JAN 14, 2013 DONATED BY GERALD KONOSKE
WHOSE MOTHER, EVELYN BLECHA AND FAMILY
LIVED AT 746 McKINLEY, BELOIT, IN THE EARLY 1930's.



The Book of BELOIT

Published in 1936 by the Daily News Publishing Company on the occasion of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the arrival of the first settlers at the junction of the Turtle and the Rock where the Beloit of Today is a monument to their courage and their initiative. This book is issued as a supplement of the Beloit Daily News and is distributed without cost to all Daily News subscribers.

IN A HUNDRED BUSY YEARS A COMMUNITY ACCOMPLISHES MUCH

100 YEARS and YOU

By MASON H. DOBSON

IT IS one hundred years since Caleb Blodgett and his kin came to the place where the waters of the Turtle and the Rock meet on their way to the broad Mississippi. They were not the first to come. Before them was the Mound Builder, the Indian, the fur trader, the soldier pursuing Blackhawk, the land prospector. But they were the first of white countenance to say: "Here where there is water to turn the mill, wood for fuel and for plank and beam, and prairie for the plow and for crops, will I build my home and live my remaining days."



And so from the day of their arrival in 1836 dates the Beloit of our time. From that day we reckon our history as a community and between that day and this a hundred years have intervened.

It is no great span of years as time is counted. It is hardly any time at all if history is dated by human aspiration. Literature is much, much older. Culture was old when the Mound Builder lived where we live now. For more years than there has been a Beloit, workmen of the 13th and 14th centuries toiled in the building of Notre Dame at Rheims. In old lands a hundred years is hardly mentioned. There the passing of a century hardly tests the vitality of a philosophy or the merit of a poem.

But our land is not an old land. It is young, and in such a land a hundred years is time enough to accomplish much. Time enough, for instance, to build such a city as Beloit; to anchor it securely to the soil and to create in it industry and schools and churches and a community character. Time enough to learn to love it.

Time enough—more's the pity!—to forget, too; to become so engrossed in so many things of the present that we do not remember that other times had problems as wearisome and as pressing as ours. Time enough to lose perspective, and so fail to see things whole and see them true. Time enough to grow careless of the rich tradition of the pioneer and the high courage and confidence and determination by which he surmounted difficulties.

Because of that Beloit celebrates its Centennial Year. It wishes to keep alive memories that inspire. It does not wish to be forgetful of pioneer virtues and ambitions that give the city character to this day. It would hold fast to those virtues; it would perpetuate pioneer courage.

This Book of Beloit is no history. It does not aim so high. It attempts to acquaint the present with enough of the past to illustrate what has been accomplished by high endeavor and hard work. It attempts also to tell a little about the Beloit of a century after Caleb Blodgett. It succeeds if it stirs old memories and rouses new ambitions.

Young, as time is measured, and with youth's vitality—old as a century of experience has matured us—let us look gratefully to the pioneers for inspiration, and with courage unafraid enter our second century. Let us build upon the solid substance of character and brave endeavor the city and the countryside which the pioneer founding fathers would have built if it had been their lot to live in our time.

Age drowses in the evening when the candle is lighted. Maturity tends the flame. Youth—interested, alert, vital—watches at age's elbow. And learns. One day soon it will take over the old tasks. Thus mankind's work is done. Thus progress.

It is so with cities.

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As It Was in the Beginning

How Courage and Purpose Compounded to Build Beloit

By MASON H. DOBSON

• It is the year of our Lord 1836; of American independence, the 60th; and of the coming of the colonizer to the confluence of the Rock and the Turtle rivers, the first.

George Washington, the father of a new nation created out of courage and conflict, is 37 years in his tomb where Mount Vernon's lovely lawns overlook the Potomac.

Andrew Jackson, seventh president, nears the end of his occupancy of the White House and thinks of happy retirement at his Hermitage near Nashville in Tennessee, where he and his beloved Rachel will doze and smoke their pipes beside the great fireplace, and live again in remembrance the lusty border days when the duello settled disputes and there was none quicker to avenge a slight than Old Hickory himself.

Soon death will find him at his Hermitage and he will rest beneath the trees on the hill that he called home, a border hero and a hero to all borderers. A brave man, too, as border heroes must be in that and all other generations.

There is much talk in the Sangamon country and at New Salem, Ill., of young Abe Lincoln. He is 27 years old and has been rail-splitter, surveyor, storekeeper, postmaster, and for a brief time, only four years before, a captain of volunteers in the Blackhawk War.

Now he is a lawyer and member of the legislature. He has the gift of narrative, homely and robust narrative. Folks in Vandalia and Springfield begin to pay him some attention. They laugh at his stories and they like him immensely.

In 10 years he will be in Congress and in 25 years in the White House.

It is 22 years since the young United States fought England for freedom of the seas, just as today it is 22 years since murder at Sarajevo loosed a drenching flood of blood in the World War.

This year of 1836, Texas, hitherto a province of Mexico, declares her independence and becomes a republic admitting allegiance neither to Mexico or the United States. Soon much will be heard of Sam Houston, Crockett, Bowie and the Alamo.

There are in all the United States fewer than 15,000,000 people — not many more than today live in the state of New York—and it worries the more settled east because so many of these 15,000,000 already have crossed the Alleghanies to settle upon free lands in the vast territory drained by the Mississippi. It seems to these worried and established easterners that most of those who are not already west of the Alleghanies are even now planning to go, because the great westward movement is upon everyone's tongue and in everyone's thoughts.



This was Ouisconsin Territory in 1833, from a Catlin map locating the Indian tribes of the west in that year. By 1840, seven years later, nearly all of the Indians were west of the Mississippi River and the white man was in their valleys and village sites.

• *It is queer, the things that can happen to towns. Or is it, perhaps, not so queer? Are towns only the camping places for human beings on duty, or do they by means of the battles fought on their territory acquire independent life because the ground is soaked in blood and the air thick with the after smoke of the cannon?—Hugh Walpole, in The Cathedral.*

It is no small journey, either. For the Mississippi is weeks removed from the Atlantic seaboard and the hills of New Hampshire instead of hours, as now. There are no broad highways that lead there, nor railroads. Not even New York and Philadelphia are connected by a railroad in this year of 1836, and it will be 15 years before the rails are laid west from Baltimore as far as Wheeling, West Virginia.

But they are dauntless men who leave such security as they have in New England's hills and towns to journey westward. And they are dauntless women who bid their kinfolk goodbye to travel westward with their men.

The west is wide, the west is free, in this year of 1836.

There are savannas awaiting the plow, with no horrible crop of granite to be garnered by back-break before the steel can turn a furrow. There are forests of pine and hardwood for homes,

and there are streams to turn the water-wheels that saw the lumber and grind the meal. There are fish and there is game for food until the first crop can be harvested.

There is opportunity.

Opportunity!

The word is a trumpet note that will not let the man in the hills of New England have any rest at all. It is with him in his rocky fields, in his home at evening, when he talks with his neighbor, while he sits in his pew at church.

He is obsessed by it. And while his obsession grows, his women folk begin to think of the pitifully few possessions which they will shortly pack, and of the many things which they must leave behind—for soon they will be on the move by wagon and barge and boat for the west where they will live the years that are left to them.

The East Which They Left

● What is the east which these men and women are quitting?

Well, it is an east that has fought two wars—one a war of independence, the other a war to drive home and rivet tight the full meaning of that independence by establishing the freedom of American commerce and shipping upon the seven seas and wherever else hard-handed shipmasters from New Bedford, Salem, Bucksport, Gloucester, Boston, New York and Newburyport might take them.

Between the first and second wars—the Revolution and the War of 1812—two major pursuits occupied the people of the nation. They were agriculture and commerce. Commerce largely consisted of exporting to Europe the things which Europe needed and of which we had a surplus, and the importation from Europe of the things we needed but did not manufacture; plus, of course, the buying and selling among ourselves of the products of farm and countryside.

Agriculture produced the necessities of life for the vast majority of the nation's 7,200,000 people in 1810. Out of the soil came food, and on its pasture lands grazed the sheep that furnished the wool which the womenfolk cleaned and carded, which they spun into yarn and wove into cloth. From wool to cloth, it was a household industry.

There were no factories in the United States between those two wars. Indeed, there were hardly any factories anywhere; but the beginnings of the factory system had developed in England, where in 1785 the Rev. Richard Cartwright invented the spinning jenny—an invention destined to revolutionize a world.

In 1793 an American—Eli Whitney—invented the cotton gin. Before Whitney a slave in the deep south could clean five or six pounds of cotton a day. After Whitney the same slave could clean 300 pounds, and by that fact became 50 times more valuable to his master.

These two inventions—one of which speeded up the production of cotton, and the other of which brought constantly more demand for the cotton thus produced—established the factory system in the world on the one hand, and on the other created in the United States a problem which was to be settled by four ghastly years of war. It was the problem of slavery and its twin, secession.

For slavery, which seemed not to be making great headway before, became suddenly of tremendous economic importance in the south by reason of Cartwright and Whitney.

The first factory was built in the United States in 1814. It was a cotton mill at Waltham, Mass. It had 1700 spindles built on the Cartwright power loom plan and it was operated by water power. It revolutionized the textile industry in this country. Cotton cloth, which was 40 cents a yard in 1815, dropped to 8 cents in 1829. Thus the factory system came to the United States. The machine was beginning its mastery.

A factory system was needed, too, and encouraged. For the War of 1812 had cut off all foreign imports, and Americans must now make for themselves the things they formerly bought from Europe. Then came peace. Commerce was reopened. And infant American industry was confronted with competition from abroad. A tariff—the first American tariff—was a consequence of this. It was enacted in 1816 and the items upon which it imposed a tariff to protect the American manufacturer were these: cotton, woolen goods, leather, hats, paper, sugar and salt.

Now Americans had three major pursuits—agriculture, commerce, and industry, important in the order named.

But they had also what amounted almost to a fourth major pursuit more engrossing than all the rest—speculation.

A hundred years later there was another orgy of speculation; but by comparison it was no such speculation as that which followed the depression which marked the peace of 1814, and from then until 1836.

That orgy had its origins in land—land that was fruitful and free for the taking—in railroads and canals and turnpikes; in all the methods and modes by which a restless people can journey from east to west. There was speculation in the new factories, too, but to a lesser extent. Principally it was land—western land—that occasioned the recklessness.

No sooner had the Revolution ended when the first movement westward in numbers began crossing the Alleghanies to possess the land which the government either gave to them or sold for next to nothing. The forerunners of the movement were followed by others in constantly increasing numbers. To these the forerunners sold their land at a handsome profit and moved on to a new frontier to possess another piece of land. This they sold when the next wave of migration caught up with them. At a profit. They moved often; they profited often. So land was desirable because it was gold, quick gold.

These pioneers must come west by any means they could find. By wagon trail, which was slow. By canal boat, after the opening of the Erie in 1825. By sailing ship on the Great Lakes. By barge and flatboat and finally by steamer on the Ohio. And, at long last, by the railroad.

They were all in a very great hurry, as though their lives depended upon getting west at once and getting rich. So, if men could borrow money to build a toll turnpike to speed the migration; if they could sell bonds to build a canal to float emigrants' barges; if they could borrow what was required to lay rails and buy a locomotive—if they could do any or all of these things, they stood in the way of quick riches.

If they could get from the bank enough to buy a thousand acres or ten thousand acres at a few cents or a dollar an acre, surely they soon could sell the acres at a huge profit as the new turnpikes, the new canals, and the projected railroads speeded the emigrants westward.

They could even lay out townsites on rivers and creeks, and mark the metes and bounds of business blocks, and draw upon the plats pretty pictures of puffing engines hauling long trains of loaded cars into such "paper" towns—all engraved upon proper plats.

So nearly everybody borrowed and bought and invested; and it amounted to speculation to all except such as were coming west to build homes and till the soil and live until they died. And with many such it was speculation, too.

Men speculated. Banks speculated. States speculated. But the movement to the west did not slacken. It in-

creased. It brought statehood to Kentucky in 1792, to Tennessee in 1796, to Ohio in 1803. By 1810 a million people were west of the Alleghanies—one-seventh of all the people in the United States. From 1810 to 1820 the number doubled, partly because William Henry Harrison won a victory at Tippecanoe and opened the way for the settlement of the prairies of Indiana and Illinois, which became states in 1816 and 1818 respectively.

So much money was borrowed and so many roads and canals and railroads were projected that the total debt of the state governments, which was $13,000,000 in 1820, was upwards of $200,000,000 in 1836.

No one knows how much money was privately borrowed and owed.

It couldn't last.

And one of the reasons it didn't—though it must have fallen of its own weight eventually—was that Andrew Jackson, who kept a promise when he made it, fulfilled one the pledges of his 1832 presidential campaign. He said he would abolish the Bank of the United States and he did.

That meant withdrawal of all federal moneys from the central federal bank. When these were withdrawn the bank had to call its loans, ten million dollars of them. Banks—most of which had issued specie notes used in lieu of currency—failed right and left. The government suspended specie payment for federal lands; it would no longer take the notes, but demanded gold or silver. Of this there was not enough.

Misery overtook the speculator and there were many of him. His loans were called. He had no money and could get none. He failed, by the hundreds of thousands. There was a money famine and this year of 1836 saw the nation well into what in 1837 became the most horrible panic in American history. For in that day there was no one to turn to for aid; the government least of all.

That is the east in 1836.

The West Which Awaits Them

• Here where Turtle creek flows into Rock river there was one log cabin in 1836. It stood near the present intersection of State street and Shirland avenue in a grove of trees. It was the home of the French Canadian, Joseph Thibault (also spelled by some, Thiebaut, or Thibeau, but pronounced as Tebo). Thibault's menage included two Indian wives, one perhaps 40, the other about 18 and the mother of an infant. She was a half-breed, light in complexion and attractive. There was also a son of Thibault by his marriage with a squaw-wife who had died some years before. He was an upstanding youth about 17 years old. He spoke English well, French fluently, and three Indian tribal languages.

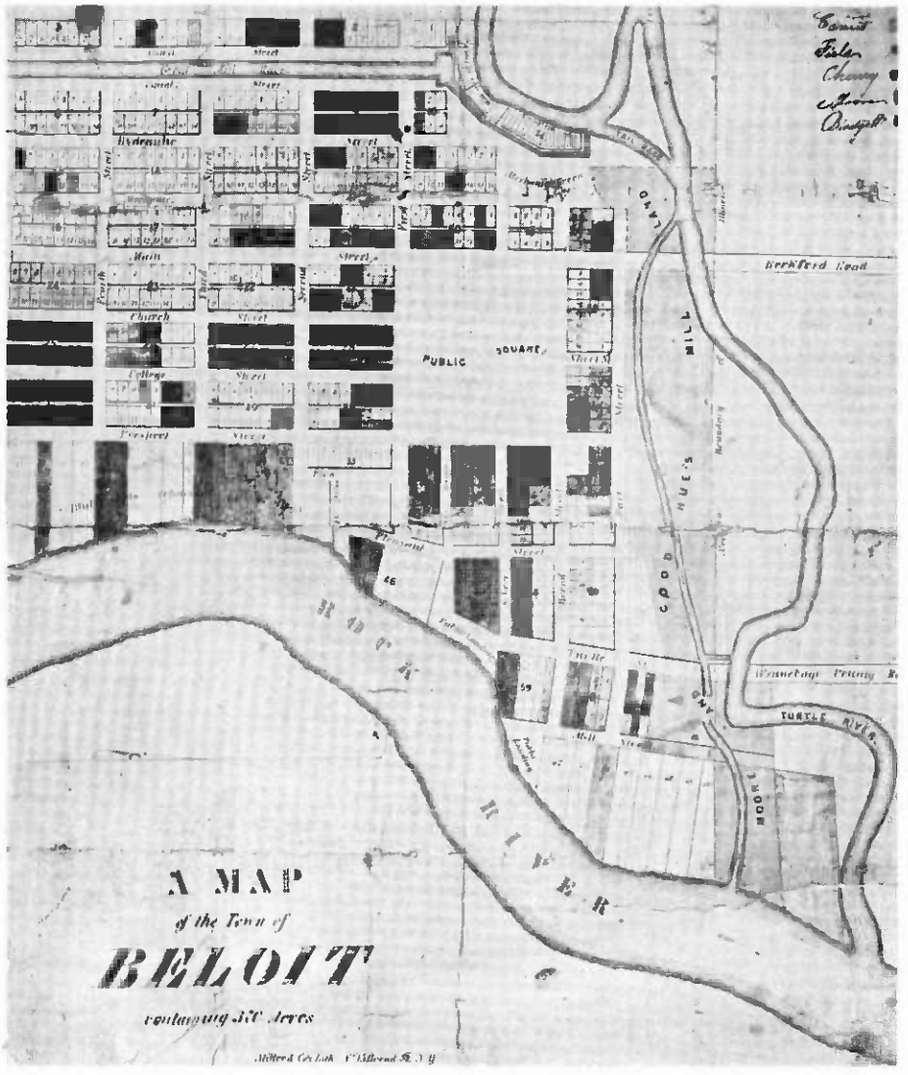
Thibault had been about 12 years hereabouts buying furs from the Indian trappers and hunters and selling them to Solomon Juneau at Milwaukee or John Kenzie at Chicago. He was in this region when Blackhawk's fleeing band of 800 passed through the Rock river valley in 1832 with General Atkinson's regulars and volunteers in pursuit, and he was a man of influence or imagination, or both, because he told a land-prospector in 1836 that he and General Scott "made the treaty" at Rock Island that ended the Blackhawk War. (Wis. Historical Collections, Vol. 6).

Until that war there had been many Indian villages in this area. Turtle Village, on the bluffs where Hillcrest is now, had a population of 600 Winnebagoes living in 35 great lodges in 1829, and their corn fields covered the creek flats below. White Crow was the tribal leader and village chief, and Whirling Thunder and Old Soldier were also chieftains and men of importance among the Rock River Winnebagoes. In treaties with the whites White Crow was the spokesman for his people. To the territorial governor, Cass, at Prairie du Chien, in 1828, he said: "Father, since I have known good from evil no white man can say I have done him harm. I speak before the Great Spirit who knows what I say. I hold you fast by the hand." And he was also a diplomat. Striving to protect the villages and the cornfields of his Winnebagoes from the encroachment of the white settler, he prefaced a speech before Governor Cass: "Father, you who are before us, we look upon as we do the Great Spirit. He has placed a pen in your hand; he has made your skin white. But he has made us red, poor, an object of pity." Surely that might have softened the governor.

But White Crow could also be severe. He did not cringe or attempt diplomacy in 1832 at Fort Winnebago when Gov. Porter demanded that the Winnebagoes surrender to the whites the members of their tribe who had aided the Sacs and Foxes in the Blackhawk War. He stood before the white council and said: "We thought it was only us who were foolish and could tell lies; but I find that some of you whites are as good at it as many of our young men. Many of the whites are as bad as we are. They took our corn and many articles as they passed our villages, and have even taken up the dead that were buried and took off their blankets in which they were wrapped." Thus White Crow rebuked the whites and gave his opinion of General Atkinson's foragers.



A little idealized, perhaps, but interesting is this woodcut from an early Harper's Weekly. Prior to the coming of the railroad in 1853 many a Beloiter-to-be had his first glimpse of his future home from the deck of a Frink & Walker stage coach; and helped, also, to pry their wheels from the muck of frontier roads in spring and autumn. Frink & Walker operated a regular schedule between Beloit and Chicago, with an overnight stop enroute.



The first survey of Beloit was made in 1838 by Kelsou. It was not a survey of a village already in existance, but a prospectus showing what the first settlers hoped it might become. The map was platted as an equitable distribution of lands within the area reserved for village purposes among the shareholders in claims bought from Thibault. It was intended first that the business district would surround the public square. Inked areas indicated the holdings of the Eames, Field, Cheney, Moore and Blodgett claimants.

On Lake Koshkonong once were several large Winnebago villages. Where the Pecatonica river flows into the Rock there were both Winnebago and Pottawatomie villages, and there Stephen Mack was the arbiter in their quarrels and often kept them from bloodshed. Along Sugar River were several villages. Where Brodhead is now there once were nine lodges and 167 Indians. There was a village at the mouth of the Catfish river and another, Big Rock Village, at Janesville. Between Beloit and Janesville was Standing Post Village, whose chief was Coming Lightning.

Among these Indians Thibault traded and got his furs prior to 1832, but treaties which closed the Blackhawk War moved the red men gradually west of the Mississippi and there were not many here in 1836. Thibault's business was falling off. Whirling Thunder had led his Turtle Village band away from the creek bluffs; the Indian had surrendered to the white man the Rock river valley that he loved and that had been his home for generations. But the Indian never forgot the valley. Some resisted eviction until they were forcibly removed; others, in roving bands, returned from their new homes west of the Mississippi each year to revisit the home of their ancestors. Early Beloiters—even as late as 1865—saw these pitiful bands travel the old, old trails their forefathers had known along the river, watched them make their camps, and saw the tribal elders point out to the young men the ancient village sites and cornfields and burial places, and heard them tell in words they could not understand the story of the Indian's lost heritage.

The Blackhawk War was the tragic end of the Indian occupation of the Rock river valley. Not only were his villages marauded and his cornfields ruined so that hunger brought him to starvation, but there went with the white man as he returned to his home in Illinois and Indiana and elsewhere fabulous stories of the woods and fields and streams awaiting the settler. So the Indian must move out as the settler moved in.

Probably Joseph Thibault liked this state of affairs no better than the Indian and was willing to move along himself when now and then a prospecting land-hunter stopped overnight at his cabin. One such land-hunter was Caleb Blodgett, with his son, Nelson, who came this way one day in the autumn of 1835. They were from Meacham's Grove, outside Chicago, where the returning Blackhawk War veteran had told them of Turtle Village and the rich land at the confluence of Turtle Creek and Rock river.

Caleb Blodgett was Vermont born in 1785. The west was in his blood early. When a young man he turned toward the frontier of that time. It was western New York state. He found work there and land — government land which could be had for little except hard work. When he had his land he returned to Randolph, Vermont, to marry Chloe Kidder and to bring her to his new home. His young brother-in-law, Selvy Kidder, accompanied them. The community they helped to establish in New York state was the village of Alexander. Several years in Alexander brought a new westward urge to Caleb Blodgett. So he and his wife and several small Blodgetts journeyed west once more by wagon. In Conneaut, Ohio, they found the opportunity Caleb sought. Here he acquired much land, became the proprietor of a hotel, held a mail contract, and owned and operated a chain of stage routes. His son, Selvy, was a young man now and could manage the big store his father started. The Blodgett interests were "big business" in pioneer Ohio, but in the end fire destroyed his buildings, made him all but financially bankrupt, and gave him the best of reasons to move westward once more. So the Blodgetts set out for Chicago to recoup their fortunes.

Chicago didn't appeal to him. It was a swamp in which a handful of shanties had been built. Speculators were holding the land and Caleb Blodgett was no man to pay the speculator's price when he could move on and get land at the pioneer's price. So he and his family continued on to Meacham's Grove where they settled. They built a log house, plowed the land and put in crops. There the Blackhawk veterans stopped on their way to their southern Illinois and Indiana homes and described the

Turtle and the Rock where land was free, or practically so, and where the first man to settle would be the man to establish a new town, perhaps, and there would be profit and honor.

That is why Caleb Blodgett and his son, Nelson, "prospected" here in late 1835, and why, in 1836, they came again, with two yoke of oxen, a wagon, plows, and other tools, intending to stay, because they liked what they had seen the year before. They talked again to Joseph Thibault in his 16 by 12 log house and they found him unhappy. His Indians had gone from Turtle Village. There were few furs to buy. He had no hankering for land, had Joseph Thibault, and a town was the last thing he wanted to see. He, too, would move.

So he probably smiled shrewdly when Caleb Blodgett offered him $200 (some say $250, others $500) for what land this French Canadian claimed to own; of which, of course, he really owned none. First it had been the Indian's land, then the government's. It was still the government's. But Thibault had been the first white man to live upon it any length of time and he possessed whatever right to the land a first occupant possesses. Blodgett knew this and was glad to give him legal tender to acquire what claims of ownership he might possibly have. And Thibault was glad to take the money. He was moving anyway. He did, and died mysteriously at Thibault's Point (named for him) on Lake Koshkonong the next winter. Many think he was murdered and thrust through the ice into the lake. His body never was found. Suspicion lodged upon his young squaw-wife and his grown son, who shortly followed the Indians west of the Mississippi and came no more to the Rock.

Neither Thibault nor Blodgett knew how much land was transferred in the transaction. Thibault said it was "three looks" of land, however much that might be. Blodgett thought it approximated 7,000 acres. It didn't much matter, because Thibault was out and Blodgett was now first upon the ground with a claim that could be submitted to the United States government when the land was thrown open at government sale. It was Beloit's first real estate transfer and both parties were satisfied.

One of the first things Caleb Blodgett did was to turn a furrow around a hundred acres or more of his new land to make an improvement upon it that was legal and substantial in the eyes of the government.

Then he brought his family from Meacham's Grove to Thibault's cabin where they lived while a new log house was being erected near the east bank of Rock river. The first Beloiters were here to stay.



In this house in Colebrook, N.H., in 1836 the New England Emigrating Company was organized. It was the home of Dr. Horace White and in it was born his son, Horace, later a graduate of Beloit college, reporter of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, and famous editor of the New York Evening Post. Except for removal of the fence, the house and its surroundings are little changed today.

Coos County Colonizers

• In Coos county, New Hampshire, the hills are high and very beautiful. Where Colebrook's one main street sprawls beside the lovely Connecticut river that separates New Hampshire from Vermont, there is not much land that is level to the plow. The fields and pastures climb the hillsides. The rocks that once covered the land are pleasant fences now, but once that was not so and farmers worked at backbreak drudgery to make their fields. And the fields were small, too small for wheat and corn acres, and too hard to work, too, if your mind is full of the broad acres awaiting the plow in the free west of 1836.

In one of the pleasant white houses on Colebrook's main street at that time lived Dr. Horace White. He was not yet 30; young and vigorous and ambitions for opportunity, and just a little weary of the sameness of Colebrook, which was in 1836 much as it was in 1800, and is not so different, as a matter of fact, today.

Dr. White and his neighbors were talking of the west, as who in the east was not? From his office, which was in a room of his home, he could see Mt. Monadock, Toad Hill, Little Averill Mountain, Canaan Hill, and to the north the Hereford Mountains. Hills everywhere, it seemed. They made stories of the western prairies doubly interesting and attractive. One day they would miss those hills of New Hampshire terribly; but in 1836 they thought only of the prairies.

One day in October, 1836, while Caleb Blodgett and his sons and his wife and his son-in-law, John Hackett, and the latter's wife, were building a log home in what is now Beloit, Dr. White and some of his neighbors met in Colebrook to discuss the west. Several had already decided to move. The question with them was how and when. Then others became interested and the idea of a Colebrook colony in the west was born. If enough should be interested, there might be transplanted to the west a large bit of Colebrook and New England. The idea was attractive.

Present at the meeting were Dr. White; Captain John W. Bicknell, a former ship captain in the China trade and later a hotel keeper in Vermont across the river; Captain Bicknell's sons, Dr. George W. Bicknell, Edwin Bicknell, and Otis P. Bicknell; Otis Bicknell's brother-in-law, Robert P. Crane; Horace Hobart, David J. Bundy, Heman Beach, Ira Young, Asahel B. Howe and Alfred Field. The New England Emigrating Company was organized and Dr. White was elected its agent to find a location in the west. The company would furnish him a horse and equipment for travel, his traveling expenses, and $100 a month for his services; and he would find for the company a new home. He was directed to visit northern Illinois, southern Wisconsin and eastern Iowa. He should acquire somewhere in that area land enough for all the colony.

Of those at the first meeting only Edwin Bicknell did not join the colonizing company, and within a few days several who were not present joined. These were Cyrus Eames, Deacon Peter Field, Samuel G. Colley, Eleazer Crane and Leonard Hatch. The company now comprised 16 men, most of them married and heads of families. The 16 assessed themselves $20 each to launch Dr. White upon his travels.

But before Dr. White could make arrangements to leave, two of the company who had decided definitely to come west, started on a prospecting tour of their own. They were Robert P. Crane and Otis P. Bicknell. Driving a team hitched to a two-horse wagon, they left Colebrook Oct. 24, 1836. It was cold and they were delayed by breakdowns but in four days they reached Burlington, Vt., and then traveled by boat to Troy, N. Y., thence by Erie canal barge to Buffalo and by the steamer United States to Detroit, which they reached on Nov. 8. Here they hired a farmer to take them by wagon to Ann Arbor where Crane had an uncle, and where the two Colebrook men worked at building a house until Jan. 16, 1837.

Here they were joined by Dr. White,

who had driven alone in the company sleigh all the way from Colebrook, crossing the Niagara river into Canada near Buffalo and following the north shore of Lake Erie to Detroit. On the 27th Dr. White and Bicknell started by sleigh for Chicago and on Feb. 14 Crane said goodbye to his relatives and started the same route afoot. Dr. White left Bicknell at Calumet, Ill., where another Colebrook man, Charles Messer (later a Beloiter) was selling to the Pottowatomie Indian trade, to await Crane while he drove on alone to prospect. Crane and Bicknell then proceeded to Chicago, and on Feb. 27 started afoot with packs on their shoulders for Rockford. They tramped in a blinding snowstorm to Des Plaines. Between Chicago and Des Plaines there were no houses and they saw no one. After six days they reached Rockford to rejoin Dr. White and to find still another Colebrook man, Harvey Bundy, who was a clerk in George Goodhue's trading post. Besides the Goodhue store, Rockford consisted of two log houses, a board shanty, a new sawmill and two two-story houses intended for hotels.

Dr. White, meantime, had been by sleigh as far south as Quincy, Ill., west into Iowa, and as far north in Iowa as Dubuque. He also had been as far north in Wisconsin as Turtle, where he met Caleb Blodgett. He saw Blodgett at George Goodhue's request. Goodhue was promoting Turtle and Blodgett's settlement; he already was interested with Blodgett in the erection of a sawmill, and he wanted colonists.

Dr. White liked Turtle but he hesitated at a final selection for the New England Company and so he tarried to await Crane and Bicknell who, he thought, might help him make the decision, and who reached the Blodgett settlement on March 9, 1837. On their way they passed through Roscoe (three log cabins) and saw Squire Robert Cross at the bend of the river and Mr. Bird at Dry Run. At Rockton they found Thomas and Sylvester Talcott in their cabin, and also the cabin of Stephen Mack and Ho-No-Ne-Gah, his Indian wife. Mack had been there since 1822. Turtle creek was raging, as it has often since, when Crane and Bicknell reached it and they halloed for help until Joseph Thibault's half-breed son came in his canoe to ferry them.

There were two habitations here then, Joseph Thibault's log cabin and Caleb Blodgett's log house. The Blodgett cabin had two rooms, with a chimney at the center partition serving a huge fire-place in each room. One room, the larger, served as living quarters for the family. It was a large family circle in the Blodgett cabin. It



Daniel and Eunice Godfrey Blodgett, parents of Mrs. Della Blodgett Emerson. Daniel was one of the sons of Caleb Blodgett. From a daguerrotype.

comprised Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Blodgett; their daughter and son-in-law, John and Cordelia Blodgett Hackett; and six sons, Daniel, Tyler, Nelson, Edgar (aged 5 years), Brainerd and Andrew. Another son, Selvy K., was not here that first winter but, with his wife and son, came in 1838; and the two younger daughters, Sarepta and Orinda, were left in school in Ohio and did not come until later. Still another son, Edwin, had died in infancy. Very likely it was a full room, but it served for pioneers until a better home could be built.

The other room was "office," dining room and sleeping room for land-hunters such as Crane and Bicknell and others like them, and for millhands, land-breakers, travelers, etc., until in the summer of 1837—the Blodgett and Goodhue sawmill then being in operation—Caleb Blodgett began construction of a two-story frame house.

In the Blodgett "spare" room Bicknell and Crane lodged—the rate $3 per week—until March 13 when Dr. White came up from Rockford to consult them in the important decision he must make. While waiting for Dr. White the two New Hampshiremen turned a helping hand to the workmen building the Blodgett-Goodhue sawmill and digging the mill race which diverted Turtle creek to turn the new wheel. There was trouble with the flume and the creek waters broke through or overflowed, making a swamp from the race-way (near where South Race street is now) almost as far north as what is now East Grand avenue. But when Dr. White arrived, the three New England Company members began an inspection of the countryside. They walked to the Bluff (perhaps where the college campus now is) to survey the scene. It was a pretty scene—woods and prairie, swift-flowing water that would be clean and uncontaminated, and high ground on the bluffs.

The three thought Caleb Blodgett's land approximated 20,000 acres and they inspected much of it. They went five miles north from the present state line, three miles south, east three to five miles, and all of it was good in their eyes. If Dr. White needed urging, Crane and Bicknell furnished it. Among them they decided here would be the home of the New England Company if an interest in the Blodgett claim could be purchased at a proper price. This was soon attended to. For the sum of $2,500 Caleb Blodgett would sell them a one-third interest in his entire claim of "three looks" of Thibault's prior claim, the money to be paid in installments "with the understanding, however, that a tract of land one mile square should be reserved from farming purposes and platted for a village, the same to be owned by each party, company or individual interested in the original claim, and the lots to be divided among the individual members of the company and others interested, in proportion to their ownership acquired in the farm lands, by paying the government price, $1.25 an acre, whenever the land should be placed on the market at the land office."

By this transaction, including all its "ifs" and "ands," New England came to Blodgett's settlement, and here it has remained, giving to present day Beloit more of New England's characteristics and institutions than present day Beloiters ever think. It was the largest real estate transaction in all Beloit's 100 years of history, and perhaps one of the most profitable. For when, a few months before, Caleb Blodgett bought, he paid Joseph Thibault $200, or $250, or $500 (versions differ) for an unknown number of acres. But when he sold, it was after this manner:

One-third to the New England Emigrating Company for $2,500.

One-fourth to George Goodhue for $2,000.

One-sixth to Major Charles Johnston (or Johnson) and John Doolittle for $1,500.

And when he had pocketed the $6,000 in cash, or notes as good as cash, he still had left for himself one-fourth of all the land that was bounded by Thibault's "three looks,"—good long, far-sighted looks, you may be sure.

That WAS a real estate boom, and by it the white man took root in the pleasant place where the Rock and Turtle meet. It was his home now. The Indian would speak of it often with longing, but never more would dwell by its streams and hunt its woods for bear and venison as his ancestors had done.

The New England Company Comes

• Blodgett and Goodhue toiled at the race flume and their new sawmill that raw and windy March of 1837 while Bicknell, Crane and Dr. White pooled their few dollars to buy a team of horses, a saw, axes, and seed so that wheat and oats and corn and potatoes might be planted to furnish food for others of the Company when they came to their new home. Then Dr. White set out for Colebrook to tell the Company what he had done and to start the colony westward. When the weather was open sufficiently Crane and Bicknell felled trees and split rails for fences, plowed and planted fields.

They lived in the Blodgett "spare" room for a while, but on April 26 they bought the Thibault cabin, tore out the old puncheon floor and laid in its place a floor of slabs, "smooth" side up, which they got from the sawmill, which had sawed its first boards on April 15 and now was running night and day to provide lumber for homes. Homes were much in demand, for the news had passed up and down the valley that the New England Company had chosen Blodgett's settlement for colonization. That meant quick growth, a village, increased land values, opportunity.

In the Thibault cabin lived Crane and Bicknell, Major Charles Johnston, Don and Cezar (Caesar) Jones and W. Delameter. The Joneses and Delameter were blacksmiths working on the mill. Berths for four were at one end of the cabin, the fireplace at the other. Supplies at first were 10 pounds of flour, six pounds of salt pork and a bake-kettle which was a gift of Mrs. Blodgett. The larder was replenished occasionally by tea, coffee and sugar, which the men walked to Rockton to buy at Stephen Mack's trading post, and on May 10 there was a feast for that day they bought a hogshead of pork at Rockford and hurried home with it. It cost them $31, a magnificent sum.

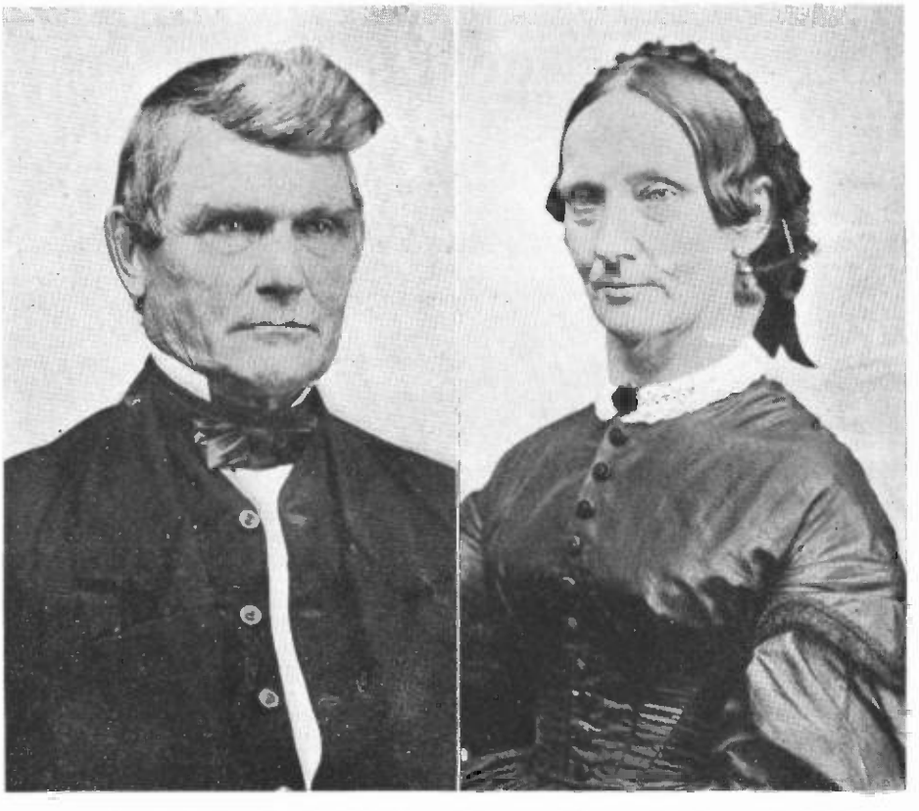
There was even more rejoicing on June 5 when young Alfred Field, unmarried and in a hurry to get to the west, arrived from Colebrook with a wagon drawn by four oxen and piled high with four barrels of pork, four barrels of flour, seven bushels of oats, a number of farm tools and other equipment. The pork had cost him $20 a barrel and the flour $7.50 a barrel in Cleveland. There was another feast, in which the Blodgetts shared, for the folks at the Turtle were very, very tired of scanty rations and suckers and redhorse from the sawmill flume.

What time they could snatch from plowing and planting, felling trees and building rail fences, the Colebrookers employed in hewing square timbers for the new New England Company boarding house which must be built at all speed to house the colonists when they arrived, for several were already on the way. Dr. White had reached New Hampshire in mid-April and found the Company all "in good spunk" (letter written May 10, 1837). What was equally important, he found them with $1,400 of Company money which they were ready to bring, or send, to the Turtle. He was glad to be back at Colebrook to speed the migration, but final breaking of the old ties was not easy, for he wrote: "I find it hard to resist the various importunities to remain and renew my practice."

Field urged haste. Others of the Company are coming soon, he said, and turned to with a will to prepare for them. Nor were the others far behind. On July 3 came Ira Hersey from Maine and was hired by the Company, though not a member. On July 13 Leonard Hatch, a member, arrived, but became ill and after only two days was forced to return east where he sold his share in the Company on Dec. 27, 1837, to Israel Cheney, who forthwith came to join the colonizers at the Turtle. On the 20th came Dr. George W. Bicknell and his brother, Edwin.

Then Friday, Aug. 4, while R. P. Crane was hard at work on the board "shanty" he was building for his home at what is now the corner of St. Paul avenue and State street, he heard a great hallo and much excitement. He dropped his tools and hurried to the creek bank a little way south. There on the opposite bank was a wagon drawn by three horses. In it were his wife and baby son, Ellery; Deacon Horace Hobart; Captain and Mrs. Thomas Crosby and their baby son, George; Captain Crosby's mother; his brother, James Crosby; and Mrs. James Cass.

What reunion there was at Thibault's old cabin, for Mrs. Crane was



Not a member of the New England Company, but among the very first to come to the Turtle from Colebrook, Thomas Crosby and his wife, Elvira, together with their son, George H., and Captain Crosby's mother and his brother, George, and Mrs. R. P. Crane and her baby son, Ellery, reached the Blodgett settlement in August 1837. Captain and Mrs. Crosby lived in a log cabin near the present dam for a short time, moved to the Beloit House, and later settled on 200 acres on the State Line road three miles east of Beloit where their granddaughter, Mrs. Emma Crosby Thomas, now lives. Captain Crosby died in 1892 at the age of 87. His son, George H., was 15 years chairman of the Rock county Board of Supervisors and was a member of the state legislature in 1875. He died in 1920 at the age of 84. The pictures are those of Captain Crosby and his wife.

sister to the Bicknells, too, and there was much to tell of the folks at Colebrook and of others who were coming west, or planning to come.

Shortly afterwards came Eleazer Crane, father of R. P.; and Asahel Howe on Aug. 22; and by Nov. 10, Dr. Horace White was back at the Turtle, bringing with him two other Company members, Cyrus Eames and Lawrence Beach. By this time only four members of the Company had not come west. Of these, Captain John W. Bicknell and Samuel G. Colley came in June, 1838, and David Bundy in September of that year. Only one member of the original Company did not come west at all. He was General Ira Young.

The Blodgetts, Hacketts, Whites, Field, Howe, Crosbies, Casses, Hobarts, Eameses, Beaches, Hatch, Goodhues—mostly members of the New England Company—had now come to the Turtle; but they were not the only ones who came in that year of 1837. Other arrivals that year were (from the reminiscences and diaries of R. P. Crane as arranged by his son, Ellery B. Crane, Massachusetts legislator and historian):

Lucius G. Fisher and his father, George W. Fisher; J. Bradford Colley and his sister, Mrs. Atwood; Deacon and Mrs. Henry Mears; Benjamin J. Tenney; Paul (Old Boney) Field, who drove his ox-team from Michigan to work for the New England Company and later gave his name to Boney's Island in Rock river; Tyler H. Moore; Harvey W. Bundy; William Bundy; Chauncey Tuttle; William Grimes; Charles Messer; Ira Hersey; William Jack, farmer; a Mr. Ellis; Royal Wadsworth; John Doolittle; C. F. H. Goodhue, father of George Goodhue and a former member of the Canadian parliament from Sherbrook, Quebec, who first had settled at Watertown, Wis.; Hiram Hill, carpenter; Silas Tasker; John Reed; Captain John P. Houston; James Carter and Horace Clark. Very likely there were more, but their record is not preserved.

With so many here and coming, there was work for all to do; no room for the lazy or laggard. There were shanties to be built of the rough boards from the new mill, whose saw screeched night and day and still could not cut the logs into planks fast enough. There were fields to plow and plant all the busy spring and summer, and to be harvested of their first crops in the autumn. A village was in the making and there were many things to do.

These things were done in common. Nearly all were proprietors of their own interest in the land, though there were a few employes who worked for wages. But mostly the menfolk did



Captain Thomas Crosby, member of the New England Company, built this brick house three miles east of Beloit on the State Line road in 1857 and three generations of the family have lived in it. Six generations of Crosbies have lived in Beloit. Mrs. R. D. Thomas, Captain Crosby's granddaughter, is the present owner and occupant.

their work in common, building each others' houses, plowing and planting each others' fields, splitting the fence rails for each other—every man doing what he best could do and all sharing in the benefits of his labor. They shared equally, if truth were known, because one man's meat and meal was as much to him as the other's; they were making a livelihood, building a shelter against the winter, getting three meals a day, and storing up something for the months when the fields are fruitless. In this situation the man with the least interest in ownership had as much as the man with most, for all that any man could have was food, shelter and security from famine in 1837.

Because the virgin prairie was not easy to "break" and because there was so little time to do it and too few plows and oxen, the plow was first put to many acres by roving prairie-breakers who roamed the new country finding work where they could. They were "Hoosiers" from Indiana or "Jobbers" from southern Illinois. They traveled by prairie schooner, driving oxen and hauling the great prairie plows which cut 18 to 22 inch furrows. They charged $3 an acre for breaking the new land to the plow. They were nomads and they moved on when the job was done or the settler had no more money to pay.

There was little enough meat, too, and to supply the deficiency, the pioneers sent Cyrus Eames and Caleb Blodgett down to Quincy, Ill., where there were hogs for sale. These two bought as many as there was money for, slaughtered some of them at Quincy and packed the meat in hogsheads which they loaded upon their great wagon. But not all the meat could be transported to the Turtle by wagon and so 30 hogs were herded all the way, through woods and fields and across streams, to Blodgett's settlement. The trip required four weeks time.

Somehow the work got done, and there was zest in it. Here was pioneering, but it was pioneering with a purpose. It was primitive, and much of it was intended to be only temporary. But it was urgent. Board shanties were ready for occupancy in three or four days time and families and friends crowded under their friendly roofs. In the Crane shanty, 16 by 12, with a loft under the roof at one end, lived Mr. and Mrs. Crane and their baby, Dr. White, Cyrus Eames, and George, Otis and Edwin Bicknell. The fireplace at one end kept all warm, or as warm as they expected to be. Cooking was done in an oven built a little distance from the shanty. There was a cupboard in the corner near the fireplace, but the dishes in it were so few not all could eat at the same time. The Cranes slept on the board floor under the loft; the others climbed to the loft by cleats nailed to the side wall.

When the harvest was made a bridge was built across Turtle creek. It was probably about the place where the present State street bridge is. The builders were Colley, Crane, Otis, Bicknell, Crosby, Cass, Grimes, Parker, Willey and Beach, and it was finished in two weeks and opened for use Nov. 30.

Work was begun, too, on the New England Company's boarding house, the biggest building in the place and one that served for many years as the Beloit House later on. Nine shanties were occupied by the New England Company. An ell had been added to Caleb Blodgett's board house.

Probably never in Beloit's hundred years has there been so great activity as 99 years ago; nor so much hurry. Neither, perhaps, has there been at any time since so many dreams set well upon the way to realization, so many enterprises planned, so vast an enthusiasm and so much right good will.

It was infectious. Great things were in the air. Nobody yet owned any land; all anybody owned was a share in whatever claim old Joseph Thibault and Caleb Blodget had by right of first settlement. But that would come out all right; no one doubted. So sure of that were these first Beloiters that they had a surveyor, Kelsou, come out the fall of 1837 to make a survey and plat of that "tract of land one mile square . . . reserved from farming purposes and platted for a village, the same to be owned by each party, company or individual interested in the original claim, and the lots to be divided among the individual members of the company and others interested, in proportion to their ownership acquired in the farm lands, by paying the government price, $1.25 an acre, whenever the land

should be placed on the market as the land office."

The Kelsou plat (illustrated elsewhere) was not a "map" of the village. The village did not exist. It was a basis for division of the village lots, and hardly more than that, although in rough outlines the streets as laid out by Kelsou were followed by later plats. But upon the basis of that first survey the division was made.

How The Land Was Divided



The original portion of this building was the first house built in Beloit from sawed timber. It was built in 1837 by Caleb Boldgett with boards from the Blodgett-Goodhue sawmill. Later additions were erected and it became the Beloit House, one of the two first hotels. It stood on the site of the present Goodwin Block and in 1853 was moved to the corner of Public and State to make room for erection of the Bushnell House (now the Goodwin Block). It was conducted by John B. Dunbar as a hotel in 1853-54. Later it was used several years as a seminary for young ladies; still later as a factory for the manufacture of paper bags.

● The New England Emigrating Company had been organized to colonize a new community in the west. It had done so. A generous portion of Colebrook's population had been moved, bag and baggage, to Blodgett's settlement. The colonizers were housed; they had been fed. Accident and disaster had been avoided. All this by every man bending his back to a joint effort in a community undertaking. But it was not intended this should always be the case. Those pioneers were men and women able to stand upon their own resources. By February, 1838, need for Company organization had passed. It was time for each member to stand upon his own feet; to make his own future. This was agreeable to all the members, and a meeting was called to divide the joint properties of the Company among all the members in the proportion in which they had contributed money and labor.

They had come west principally for land which they could plant to crops and from which they could reap the harvest. They were not interested primarily in village property. But Caleb Blodgett had shrewdly set aside that "square mile" of land as a village site, and since the Company had a one-third share of this, its members were entitled to their proportionate share of the Company's one-third.

So each of the members became not only a farm owner, but the owner of many or few village lots when the division was made. The division was made upon this basis:

Cyrus Eames had a credit of $630 with the Company. He received Farm No. 5 (280 acres) and the buildings upon it; two timber lots; a draft on the Widow Lucy Dyer for $165, which, if she did not accept, could be traded for Farm No. 12 and the buildings upon it; 26 lots in the village.

Otis P. Bicknell had invested $373. He received Farm No. 1; a yoke of oxen; an interest in the Company's boarding house; 12 village lots.

J. W. Bicknell, whose interest in the Company was $400, received Farm No. 3; a share in the boarding house; Major Johnston's note for $128; a river lot; a timber tract; a plow; 12 village lots.

Asahel B. Howe invested $326 and got in return Farm No. 8 (280 acres); an interest in the boarding house; two cows; a Johnston-Doolitte note for $49; 12 village lots.

Israel Cheney, who had bought from Leonard Hatch for $500 the interest in the Company for which Hatch had paid $1,070, had for his share of the division 580 acres of land; $100 worth of fencing; a substantial interest in the boarding house; approximately 55 village lots.

David J. Bundy invested $310 and received Farm No. 10; prairie land in Section 4; 80 acres of timber; a wood lot adjoining the village; a share in the boarding house.

General Ira Young, who never came west and subsequently sold his properties, had $285 in the Company and got Farm No. 9; prairie land in Section 4; a timber lot; a town wood lot; a share in the boarding house; 16 village lots.

Lawrence C. Beach's investment in the Company was $358. He received Farm No. 2; a timber tract; a wood lot adjoining the village; John Doolittle's note for $100; 17 village lots.

Samuel G. Colley's share in the Company was $274, for which he got Farm No. 7; a holding in the boarding house; 80 acres of prairie; 18 village lots.

George W. Bicknell invested $124 and received Farm No. 11; five village lots: a substantial interest in the boarding house.

Robert P. Crane invested $158 and received a share in the boarding house; prairie land in Section 4; a wood lot adjoining the village; eight village lots; the Company's mare and double harnesses.

Horace Hobart had a $400 interest in the Company. From it he got a lot on the bluff; a share in the boarding house; one-third of the abandoned Langdon claim; 15 village lots.

Dr. Horace White had a credit with the Company of $933. His share at the division was Farm No. 6; a large interest in the boarding house; three 24-acre lots just north of the village; a wood lot adjoining it; a timber lot in the country and several pasture lots along the river; three yoke of oxen; 58 village lots.

Alfred L. Field had $908 in the Company and in return received a large holding in the boarding house; two-thirds of the Langdon claim; a bluff tract; 23 village lots.

There also was for each member of the company a proportionate share in a considerable quantity of vegetables, grain, corn, and tools and equipment hitherto used jointly.

It does not, however, tell all the truth to say that for $200 or $900 any man of that brave Company received in return a certain number of farm acres and a score of village lots. There was more than money involved in his interest in the Company. The money would not have sufficed if it had not been buttressed by courage and determination and sacrifice; if there had not also been as a vital interest in the Company a fine spirit of cooperation and a brave

willingness to share privation in a primitive west. Perhaps of all the ingredients out of which the New England Company, the Blodgetts, and the others, managed by struggle to build their new community, money was of least account.

Now Beloit Becomes a City

• Until the autumn of 1857 the new town was called Blodgett's Settlement, the Turtle, or New Albany, and one man's name for it was as good as another's, or practically so. But a new town demanded a new name. No one will know for certain who it was that chose for Beloit the name it now bears, for among those at the meeting when a name was chosen there is disagreement and two committeemen later claimed the honor. The Crane manuscript says it was Major Johnston, and that the good Major wanted a name as nearly like Detroit as he could induce his companions to accept.

Lucius G. Fisher says in his memoirs that Major Johnston "undertook to sound a French word for handsome ground" and that his pronunciation sounded like "Ballotte." Said Fisher: "And I sounded after him 'Beloit,' like Detroit, and pretty and original, I think. All sounded it and liked it and we reported it to the 20 or 30 who sent us out and it was unanimously adopted; and it has ever since been Beloit and not New Albany." So it has been.

The years 1837-38 brought some new colonists who were not New England born but native Beloiters. In June 1837, the first child came to the colony. It was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Royal Wadsworth. The first male child was young Lucian, son of Deacon and Mrs. Henry Mears, born two and a half miles north of the village on March 29, 1838. There was great to-do about young Mr. Mears. The Rev. H. Lyman, writing in 1856, said:

"All the people regarded this birth as an event; the women were proud and jubilant, the fathers of the settlement were tickled; they congratulated the parents, suggested an illumination, talked more at large of giving a building lot to bless the boy and encourage the parents, (the lot was even designated); but the week passed, the excitement subsided, they became first prudent, then oblivious, and, like many genial promptings, the benevolent thought blasted in blossoming and perished from memories on the spot where it sprang. The rights under it are now barred in the statutes of limitations but the lot remaineth unto this very day; on Broad street it may be seen."



One of the oldest houses still in its original location is the Dole homestead in Public avenue east of the Methodist church. It was built in 1839 by Holland Moore and sold by him to the Dole family in 1845. Doles occupied it for many years. It is now the property of Miss Mabel Pratt.

On June 10 arrived young Selvy Blodgett, the first male child born within the limits of the village itself. First native-born among the New England Emigrating group was little Miss Abby Moore (later Mrs. William B. Strong), daughter of the Holland Moores and granddaughter of the Israel Cheneys.

Deacon Hobart and Alfred Field built new houses that summer and George Fisher started work on his home at Pleasant and Public. C. F. H. Goodhue also built a house. There was much talk of a school building and a church. Thomas Mc El Henney, a tailor, came to town and the Cheneys already were here from Vermont, three brawny sons and their father. Everybody was building a house or planting a crop, and many were doing both. Between times, along in the fall, Joseph P. Cheney and Lucius Fisher separately made several trips to Milwaukee to fetch cookstoves for the new houses and business was brisk at $32 per stove.

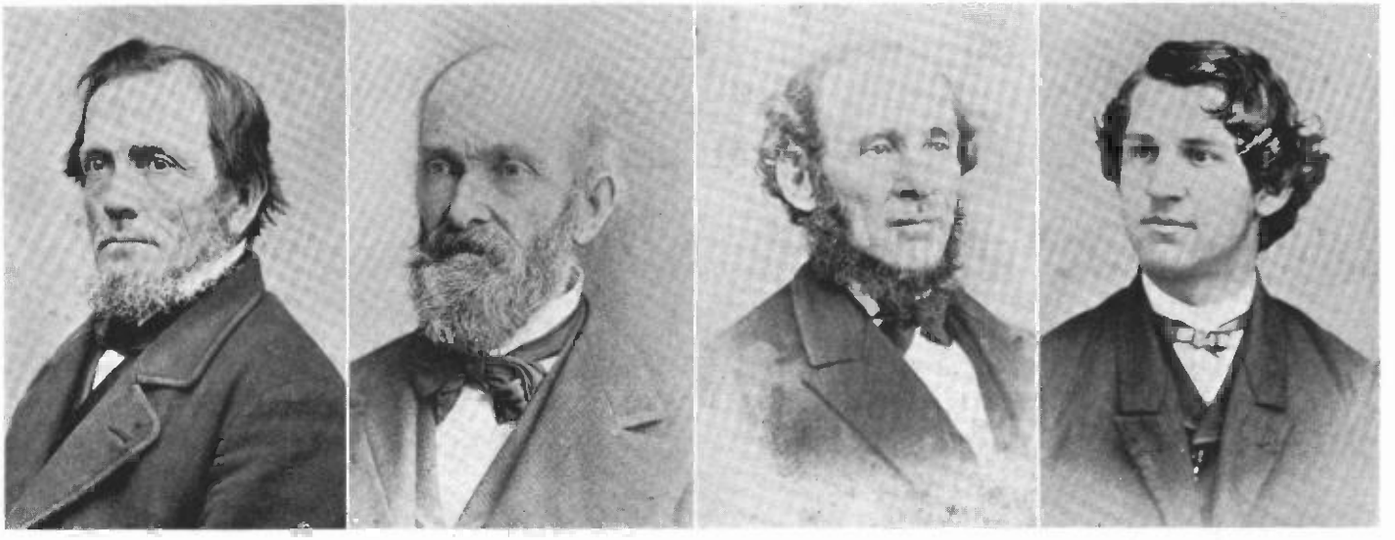
Before winter set in Deacon Peter Field arrived from Colebrook. Came also Captain John W. Bicknell, Eleazer Crane (father of R. P.), Samuel Beach Cooper, Martin E. Moore, John Burroughs (first schoolmaster), William Young, Samuel G. Colley and Humphrey Clark.

But before the year died there died also Chloe Blodgett, wife of Caleb and the first white woman to make a home for pioneer husband and children at the Turtle. She was 55. In three wildernesses she had been as much a pioneer as her husband. Perhaps more, for the lot of the pioneer's wife has never been easy. Two years later Caleb Blodgett also died. Neither lived long in the community they established, but their children's children live here still. So it is with pioneers.

There was a good crop of wheat the fall of 1838 and the stones at the grist mill ground much meal. There was business night and day at the sawmill. Mr. Mc El Henney made a sign and hung it in the Blodgett lodging window to advertise his tailoring skill with scissors and needle. It was the first merchandising sign in the town. Good carpenters got $2 a day and "boarded themselves." Board was $4 a week at the Beloit House. There were 200 people in the village by spring of 1839 and brand-new white-painted board houses were replacing the old shanties. Building lots brought from $20 to $100 each. Selvy Kidder was planning a carding mill in St. Paul avenue and Samuel Cooper bought lumber for a new house. John Hackett had one store and Field & Lusk the other. Hiram and Marvin Hill opened a blacksmith shop and John Burr was tinner and cabinetmaker and doing first rate.

Rafts of logs floated down Rock river almost every day to be sawed into planks and beams. There was talk among the more enthusiastic about building a canal between Beloit and Milwaukee. A stage line was established. It didn't run stages every day, but twice a week was often enough so that Postmaster Hackett didn't have to send young Edgar Blodgett or himself ride to Belvidere or Rockford to get the mail. David Noggle, who had studied law while plowing fertile Illinois acres, came to town and hung out his shingle. He was Beloit's first lawyer. He never learned to spell but he won many a lawsuit. Hazen Cheney was the second lawyer. In 1839 came also Alexander C. Douglas from New York City, John Cooper, Israel Stebbins, Hiram Hersey and Rice Dearborn among others never now to be named because the data is lacking.

In March, 1889, the first government sale of lands upon which the colonists had settled was held in Milwaukee. Lucius G. Fisher, then 31, was proxy for all the claimants. Of the sale Fisher wrote: "I was chosen bidder for all claimants in the south half of the county east of Rock river, the lands on the west side having been brought into the market before at a land sale in Milwaukee. The claimants all secured their lands, they standing by me and permitting no one but me to bid on their lands, and I got all for them at the upset price of $1.25 per acre. Here I met the cousin and agent of General Philip Kearney and arranged with him to buy lands for



William Dole | N. B. Gaston | Daniel Blodgett | Edwin A. Blodgett

William Dole, one-time sailing captain, came from Bedford, N. H. in 1845, bought land on Turtle creek near the present Murphy bridge and built a house there. Later he was Beloit's first ice merchant. The Doles were great-uncles of Miss Mary Gordon. Another Dole, William P., was a delegate to the Republican convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln and was appointed U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs by Lincoln in 1861. This William Dole in 1861 married Mrs. Elizabeth D. Aldis, who was a daughter of Capt. Daniel Gordon, grandfather of Miss Mary Gordon. Daniel Gordon was one of the Bedford pioneers and many years a Beloit merchant. Nathan B. Gaston, gunsmith, established the first factory in Beloit in 1844 to make scales. He died in 1900 at the age of 91. Daniel Blodgett came to the Turtle in 1836 with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Blodgett, and so was of the very first white settlers. Later he was farmer, miller, landowner. He made three trips overland to California driving horses which he sold there and returning by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Edwin A. Blodgett was his son. Daniel Blodgett was the father of Mrs. C. A. Emerson.

the General and take the agency of the lands purchased. I made entries for him at Milwaukee and afterwards at Dixon land sale and subsequently entered some thousands of acres with Mexican soldiers' land warrants on shares and managed his estate in the west for some years, and in 1856 I bought his remaining lands at $60,000 and closed my account with him. He visited me once in Beloit."

Not until the Milwaukee land sale did a single Beloiter actually own as much as a spadefull of earth in the new community. They had bought and sold, had built houses and made farms on faith; and their faith was not betrayed. They now had legal possession of the soil but it was not until a famous land suit jeopardized their ownership in 1855 that their rights were established beyond all challenge. In this suit the transfer of a lot in the downtown section on the authority of a claim made prior to the land sale was the issue. By repeated transfers one title to this land came into possession of Governor Paul Dillingham of Vermont; another, was held by Lucius G. Fisher. Dillingham was the father-in-law of Lawyer Mathew H. Carpenter (later United States senator) and Carpenter pressed the easterner's pretensions in the famous case of Dillingham vs. Fisher. If Dillingham could establish legal title, then ownership of much of Beloit's downtown property was jeopardized. The community was distraught. Rufus Choate, Edward G. Ryan and Carpenter were counsel for Dillingham. Fisher was represented by James R. Doolittle, Daniel Cady and Abraham Lincoln, who wrote a brief for the defense. The Rock county circuit court and the Wisconsin Supreme Court found for Fisher. Carpenter promptly took an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, but a decision in a Louisiana case involving the same issue was decided adversely to Carpenter's pleadings in the Beloit case and the matter was dropped. Until this, however, downtown property owners were insecure in their holdings and some even bought new titles from Dillingham; or really from Carpenter, who was blamed for instigating the suit. There was much bitterness.

In 1839 Fisher was appointed sheriff and tax collector of Rock county by Territorial Governor Dodge. In 1840, John Hopkins was employed to make a new plat of the settlement; this is the "original plat" upon which land titles have been conveyed ever since. Arrivals in 1840 included Dr. Jesse Moore and his family, Phillip Burroughs, Joseph Colley, Benjamin Brown, the Rev. Dexter Clary and Joseph La Haie. Soon afterward came Charles Peck, David Merrill, Captain Thomas Power, Edward A. D. Murray, A. P. Willard, Hugh Lee, W. S. Yost, J. G. Winslow, James Wadsworth, Alvin B. Carpenter, George Gilman, Isaac Gilman, Judge John M. Keep and others.

A township government was established in 1842. David J. Bundy was elected first chairman; Joseph Colley and John P. Houston, supervisors; Israel C. Cheney, clerk; Asahel B. Howe, assessor; Edwin Bicknell, treasurer; Henry Mears, collector; S. G. Colley, Charles M. Messer and Alexander Douglas, highway commissioners; Leonard Humphrey, Milo Goodrich and Dr. Jesse Moore, school commissioners; Otis P. Bicknell, constable; Ira Hersey, sealer of measures; Thomas Crosby, John Reed and Richard Dole, fence-viewers.

The community was incorporated as a village on Feb. 24, 1846, and at the first election on April 7 the following were elected: Captain Thomas Power, president; Joseph Colley, Thomas Tuttle, Tyler H. Moore, Asahel B. Moore, trustees; C. M. Messer, William Stevens and Henry Mears, assessors; O. P. Bicknell and Daniel Blodgett, constables; John P. Houston, treasurer; John B. Burroughs, clerk.

The first city government was organized in 1856 and William T. Goodhue was elected Beloit's first mayor. By this time other leading early citizens were here, some as early as 1845. Among these were John N. Reynolds, Otis Manchester, John Dates, the Rev. Stephen C. Millett, Hiram Northrop, Dr. Asahel Clark, Clark Nye, Sereno T. Merrill, A. H. Grovesteen, Chester Clark, Dr. E. N. Clark, Alexander Gordon, William Russell, Anson P. Waterman, Elijah Gridley, Samuel Hart, Col. William Rood and Parsons Johnson.

By this time, too, churches and school had been built, a dam across Rock river erected, factories started, a bridge had taken the place of the river ford, land and village lots had doubled and trebled in price, the railroad had come, gold had been discovered and many a Beloiter had gone overland to California. There was work for all and opportunity unlimited. In 20 years a wilderness had become a thriving, bustling, busy city.

The pioneers had builded well. They were now completely transplanted from New England's hills to the prairies bordering the Rock and the Turtle.

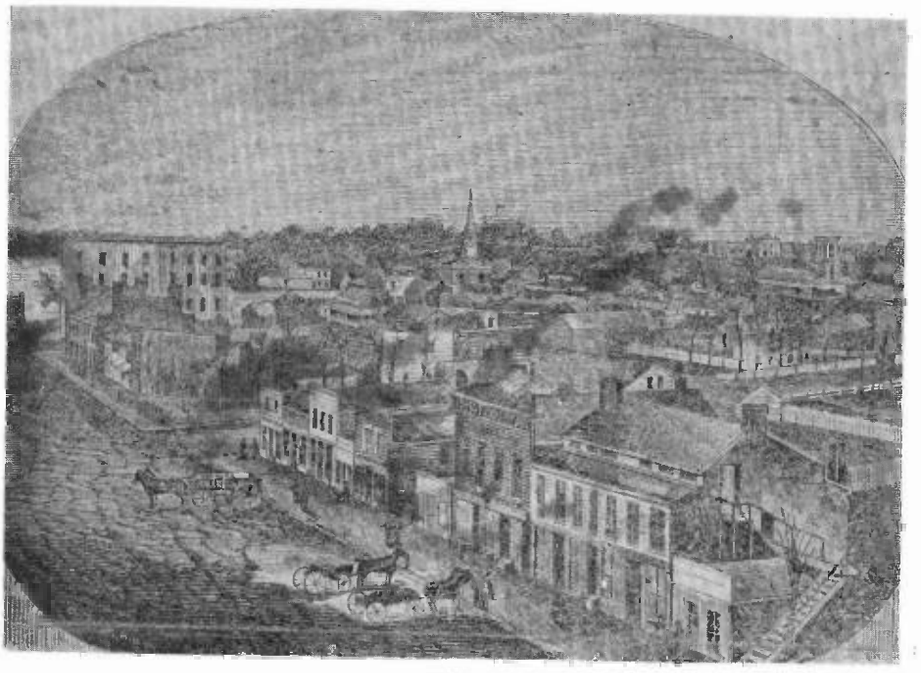
No history of Beloit is this; but enough, perhaps to reveal a little of its beginnings, to tell in part how and why there is a Beloit to celebrate its 100th anniversary, and to demonstrate the determination of its founding fathers who faced difficulty and were not defeated by it.

In observing its Centennial Beloit honors the pioneers—pioneer men and pioneer women who made a community in a new place in the west and gave it the character it bears today.

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The Marrying Justice

● Beloit Journal and Courier, 1860: "The public has no doubt observed that Justice S. S. Havens announces in his business card, that in addition to administering justice with an even hand, he is prepared to tie up the matrimonial knot with special 'neatness and dispatch.' We were not aware how much truth there was in this pretension till we saw him do it. A pair of deluded beings from the State of Illinois presented themselves at his office last Monday evening and requested to be placed under connubial bonds; and although we could not help reflecting upon the folly and weakness of this couple, we must confess that Squire Havens slipped the matrimonial yoke upon their necks with a neatness and dispatch that was interesting to witness. Indeed, so quickly was it done that the twain seemed to be in some doubt as to whether they were securely yoked. But they were as effectually tied as though it had taken an hour and a half to do it. Neither did the Squire neglect to seal the knot by immediately implanting a most energetic kiss upon the blushing cheek of the lovely bride. As for that matter, however, we observed that the groom did not seem to be favorably impressed with that part of the performance. He evidently considered it illegal; but upon a moment's reflection apparently adopted the conclusion that it was a way the Squire has—and it is. Prospective brides will be pleased to make a note of this fact."



This was a portion of downtown Beloit in 1857. It is State street from St. Paul avenue north. The spire is atop the Methodist church; near the right edge is the Baptist church. The Bushnell House is at the left of the woodcut. Wright & Newcomb's letterheads said Beloit had 5,000 population then, and annually produced manufactured goods valued at $50,000.

Pioneer Origins

● The Beloit Journal, 1848: "Our friend, George Stearns, Esq., has, for the curiosity of the thing, busied himself lately in gathering up sundry statistics of our village. Below will be found a summary of his gleanings:

Number of males	895
Number of females	783
Total	1,678

"This is the number contained in the limits of the village merely. In the entire town there are now some considerable over 2,000. The population of the village at the present time falls only 100 short of the number in the whole town at the time the census was taken last spring.

"The following relative to the places of birth will show the composition of a Western town: born in New York, 555; Vermont, 111; Massachusetts, 70; Rhode Island, 15; Connecticut, 34; New Hampshire, 91; Maine, 46; Pennsylvania, 71; Ohio, 85; South Carolina, 1; Indiana, 17; Michigan, 13; Kentucky, 10; Maryland, 10; Illinois, 52; New Jersey, 4; Virginia, 8; Missouri, 1; Wisconsin, 214; New Brunswick, 2; Ireland, 17; Wales, 14; England, 67; Germany, 23; Scotland, 22; Norway, 40; Mexico, 2; Canada, 92; Sweden, 1; Florida, 1."

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● The beacon light in the tower of the First Congregational church shone over Beloit for the first time on Christmas night in 1923. Money for the beacon was raised by young people of the church.

Shortage of News

● Beloit Journal, 1849: "In consequence of the wretched conditions of the roads we have had no mails from the East for some two weeks, nor from Milwaukee but two or three times. The telegraph wires are not in a much better condition. We are, therefor very restricted in the news department this week. We have not even the details of the closing up of Congress, at this late date. What has become of the Territorial bills we know not, but presume they sleep the sleep of death in the Senate. They were however, the cause of spirited debate, as we learn that Senator Foote, of Mississippi, shook his fist under the nose of Senator Corwin, who floored the mercurial Mississippian without ceremony. A recontre is also reported to have taken place in the House between Meade of Va. and Giddings of Ohio, and another between Thompson of Miss. and Ficklin of Ill., but with what results or from what causes we know not. Our Madison letter has also failed to reach us in season for this week."

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Another Bad Winter

● Beloit Journal, 1863: "Temperature reached 37 below zero the first week in January. A light feathery snow drifted badly and tied up all transportation for five days. It was the most severe winter in the memory of the inhabitants."

They Were Here First

By
ANDREW WHITEFORD
And
PROF. PAUL NESBITT



In the manner shown by this Harper's Weekly artist the Indian villages at the junction of the Rock and Turtle were abandoned. Their people sorrowfully moved westward. There were few villages left in the valley by 1836, but for many summers bands of Indians returned briefly to visit the burial places of their ancestors. Elders of the tribe at such times told the young braves the tribal sagas and kept old traditions alive.

• When the first white settlers entered the Beloit area they were impressed by the large number of earthworks and other remains of a people earlier than they. There were many mounds which aroused their curiosity, and in their contacts with the Winnebago, Sauk and Fox Indians they sought information on how, when, and why they were made. To their surprise they found not one member of these tribes who could offer anything more substantial than a fantastic explanation.

Because a few of the objects found near mounds and in plowed fields had an oriental appearance, some attributed the culture of the Moundbuilders to the Chinese. Others thought objects found in the mounds appeared Egyptian or Phoenician and went so far as to write books and pamphlets connecting the makers with those ancient civilizations. In other localities, from the Atlantic seaboard to the Dakotas, the story was much the same, but all the conjectures led to a genuine interest throughout the nation in the origin of these people. Residents of this section today perhaps can still recall the fanciful tales of the "Lost Civilization of the Moundbuilders."

Certainly these Moundbuilders were a powerful pepole, for they occupied a large part of the United States, had a highly-developed religion, homes and husbandry, as well as skilled arts and crafts. In 1890 the United States government, through its Bureau of American Ethnology, began serious investigation of mounds in an effort to answer scientifically and accurately the story of these "original" Beloiters. Under this new attack the Moundbuilders seemed destined to have the veil of mystery torn from them and to stand revealed as merely the ancestral tribes of the present day Indians of the region. Early investigators did arrive at this belief and for a time the romance and mystery attendant upon the mounds and their people disappeared.

But again today we are back within the realm of mystery, for the present day archaeologist by means of his busy spade has proved beyond doubt that the Winnebago, Fox, Sauk, and other tribes known to the white man were not the descendants of the Moundbuilders, but rather were of a distinctive and entirely separate group.

Who then were the Moundbuilders? Where did they come from? Where did they go? And why?

Popular imagination has been as much interested in these problems as has the archaeologist. In an effort to reach a solution which is in any measure satisfactory, a great amount of serious investigation has been conducted. The results have shed enough light to gratify the investigators, and at the same time to bring about a clearer understanding of the Moundbuilders.

As residents of Wisconsin in prehistoric times, the Moundbuilders passed through several periods of development, probably beginning as early as 2,000 B.C. The first and most important period was that in which "effigy" mounds were built—they are so called because they take animal form. The art of building such mounds was unique and is to be found only in this area. The greatest concentration of effigy mounds is in the area between Lake Koshkonong and Beloit. Builders of the effigy mounds also constructed the conical and linear mounds and in many of these they buried their dead. But the effigy mounds in the forms of birds, turtles, bears, panthers and even in human shapes, are distinctive to the area now occupied by Beloit Township. There are today on the College campus a fine example of a Turtle mound and many examples of linear and conical mounds. Erosion and cultivation has tended to destroy all evidence of many of the mounds once here, but in spite of that more than 15,000 mounds are known to exist in the central and southern parts of Wiscnosin. The hill upon which Beloit college is built was undoubtedly a sacred place of the Moundbuilders, for here is their distinctive Turtle mound, and here must have been held ceremonies, battles, and migrations which will never become a part of documented human history.

The effigy mound was principally a religious and ceremonial structure, whereas conical and linear mounds were erected and utilized for domiciliary, fortification, enclosure and burial purposes.

Using the material taken from the mounds of the Beloit area as a basis for reconstructing the story of its early peoples, we find that the Moundbuilders were a sedentary and agricultural people. They possessed a knowledge of food plants, knew how to make pottery, utilized clam shells from Rock river in making ornaments, and made tools and weapons by hammering out nodules of float copper which they found here and there.

A study of the hundreds of skeletons found in the mounds of Wisconsin tells

us that these people were physically closely related to the earlier inhabitants of lands far to the south. The Moundbuilders of the Beloit section are a northern intrusion of the extensive and highly-developed Moundbuilders cultures of the Gulf of Mexico region, and these in turn seem to have reached the United States from Mexico and Central America through the Greater and Lesser Antilles.

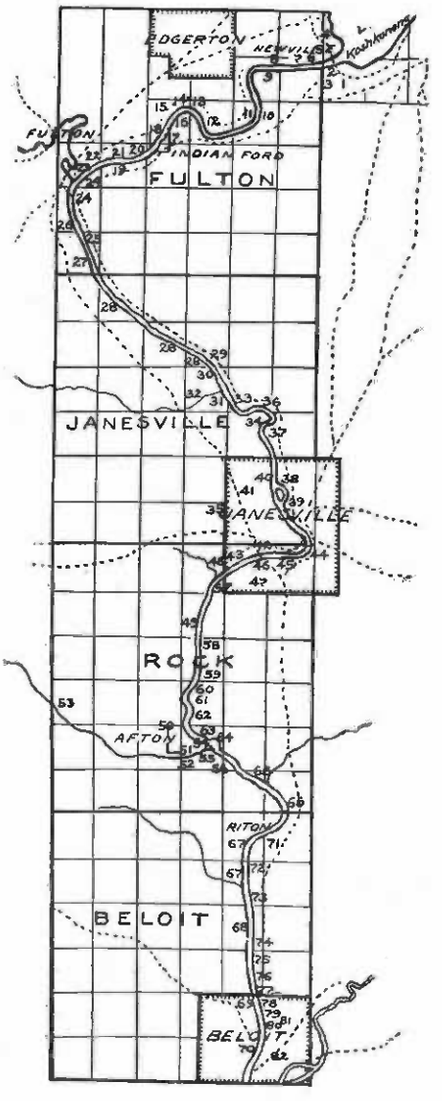
All of the Moundbuilders were not of the same racial makeup. The character of the population changed from time to time, just as it does today. Of course no cosmopolitan group such as we have today existed in aboriginal times. But they were not all Indians in the sense that that term is today employed. The earliest Moundbuilders were tall, long-headed, and in general had physical characteristics that fit the white man. Anthropologists believe these early people to be a cross between the white and yellow races, whereas later Wisconsin peoples like the Winnebago, Fox and Saux Indians are definitely Mongoloid in race.

In mounds of later date the skeletons show the makers to be fairly short and distinctly round-headed, thus conforming more to present-day Indians.

Both racial types seem to have intermixed rather freely in Wisconsin, but instead of this admixture resulting in decadence, as some of us might imagine, it stimulated culture and the people flourished and progressed. The building of mounds was carried on with even greater enterprise and under the Moundbuilders' ardent labors the fertile valleys of the Rock and Wisconsin rivers yielded ample returns. They were farmers of some note and had extensive cornfields in the country immediately about Beloit. Some of these marked by numerous small hillocks, were in the vicinity of the old Chicago and Northwestern station, and near the present college athletic grounds.

These, then, were the Moundbuilders, the first residents of Beloit. In spite of all the research that has been made, much of their life remains a mystery. The end of the Moundbuilders seems to have come with the general movement into these parts of the historic Indian tribes.

When the first white settlers penetrated the Rock River valley they found it populated by the Winnebago, Ottowa, Saux, Fox, Menominee, and Pottawatomi Indians tribes. These were well established in the region and seem to have come from different sections of the county for they did not speak a common language. The Winnebagoes, who were the most numerous and powerful of the group, seem also to have been the oldest. They centered around the Rock River valley and claim to have had 12 or 14 villages on its banks between Koshkonong and Dixon. The settlement at Koshkonong was reputedly the largest of these, although the tribal village of Turtle, at the spot where Beloit now stands, was of almost equal importance. This settlement was at the junction of Rock river and Turtle Creek, and was known as Ke-chunk-nee-shun-nuk-ra.

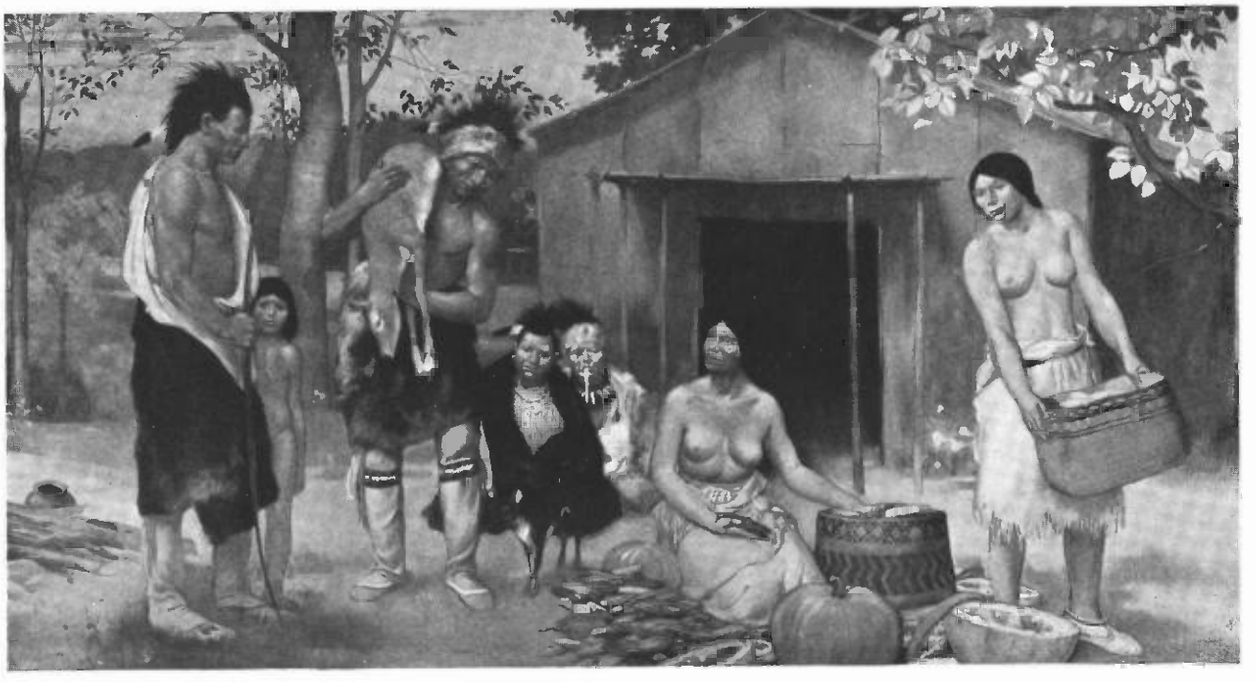


A number of years ago Charles E. and Theodore T. Brown of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society mapped Indian village and mound sites along Rock river from Lake Koshkonong to the state line at Beloit. Numbers on the accompanying map identify the following sites: (1) Black Hawk village. (2) Quarry mound. (3) Newville cache. (4) Rock river village. (5) Pierce village site. (6) Newville village. (7) Riverview village site. (8) Ridgeview site. (9) South Bank camp. (10) Oak Ridge site. (11) River bend shell heap. (12) Edgerton village sites. (13) Miller camp site. (14) Devil's Oven. (15) Brown camp site. (16) Southworth village site. (17) Indian Ford camp site. (18) Indian Ford Heights. (19) South Indian Ford site. (20) Indian Ford flats site. (21) Rainbow's End cornfield. (22) Indian Hill mounds. (23) Catfish village. (24) Stone farm village. (25) Murwin camp site. (26) Hubbell village and mounds. (27) Beggs camp site. (28) Northwest sections camp and village. (29) Four Mile bridge village site. (30) Parish camp site. (31) Elmhurst village site. (32) Three Mile Creek camp sites. (33) Wixon Hill site. (34) Riverside Park village site. (35) Sutherland graves. (36) Crystal and Hiawatha Springs village. (37) Stonehenge camp site. (38) Broege Island camp site. (39) River bank camp sites. (40) West bank camp sites. (41) Pearl street cache. (42) Round Rock village. (43) South Palm St. camp site. (44) Spring Brook mounds. (45) Bailey Mounds and cornfields. (46) Eastern Ave. village site. (47) Kellogg Cornfield. (48) West Janesville Mounds. (49) Rulondale camp site. (50) Afton Mounds. (51) Afton mill camp site and mounds. (52) Holzapfel camp site. (53) Antisdel village site. (54) Mouth of Bass creek site. (55) Bass creek site. (56) Picnic ground site. (57) River Heights site. (60) Coates camp site. (61) Woodstock mounds. (62) Oakley Farm camp site. (63) Inman camp site. (64) Rasmussen camp site. (65) Rice camp site. (66) Poe mound. (70) West Beloit camp sites. (71) Roth mounds. (72) The Oaks camp site. (73) Yost Park village (Standing Post village) and mound. (74) Baldwin mound. (75) Weirick mounds. (76) Country Club camp site. (77) Henderson effigy. (78) U. S. 51 camp site. (79) Adams mounds. (80) Water Tower mounds. (81) Beloit college mound group. (82) Turtle village.

In 1829 it had a population of six hundred Winnebago occupying 35 lodges, while reports for the same year indicate a drop in the population of Koshkonong to 200. One of the reasons for the growth of this village was the personality and fine leadership of the chief, White Crow. This man, who had not been born into the line of chieftains, had, through merit and diplomatic genius, risen to the position of spokesman for the Winnebagoes. During the troublesome times of the Black Hawk War he was one of the important negotiators between the whites and Indians.

Other Winnebago villages were located where are now the modern towns and cities of Janesville, Freeport, Dixon, and others. The region about the mouth of Pe-ke-tol-e-ke (the Pecatonica) was one of the great gathering places of the Rock River Winnebagoes. They held their councils there and often started from there on the winter hunt. At this spot was situated another Indian village which was of a more cosmopolitan type. It consisted of seven permanent and three temporary lodges, was inhabited by the Sauk, Fox, Menominee, Potawatomi and Winnebagoes, and was ruled by a Sauk named Wabetega.

From a study of their language, customs, and physical type, it was found that the Winnebagoes of the region were related to the Siouan or Dakota stock of the Great Plains to the west. In this they represented a departure



John W. Norton, famous muralist, depicts a scene of Indian life in his painting "The Winnebago" which is one of 12 in the Logan Museum of Beloit college. The Norton murals illustrate the development of mankind from earliest times through the culture of the American Indian. The scene of "The Winnebago" is the campsite of that tribe at Big Hill north of Beloit, now a public park. Logan Museum has one of the largest collections of Indian artifacts of stone and copper in the United States. Many were found in this vicinity.

from the rest of the inhabitants, since the Sauk, Fox, Menominee, Potawatomi, Ottowa, and Chippewa, who also lived in Wisconsin, were of Algonquin stock, the center of which is to be found in the east. An understanding of this phenomenon, of a tribe of western stock occupying the old home of the Moundbuilders and surrounded on all side by tribes of a different origin can be understood only through a knowledge of their histories. In the answer to this can also be found the reason for the disappearance of the Moundbuilders. These two seemingly unrelated facts—the disappearance of the Moundbuilders and the differentiation of the Winnebagoes from their immediate neighbors—resulted from influences which were widely separated from each other.

In the west the dreaded and powerful Sioux or Dakotas, extending their forays eastward, drove many of the weaker tribes before them across the Mississippi. The Winnebagoes may have been one of these, who, fleeing before the Sioux, came upon the peaceful, agricultural Moundbuilders living on the banks of the Rock, and desiring the peace and prosperity which was theirs either settled among them or drove them out. If the former is true it must be that they assimilated the older tribe through mere force of numbers and vigor. At any rate, under this influence the culture of the Moundbuilders gradually faded away and was replaced by that of the newer tribes.

The other influence which caused an influx of peoples into this region was the growing power and far-reaching war expeditions of the Iroquois, or Five Nations, from the Mohawk valley in New York. Before this menace the Potawatomees, Miamis, Chippewas, and Ottowas left their homes in northern Michigan and settled in Wisconsin about Green Bay and in the upper Rock River valley. At the same time the Sauk and Fox tribes were expelled from southern Michigan by the invasion from the east. They retreated in a northwesterly direction, crossed to upper Michigan by the Mackinaw Straits and then turned down into Wisconsin. These tribes quickly oriented themselves to their new conditions and managed to live at peace both with the older Winnebagoes and each other. In this manner they prospered and once again the Rock River valley was the home of a flourishing civilization. These people developed their social and religious culture to an amazing degree and although they remained fundamentally hunters and fishers, they practiced agriculture and raised corn, squash, beans, pumpkins, melons and onions.

The country about Beloit is particularly conducive to an interest in these people and their predecessors because of its richness in Indian lore and traditon. The numerous mounds, effigy and otherwise, which are located along the banks of the Rock River and Turtle Creek bear mute testimony of the desirability these productive valleys held for the first inhabitants. Wild game was abundant and the river's teemed with fish. That the productivity of the valley was most important to the Indians is shown by the tenacity with which they clung to their hunting grounds after the coming of the whites.

Tales of the Menominee and Black Hawk Wars are intimately associated with the lower Rock River valley and Black Hawk's camping place on the top of Big Hill is known to every school boy. It was here that the famous chieftain paused on his flight northward to exhort the Wisconsin tribes to rise and join him in his struggle against the white man. But the Indians of this region refused him and the disappointed warrior was forced to flee before the oncoming soldiers. It was only natural that his route should be through this region since he could travel the most easily and with the greatest speed by making use of the many Indian trails which converged at what is now Beloit.

To the thoughtful person it must be evident that there is something inherent in the nature of the Rock River valley which is conducive to a peaceful, progressive and prosperous life. We have seen that the successive Indian tribes each came under the spell of the country and developed its civilization toward a more or less successful, agricultural climax. Today we find a counterpart to this earlier development in the flourishing towns and prosperous farms of the modern valley.

97 Years of Postmasters

● Residents of Beloit couldn't stroll into a spacious post office and deposit their letters in a slot for immediate handling to distant places 100 years ago, because the nearest post office was at Chicago, nearly 100 miles away. It was not until 1839 that Beloit was given regular mail service—one delivery to and from Chicago a week!

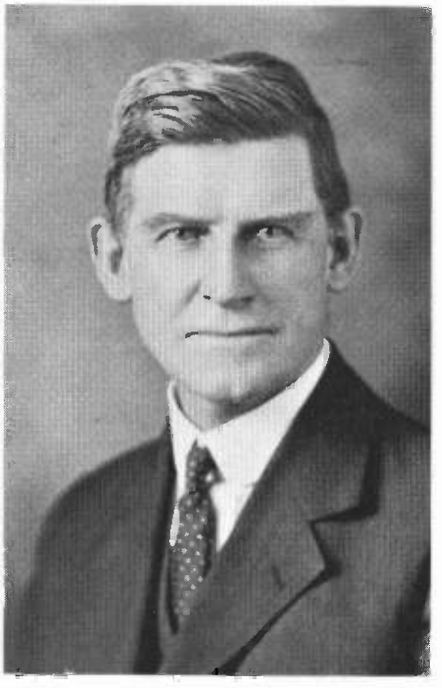
In 1838, after a post office had been established in Roscoe and collections were made periodically to Chicago, a boy and a horse made regular trips from Beloit to Roscoe with letters for a small fee. A year later, when a post route was established from Belvidere to Janesville via Beloit, mail service was inaugurated here for the first time and John Hackett was appointed the city's first postmaster.

Hackett operated a grocery store on the site of the present Strong building at State street and Grand avenue, and the post office occupied a corner of his store. Total receipts for the first quarter after the office was established amounted to $60. Postal receipts over the last several years have amounted to approximately $45,000 per quarter. Annual receipts here during the period from 1930 through 1935 are as follows: 1930—$226,000; 1931—$214,991.14; 1932 — $177,434.43; 1933 — $149,146.58; 1934—$168,821.61, and 1935 —$184,664.76.

In 1839 there was but one delivery a week to and from Chicago; today there are six deliveries daily to and from Chicago, and there are, in addition, eight other trains operating on the North Western and Milwaukee roads which carry mail.

After Hackett, postmasters who have served Beloit are Selvy Kidder, 1840; Alfred L. Field, 1841; David Noggle, 1845; W. C. Spaulding, 1847; Washington Bastian, 1849; Allen Warden, 1853; Mathias Pasco, 1857; Lucius Fisher, 1859-1867; Franklin Oakley, 1867-1871; Dr. H. P. Strong, 1871-1883; Chalmers Ingersoll, 1883-1887, 1891-1895 and 1899-1907; Clinton Babbitt, 1887-1891; James Wickhem, 1895-1899; D. B. Worthington, 1907-1915; Charles Steele, 1915-1925; L. F. Rosenthal, 1925-1933, and John J. Riordan, Aug. 1, 1933, acting postmaster, and Feb. 26, 1934, postmaster.

When Field was postmaster the office was at the corner of State street and St. Paul avenue; when Spaulding was postmaster the office was in the second store north of St. Paul avenue on the west side of State street; and under the regime of Bastian a building



First native-born Beloiter to be postmaster of his city is John Riordan, who was appointed acting postmaster by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on Aug. 1, 1933, and postmaster on Feb. 26, 1934. He is a lifelong resident of Beloit and a student of its early history.

used exclusively for postal purposes was occupied. It was on the south side of School street (East Grand avenue) east of the Second National bank. Under Pasco the office was in Broad street east of Hanchett Hall, and later in the Goodwin House.

It was while Mr. Worthington was postmaster that the first government post office was built here. "We moved into the new post office on a Sunday in February of 1912, and it was a beautiful day," C. W. Steele, who is now assistant postmaster, recalls. "We planned on a big opening day Monday, but there was such a terrible snowstorm that not a train ran nor was a single letter 'thrown.' No mail went in or out of Beloit for several days."

City deliveries began on July 1, 1890, with four mail carriers. They were John Donnelly, Charlie Hansen, Charles Stocking and Dana Richards. From four carriers the Beloit postal system has grown to include 35 carriers, three parcel postmen, and 37 other employes. When the system was inaugurated in 1890, yearly postal receipts were $13,000.

Beloit's first post office cost $90,000, which included $20,000 for the land and $70,000 for the building. Congress appropriated $200,000 for the enlargement of the office several years ago, but the entire amount was not expended.

Of the various postmasters who have served the Beloit office, Postmaster Riordan is the first native-born Beloiter to hold the office. "I guess I'm the native son who was supposed to come along and have the job when the city celebrated it's 100th birthday," Mr. Riordan said in a jovial way recently.

"Charles Steele is the Beloit office's oldest employee," Postmaster Riordan said. "He joined the force as a carrier on Nov. 11, 1901. Charlie knows the post office game."

The personnel of the post office is as follows: John J. Riordan, postmaster; Charles W. Steele, assistant postmaster; W. R. Anthoney, superintendent of mails; L. L. Davis, foreman; C. A. Babcock, John Burman, F. W. Cook, W. A. Ellis, G. A. Evenson, R. H. Fiske, P. W. Freitag, H. R. Greenwood, Leonard Griffis, R. H. Herrington, F. O. Hubert, Ben Jones, L. O. Larsen, L. H. Lester, I. L. Lowrey, Merlin Neyhart, G. L. Richardson, G. C. Scheibel, S. S. Spangler, Maurice Sprague, G. G. Green, E. R. Phillips, carriers.

C. M. Hansen, W. A. Henrich and A. J. Hermes, parcel post carriers; H. A. Anthoney, H. C. Sack and L. C. Reffue, substitute carriers; John Davis, special deliveries; L. G. Bourgeois, J. R. Bryce, H. N. Hanson, J. W. Hayes, R. O. Hinshaw, W. J. Huempfner, D. E. Kelley, A. F. Paschke, R. C. Pontius, W. J. Reese and R. R. Stott, mailing division clerks.

C. F. Buckeridge and William Buckta, general delivery clerks; W. C. Dearhammer and Fred Wootton, parcel post clerks; C. H. Kline and V. J. Truesdell, C.O.D. division clerks; R. E. Smythe, C. P. Hayes, D. L. Green, A. R. Karstaedt and James Ede, register and money order division clerks; George Pfisterer, mail messenger; Ruth M. Smith, Robert W. Blumer and John C. Nelson, sub-station clerks; E. A. Mielke, J. J. Divine, R. L. Gupton, I. B. Mahlum and Hannah Wieck, custodial force, and R. H. Joiner and A. C. Fuller, laborers.

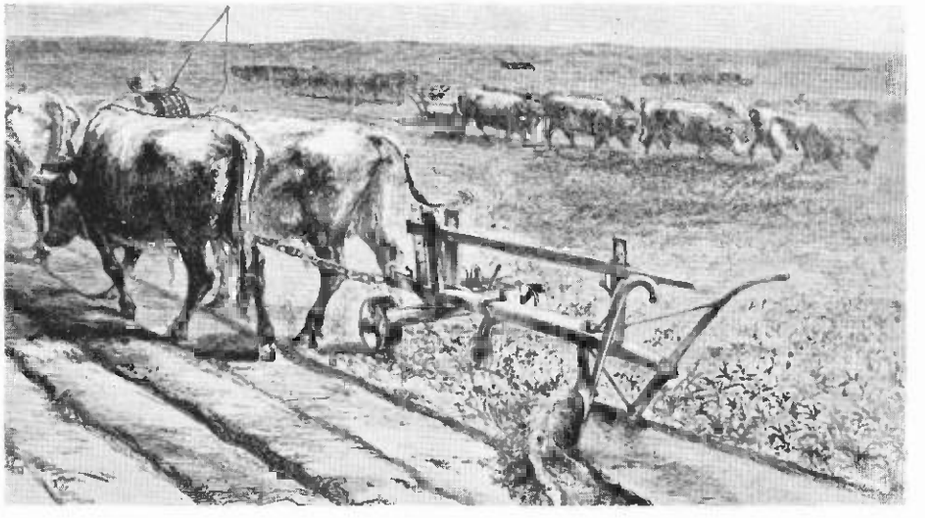
W. A. Knipshield, George C. Rosenthal, Gilman Nelson, Arthur W. Glos, Albert Heyerdahl, Daniel W. Kelley, rural free delivery carriers, and Ralph R. Bennett, James W. Kelley and John Morris, substitutes.

Although Supt. Anthoney has no figures for "big days," he stated that in the Christmas rush of 1929 and 1930 employes handled 1,000 sacks of parcel post and mail a week, and that in a single day the cancellation machine in the Beloit office stamped 92,000 pieces of first class mail.

They Were Tillers of Fruitful Soil

Land and Crops Were the First Concern of the First Beloiters

By JULIAN O. LEE



Patient oxen and the great breaking-plows of the pioneers turned the first furrows in the prairies at Beloit. Peripatetic Hoosiers from Indiana and Suckers from southern Illinois traveled from one new settlement to another in prairie schooners and broke the prairie on contract. Blodgett and the New England Company hired them in 1837 because there were many things to do and the time was short to get the first crops in.

• From the "Gee and Haw" of ox team days to the steady purr of a tractor on freshly-plowed fields is a step from the medieval to the modern, but it marks the progress made by agriculture since the early settlers took over the fishing and hunting rights of the Indians 100 years ago.

Staking everything on their ability to improve their conditions, the pioneers left comfortable homes in the east to carve out a new home with an ax and to make a farm with a yoke of oxen and a breaking plow — and they succeeded.

With a will to succeed, they overcame every obstacle. Inured to hardship, and resourceful, the early settler made his first task the building of a home. This was a make-shift affair at first, sometimes a dugout in the side of a hill, at other times a few blankets stretched over forked sticks, and later a log house or a claim "shanty" built of rough boards. Usually some furniture was brought along in the covered wagon, but saw and axes quickly formed whatever else was needed.

A yoke of oxen moved slowly over the lush carpet of grass, studded with gay spring flowers, while one man guided the oxen and another struggled with the huge breaking plow, shoving through virgin soil which resisted every effort to turn it over.

Thus was the first furrow turned exactly 100 years ago in the area that is now Beloit by Caleb Blodgett, assisted by his two sons, Nelson and Daniel.

Food for the long winter had to be provided. As a result the first plowed ground was used for a mixture of farm products to provide vegetables and food for the home as well as feed for the oxen and the few horses the settlers brought with them.

Seed carried from the home in the east was planted after the ground had been worked with a brush rake or home-made wooden harrow. The seed grew, and the second year settlers were able to increase their wheat acreage to provide a little cash much needed for equipment and household necessities.

From the time the first permanent settlers came to this area in 1836 only a few years passed before every acre had been taken up, with the government richer by $1.25 an acre. Before the first land sales, which were held in 1838 and 1839 in Milwaukee, claims were usually held by squatters' right and agreement between the various settlers.

Claims were taken up by making some improvement, such as putting up a shack or plowing around a 40 or an 80, but even then when some settler returned east to get his family after he thought he had his claim salted away, he returned to find a "squatter" in possession.

Speculators from the east bought up large areas of land and prices quickly rose to $10 and $15 an acre.

Earliest settlers came to the timbered districts, where fuel and material for fencing were available. Water was another necessity and early homes were often built along creeks or near springs. In some areas limestone was used for construction and many of the early homes in Beloit, Rockton and Roscoe are built of that material.

Settlers often came poorly prepared to break up the prairie, but they were soon followed by "jobbers" from southern Illinois and Indiana who came in prairie schooners with teams of four and six oxen each. They carried breaking plows, which could cut 18 to 22-inch furrows.

These early plowmen usually had a saddle horse along to round up their oxen in the morning, and a cow to provide milk. Their meals were largely corn dodgers and bacon. The usual charge for plowing an acre was $3.

The "claim shanty" was usually made of round logs, small enough so that two or three men could lift them and about 14 feet long. Roofed with bark or clapboards, the cabins had sod roofs in some instances. Split logs made the floor, with the flat side up. A wall of stone or earth served as a fireplace. The chimney was usually made of sod, plastered on the inside with clay, and sometimes of clay and sticks. As a substitute for window glass greased paper was used.

Going to the mill to grind flour was not the simple thing that it is today. Many had to go long distances, which with oxen meant sometimes a two-weeks' trip. In dry weather going was smooth, but creeks had to be forded and many times sloughs crossed before the mill was reached. In the winter, when most of the grinding was done, the settler would often be told at the mill that his turn would come in a week or even longer.

Marketing in 1840 included hitching up two or three yoke of oxen to a

crude wagon, filling the wagon with wheat or dressed hogs and taking them to buyers as far distant as Milwaukee or Chicago. Near Chicago five or six yoke of oxen were usually necessary to pull a wagon through the swamps for which Chicago was noted. A week or two was usually required for the journey, depending on the weather and the season.

To surround a quarter section of land with a sod fence, break and sow it to wheat, thresh the crop and haul it to the lake ports was considered good farming practice until 1848, but blight came in that year to rot the wheat in the field. Prices were also discouraging some years, wheat selling as low as 20 cents a bushel. One livery man in Janesville, in answer to an inquiry as to whether or not he wanted to buy some oats at nine cents a bushel said he was going to wait until he could get them for eight cents.

An ox team could be purchased for $40, including the yoke, a fair milk cow for $10. Harvest help cost 50 cents a day and hired girls could be secured for 50 to 75 cents a week.

In 1840 candles cost 18 to 25 cents a pound; letter postage to the east was 25 cents; woolen cloth, $1.50 to $2 a yard; dried apples, 18 cents a pound; crowbars, $4 each; axes, $2.50.

The earliest Beloit farmers found it difficult to furnish foodstuffs to the community and in 1837 Dr. Horace White predicted that the rapid increase in population would demand all the products of the fields and that no surplus of farm products could be expected for at least 20 years. But he was a better physician and colonizer than he was as a crop forecaster, for three years after his prediction surpluses were bothering the farmer, who then was getting 25 cents a bushel for wheat and 10 cents a bushel for his corn. In that year, 1840, a farmer offered a bushel of wheat for a pound of saleratus, and was refused.

The price of agricultural produce was not uniformly low, however, because there often was a shortage temporarily. At such times flour and pork had to be brought by ox team from Southport, Milwaukee and Chicago.

But nothing could defeat the early settlers. When supplies of food ran short, Goodhue's race was damned and the banks overflowed, resulting in many suckers being left stranded when the water receded. These furnished food and when smoked were used as emergency rations.

Beloit was the market place of the county in 1838, due largely to the enterprise of its early citizens, who, though living in "shanties," and a few frame houses and log cabins, formed Rock county's most hustling village. Caleb



Henry Wieland, Newark Township chairman, is president of the Rock county Farm Bureau.

Blodgett was Rock county's most extensive farmer in 1838. He had more than 100 acres in wheat at a time when most of the other pioneers were breaking up their first land. That same year Rock county had only from 300 to 400 inhabitants. Persons living five or 10 miles apart called themselves neighbors.

An account book kept by Patton Atwood, who came to Roscoe in 1839, shows the following prices for 1847: tea, 75 cents a pound; coffee, 50 cents; one-half bushel of dried apples, 88 cents; shoes, $1.25; and labor 50 cents a day. Farm prices were 20 cents for oats; 25 cents for corn and five cents for eggs in May. Saleratus, a necessity for many things in those days, was eight cents a pound.

According to another account book kept by Amos Tuttle, of Roscoe, wheat was 87 cents in 1839 and pork, $1 to $2.50 a hundred. In 1850 a half pound of tobacco cost 13 cents.

In an issue of the Beloit Journal, Mar. 24, 1853, S. P. Taylor and family of Rockton, were reported to have left on the overland route to Oregon, taking with them 100 head of cattle.

Bennett Wooster was praised in the Sept. 9 issue of the same year for threshing 275 bushels of wheat from eight acres on Jefferson Prairie. Wooster was one of the first to try out winter wheat instead of spring wheat, which the editor said was being "relied on with too much confidence."

When the four Ruble brothers, Henry, George, John and Simon arrived in Beloit in 1851, the whole town turned out to see them. Driving beautiful Norman horses hitched to great wagons, the brothers gave quite a parade on their way from Ohio to their 800-acre farm west of Beloit.

Mrs. Angie Paddock, 82, daughter of Simon Ruble, still lives on the farm where her father at one time had a half-mile race track and 150 head of horses.

The Rubles were noted for more than their horses. They had purebred Galloway and Alderney cattle, Lincolnshire and Cotswold sheep, Angora goats and Berkshire swine. Simon Ruble paid $3,500 for an imported Norman horse, Mahomet.

About 1855 Simon Ruble was the most extensive farmer in Beloit township, having 226 acres under cultivation and raising 2,800 bushels of wheat, 1,800 bushels of corn; 1,700 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of potatoes and 200 bushels of rye. His livestock numbered 24 head of horses, 34 head of cattle, 220 head of sheep, and 44 head of swine. Other farmers of that day with 100 or more acres in cultivated crops included George S. Ruble, William Yost, G. R. Mallory, I. G. Washburn, J. and S. A. Burchard, A. Teale, William Washburn and Torgas Saberson.

In order to promote better farming and also for the purpose of establishing a fair, the Rock County Agricultural Society and Mechanics institute was organized at Janesville Jan. 6, 1851, and the first Rock county fair was held Oct. 1 and 2, 1851, with 5,000 people present.

The first state fair sponsored by the Wisconsin State Horticultural society, was held at Janesville in connection with the first county fair. The Rock county Fair Association and the State Horticultural Society split the proceeds of the fair, which amounted to $254. Another state fair was held in Janesville in 1857 and also in 1864, 1865, 1866 and in 1877. In the annual address given by J. P. Wheeler, president, on the first day of the Rock county fair, he stressed the importance of livestock products compared with sale of grain. Surplus appeared to have become a problem resulting in very low prices. He suggested an annual census of the entire production of the country so that farmers would be able to plan ahead when putting in their crops and so avoid surpluses.

Among the Beloit winners at that first annual fair were Simon Ruble, horses; A. Henderson, colts; John Keep, best yoke of oxen; T. H. Demary, best Durham bull; J. Roberts, Merino sheep; Daniel Bennett, Beloit, cheese.

Prizes in the mechanical department at the first fair went to the following Beloit exhibitors: Barker and Love, reaper; Simon Ruble, threshing machine, straw and stalk cutter; N. B.

Gaston, corn sheller; Otis and Hinman, wagon; M. M. Hammond, Turtle, grain cradle; N. B. Gaston, platform scales; Stone and Parker, reaper sickle and corn cutter; S. T. Merrill, wrapping paper.

Men did most of the exhibiting in the domestic manufacture department, with Rufus Clark a heavy winner on coverlets, carpet and blankets. M. P. Cogswell, Turtle, won first on silk stockings, gloves, and ottoman covers. All prizes ranged from 25 cents to $1.

The second fair of the society was held at Beloit, Sept. 28 and 29, 1852, with J. F. Willard, president. Howland and Trask showed a span of geldings at this show that sold for $600. Later they were sold for $650 and taken to Racine. There they brought $2,000 and later were sold in Chicago for $3,000. A plowing match featured this fair and was won by Reuben Case, Clinton.

* * *

In 1835 the first settlers came to Rockton and Roscoe. At that time cabins still remained as left by the Indian traders, and tracks made by the wagon train that accompanied General Atkinson in his campaign against Black Hawk's Indians in June, 1832, were still visible.

William Talcott and his sons, Thomas, Sylvester, Wait and Henry, were pioneers of Rockton township. They made their first claim July 4, 1835. Attracted by Rock river's abundant water power, they immediately set to work building a dam and mill. In 1838 they had a saw mill completed and the following year finished a grist mill, the first in Winnebago county.

In 1835 every person in Winnebago county could have been seated in a 12 by 14 cabin, but 10 years later settlements had spread to all parts of the county.

A month after the Talcott settlement in Rockton township, Robert J. Cross and Colonel Van Hovenburg came from Milwaukee to what is now Roscoe township. Cross bought a claim from Lavec, an employe of Stephen Mack, and became Roscoe's first settler. Other settlers reached Roscoe the same year in September. Among them were Elijah H. Brown, James B. Lee and William Mead, who came from Indiana. Brown built the first house in the township near the north branch of the Kinnekinnick creek.

Owning the only team of horses in the township, Cross was kept busy hauling flour and groceries from Chicago. The first mail was secured from Chicago and later from Beloit; in 1837 a postoffice was established at Roscoe.

In the summer of 1835 the following were residents in northern Winnebago townships: Roscoe—Robert J. Cross, Robert Logan, Elijah H. Brown and William Brayton; Rockton — Thomas B. Talcott, William Talcott, Henry Talcott, John F. Tayre, Isaac Adams, Pearly P. Burnham, Darius Adams, David A. Blake, Ellison Blake, John Kilgore and John Lovessee.



About, or shortly after, 1850, Emanuel C. Reigart, law partner of President James Buchanan at Lancaster, Pa., and a figure in Pennsylvania politics, came west with money to invest and near Beloit bought six farms—one for each of his sons and daughters. These were Mrs. H. H. McLenegan, Mrs. Samuel Slaymaker, and Elmaker, John, Hamilton and Henry Reigart. Mr. and Mrs. McLenegan came west to their farm on the Shopiere Road in 1857 and it was their home until they died, Mr. McLenegan in 1903 and his wife in 1914. Mr. McLenegan was commissioned colonel of the First Wisconsin National Guard regiment in 1882 by Gov. Rusk. An atlas artist sketched this view of the McLenegan farm in 1873. Buildings as they appear here were erected in the 60's. The farm now is the property of H. C. Freeman.

One of the early settlers of Roscoe township was Levi Taft, father of the late G. M. Taft. He came in 1837. In the winter of 1876 there were 63 consecutive days without a thaw, G. M. Taft said several years ago. He also remembered that in 1881 the river came within six inches of the floor of the Roscoe bridge.

New settlers came in rapidly at Roscoe in 1837-38. Log cabins often lodged three or four families until new houses could be built. Early settlers east of Roscoe included Alvah Blair, Israel Smith, William Smith, Newton Carpenter, Ephraim Allen, John and William Lovesee, Thomas Baldwin and Henry and Marcius Blackinton.

Among Durand pioneers are L. V. Cleveland, John A. Johnson, Fredric Sidorus and J. R. Herring, who came in 1837. In Shirland township George Seaton and Lemuel Fisk were first settlers, coming also in 1837.

Early settlers in Manchester township in north Boone county included many English immigrants who had settled in Ohio before they came to northern Illinois. Sidney Lufkin, father of E. A. Lufkin, Beloit, built the first saw mill in the locality on the North Kinnekinnick about 1845 and in 1849 went to California.

Among the first settlers were Lewis Linderman, Robert Cutler, Sam Pye, William Lloyd, Joseph Bamlett and William Hutton.

* * *

On April 9, 1837, the first settlement was made in Clinton township by Deacon Chauncey Tuttle, who had visited the section the fall before, and Dr. Dennis Mills, Milton S. Warner, Charles Tuttle and W. S. Murray. They came from Meacham's Grove in Illinois and came first to Caleb Blodgett's place at Beloit, where they stayed over night, Apr. 8. Blodgett's cabin and Thiebeau's shack were the only structures in what was later to become Beloit.

The Clinton settlers had to cross a river at Belvidere and Turtle creek near Beloit by means of a dugout, carrying over a wagon wheel, a barrel of pork or a barrel of flour at a time.

Arriving on the west side of Jefferson Prairie about sundown Apr. 9, the settlers began the first improvement in the township. It was a frail structure, comprising four crotches set in the ground on which were placed cross poles and a pile of brush for a roof. Three sides were covered with Indian blankets and in front was the log fire on which their first evening meal was cooked. A wagon box comprised the



Former master of Turtle Grange, S. K. Blodgett, east of Beloit, is a great-grandson of Caleb Blodgett, Beloit's first settler.

floor and straw furnished whatever bedding was needed.

Wasting no time, the settlers had the body of a log house, 12 by 16 feet, raised by the next afternoon. As all feed for the horses had been exhausted, Charles Tuttle set out for Rockford the same day for feed. Later the settlers exchanged their horses for oxen and a breaking plow, and the first 100 acres of Clinton's fertile soil was broken up for corn, potatoes, oats, buckwheat, turnips and other crops.

Daniel Mills joined the group about the middle of June. About the same time Stephen E. Downer and Daniel Trasker visited the settlement. Though the land was not on the market at that time, the settlers marked their sections and took possession in the name of the Jefferson Prairie Company. Later in the year other settlers came to the vicinity of Summerville, and the wives and children of the pioneers began to arrive as log houses were completed.

Milton Warner completed his log cabin in December and Daniel Mills had one ready in January. Their latch strings were always out to any newcomers who appeared seeking land.

The first load of grain was taken from Clinton township by Griswold Weaver to a mill on the Piskasaw river near Belvidere in January, 1838. The nearest postoffice during that winter was at Roscoe. Log house raisings during 1838 were numerous; all settlers turned out to help one another on these frequent occasions.

First settlers in Turtle township were D. B. Egery, Daniel Bennett, Chauncey Tuttle, John Lewis, Abel Lewis, Samuel Colley, Richard Dole and John Hopkins. William Smith, Horace Rice and Hudson Case were early settlers near Shopiere. A. F. Lewis founded Turtleville, where he built a saw mill and opened a store, the first one in the present limits of Turtle township. Shopiere was called Waterloo for a period until residents discovered that there was another Waterloo in the state, after which the name was changed.

The farm upon which the village of Afton is located was settled in 1837 by Hiram Brown. The first breaking in the county was probably done by John Inman on the farm owned by J. F. Willard. The first crop was buckwheat. In order to get his plow sharpened Inman had to go to Rockford, which took two days.

Early settlers in Avon township were Joseph Kinney, N. N. Northrup, Joseph Huntley, William Crippen, H. Beales, W. F. Thompson, William Grimes and Joseph Watson.

Farmers from Plymouth and other townships west of Beloit traded in Freeport to some extent in an early day. Samuel F. Chipman of Plymouth tells in an early history how he was on the way to Freeport with a load of corn when he discovered a team and driver in distress near Sugar river. The driver had started from Monroe for Janesville two days before, had lost his way, and had wandered over the trackless prairie for two days without food. He had just decided to kill one of the horses and use it for food when Chipman came along.

The town of Beloit, constituted by act of the territorial legislature on Feb. 17, 1842, comprised an area equal to about four townships, including Avon, Newark, Beloit and Turtle. The first town meeting was held in a school house in Beloit village. Hazen Cheney was chairman and Edward Bicknell, clerk.

Officers elected at the first meeting included David Bundy, Joseph Colley and John P. Houston, supervisors; Israel Cheney, clerk; Asahel Howe, assessor; Edwin Bicknell, treasurer; Henry Mears, collector; S. G. Colley, Charles M. Messer and Alex Douglass, commissioners of highway; Leonard Humphrey, Milo Goodrich and Jesse Moore, commissioners of schools; Otis P. Bicknell, constable; Ira Hersey, sealer of measures; Thomas Crosby, John Reed and Richard Dole, fence-viewers.

Among the earliest Turtle residents was Capt. Thomas Crosby, who ran a boarding house for the New England company after his arrival in Beloit in 1837, and then bought the farm two



Former exhibitor of national champions in Jersey and Berkshire classes, H. C. Taylor, north of Beloit, still retains his interest in livestock.

miles east of Beloit where his granddaughter, Mrs. R. D. Thomas, now lives.

Daniel Egery's home in Turtle was a haven for many of the early settlers who enjoyed his hospitality until they were able to get homes of their own. A grandson, Harry Egery, now lives across the line in Manchester township.

Another early Turtle township settler was J. M. Everett, whose son, C. H. Everett, became editor of the Wisconsin Agriculturist, a farm institute worker and member of both houses of the legislature from Racine. Of the Jack family, which comprised four brothers, William, John, Archibald and Joseph, only one descendent remains in Beloit. He is Will Jack, son of Joseph Jack. They were also early settlers, along with John Throne, father of David Throne, Beloit.

Philo Porter came in 1854 and has three grandchildren still living on farms in Turtle township. They are Roy, Albert and W. B. Marston. Lois Gates, a daughter, is still living on the farm where William Gates settled in 1848.

Farmers who also settled northeast of Beloit in an early day were Samuel Slaymaker, who owned the farm where Sam Wallace now lives; Col. H. H. McLenegan, father of Miss Annie McLenegan, who owned the H. C. Freeman farm; and Elmaker, John, and Henry Reigert. John Reigert owned the farm which now is Eastlawn cemetery and the adjacent land.

North of Beloit there were the Yost, Nye, Eddy, Baldwin and Powers families, who have descendants still on farms in the same neighborhood. William Yost bought the present Yost farm on Riverside Drive in 1843 from Selvy Kidder, who bought the land from the government. John Yost, who started Yost Park, was born in a log cabin near the cobblestone house which has been the Yost home for many years.

Early settlers west of Beloit included Henry Barry and Hugh Lee, whose descendants remain in the vicinity. Along the western part of Newark township and in Avon township French settlers came in an early day. Among these were the Merlet, the Meuret, Morrell, Beley, Crave, Rambolt, Cousin, Roy and Lieb families, most of whom were here in the late 40's and early 50's.

* * *

The grain cradle, scythe, ax, flail, shovel and hoe were the tools of all these early farmers. These tools and the breaking plow and homemade harrow comprised practically all of the equipment they had. Seeding was done by hand, and a flail and cradle were all that were needed for harvesting the grain.

Gradually improvements came. Primitive corn planters made their appearance, with one man checking the rows by hand. The self-rake reaper saved the cradler's back but the bundles still required binding by hand. A machine that tied the grain with wire enjoyed a short period of use, and then was followed by the development of the present reaper.

Threshing machines were gradually developed from the early horsepower models, which required a man standing in the dust all day feeding the machine with loose straw, to the present improved models. Practically all grain was stacked in the early day, and threshing often continued until in the winter. As the days became shorter in the autumn men worked from dawn to dark threshing out the product of their year's labor.

Corn was husked in the field until the invention of corn binders and huskers. Early models of corn cutters were used. These cut the corn but did not tie it into bundles. Men followed the cutters tying the loose corn into shocks.

Modern drags, pulverizers and gang plows made their appearance much later, and still later improvements in tillage tools were corrugated rollers and rotary hoes. Gas engine tractors were experimented with for many years until the present efficient models came on the market.

Now combines, field ensilage cutters, tractors pulling three plows, and feed grinders are standard equipment on many farms. One man does the same field work which occupied a dozen or more in the early days.

Early dairymen used settling pans to obtain cream for butter. Later various forms of cream settling cans were used, so that the skim milk could be drawn off the bottom and the cream saved for churning. Invention of the separator and the Babcock tester later revolutionized the dairy business and enabled farmers to get the most out of their product and to determine exactly what their cows were producing in butterfat. Milking machines of various types gradually came into use but hand milking is still practiced on many dairy farms.

From the Durham cows of the early settlers, farmers gradually shifted to the pronounced dairy breeds, such as Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys and Brown Swiss, though there are still many good milking Shorthorn herds.

Improvements in sanitation and cleanliness in dairy equipment on farms came slowly, though marked improvements have been made in the last 15 years under the requirements of the boards of health of various cities. Cement barn yards, adequate ventilation and improvements in sanitation have made great changes in the quality of the dairy products produced on farms.

In the early days cows were milked during the grass season and allowed to shift for themselves the rest of the year. Marsh hay, timothy and corn stalks provided the main winter feed, in contrast with the balanced rations used today.

Improvements in the farm home also have come. Pioneer women had countless tasks that the farm women of today do not have. Knitting woolen clothes of all kinds, weaving, making rugs, drying apples, making straw and shredded corn husk mattresses, were only a few of her numerous jobs. In addition there was the butter to be made and numerous outdoor activities, for they often worked long hours in the field in busy seasons.



After oxen and horses and the hard hand-work that marked early agriculture, steam came to the aid of the farmer at threshing time. Gasoline and tractors do most of it now, but here's an old-time steam engine still doing the job on a farm west of Beloit. Picturesque!



With its great lawn and beautiful trees, the Boynton farm on the Clinton road is not much changed in appearance today from this view of it in 1873 when it was the property of Elmaker Reigart.

Entertainment was simple. Neighborhood visits were the favorite leisure time occupation, though leisure time was not frequent. Everyone rode in wagons at first; then came buggies and finally the automobile. Though rural people still provide more entertainment for themselves than any other group, the old day of home talent entertainment is practically a thing of the past. Radios, movies and automobiles have largely taken the place of the singing schools, socials, sleigh rides and picnic parties of a by-gone day.

From the time of the Ruble brothers, back in 1850, purebred livestock has been an important asset on farms in the vicinity of Beloit. Just as Ruble brothers' stock, especially horses, influenced breeding of better livestock for many years in this vicinity, so early importers of purebred stock assisted in raising the quality of stock in later years.

T. H. Inman, Plymouth township farmer, is credited with importing the first purebred Brown Swiss into Wisconsin. He purchased five head in New York in 1886 and brought them to the farm now owned by Henry Leeger. Ira Inman, Beloit, secretary of the national Brown Swiss Association for the last 25 years, has been breeding Brown Swiss cattle for almost 50 years. He bought his first Swiss a short time after his brother, T. H. Inman, did. Harrison Inman, father of Ira Inman, came to Rock county in 1836.

With a national reputation for his Berkshires and Jerseys, H. C. Taylor, who lives north of Beloit on Riverside Drive, saw his great Jersey, Brown Bessie, win the national milking contest at the World's fair in Chicago in 1893. Taylor gained another world's record when a Berkshire boar raised by him sold for the record price of $5,500 at the W. S. Corsa sale in Illinois. This boar was Star Masterpiece. Taylor's success in showing both Jerseys and Berkshires was exceptional. His farm was located near Orfordville. James Taylor, father of H. C. Taylor, was one of the early settlers in Avon township.

Another farmer who was a successful breeder and exhibitor of Berkshires was A. J. Lovejoy of Roscoe, whose farm was a show place in northern Illinois 30 years ago.

Mr. Taylor, Orfordville, and Herrick Bartlett, father of Dr. Edith Bartlett, Dr. Mary Bartlett and Lillie Bartlett, owned the first purebred Jerseys in this vicinity. Mr. Bartlett got his first purebred cattle in 1870, and with Alvin Bennett was the first in this region to raise Poland China hogs. The Bartlett farm in Newark township which Nathan Bartlett bought from the government in 1844 is still owned by the Bartlett sisters, who are granddaughters. They also raise purebred Jersey cattle.

One of the prominent showmen in Beloit 50 years ago was J. N. Chamberlin, who was leader in getting a fair started in South Beloit about 35 years ago. H. W. Morgan, owner of the Morgan farm, Beloit's show place for many years, was also interested. Clinton Babbitt was an exhibitor of swine at fairs in an early day.

The first purebred Holstein cows were brought to Wisconsin by O. E. Merrill, Beloit, in 1876 or 1877. He bought four cows and a bull, which he later sold to T. W. Laramy, who established the first purebred Holstein herd in the state.

J. N. Cobb, Beloit, and N. N. Palmer, Brodhead, were among the early Jersey breeders. In recent years J. W. Lathers, Beloit, has won many prizes with his Shorthorns and Walsh brothers have been prominent in their winnings with Duroc Jersey hogs.

The Winnebago County Fair held at South Beloit was an outstanding agricultural event for several years. In 1906 the fair was abandoned after several years trial, but was reorganized again in 1911 and a most successful fair was held for a number of years.

Officers of the reorganized fair in 1911 included G. M. Taft, Roscoe, president; E. R. Meech, Beloit, treasurer; and B. E. Skinner, Beloit, secretary. Directors include G. W. Shaw, W. J. Lathers, E. L. Cass, J. L. Walsh, C. D. Rosa, Roy Atwood, W. C. Wierick and H. B. Moseley.

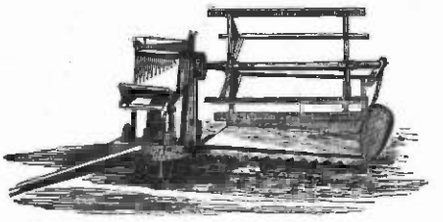
Winnebago county has had a 4-H club exhibit for its boys and girls for several years and also sponsors a county fair at Pecatonica, which took the place of the South Beloit fair.

About 30 years ago the Beloit Poultry show was organized. Several successful exhibits were held. Later a Beloit Corn club was active, with C. D. Rosa and Will and Charles Lathers active in promoting better corn.

A grain show was added to the poultry show in 1910. In 1912, the Rock county Purebred Grain Growers' association was organized, and the first show was held in Janesville. Beloit has been the location for this annual grain exhibit most of the time since its organization, and about eight years ago the show was changed to the Beloit Farm and Home Products Exposition.



Showing samples of her work at the national canning contest held in connection with the 1933 Century of Progress, Chicago, Mrs. William Klingberg, west of Beloit, was named national champion. The picture shows Mrs. Klingberg and five jars comprising a balanced meal, also the large trophy cup won by her in the contest, which included 100,000 jars of home-canned products.



At the first state fair, held in Janesville in 1851, the Beloit Reaping and Mowing machine received first award. Says an announcement of that day: "The above machine is an improvement on harvesters, made by I. S. Love, Beloit, Rock county, Wis., and secured to him by letters patent; and has received the first premium in the country. The machine has given the most general satisfaction of any other now in use, since its introduction among the farmers, as they themselves will testify. They may be found, for the present, at the Beloit Iron Works."

Willard Austin, Janesville, was the president of the first grain show, with Noyes Raessler, Beloit, secretary and treasurer. Though the Farm and Home Products Exposition has not been held in Beloit for two years, the show will undoubtedly be resumed. George Arnold, Beloit, is president. Officers of the Rock County Purebred Grain Growers' association at the present time are Walter Katterhenry, president; Noyes Raessler, vice-president; and Howard Baldwin, secretary.

Corn growing contests were popular among Rock county boys and girls about 1913. Frank Benedict, son of Mrs. E. L. Benedict, Clinton, won first prize one year with a yield of 110 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. Milton Enderson, Avon, later exceeded this record.

Beloit farmers always have been successful with corn and several growers in this vicinity have made outstanding records at shows. Katterhenry brothers, west of Beloit, have won two firsts at the International Hay and Grain Show in Chicago. In 1926 they won first on single ear and in 1928 first on 10 ears. They also won three seconds, three thirds and two fourths in other years at the International.

Noyes Raessler, who has been identified with farm products shows at Beloit for many years, won all the firsts at an International Grain show held at Columbia, S. C. in 1912.

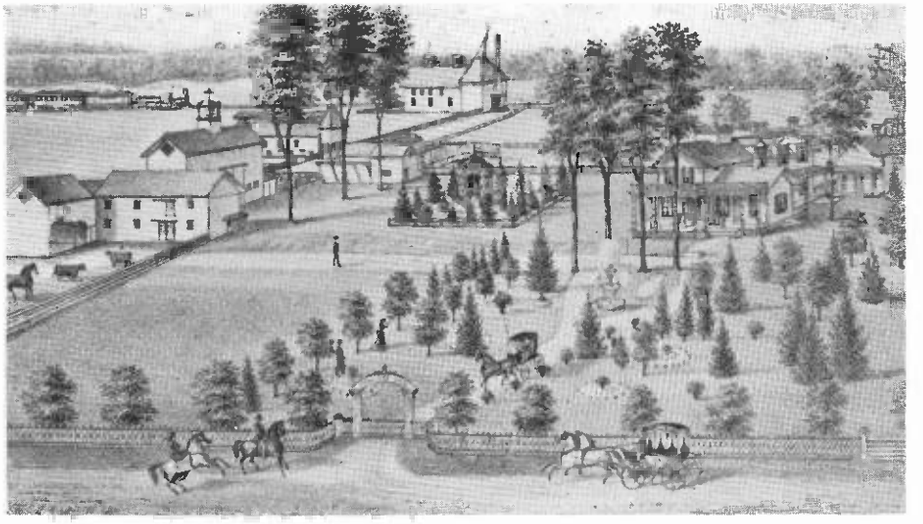
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Milk producers' organizations in the Beloit area date back to 1914. With Bert Skinner, president, and Fred Hopper, secretary, the Milk Producers Cooperative Marketing company was active for a number of years. Ten years ago the Pure Milk association was organized, with Henry Wieland, president, and Walter Katterhenry, secretary. Present officers are August Krupke, president; and Clarence Coburn, secretary.

The Grange movement swept over the United States in the 80's. In northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin the countryside was dotted with Granges. The total number of organizations in Wisconsin at the high point was more than 500, but this dwindled to 12 a decade or two later.

Oldest of the Granges in the state is La Prairie, which was organized in 1878 and which is still active. This Grange has paid its dues into the state organization since that time with the exception of a few years before reorganization in 1927.

About 1880 there were a number of Granges in the vicinity of Beloit, including Beloit-Turtle, Clinton, Rock River of Janesville, Plymouth, Magnolia Corners, Rockton, Spring Valley, and several others in northern Illinois.



The Goodwin farm on the Rockton road (now the Shaw farm) was bought by Samuel J. Goodwin in 1860. Mr. Goodwin had been a manufacturer in Waterville, N. Y. where hops was a major farm crop, and he raised hops here. The hop barn, most distant building shown in the drawing, is still on the farm. In 1868 Mr. Goodwin bought the Bushnell House, now the Goodwin Block, and soon afterwards built the Goodwin Opera House. He died in Beloit in 1885. Miss Margaret Goodwin is his granddaughter. George Shaw, senior, bought the Goodwin farm in 1887 and it has been in the family's possession since. Mr. Shaw came to Beloit from Ireland in 1849, drove an ox team to California in 1852, operated a large farm near Afton and was an extensive owner of farm lands and business property in Beloit. He died in 1894.

Byron Snyder, Clinton, who built the first silo in Rock county, was master of the Clinton Grange in its early existence and his son, R. B. Snyder, has been master of the present Town Line Grange at Clinton. A. C. Powers, who lived north of Beloit, on the River road, was master of the state Grange from 1901 to 1907.

About 1910 the Grange movement in Wisconsin revived. Turtle Grange, first to be organized in this later period, now has about 175 members, with Lyle Daniels as master. Organization was completed in 1920. Four years later Town Line Grange at Clinton, was organized, and Avon Grange in 1930. John Milner is master of Town Line Grange. Ray Timm heads the Avon group.

Manchester, Prairie Hill, Rockland and Sugar River Granges are located in northern Illinois, where, as in Wisconsin, they are accomplishing much for the social, economic and educational upbuilding of the communities.

Mrs. Roy Marston, northeast of Beloit, secretary of the state Grange, is second in point of service, as an officer of the state organization, having served continually since 1924 as lady assistant steward and secretary. Herman Ihde, state master, is the only state officer who has served longer.

Edwin Dresser, east of Beloit, is master of the Rock-Walworth Pomona Grange, which has about 200 members.

* * *

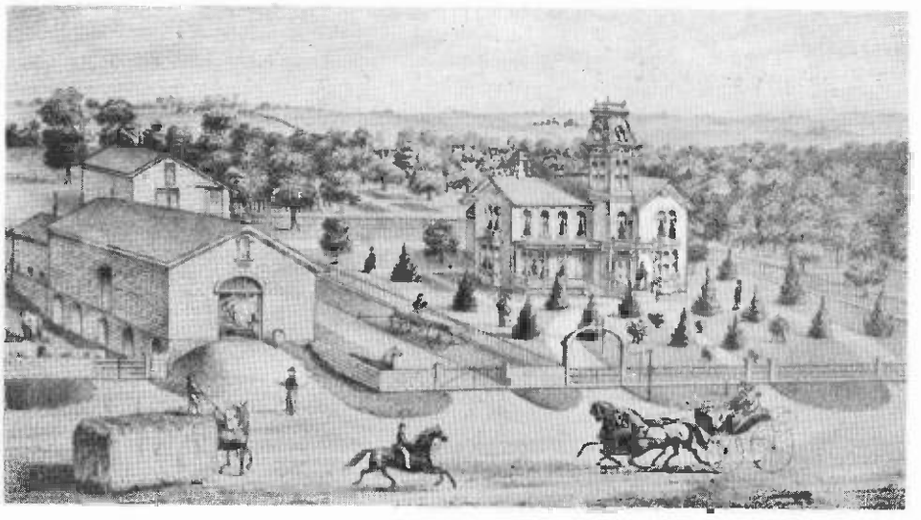
Since 1920 the Farm Bureau has been an active farm organization in Rock county, combining a program of cooperative, social and legislative activity for farmers. During its first years membershp reached 2,100. At the present time it is 325. Two elevators and feed stores are operated by the Farm Bureau in the county.

Henry Wieland, Beloit, is president of the county organization and also is Newark township chairman. Hugh Hemmingway, Janesville, is secretary, with C. J. McKeown, Janesville, vice-president; and John O'Leary, Rock township, treasurer. Township chairmen include Frank McKearn, Beloit; Allen Long, Plymouth; and Otto Hahn, Clinton.

Organized July 1, 1920, the Winnebago County Farm Bureau had about 400 members the first year. C. H. Keltner has been farm adviser since Sept. 1, 1920. The membership now is about 800 farmers.

Without any commercial activity the first years, the Winnebago Bureau has developed through its subsidiary organizations a comprehnsive program with marketing services included. Officers are C. H. Wishop, Harrison, president; Everett Phelps, Rockton, vice-president; and Leigh A. Frisbie, Rockford, secretary-treasurer.

One of the oldest farm organizations in this vicinity is the Rural Advancement Club, west of Beloit, organized in November, 1915, with Harry Moseley as president. Mrs. Dean Van Camp was secretary for 17 years. Present officers are George Arnold, president; Clarence Burrows, vice-president; Mrs.



A show place of the countryside was the William Wyman farm of 560 acres north of Clinton on high land overlooking Turtle creek. The great stone barn was built in 1857, the brick house in the early 80's. Thousands of sheep were raised on the place. The farm is now owned by Jay Greene, Clinton.

George Gesley, second vice-president; and Bernice Halley, secretary and treasurer.

Gesley Community club has also filled an important place in the community life northwest of Beloit. Organized about 12 years ago, the club has the following officers: Frank Albrecht, president, and Helen Cousin, secretary.

A splendid development of the last 20 years is the training given rural youth in farm and home activities by means of the 4-H club.

Started as a corn club for country boys and girls in 1914 by L. A. Markham, who at that time was county Y. M. C. A. secretary, the work expanded until today the 4-H Club organization conducts the Rock county 4-H club fair and promotes many projects such as home economics, livestock and home beautification.

L. A. Markham was Rock county's first agricultural agent, commencing work in March, 1915. He assisted in the organization of many 4-H clubs. In 1918 Robert Acheson was in charge temporarily. R. T. Glassco, present county agent, took over the job in 1919. In 1920 there were 150 boys and girls in Rock county 4-H club work. Now there are 1,200.

The Rock county 4-H club fair was organized in 1930 and has been conducted successfully each year since with the following officers at the helm: J. A. Craig, Janesville, president; L. A. Markham, Janesville, vice-president, and general superintendent; R. T. Glassco, secretary; and J. W. Wiseman, Janesville, treasurer.

Another feature of Rock county rural life in the last 15 years is the Play Day movement, sponsored by the county Y. M. C. A. Each township has its own Play Day where school districts compete in athletic sports. This is followed by the county Play Day at Janesville, where all township champion teams compete in volleyball, kittenball and other sports. Men, women and school children compete.

* * *

Census records show some interesting changes in farm crop production. According to records in the county clerk's office, the following crops were grown in the county in 1880: wheat, 18,637 acres; corn 71,791; oats, 54,554; barley, 22,617; rye, 5,131; root crops, 60; tobacco, 6,237; milk cows, 15,237, valued at $299,661.

Ten years later wheat acreage was half of what it was in 1880; corn, oats, barley and other crops were about the same. Wheat dropped to 1,929 acres in 1900; corn, 122,694 acres; barley, 15,711; oats, 91,888; rye, 5,741; tobacco, 2,611; and butter production more than doubled in 10 years. From this time dairying increased.

At the present time Rock county has a total acreage of 458,200, of which 429,755 acres are in farms averaging 117 acres each. Of this farm acreage 64.5 per cent is devoted to the raising of crops while 28.9 per cent is utilized for pasture.

Diversity marks Rock county agriculture. Many different crops and diversified livestock produce the farmers' income. This is one reason why Rock county continues year after year with a steady source of new agricultural wealth. Though dairying is the principal source of income, tobacco, corn and hogs have an important place on many farms.

* * *

Agricultural production in normal years produces an estimated income of $7,000,000 dollars, of which about $3,000,000 is in milk. Rock county's largest crop is corn, with a normal production each year of 3,000,000 bushels and an average market value of $1,500,000. About 48,000 acres of oats are raised and the production of barley is climbing each year, almost reaching the oats acreage mark. Rock county is especially known as one of the barley raising centers of the state. Alfalfa has increased each year in acreage and now constitutes the sole legume grown on many farms. Five-sixths of the farm crops in Rock county are fed to livestock.

Northern Illinois agriculture is similar to Rock county's, with dairying predominating. Much rye has been raised in former years directly south of Beloit, and more intensive dairying has been practiced in northern Boone county than in northern Winnebago county. From Rockton west to Durand corn becomes more important as a crop, and steer feeding is also important.

Farming in the vicinity of Beloit has always been of the best type, with farmers adapting themselves to their markets and soil conditions. Well bred livestock and purebred seed grain and corn have played an important part in keeping farmers in the vicinity of Beloit above the average in production and income.

* * *

Refined, Cultured and Elegant in 1853

● Chicago Democratic Press, June, 1853: "Beloit is by common consent one of the most beautiful towns in the west. The Rock river runs through the center of it in a direction nearly north and south. Most of the business is done on the east side of the river. The college is situated on a high bluff on the same side, a short distance north of the village. The streets are wide and the houses neat and tasteful. Everything seems to create the impression that this is a New England village transferred to the beautiful valley of Rock river. And such indeed it is. The citizens are refined and cultivated, as all those who have shared their elegant hospitality can testify.

"If you wish to enjoy one of the loveliest of scenes, go as we did to the college, and from its cupola at evening your soul will be feasted with untold beauties. Far away to the north and south stretches the valley of Rock river, its winding stream ever and anon sparkling in the rays of the setting sun. To the east are farms and pleasant groves beautifully intermingled, while westward as far as the eye can reach is a magnificent rolling prairie, boundless in agricultural riches."

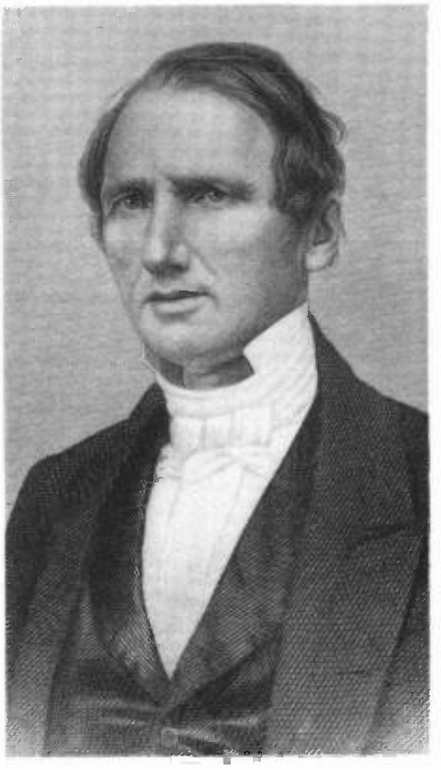
Making and Makers of Beloit College

By PROF. R. K. RICHARDSON

• Beloit College is the product of more than one line of influence, though each influence, in its turn, goes back to New England.

The New England Emigrating Company, organized in the fall of 1836 in Colebrook, New Hampshire, a chief agency in the founding of the city of Beloit, was such an influence. "This association," Sereno T. Merrill tells us, quoting an unnamed contemporary, "resolved, before leaving their native hills, that they would unite in sustaining institutions of science and religion, and all those adjuncts which contribute to the happiness, thrift and elevation of society"—"a good formula," adds Mr. Merrill, himself actually the first teacher in the College, "for the ground work of a college." The arrival of Dr. Horace White, the agent of the Company, was, in a certain sense, a first step in the history of Beloit College.

The Beloit community founded by this Company was a more immediate influence toward the College. This relationship was discussed by the venerable Dexter Clary, first secretary of the trustees, at the 25th anniversary of the College. "He told," writes the correspondent of the *State Journal*, "how in 1837 a colony of Christian families and individuals, having in their hearts the establishment of religious and educational institutions, came to Beloit; while living in shanties built a house for church and school and town meetings; in 1842 built a stone church which was a grand structure for that time, one of the first three Protestant churches in the State. . . . and having the first bell in the Rock River Valley; how the citizens made liberal offers of means to aid in the establishment of a college; how when they laid out the city they named a street College street; how they established an academy with Mr. S. T. Merrill. . . . as Principal, that being the germ of the College. . . . He quoted the remark of a gentleman in Milwaukee, that, at the time the College was founded, Beloit was the only place in Wisconsin with religion enough for a College, and referred to the fact that parents felt a degree of safety in sending their sons there, knowing that their morals would receive special care." If the New England Emigrating Company and the Beloit community did not "found the College", the appropriate *place* for the College was founded when *they* were founded.



Fatherless at 17, the Rev. Stephen Peet went on his own resources to such good purpose that he graduated from Yale in 1823, studied theology, was ordained, and in 1837 was pastor of a Presbyterian church at Green Bay. Later he was a frontier missionary of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches, riding circuit and establishing new churches in a score or more of Wisconsin villages. He had the dream of a college in Wisconsin and was one of the principal founders of Beloit college; then its "agent". As such he raised large sums of money for it. Largely because of him the Chicago Theological Seminary was established. He died in 1855. J. Dana Peet and Emerson G. Peet are his grandsons.

Another beginning was in May, 1843, when a meeting, convened in the Bible House in New York at the suggestion of the presidents of three western colleges, Marietta, Wabash and Jacksonville, and of the president of Lane Seminary, considered favorably the organizing of an association for the promotion of Western colleges. The first annual meeting of the new organization was held in September of the same year. "The whole was the result," states Professor J. J. Blaisdell, "of well considered delegations from conventions in Philadelphia, New York and Boston; and especially the churches of New England and New York were behind the movement. Men of vast conceptions and splendid history, Lyman Beecher, Samuel Hanson Cox, Leonard Bacon, Absolum Peters, and Theron Baldwin were its fathers." It was to prepare for the second meeting of this association for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education in the West, in September, 1844, that that preparatory conference was held in Cleveland in the early summer previous which was to prove so momentous in Beloit's history. The founding of the Western Education Society is a step in the founding of Beloit College, and how many and how important must have been the influences which had in turn led up to that!

That summer meeting in Cleveland in June, 1844, was the prelude to the episode of the *Chesapeake*, an episode that Professor Henry M. Whitney held would have justified the cutting of that vessel on the college seal. The words of President Chapin at the Quarter-Centennial may tell the story: they are recorded in Dr. Eaton's *Sketches*. "Let me take you. . . . to the door of a little stateroom of the steamer *Chesapeake*, moving over the waters of Lake Erie and bearing, as part of her freight, delegates returning from a great northwestern gathering of Christian men and women, that had been called at Cleveland to consider the general interest of Christ's kingdom in the wide Mississippi Valley. You may see seven of us crowded together in that narrow room. Stephen Peet, to whom belongs the honor of being foremost and chief of the founders of Beloit College, is lying on the berth, ill in body, but his fertile mind as active as ever in planning for the spiritual interests of this region. By his side sits Theron Baldwin, then just entering on his life-work. Miter, Gaston, Hicks, Bulkley and myself are standing by, listening to their talk. The Western College Society was" [*viz.*, had been] "fairly organized and Baldwin, its secretary and soul, unfolds its purpose and plans. There is light and hope in what he says. A hand from the East will be stretched out to help on the establishment of genuine Christian colleges, judiciously located here and there in the West.

Peet seizes on the gleam of encouragement; his uttered thoughts kindle enthusiasm and hope in the rest. There is an earnest consultation—there is a fervent prayer—there is a settled purpose and Beloit College is a living conception. The seven there take on themselves the responsibility of calling a meeting of the friends of Christian education in the three adjoining states of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, for definite consultation on the subject of providing institutions for liberal education under Christian influences in this part of the country. The steamer *Chesapeake* has long since gone to pieces, but of that conference on her deck came the framing of this good ship whose ribs and hull are wrought of eternal truths that know no decay, whose motive power is gendered by the fire of Christ's love turning into vital forces irrepressihle the latent energies of human souls, whose course is laid to run for the ages, till all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God."

In his charge to President Eaton, Dr. Chapin, more tersely, but even more eloquently, referred to the same incident: "In June of the year 1844 seven men, returning from a convention held at Cleveland to consult for the spiritual and intellectual needs of this great region, then new and wild, met in a state-room of the steamer *Chesapeake* and communed together. There Beloit College was a thought, a prayer, a faint hope. The steamer shortly after perished in flames. All but two of the seven have passed away from earth; but the thought lived on, the prayer was answered, the hope has been steadily unfolding into the reality of to-day."

If the anniversary of the College is to be shoved back, as there is some tendency to do, it were certainly more fitting to reckon its years from the meeting on the *Chesapeake* than from a Charter with which the founders were not greatly pleased and which they for a number of months refused to accept. If at any time the architecture of the institution calls for lofty and significant painting, the subject lies ready to the painter's hand: the company in the cabin of the *Chesapeake!*

But the meeting on the *Chesapeake* had other roots than the foundation of the Western College Society. Stephen Peet had been thinking of collegiate education in Wisconsin before ever he went to Cleveland. From 1837 to 1839 he had been pastor at Green Bay and even thus early had been meditating on a college for Wisconsin. On August 5 of the latter year he had written as follows to a gentleman of what is now Kenosha: "When I came to this region I had in view to build up an institution of learning, and thought this might be a good place. But the country around is not sufficiently settled." This letter, says William Fiske Brown in his *Past Made Present,* "is the earliest recorded expression known to the writer, of that definite purpose in the mind of the Rev. Stephen Peet, which resulted finally in Beloit College, 1847, and Chicago Theological Seminary, 1855. This purpose, also, as well as family interests, probably explains the change by which, Oct. 1, 1839, he began serving" the First Presbyterian church in Milwaukee. Peet was the energizing influence in the Wisconsin Presbyterian - Congregationalist Conference, and at the 25th anniversary President Chapin indicated that initiatory steps were taken toward founding the College in 1843 when the Conference met in Beloit that year, with 28 members, in the Old Stone Church.

The result of the converging of these various forces in the meeting on the *Chesapeake*—for Peet and others of that band must have been acquainted not only with general sentiment favoring education among New England Wisconsin immigrants but with the local ambition of Beloit itself—was the summoning of a convention of friends of education from Wisconsin, northern Illinois and Iowa, the following August. The convention assembled in the Old Stone Church and unanimously resolved that there ought to be a college in Iowa and a college and a female seminary, one in northern Illinois near Wisconsin and the other in Wisconsin contiguous to Illinois. A committee on location, of 10, was appointed, of which committee Messrs. Peet and Gaston had been of the group upon the *Chesapeake.* This August convention is a landmark equally in the histories of Grinnell College, Rockford College and Beloit College. Its memory should be perpetuated if for nothing else than as a common link between the institutions. As yet, it will however be noticed, it is colleges that are talked of—not "Beloit College."

The committee presented a partial report to a second convention held at Beloit in October, introducing and recommending a proposition received from the citizens of Beloit and worded as follows: "That they will give an eligible College site of not less than 50 acres of land, within one mile from the village, and erect thereon a College Edifice under the direction of a properly constituted Board of Trustees, at an expense not exceeding $7,000. The amount here proposed is already guaranteed by good and responsible subscriptions, and accompanied with a pledge of their future efforts according to their ability, together with their sympathies and their prayers." In the sequel the convention voted concurrence with the action of the convention held in August, but recommended that more time be allowed "in order to ascertain the views of all the ministers and churches in this region, prior to final action." The reference covers Presbyterians and Congregationalists, and the churches of these orders were duly circularized in the premises.

This third convention met in Beloit on May 27, 1845. Forty-two ministers and 27 laymen were present, representing all the Presbyterian and Congregationalist bodies then in the region. "The convention," notes Professor Emerson, "had also the advantages of the presence and advice of several college officers and clergymen from other portions of the country." Considering the few travelling facilities of the time and the scattered location of the churches, it is indeed evident that the subject "was one which had taken a hold upon minds and hearts." With one dissenting voice, "given in consequence of a previous pledge," the convention unanimously approved the action of the convention of August, 1844, as to the location of a college and female seminary in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, and selected Beloit as the location of the college. Committees were appointed to mature measures. May, 1845, would accordingly be another possible founding date: the college has been fixed at Beloit.

This convention had been the largest, and the enthusiasm in Beloit was intense. President Eaton tells of the account given of these events at the commencement of 1924 by Dr. Benjamin Durham, '54, then the oldest graduate of the college. "He pictured the enthusiasm of the boys of the village and their parents as word was passed 'the new college is going to be right *here,* in Beloit!' . . . We caught for a moment the first exultant utterance of the words 'Beloit College!' We were given a glimpse of the inception of the first institution for higher education to be founded . . . within lines drawn from the southern shore of Lake Michigan northward to the Canadian boundary and westward to the Pacific ocean."

The committees appointed at the third reported to the fourth convention in October, 1845. That convention selected the grounds of the present campus for the site, instead of the grounds further north previously fixed upon, where Fairbanks-Morse & Co. is now situated, and appointed a board of trustees. Of these 16 trustees, eight were ministers, eight laymen; eight were from Wisconsin, eight from Illinois; eight were Presbyterians and eight

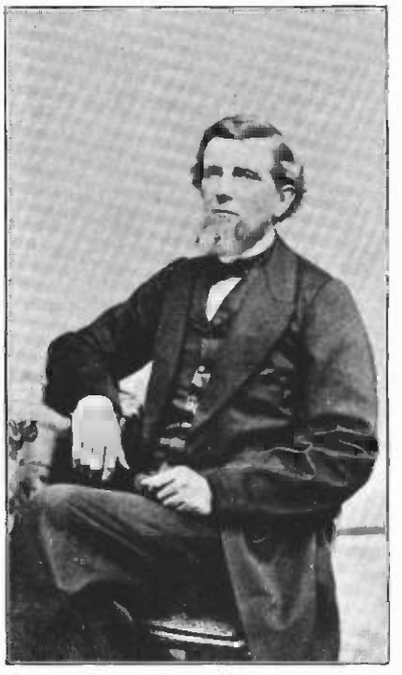
were Congregationalists. "Mr. Peet," remarks Prof. Robert C. Chapin in his paper on *Epochs in the History of Beloit College* delivered in 1897, "states that the denominational distribution was an accident, while the geographical location was carefully studied. A majority of the ministerial incorporators, including Peet, Kent and Chapin, were graduates of Yale, whose influence appears at many points in the subsequent history."

The board held its first meeting on October 23, 1845, eight members were present, and a contribution of $1,000 was received on the condition that there should be no distinction of race or color in the reception of students. Rev. Aratus Kent was made president of the trustees, and Rev. Dexter Clary their secretary.

The charter of the college desired by the trustees was not wholly accepted by the territorial legislature. Amendments were inserted "restricting operations to the town of Beloit, and prohibiting religious tests." This charter, approved by the governor of the territory February 2, 1846, and until recently printed in the catalogs of the college, was at first refused by the trustees, but was accepted in October, 1846. Section 7, the religious clause, still stands, but subsequent amendments, besides altering the number of the trustees, dividing them in three classes—members of each class serving three years, and providing for a quorum of nine members, have removed the requirement that all departments of the college shall be located in Beloit. On the whole, therefore, the date of the granting of the charter would not appear to be a particularly felicitous date from which to reckon anniversaries.

"The first public gathering on the college grounds was on July 4, 1846, for a patriotic celebration" particularly directed against the evils of slavery and the saloon. Crowds were present from all the surrounding country. And in the autumn "some little formality attended the laying of the first stone by the citizens at the northwest corner of Middle college."—"about the middle of October," says Mr. Merrill, in his address of 1894, at the presentation of the Fisher collection.

But the date which the founders regarded as the anniversary date of the college was June 24, 1847, the laying of the corner stone of Middle college. It is on this basis that the 10th, 25th, 50th and 75th anniversaries were reckoned. June 24, 1936, therefore, by this official reckoning, sees the completion of Beloit's 89th year, and the same date in 1947 will mark its centennial. A letter, not improbably from Rev. Dexter Clary, of the end of June, 1847, addressed to General King and



For 37 years Aaron Lucius Chapin was president of Beloit college. He was first to be its president. He was scholar, administrator, cleric and business man and he toiled to make Beloit great. His administration extended from 1849 to 1886. This photograph was made in 1866.

printed under "Correspondence of the Sentinel and Gazette," descriptive of the corner stone laying, remarks: "This literal *commencement* of Beloit college will be remembered with lively interest," etc., etc. June 24, 1847, says Prof. Joseph Emerson in his notable 10th anniversary address (July 8, 1857), "may be taken as the first day of the visible life of the college." And the circular issued by the college under date of July 14, 1852, categorically states, as its first sentence: "This institution was founded in 1847."

However, there are three other notable beginning-dates.

The first is the entrance of the first freshman class, Thursday evening, November 4, 1847. There had already come into existence in Beloit a classical school, the Beloit Seminary, regularly organized with a board of trustees, headed by Horatio Burchard as president, his associates being Lucius G. Fisher, Alfred L. Field, David J. Bundy, Jesse Moore, Horace Hobart, and Samuel B. Cooper, secretary. This seminary was a co-educational institution "occupying both rooms in the basement of the church." Of this seminary a young man attracted to Beloit by a favorable mention of the place in Lapham's *Wisconsin*, Sereno T. Merrill, had in 1846 become the principal, he, indeed, being the introducer of young women into the seminary. On the Thursday evening mentioned five young men of the seminary were examined for admission to the college in the presence of two of the executive committee of the trustees, Dexter Clary and Stephen Peet. "Friday, the recitations of these young men terminated their connection with the seminary. Monday, November 8, they pursued their studies as collegians, without change of course or of textbooks,"—or, it should be added, of instructor. The class continued under Mr. Merrill's instruction till about the first of May, 1848, thus making Sereno T. Merrill the first of Beloit's teachers. The arrival of Professor Bushnell relieved him of this work.

A second date is that of the formal appointment of Jackson J. Bushnell and Joseph Emerson as permanent professors. The ceremony was viewed by Mr. Emerson 50 years later, as the time of the permanent organization of the college. "The afternoon of that day, May 24, 1848, just 50 years ago this afternoon," he said in his talk on occasion of semi-centennial greetings, "was the time of permanent organization of the college. We were invited to meet the trustees at Mr. Clary's house. There we found ourselves among the patriarchs of the new commonwealth. Notable among them was their president, Rev. Aratus Kent, the apostle of northern Illinois, who had been my own father's pupil in his tutorship at Yale under the presidency of the elder Dr. Dwight, as the younger Dwight, his grandson, now the president of Yale university, was my own pupil in my tutorship there . . . There also was Rev. Stephen Peet, the founder of the churches of Wisconsin, who had also been my father's pupil and friend in his pastorate in Norfolk, Connecticut. With them were other representative men from all the region.

"We were then asked to take the professorships respectively of science and of languages. The prayer which followed our acceptance was like a baptism and from that hour Beloit college has seemed to me at least, who was there, to be a living soul. In that living soul lay its right to the name of a college. What is a college for? It is to make men; and only life can make life." Here is a mural or a painting to match the scene on the Chesapeake!

And, lastly, a third date would be that of the first meeting of the faculty, October 13, 1849. The minutes of that meeting have never, perhaps, been published and may, for that reason, be interesting in this connection.

"Beloit college, Oct. 13th, 1849.

"The instructors of the college, viz., Messrs. Lathrop, Bushnell & Emerson, professors, and Tutor Carey, met for the first time and organized themselves into a faculty by appointing Dr. Lathrop, chairman, and Tutor Carey, secretary.

"The faculty then proceeded to the adjustment of the business that had called them together.

"The time of morning prayers was fixed at 5¾ o'clock until Mon. the 12th of Nov. next, and after that date, during the winter, at 6 o'clock—the first bell, in the former case to ring at 5½ o'clock, and in the latter, at 5¾ o'clock.

"After much discussion, it was determined to have evening prayers, the time not being specified.

"Messrs. Lathrop and Emerson were appointed a committee to devise a system of records for the college.

"The time of evening prayers, except on Sunday, was fixed at 5 o'clock.

"Voted, that Dr. Lathrop receive the excuses of the college students; Prof. Bushnell, those of the preparatory students who recite to him; Prof. Emerson, of the rest.

"Voted, that excuses shall not be received unless rendered within three days after the fault occurs.

"It was voted to invite the students to sing at evening prayers, and Prof. Bushnell was appointed to communicate with them on the subject.

"It was voted that the meetings of the faculty shall be opened by prayer.

"On motion, the meeting adjourned to Wed. evening next.

"Isaac E. Carey, Sec."

It will be noticed, however, that collegiate instruction had been going on for an entire college year before the organization of the faculty, at first under Mr. Merrill and then under Messrs. Bushnell and Emerson.

Before the matter of time is set aside, the question of commencements may be of interest.

In the first place, there was no commencement in 1864: the seniors had gone to the Civil war. The college did not consider that it had a commencement. This would appear to diminish by one any figure for commencements, viewed as graduations, since 1864.

In the records of the faculty there is no mention of a commencement until March, 1851: thereafter there is much in the records of that spring about "commencement." The faculty seem to have viewed a "commencement" as a graduation. Numbering on this basis—with allowance for 1864—the commencement of June, 1936, will be the 85th.

The early trustees, on the other hand, appear to have thought of a "commencement" as the end of a school year, regardless of graduations. The trustee minutes of May 25, 1848, merely adopt a committee recommendation that the current year close on the fourth Tuesday in July: they say nothing of a "commencement." But on September 19, 1848, the trustees voted "that the next meeting be held on the Tuesday evening preceding commencement," viz., in 1849. In 1850 a folder, entitled "Order of Exercises," connected with President Chapin's inauguration, and now inserted between pages in the first volume of the trustee records, contains the notice: "By vote of the executive committee, the time for the annual commencement of the college, which occurred this year on the 24th of July, was selected for the public inauguration of Mr. Chapin to the presidency." If the trustee definition of a "commencement" as the close of a school year be adopted, then, naturally, there is no reason for deducting the year 1864, and it would be logical to include the year 1848, which ended a year of collegiate instruction, though without the formal organization of a faculty. In this case, the commencement of 1936 would be the 89th.

Usage, as tested by press accounts in a 19th century scrap-book, was erratic. The commencement of 1863 in the communication of "J. M. B." (presumably J. M. Bundy) to the *Sentinel* is, in the heading, called the "Thirteenth Commencement of Beloit College," and the second sentence of the article speaks of the commencement of the first class (1851) as the "first" commencement. An article by "D. A." in a clipping regarding the commencement of 1869, is headed: "Beloit College. Its 21st Anniversary"—"anniversaries" in the general usage of the age apparently being concerned with the ends of school years, including any exercises: this would make the first anniversary come in 1849, or, deducting 1864, in 1850 — which seems rather pointless. Careless arithmetic is probably the explanation, the method being the natural, but wrong one, of simply subtracting 1848 (the first "anniversary,") from 1869. In the Free Press of July 2, 1874, the commencement of that year is designated the "27th," which would be correct on the basis of what we have called the trustee method of reckoning. The Free Press consistently employs the same type of computations for 1879, 1880 and 1881. But in the case of the account of the commencement of 1873, by "H. M. P." (Harlan M. Page?) in the *Wisconsin State Journal* of July 3 of that year, the correspondent seems to be exercising unusual care. He says that "the 22d commencement exercises of today closed the 26th anniversary week of Beloit college." This computation is correct for commencement exercises (graduations), omitting 1864: it is also correct for anniversary weeks (trustee-type commencements) beginning, and naturally, with 1848. If "anniversaries" be used as the wider term and "commencements" as the narrower, June, 1936, will, as above, witness Beloit's 85th commencement and her 89th anniversary. "H. M. P." has perhaps solved the riddle of the numbering of Beloit college commencements.

* * *



Teacher and business man was Prof. Jackson J. Bushnell, first of the full professors on the "Old Guard" faculty in 1849. He was a graduate of Yale where he had for classmate Joseph Emerson. He built the Bushnell House (now the Goodwin Block) and was active in other pursuits. He drilled mathematics into many a student.

• That there was hesitation as to the locating of the College for some time after the meeting on the *Chesapeake* has been made apparent. In particular, the second of the four founding conventions deemed it appropriate to set forth the opposing considerations in a circular directed "To the Friends of Education in Wisconsin and Northern Illinois"—this preparatory to the holding of the third convention. Against Beloit as a site was an increase in immigration to the northern part of Wisconsin, the needs of which would not be met by a college on the southern border. There was fear, also, that the natural unity of sentiment of southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois would be injured by the existence of the artificially drawn state line, to the weakening of the value of the college. It was likewise pointed out that there was "an indisposition to the proposed union on the part of some in Northern Illinois east of Rock River," and that in this feeling there was "more or less of sympathy in the northern and eastern section of Wisconsin," and indisposition springing "from the supposed necessity that each of the two sections should make an independent provision for educating her own sons and daughters, each section being esteemed by them large enough to warrant and sustain the establishment of separate institutions." But the circular also set forth the advantages of Beloit as a site for the college. It was realized "that the undue multiplication" of colleges was to be avoided and that such institutions "in the *new* states should be so located and so established as to call forth for their support the entire energies of a wide region."

Such a wide region, homogeneous in natural advantages and character of population, might be held to exist in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, regardless of state line, and to have its center in Beloit. On both sides of the line, west of Rock River, there was "a strong desire to have this union effected." The character of the Beloit community is also set forth as a factor of first importance: "There is also," says the circular, "among the inhabitants a general interest, a persevering enterprize, and a liberality respecting a college in their village, together with a helpful tone of moral and religious sentiment, which give the best pledge that such an institution located here would be in the bosom of a community which would foster and advance it with a healthy growth, as rapidly as their means and circumstances would permit."

In the end the "fors" won. It was, as S. T. Merrill said many years later, "a foregone conclusion" that they would "when we take into account that Mr. L. G. Fisher, with his business tact and ability; Rev. Stephen Peet, with his far-reaching plans and his gift to win men to his opinions; and Rev. Dexter Clary, with his earnest piety, were all residents of Beloit and influential members of the four historic conventions." In an ultimate analysis Beloit got the college because it sincerely and really wanted it, to the bottom of its very soul.

By any one who loves the college, the "Old Stone Church" should never be forgotten. "Had that church not existed," wrote Professor Whitney, "and had it not been the best in the region outside of Milwaukee, the college might have gone elsewhere for a home." In that church were held the four conventions; there were made the proposals and pledges of our citizens; in its basement were held the first college classes; of the first local subscription, more than half was from members of this church. In the historical address made by Rev. L. D. Mears, on occasion of the 50th anniversary of the First Congregational church, in 1888, the historian pointed out that the corner-stone of the old church, laid July 6, 1842, was, when the church was torn down, "removed and placed under the corner stone of Memorial Hall," but, he regretted to say, so deeply that he, "at least, [could] not make out which stone it is—practically buried in the ground. There was," he continued, "a fitness . . . . in placing it there, for the church was the corner stone of the college. But it should not have been buried out of sight there. Rather where it could be seen, with an appropriate inscription on it, stating the facts in the case, for the information" of coming ages. There is digging for the anthropology department of Beloit College at its own door, and perhaps in its own cellar! The old stone would be worth a skull or two.

For the location of the college on its present campus, it is, of course, indebted to Lucius G. Fisher, a trustee of the college to the close of his life. When the committee of 10 appointed to recommend a site thought that the tract originally proposed, at the head of College street, was too far from town, and that the convention would be more favorably impressed by a nearer location, it was "that there might be no failure of securing the college here" that Mr. Fisher, "then the largest owner of the present site, consented to give up the large, beautiful bluff lot extending to the river . . . . which he had set apart for his future homestead, and five other well located lots. This sacrifice, together with six lots donated through his influence by Major Philip Kearney . . . . settled the location of the college." The old deed, bearing the signatures of Lucius G. Fisher and other donors is reproduced at the beginning of the book of proceedings at the presentation to Beloit College of the Fisher collection of Greek sculpture.

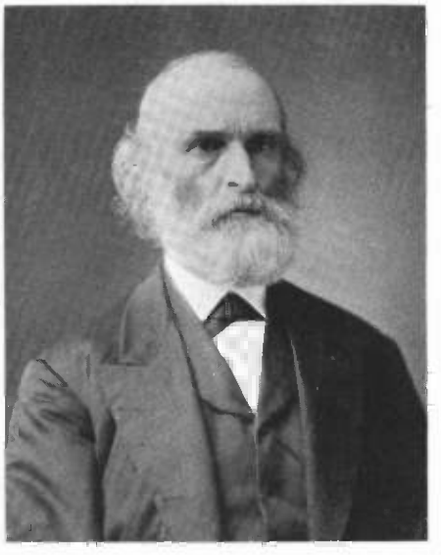
It may interest the reader to note, as pointed out by Professor Emerson in 1894, that the Eaton chapel and gymnasium (for the present gymnasium is on the approximate site of the gymnasium of Mr. Emerson's day) are on Lucius G. Fisher land; that Piersons Hall is on the land of Mr. Fisher's partners, Alfred L. Field and James Lusk; that the old chapel (later the old art hall) is on Deacon Hobart's lots, and North College on those of Deacon Peter R. Field. The Eaton chapel is also partly on land belonging to R. P. Crane.

* * *

• Viewed from the angles of spirit and intellectual outlook, Beloit College is in 1936 in the second period of its development. The first period of its development ended with the resignation of President Chapin in 1886. The second period began about 1871, with the permanent appointment of Peter Hendrickson to the Chair of Modern Languages. Periods never do come end to end, and the years from 1871 to 1886 (or even to the death of Professor James J. Blaisdell in 1896) may be considered transitional. It is simpler and easier, however, to view the salient characteristics of that decade and a half as marking the beginning of the second period—as a part of it.

In treating the earlier period it will be convenient first to sketch the careers and personalities of some of the leading actors, and, thereafter, to consider that fund of common belief and aspiration which gave power and character to the college of those days, and even of this day.

Makers of the First Period



"Zeus" to many generations of early Beloit College students, Prof. Joseph Emerson was one of the great teachers and inspirations of the new college founded in the west. He was born in 1821, graduated in 1841 from Yale where he had as classmate Jackson J. Bushnell, and came to Beloit in 1848 to find Bushnell already here a year. He was a classicist and Greek scholar; but more important, teacher and inspirer. He died in 1900. Miss Clara Emerson is his daughter and C. A. Emerson his son.

Stephen Peet

Rev. Stephen Peet was the principal founder of Beloit college. He was, declared the obituary resolution of the trustees, the man to whom the college "under God, [was] pre-eminently indebted for its existence and the success of its early history." At the Quarter-Centennial President Chapin spoke of him as the "foremost and chief of the founders of Beloit college." "The man who did more than any other for the establishment of Beloit college" is the heading, whether there placed by the author or not, of a memorial upon him in *The Beloit College Monthly* of July, 1870, by Joseph Emerson. He was all practicality, consecration and energy. The closing phrases of an appeal sent by him to the east after a 575 mile journey of missionary inspection, from Green Bay to Beloit and back by devious routes, were: "SEND US MINISTERS—SEND US GOOD MINISTERS—SEND THEM NOW!"

Stephen Peet was born in Vermont but spent his boyhood in Lee, Massachusetts. When he was about 17 he was thrown by the death of his father upon his own resources. His will and

determination were adequate. He graduated with honor from Yale in 1823. Thereafter he pursued his theological studies partly under the Congregational guidance of Rev. Ralph Emerson of Norfolk, Connecticut, father of Prof. Joseph Emerson, and of the Yale Divinity school; partly under the Presbyterian influences of Princeton and Auburn. Letters to the elder Emerson are extant describing his experiences in both these schools. After work among the sailors of the Great Lakes, involving the editorship of the *Bethel Magazine and the Buffalo Spectator,* he came to Wisconsin. From 1837-1839 he served as pastor of the Presbyterian church of Green Bay, whence he moved to Milwaukee.

The three great achievements of Stephen Peet were principle parts in the formation of the Presbyterian-Congregational Conference of Wisconsin, the foundation of Beloit college, and the creation of Chicago Theological Seminary. Peet's studies under both Congregational and Presbyterian auspices conduced to a liberality of sympathy making it possible for him to appreciate and work for the advantages of such a union of the two churches in Wisconsin as should recognize the individuality of each. This union, known as *The Presbyterian and Congregational Convention of Wisconsin,* was founded in 1840, when Mr. Peet was Presbyterian pastor at Milwaukee. He is said "to have been the originator of the Plan of Union, and was unquestionably its most active defender and promotor." The story of its organization and explications of its principles are set forth in a little work published by him in 1851. The document of union of the two churches, Congregational and Presbyterian (New School), in Wisconsin, is called by Rev. John W. Wilson, in a chapter of the recently published *A Hundred Years of Congregational History in Wisconsin* (1933), "perhaps the greatest ecclesiastical document looking toward church union and practical co-operation in the work of the Kingdom of God which America has produced." The first and third meetings of this convention were held in Beloit, the third one in the Old Stone Church, and under the moderatorship of Rev. John J. Miter, one of the heroes of the cabin on the *Chesapeake*—a meeting at which a college was discussed. Though both the Home Missionary superintendents of the first 20 years of the convention were Presbyterians, Stephen Peet and Dexter Clary, the large number of settlers from New England and Ohio probably tended to the acceptance of Congregational policy by the churches so that in a little more than a half century all the churches left in the conference were Congregational, and the name Presbyterian was dropped in 1884.

The four conventions held previous to the founding of the college were, declares a memorial to Stephen Peet in *The Congregational Review,* probably written by Prof. Joseph Emerson, in 1870, "renewals of that scene of prayerful counsel, in which the hearts of the young missionaries and churches were enlarged and flowed together, at the first formation of the Wisconsin convention; only, this time, the greater numbers, the longer durations of the consultations, and their successive repetitions, gathered around the origin of Beloit college an atmosphere of faith and prayer and love and truth which has rested over the college like that of the conventions."

The college once under way, Mr. Peet became, not only a very active trustee, but its "agent," the instrument of appointment being still in the college files. His journeys for the college were mapped out with the greatest care and the appropriate methods of approach to donors carefully considered, but he was agent in far more than financial matters. The college possesses a thin, home-manufactured booklet containing memoranda about his journey east in 1849. The following is one of the pages:

"Men for president and professors. President, Rev. A. Barnes, Philadelphia, Dr. Wilson of Delaware college, Dr. Hall, Norwalk, Dr. Riddle, (Reading?) Pittsburgh, Rev. Mr. Ward, of Abington, Rev. Jos. Eldridge, Norfolk, Rev. H. Winslow, Boston, Noah Porter, Jr., New Haven, Rev. Geo. E. Day, Northampton, Prof. Post, St. Louis.

Professors, Rev. A. Eldridge, New Bedford, Rev. M. P. Squier, Geneva, Rev. A. D. Gridley, Waterville, N. Y. Rev. Jos. Haven, Brookline, Mass., Rev. H. Goodwin, Hartford.

Tutor, Mr. Carey, Yale College, Mr. Hurlburt, do."

But while Mr. Peet was a central figure in what may be called the College's "high policy," he was careful about all details. The College has the account rendered for travelling expenses this same year, 1849, and one month's items are here printed as possibly of interest in general ways.

"Travelling Expenses—Trip East.

March 1 to July 25, 1849

1849		$ cts.
May		
2	Dinner & oats at East Troy	.50
4	Stage from Waukesha to Milwaukee	1.00
7	Expenses at Milwaukee	.50
7	S. Boat to Chicago $2.00 Expenses at C. 77½	2.77½
8	S. Boat & R. Road to Detroit $6.00 Expenses on S. B. .50	6.50
9	Breakfast & Dinner 54 cts. Supper etc. at Detroit .60	1.14
10	S. Boat to Buffalo $3.00. 12th Expenses at B. .90	3.90
12	R. Road to Geneva $3.85. Expenses at G. .50	4.35
14	R. Road to Fonda $5.30. Expenses at F. .62½	5.92½
15, 16	Stage to Kingsboro & return to Fonda	1.50
16	R. Road to Troy $1.30. Expenses at Troy 25 cts.	1.55
16	S. Boat to New York $1.00. Expenses .35	1.35
17	Breakfast in N. York .50. Carriage .50	1.00
17	Fare to Philadelphia $3.00. Dinner on S. Boat .50	3.50
18	Board one day at Phil'd'a $1.75 Porter etc. .37½	2.12½
24	R. Road to New York $3.00. Porter .25. Cab to Brooklyn .62½	3.87½
28	S. Boat to Troy $1.00. Expenses at Troy .62½	1.62½
29	Stage to Albany .17. Dinner .50. S. Boat to Hudson .50. Night $1.00	2.17
30	S. Boat to New York .50. Dinner .50. Expenses at N. Y. .94	1.94"

Mr. Peet's total expenses May 2, 1849, to July 22, 1849, including travel in southern New England and as far east as Boston, Beloit to Beloit, totaled $116.35. It is apparent, however, that he relied largely on the generous hospitality of friends.

The College once founded, Mr. Peet "took a leading or principal part in securing the first subscriptions of $1,000 from Rev. Henry Barber, of $7,000 from the people of Beloit, and of $10,000 from Hon. T. W. Williams, which preceded the laying of the corner-stone, and then of that memorable subscription of $10,000, mainly from the struggling missionaries of the Northwest, which has made the college such a sacred trust for all that shall come after them."

The last labor of this prophet and man of action was to complete the rounding out of his plan of education by providing a theological school for the Northwest. Though he died March 21, 1855, shortly less than a week before the first session, summoned by himself, of the directors of the new institution, the project had been launched: and thus the achievement of Stephen Peet makes Chicago Theological Seminary and Beloit College sister institutions. The bond is the closer for the calling to the Chicago school, in 1859, of Franklin W. Fisk, of the Beloit Chair, since 1854, of Rhetoric and

English Literature, and always a devoted friend of Beloit College.

Mr. Peet made his home in Beloit after 1845 and his body rests in Oakwood, close to the dust of Dexter Clary. It is pleasant to add that a biography of the great founder is anticipated from the pen of a gentleman in a neighboring state.

Aratus Kent

Another New Englander of first rank in the building of the College was Aratus Kent, first president of Beloit's Board of Trustees. Like Dexter Clary, he has been made the subject of certain pages in a master's thesis by Mrs. Hazel Paris Cedarborgh, presented at Wellesley, and existing in manuscript at Rockford College. Mr. Kent was born in Suffolk, Connecticut, in 1774 — a scion of the stock of the famous Chancellor Kent of New York. His brother, Germanicus Kent, began the city of Rockford, Illinois, by building a mill on the creek west of the present Rockford College campus, in 1834. Aratus graduated from Yale where he had as tutor that same Ralph Emerson (Joseph Emerson's father) who was to be Stephen Peet's teacher at Norfolk. At the close of his theological training he asked for a piece of work "so hard that nobody else would take it." The result was his being sent to northern Illinois, and his becoming the first pioneer missionary in Illinois north of the Illinois River. "He held a service," we are told, "in his brother's new home for all 12 of the population of the new city" [Rockford]. "Thereafter whenever an important step was taken in the advancement of religion and education, especially higher education in this section, this man's name appears in the record. He was soon called Father Kent."

For the 19 years before his death in 1869, he was chairman of the Board of Trustees of Rockford Female Seminary, being succeeded in the position by Beloit's Professor Joseph Emerson. Mr. Emerson considered that he was the man to whom, more than to any other, Rockford College owed its inception and all its development. Miss Sill speaks of him in much the same spirit in a letter somewhere in our archives. "We do not know much about him as a man," said President Maddox of Rockford in 1931, in a chapel talk to which this sketch is much indebted, "but we do know that his restless spirit helped him to bring into being two colleges and a church,"—this last being a reference to the Presbyterian Church of Galena, Illinois.

It was Aratus Kent who, as first president of the Beloit trustees, inaugurated President Chapin on July 24, 1850, in a speech symbolic of Yale's influence in all Beloit's history, to 1886, and thereafter. "You and I are sons of Yale, and I do not know how better to *magnetize* you to a high standard of excellence than to point to the portraiture of your old president and mine. As I sat musing in my study, anticipating the exercises of this day, my eye met the searching glance of the venerable ex-President Day and the sainted Dwight. They seemed to be looking down from the wall where they hung and come to my aid, just in time to administer the oath of office. Methinks I hear them say, Young man, yours is a high destiny, an enviable station — yours is an awful responsibility, a delightful work. Take this CHARTER and observe its provisions. Execute these LAWS with the firmness of Caesar—with the meekness of a Christian. Make the impress of this SEAL the symbol of literary eminence, unrivalled between the oceans." The words were quoted by Mr. Emerson in his funeral address on Dr. Chapin, who thus entered office, and was buried, under the folds of the banner of Yale. Fortunate the college that has two men like Kent and Peet upon its initial Trustee Board.



Another of the great men of early Beloit college was Prof. James Joshua Blaisdell, who came to Beloit in 1859 and died here in 1896. He first taught Rhetoric and English Literature, later Philosophy. He was a noted preacher and philosopher; but teacher first of all.

Dexter Clary

A third outstanding trustee and founder was Rev. Dexter Clary, at the start and for many years secretary of the board. At the time of the founding of the College, though a Presbyterian, he was pastor of the local Congregational church. In 1850 he became Superintendent of Home Missions in Wisconsin. He began professional life as an evangelist and was always possessed of the fervor of that calling. In the tribunal of his ministry, as Prof. J. J. Blaisdell phrased it at the Church's Semi-Centennial, "man was arraigned as criminal, guilty against the holy law of God, and summoned to instant repentance. . . . Hence, what power! . . . Hence—what I have never seen, no, not in any other man, that eye of Mr. Clary! . . . I used to see it sometimes, in the rare moments, in the meetings of the committee of the College Trustees, when great moral issues were pending, and have been reminded of the words: 'His eyes were like a flame of fire; and his feet were like unto fine brass, as if they burned in a furnace!" Only a Blaisdell, perhaps, could paint a Clary!

And yet this fiery prophet must have been a rather frail man, judging from his pictures, and one of great benignity: one of those kindly featured men, like Prof. William Porter, who seem never radically to change their age. A visitor at the Commencement of 1869 ("D.A.") related that it had been nearly 25 years since his first coming to Beloit, and the day had been a Sunday. On that same first Sunday "the Rev. Dexter Clary officiated in the Congregational church: on yesterday afternoon the first man who appeared in the pulpit of the same church was Rev. Dexter Clary. The same man, with the same pleasant and earnest countenance, but looking no older than he did a quarter of a century ago. The world has moved on — great changes have taken place all around. . . . Still, the good old man, Mr. C., though he has moved on with the rest of the world, taken an active interest in everything around, has had the pleasure of aiding in bringing into being, and to decided prominence, a college in Beloit, remains unchanged, and I was about to say, unchangeable in appearance—if anything, a trifle more active, with a countenance a trifle more hopeful in expression. May another quarter century pass away, and still find Father Clary at his post, laboring to promote the interests of Beloit College, and for the general good of mankind. . . . Devotion to the education and improvement of the human race, is the work of his life—may that life be long."

It was Dexter Clary to whom it fell to conduct negotiations with Jackson J. Bushnell regarding the latter's coming to Beloit. The letters on both sides were long and courteous, but evidently carefully guarded. It happened that Mr. Clary used a phrase in one of these letters which exactly summed up the immediate problem and responsibility of the trustees at the moment: "The Board feel that the election of the first professors is a very important step and one which will give character to the Institution, *favorable* or *unfavorable* perhaps beyond what the election of any subsequent will ever give." (November 3, 1847.) That the Board made the marvellous choices they did must have been not a little due to the insight and carefulness of Dexter Clary.

Lucius G. Fisher: Wait Talcott

Were space and ability to permit, it would be both appreciative and worth while to run through the entire personnel of that early Trustee Board; but both preclude. Two, however, deserve particular mention: Lucius G. Fisher and Wait Talcott, laymen both.

Before the foundation of the College, Mr. Fisher had been one of the trustees of that Beloit Seminary which, through Sereno T. Merrill, is so intimately linked with the history of the early College. It was in memory of Lucius G. Fisher that the Fisher Collection of Greek casts was given to the College by his son in 1893. Sereno T. Merrill made one of the principal speeches at the "Presentation" in 1894, and his remarks on his friend Mr. Fisher furnish the material for this sketch. "Hon. Lucius G. Fisher," said Mr. Merrill, "was a man of stately appearance, with modest and agreeable manners. His early home was in northern Vermont. In one of the school-houses of that hilly country he received his early training, and there, too, he had some experience in teaching. He, with the enthusiasm of many another, left the Green Mountain State to find a home in this prairie country. Overcoming all the obstacles known to the pioneer, he pushed his way westward till he reached Watertown, when for the first time he heard of the New England settlement. If it should be found worthy of the good name given in glowing terms, it surely would be the place for him; and so thinking, he secured the only means of transportation then available, a dugout, in which he with his friend, Charles F. H. Goodhue, paddled his way down the river to this place, reaching here in the fall of 1837. Enamoured with the situation, and surrounded by people from his own and adjacent states, he at once bought one-sixteenth of the Thiebeau-Blodgett claim and decided to make this his home. Though only 29 years of age, we find him from this time on closely identified with all the interests of the new community.

"As agent sent to the land sale in Milwaukee in 1839 to adjust claims and secure titles for the 'squatters,' as 'pathmaster' elected the same year to lay out and supervise all roads in the southern half of Rock County, as sheriff for four consecutive years (1839 - 1844), as member of the legislature in 1857, and as alderman and postmaster of the city. he was popular, faithfully performing the duties pertaining to these offices of responsibility and trust to the approval of his constituents. He was at one time engaged in the manufacture of reapers and other farming implements, a stockholder and director in one of the paper mills, the president of the old Rock River Bank, and the principal of the mercantile firm of Fisher, Bundy and Cheney, whose store stood on the northwest corner of State and Broad Streets. The 'Stone Pile,' as that business block was for a long time called, became a synonym for the Puritan element in the growing village — the 'cranks who,' the stage driver sneeringly informed Dr. Pearsons, 'were building a college,' the party that favored the abolition of slavery and the suppression of the saloons. The origin of any movement looking to the welfare and real prosperity of the growing town was attributed by the saloon party to the 'Stone Pile,' of which, in a sense, Mr. Fisher was the corner-stone."

It was also Lucius G. Fisher to whom citizens were indebted for gallantly leading the fight, and successfully, in defense of the local titles attacked by Paul Dillingham supported by Matthew H. Carpenter.

There was a moment in the history of the College when its existence was threatened by mere inactivity. The enterprise seemed to have been started and then allowed to lapse. It was a kind of two-o'clock-in-the-morning moment when vitality was low. As related, Mr. Fisher had sacrificed himself, and induced others to sacrifice themselves, for the furnishing of a site. But means had not been furnished for erecting the building. Until the pledge of means "should be fulfilled," says Mr. Merrill, "donations from the East could not be obtained, nor even hoped for. Such was the situation in the early part of October, 1846. . . . The time had now fully come when *something must be done* to show that the executive committee" [of the trustees] "and the citizens of Beloit were in earnest, and acting in good faith. Mr. Fisher had a few loads of stone hauled upon the campus, and about the middle of October (1846), notice was given naming the time when ground would be actually broken where the new building would be erected. . . . A few shovelfulls of earth were removed from the spot, which now marks the northwest corner of Middle College, a few stones laid, and with uncovered heads that little company, led by their revered pastor (Rev. D. Clary) brought the subject so dear to their hearts to Him who has promised wisdom to those who ask it, and help in time of need." The mere fact of this ceremony has been alluded to earlier in this paper. Its importance, perhaps, was inadequately stressed. That ground - breaking and stone - laying had actually more real critical significance, in a psychological sense, than the laying of the corner stone in the following June.

The supreme services of Mr. Fisher to the College as a Beloit institution were the definite assurance, involved in his gift of land, that the College would be situated in Beloit, and his galvanizing of what seemed a moribund undertaking by getting Middle College actually under way. There are oil paintings of Mr. Fisher and of his son in the Art Hall of the College, and an engraving of each in the "Proceedings at the Presentation to Beloit College" of the Fisher Collection.

Another very important lay trustee of the College, as also of the Rockford institution, was Mr. Wait Talcott of Rockford. He was a faithful friend of the College for life, was intimately connected with Prof. Emerson through family and other relations to Mr. Emerson's brother, Ralph Emerson, of Rockford, and had the distinction of outliving all the original trustees except President Chapin himself.

President Aaron Lucius Chapin

If Stephen Peet was the principal founder of the College, Mr. Chapin, president from 1850 to 1886, was assuredly, to use the words of the distinguished Arthur Smith, its "central figure." He was on his way to Wisconsin to take up his life work in the pastoral field at the time he formed one of the immortal group on the *Chesapeake*.

Aaron Lucius Chapin was born in 1817, less than a month after the death of that "elder" Dwight, president of Yale College, whose principles were avowedly the inspiration, through Ralph Emerson (Joseph Emerson's father), Joseph Emerson, Stephen Peet. President Day, Aratus Kent, Jackson J. Bushnell, and President Chapin himself, of the ideals of Beloit College. He was of the seventh generation of the Connecticut Valley Chapins, and when Saint Gauden's famous statue of *The Puritan* was in 1887 unveiled in the square at Springfield, Massachusetts, it was President Chapin who gave the historical address, Deacon Chapin, the founder of the family in America, having been chosen by the artist as a fitting embodiment of the Puritan ideal. President Chapin's uncle, Dr. Calvin Chapin, was one of the five who in 1810 met in the Porter parlor in Farmington, Connecticut, to organise the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and was the Board's recording secretary for more than a generation. Dr. Chapin's veins also carried Huguenot blood and Joseph Emerson notes that in him "the British Puritan truth seems to have been tempered with the French Huguenot grace." His father was a highly respected carpenter and maker of furniture, one of the most important members of his church.

In his earlier years, in Hartford, Connecticut, he enjoyed the friendship,

counsel and stimulation of men like Joel Hawes and Horace Bushnell, and to them he always gratefully acknowledged his obligations for encouragement and guidance in his preparation for college. "His early association with these men of rare ability and worth, and with the intelligent and cultured society of his native city," says Dr. Savage, "was no unimportant factor in developing and molding his after character and life." It is interesting to notice, also, that one of his teachers in the Hartford Grammar School for a time was Theodore L. Wright, from whom Beloit's *Wright School* is named, and the father of Professor Theodore Lyman Wright. His college class, Yale, '37, was a distinguished one, including such men as William M. Evarts, Edwards Pierrepont, Benjamin Silliman, Samuel J. Tilden, and Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite. At college he must have been a pretty steady and serious scholar, for in an unfinished and rather impromptu poem written by a classmate not long before the Fiftieth Reunion of the class occur the lines: "Our steadiest man was *Stacy;* not *Morris, Chape,* or *Hurd,* Could show a record like to John's, or else I here have erred."

Miss Ellen F. Chapin still possesses her father's notice of election to *Phi Beta Kappa,* and the jeweller's receipt for the payment for the same, couched in rather un-Phi-Beta-Kappish language: "Mr. A. L. Chapin, To E. Benjamin & Co., Dr.: To 1 Phibetta Kappa Key—$5.87."

One quality he showed in college which was to cling to him for life: a shy and retiring disposition. "Chapin, testified one of his classmates to Thomas D. Christie, 'was so modest, so shy and retiring in his disposition that he had been with us two years before we really found him out—found out the real strength of his mind and the solidity of his attainments. But we always knew, after that, that he would make his mark in the world."

After graduation Mr. Chapin taught in a family school at Baltimore, and then in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, 1838-43. Meantime he was studying theology and received his theological degree from Union Theological Seminary in 1842. In 1844, as related, he came West, taking the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church in Milwaukee. It was while here that he became a chief figure in working for the College with Peet and Kent and Clary. His name constantly appears in connection with the records of the founding conventions.

How thoroughly and understandingly the coming president entered into the life of the Wisconsin of the time is attested by his shrewd and informed letters in the "Milwaukee Correspondence" of the *Herald of the Prairies,* in 1848-49, in which he deals with such matters as the racial character of Wisconsin immigration, conditions in different religious denominations, "bad roads and hard times," political life, vice, moral laxity, and education and common schools. Professor Robert Coit Chapin was not the first sociologist in the Chapin family!

Today, with the dimming perspective of time, it seems as if A. L. Chapin was the inevitable first president of the college. But the list of possibilities prepared by Mr. Peet, as well as the correspondence of the period, show otherwise. In the end it dawned upon the trustees that a prophet was to be found right in Nazareth and that Mr. Chapin was the man. Curiously enough, he had been chairman of a committee to hunt for a president! To us there is romance in all this. Perhaps there was, but if so, it was for Chapin a romance without illusions. As his successor says: "This was no call from a distance to what might seem a romantic adventure. He was on the ground. He knew at first hand all the disheartening facts."

Alumni of the older classes are apt to speak of the original faculty as a little "aloof." One alumnus, of vintage not rhe oldest either! tells of walking down-town to take the train for home. Professor Emerson happened to go by, sitting far back in the carriage, and, leaning forward, called to the departing student: "I hope you'll have a good time." Whereupon said student was so surprised at the unwonted familiarity that he was struck too dumb to acknowledge the courtesy!

This sort of thing was in large measure, of course, the product of a time of silk hats and frock coats, and of an epoch which held that youth was to be seen and not heard. And yet it is Mr. Chapin that seems, in alumni memory, most to embody this dignified remoteness. It is a misinterpretation, due to the fact that, aside from the formalism of the period, President Chapin's character and preoccupations must almost inevitably have produced such impression.

When it fell to Thomas Chamberlin to eulogize President Chapin at the Alumni Memorial Service he exactly voiced the situation: "As students in college, while we could not fail to be impressed by the dignity of his character, by the grace of his bearing, by the equanimity of his temperament, by the refinement of his every characteristic, we failed to recognize the real depth of soul and of feeling, of kindly interest and of sympathy which lay concealed beneath his polished and controlled manner. This reserved and controlled bearing we failed to correctly interpret.



For 24 years Prof. William Porter was teacher of Latin at Beloit college. He was born in 1820 and died in Beloit in 1917.

It came in part, I judge, from the ideals of a generation from whose courtly ways we have departed, in part from the self-constraint which grave official responsibility naturally, if not necessarily, engenders, but chiefly, I think, from a natural diffidence and sensitiveness of nature which, however admirably controlled by cultivation, yet permeated all his actions and gave them an expression of reserve, the nature of which was not correctly interpreted by us because of the very perfection of its control and concealment. In later and more intimate relations" [Professor Chamberlin here refers to the period when he was himself a member of Beloit's faculty], "this expression of seeming reserve entirely ceased to be recognizable, and was replaced by a cordiality and freedom of approach and intercourse that was at once gratifying and inspiring. This was the real and true expression."

President Chapin was a Washingtonian not a Lincolnian, figure, and, for all his urbanity, a Doric rather than an Ionic column of the college. Dr. Chapin was no man to smile himself into student or public, favor. Such a fellow-spirit as Jerome D. Davis, and we must confess he had been matured by the Civil war, could appreciate Mr. Chapin in his student days, but the appreciation, even of an Arthur Smith, had to wait.

Partly, it may be, because of his position, but basically because of his inherent capacity, Dr. Chapin was a man of wide-spread and responsible engagements: a national figure: a man of sheer massiveness of heart and mind. These public services are recapitulated in President Eaton's article on his great predecessor in the *American Dictionary of National Biography* as well as in the *Seventh Edition of the Record of the*

Class of 1837, *Yale College,* 1887. They include such items as membership in 1872 of the Board of Examiners of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, as also of West Point the following year. He was a corporate member of the American Board, a director and vice-president of the Home Missionary association, vice-president of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, and president of the Wisconsin Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. In 1883 he, with others, was special commissioner from the American Board to investigate the relations of the Board's Turkish Missions to the Protestant Armenian churches. He was a founder of the National Council of Education in 1881. And trusteeships of the Rockford College and Chicago Theological Seminary do not complete the list. He received his degree of D.D. from Williams in 1853 and his LL.D. from the regents of the university of the State of New York in 1882. "No single point of contact with Dr. Chapin sufficed, "declared Professor Chamberlin, "to give an adequate perception of the breadth and depth and symmetry of his personality . . . And so his personality has grown in appreciation as the years go by."

And amid all these labors, and even after his resignation of the presidency in 1886, Dr. Chapin was a teacher and a writer on Economics. The root of the existing departments of Economics, Sociology, Political Science, and History, is the department of History and Civil Polity assigned to President Chapin by faculty and trustees in 1853. In Economics Dr. Chapin used "Wayland's Elements." This work he recast in two editions in 1878 and 1886. In 1880 he published an independent work entitled "First Principles of Political Economy," vastly admired by the late Horace White. As late as August 31, 1935, an editorial in *The Chicago Tribune* paid tribute to President Chapin's work on Wayland. After remarking that two generations ago "the economists in many colleges, big and little, old and young, were theologians," and that "many of the standard texts were written by clergymen," the editorial continues: "The most popular text was that of Bishop Francis Wayland, revised by the Rev. A. L. Chapin, president of the Congregational college of Beloit."

As president of a young and struggling college, in times of alternate boom and depression, Mr. Chapin had to be a business man. Occasionally he went on "agency" like others of the faculty and like the special "agents" of the College: for the most part his work naturally fell at Beloit itself. Much of it was pleasant: in the main the resources of the College grew. But many a day was dark, and some of the letters that worried most must have been those written by him to men who had given to the school on annuity bases, and found their livelihoods endangered by the financial reverses of the College or of the region. Student affairs then, as now, did not always run smoothly, and at the very moment that the president and his associates might be struggling for the College's very existence, students might be having fits of disgruntlement connected with inherently the most trivial of causes. All this called for those peculiarly Chapin qualities, poise, sobriety of judgment, keenness of analysis: but it also called for faith and moral courage—the will to victory. This need of moral quality in business one of the keenest men who ever occupied a Beloit pulpit recognized, and he found the need met in Dr. Chapin. "There was hidden," testifies Rev. George Bushnell, the brother of the great Horace, "in his soul some greater and more central power. . . . We may not agree exactly in naming this central and formative quality; but I venture to call it faith, a deeply religious, a peculiarly firm and victorious faith. It was this, I imagine, more than all things beside, that made him so good a *business* man. A sound judgment, a firm purpose, promptitude in action—where were these qualities so likely to be engendered and become habitual as in the keen and stern conflicts by which the truth and the right were to be discerned and adhered to in the face of all the enemies of the soul and of God?"

And, lastly, one of Dr. Chapin's most marked qualities was unswerving fidelity to his colleagues, his co-workers, and the College. Letters which cannot here be quoted testify to the former. An address given in the college chapel by Prof. E. G. Smith, April 30, 1935, on occasion of his eightieth birthday, exemplifies the matter: as he told the story a pin could be heard drop and some of us were sitting on the front edge of our seats. After an exceedingly beautiful tribute to his former leader, Mr. Smith continued: "After I had been here for some four or five years I had an opportunity to go elsewhere and I went over to his office to talk it over with him, and this was his reply: 'I have nothing to say; it is your problem; we would like very much to have you stay with us. Years ago I decided that there was need for a college in this section and I gave myself to that problem. I have had many opportunities to go elsewhere, many of them attractive ones but that would have entailed a change in what I had given myself to do. I remembered that a rolling stone gathers no moss, so I stayed. And now at the end of my work, I do not regret my decision.' "

And, concluded Dr. Smith, "I went back to my work."

Students may not have understood the great figure in their midst, but it was a good thing for them, as Henry S. Osborne of the Class of '62 puts it, to have learned even gradually and tardily to "value the daily contact with a Christian gentleman, the kindly dignity and purity and wisdom, the serene and patient strength of character and perseverence in a noble purpose."

Jackson Jones Bushnell

In an absolute sense the Hon. Sereno T. Merrill was Beloit's first teacher. He taught the freshman class in the fall and winter of 1847-8. But though Mr. Merrill was a teacher in the College, and its trustee and, on occasion, its historian, he did his teaching work before the formal organization of the faculty, and his chief interests were in business. And thus it is that although the city of Beloit owes a debt beyond measure to Mr. Merrill, the College would not consider him, in the usual senses, one of "The Old Guard." The first professor on the field who belonged to the faculty as organized on October 13, 1849 was Jackson Jones Bushnell.

Mr. Bushnell—and his own story of his arrival is reprinted in Dr. Eaton's *Sketches* — was on the ground some weeks before the coming of Mr. Emerson. It is characteristic of the care of the trustees in their first faculty appointments that Mr. Bushnell, and presumably Mr. Emerson, had to come at their own expense and subject to not receiving positions. Professor Bushnell felt that acceptance of the invitation on this basis put him "in a position rather unpleasant," but acquiesced on the grounds of "the infancy and poverty of the College and the consequent inability to incur the expense of forming personal acquaintance otherwise." If, as he warned Mr. Secretary Clary, God had not bestowed upon him "the advantages of a commanding person and address," Providence had certainly blessed him with energy, consecration, shrewdness, business perspicacity, a certain adventuresomness, and an idealistic and poetic nature.

Bushnell's boyhood home was Saybrook, Connecticut, and his early business experience was as bookkeeper at a village store in Deep River, hard by. Such as it was, the boy took the experience seriously. In a half-jesting letter to his family, written at the age of 17, he writes: "You know it is encumbent upon a man of business to be as brief as possible. Not that I call myself a man of business, but I am not without hopes that time and experience may make one of me. . . . Mr. Snow has set me to copying off the accounts from the blot book upon my day book lately. This must be done every morning and



Morse-Ingersoll Recitation Hall, newest building on the campus was erected in 1931, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Morse of Chicago as a memorial to their fathers. Mrs. Morse's father was Chalmers Ingersoll, for many years a Beloit publisher. Mr. Morse's father was Charles H. Morse, senior, for a great many years president of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. The hall is Georgian Colonial architecture and a fine example of a modern college building.

is, I find, rather of a slow job, but our day book is thereby kept more neat and accurate." The letter then goes on to tell of Baptist and Presbyterian building enterprises. Thus early were conjoined in Bushnell's thought two great interests of his life, business and religion.

As a student in Yale, '41, he worked his way through college, in part by ringing of the college bell. Years later, and after Bushnell's death, his classmate, Joseph Emerson, was reminded of him, as Emerson records in his diary, on hearing the bells of Bruges. "These chimes here made me think of him and his 'Song of the Stars' in the *Yale Literary* almost more than of Longfellow or of Milton. I read it at the dedication of our observatory. . . . And then Bushnell used to ring the Yale College bell so faithfully, and in those early days at Beloit, when he had his room in Middle College, he and the bell used to be the only speaking creatures in the building."

Young Bushnell is recorded to have been fond of Coleridge: and though in *The Song of the Stars* referred to by Mr. Emerson, Bushnell's inspiration was a long night tramp from the College to his home; though the scenery of the poem was that of the Long Island coast; and though the theme was from Job, the melody was from Coleridge—who, also, be it said, loved to write of the movements and coloring of the lower sky:—

"Oh, 'tis a glorious, solemn sight,
"When wandering forth at the dead of night,
"We view the vault of the cloudless sky,
"And all the starry host on high,
"And the slumbering earth and the rolling sea,
"Beneath that glittering canopy.
" 'Twas such a sight that met my eye
"As forth I went near the evening sky;
"The heavens above were veiled in white,
"With a robe of pale and misty light;
"And the stars from thrones of changeless blue,
"Seemed looking down and gazing through."

It is not strange that Joseph Emerson closes his diary's passage with the tribute: "Bushnell was a poet indeed, and his poem was a life lived in the common ways of earth in the harmony of the laws of heaven, and his monument, as I thankfully believe, is a College in which his spirit lives and will live, a blessed influence, extending and expanding like the resonance of a perfect bell over earth and up to heaven." On one occasion Mr. Emerson remarked to Professor Bushnell's daughter: "Emma, your father's whole life was a poem; for through all his ceaseless activity, there throbbed the rhythm and harmony of the spiritual."

Joseph Emerson's life at Yale must in many regards have been easier and freer than Bushnell's and it is pleasant to recall that to Mr. Emerson's interest was due Mr. Bushnell's initiation into Alpha Delta Phi not long after graduation.

After leaving Yale, Mr. Bushnell spent a few months at Andover and then became for some years "agent" for Hudson (Western Reserve) College, and with very great benefit indeed to the college treasury. But the faculty of the institution seemed to him somewhat less than whole-hearted in religious zeal, and he cast his eyes toward Beloit.

Appointed Professor of Mathematics, Bushnell at once, and frequently thereafter, found his first responsibilities financial. For a time he was treasurer of the institution. It was on one of his eastern trips after money, that he met and began to court the future Mrs. Bushnell. Here are a few entries taken more or less at random, and partly as being more legible than others, from a diary of 1854. They illustrate his intense activity.

Thursday, Feb. 2, (in Chicago):

"Collected of S. L. Brown	$ 25
of Magie L. Learned	100
of C. B. Brown	10
of S. B. Pomeroy	10
	$145

Dined with Mr. Johnston and he subscribed for one Scholarship $100.

Visited at Mr. Brown's in the evening."

Thursday, Feb. 9, (in Beloit):

"Rose at 5 o'clock

Sundries	1	hour
Business for Coll.	2	"
Do for Mr. Hinman	1	"
Do for Self	4	"
College Exercises	3	"
Meals	2	"
Meeting	1½	"
Visiting Mr. Cooke	1½	"
Reading	1	"
	17	

Friday, Feb. 10, (in Beloit):
"Rose at 6 o'clock

Sundries	1	hour
Meals	1	"
Business for self	4	"
Do for Coll.	2	"
College Exercises	3	"
Visit at Mr. Burrill's	3	"
Reading, etc.	1	"
	16	

Wednesday, April 16, (in Beloit):
"Sold Morse 112+ acres of Land in the Township of Shirland for $1150 and take in payment 40 acres of Land in Green Co. and a Contract for $750 with Ten per cent Interest payable annually, and give two years time.

Give Morse my Note for $100 on six months at twelve per ct. Interest and take of him my obligation for $60 and B & M R. R. Stock $50. Paid Mr. Emerson $150 on Note of $1000 by paying that sum for him to A. Douglass or A. P. Waterman.

Given my Check for $75 and my Note to A. P. Waterman $75.75 at 30 days from April 1st.

Paid Mr. Emerson on same Note.

Check in favor of Mr. Farr	$46.04
Int.	.23
Check for	$46.27

Making $190.04 endorsed on J. E. note (April 1, 1854) & Interest 98 cts."

Saturday, Feb. 4, had been easier: "Engine ran off the track and was thus kept out all night. Did but little except errands. Saw L. F. Field about Hotel."

The most striking characteristic of Mr. Bushnell as a collegian and business man was his keen realization of the truly joint interest of town and gown. "For some years before his marriage," relates Miss Emma Bushnell, "Father had been thinking and planning for the College and for Beloit. He was convinced that the fortunes of the young city and the still younger college were clearly interwoven. Whatever helped one helped the other. From his earliest arrival in Beloit, he had studied conditions in the whole region with the keenest interest. . . . In those early days he several times helped to tide some business firm over a critical time by the investment of a little money as well as by his counsel and friendly interest." It was in this spirit that Bushnell, to make the city a better center for business and to afford the College better hospitality for its guests—often very important to its prosperity—built what was at the time considered the best hotel outside Milwaukee in the state: the present Goodwin Block. In one crisis Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell ran it themselves. There must have been something of this same spirit in his close connections with the Second Congregational Church and Sunday School.

In the sequel Mr. Bushnell's business plans went amiss, but just before his death in 1873 he was able to write a classmate: "In the last 10 years I have paid off $50,000 of indebtedness, and I shall soon be a free man." Of a large gift to the College he insisted on the non-cancellation.

What may have been the particular atmosphere of Professor Bushnell's classroom the writer does not know: but there is evidence that Bushnell, like his colleagues, had what students love to call "a human side." His daughter tells us that her father was quick and nervous in his actions. Bushnell himself, at the Quarter-Centennial, indicated that he loved walking and excursions, and that to him Beloit's gravel was one of its most attractive features, guaranteeing good, dry surface underneath. And so, brisk walker that he was, he preferred not to wear an overcoat. "One of his classes, knowing well his self-sacrificing spirit, assumed that he had neglected to provide himself with one. They therefore presented him with a very nice one. The next morning, he came hurrying into the classroom, wearing their gift, but with the perspiration rolling down his face. "I am sure," she adds, "that if he did not always wear it after that, he was gracious enough to show them this appreciation of their gift and their thought for him."

Miss Bushnell relates another incident involving student relations: "A few years ago, at a Beloit Commencement, I was introduced to an old graduate. When he was told that I was Professor Bushnell's daughter, he smiled and said,—'I well remember your father. When I first came to Beloit, I was obliged to earn my own way. A shy, awkward, country boy, I was given a room on the top floor of Middle College, and paid my rent by taking some care of the building. One day I was sick, and unable to get up and go through with the day's program. I was alone all day, and as night came on, I felt forlorn and miserable. I'll never forget how your father came at night to look me up. He took in the situation at once, hurried out and soon returned bringing me just the right things to eat and best of all some hot water. Before he left he bathed my face, and smoothed and rearranged my bed. My own mother could not have done it more skillfully, nor could she have spoken more comforting and encouraging words of cheer.'" Students were often at the Bushnell table, and were always welcomed to his home.

Some college boy is authority for a story illustrative of his activity and fondness for walking: on some occasion "he started from home to his morning class, driving the family horse. After riding a short distance, his eager spirit impelled him to get out, tie the horse to the fence, and go the rest of the way on foot."

Mr. Bushnell's home was the stone house, built by himself, on the South Beloit bluffs, overlooking the Turtle Valley toward the city. It still stands, a conspicuous object in the landscape.

In his funeral address on Professor Bushnell, Mr. Emerson truly and beautifully said that "both Professor Bushnell's hands had always been full of business, that his mind had always been half-full of business, but that business had never possessed a corner of his heart."

Joseph Emerson

From evidence going back to Dr. Joseph Collie, of Beloit's first graduating class, the most influential teacher in the earliest faculty was Joseph Emerson, New Englander to the bone. He writes a Thanksgiving Day letter home in 1851: "And meanwhile may the fire-breathing steeds bear this over earth and sea that it may reach 'the pleasant land' in time to represent on Thanksgiving Day those far away, who are homesick then if ever—for thanksgiving does not allow men to rejoice in the future, but only in the past. — Our sentiment is, thank God for New England—and mine to you is, thank God for each of you." Although Mr. Emerson's father, Professor Ralph Emerson, valedictorian of Yale, '11, had been pastor of the church in Norfolk, Conn., and was, when his son came to Beloit, Professor of Church History in Andover Theological Seminary, Joseph's backgrounds were largely the farmholds of his grand-parents, and not a little of his early correspondence—and we have much of it, almost from the time he could read and write—deals with cows and horses and hay-fields. Probably many a college student had to pile Professor Emerson's woodpile over again according to a canon of smooth-ends on the outside, learned on the New England farm. His mother was the truly devout, intellectual and artistic Eliza Rockwell. Many of his father's letters in the later days of his life are in his wife's hand-writing. A picture of an autumn leaf painted by her is in the possession of the College, so close

to nature as at first glance to deceive the eye.

The life of the Emerson home was serious but it was not grim or repelling. There was far more of cheerfulness in the New England family than this anti-Puritan age is willing to conceive—attest Thanksgiving, sleigh-bells and mince pie. Life in the Emerson house — letters sometimes playfully call it "Emerson Castle"—was blithe and merry, and this cheer stamped itself on Joseph's character permanently. In his college days, too, at Yale, in '41, he was "one of the boys" in every good and wholesome sense, as correspondence amply indicates.

But the basic Puritanism was in him notwithstanding. Even after, at the age of 12, he had united with the church, his father writes to him from Andover, as he is staying at his maternal grand-father's: "Do you enjoy better health than when here? Do you wish to spend the winter at Colebrook? *etc.*—But as to the future, are you gaining evidence that your path is that of the just? Do you delight in the public and the private worship of God? . . . Do you read the Bible with attention every day? And in such a manner, that you could tell an hour afterwards what you had been reading? I could go on to multiply questions; but here are more, I fear, than you will answer soon. Answer such as you please first, and let us have the letter before long." And a brief, but wonderfully beautiful letter from his mother to her boy in Yale closes with the exhortation: "Live for both worlds, my son, especially the bright one on high." It is the Puritan program, the program of Bushnell and Peet and Emerson.

On graduation from Yale, where he had received every student honor, Alpha Delta Phi, Skull and Bones, editorship of the *Yale Literary Magazine*, class-deaconship, together with Phi Beta Kappa, he taught in a boys' school for a year, in New London, making good. The coming of Tutor Hurlburt to Beloit was an aftermath of this experience. Then he studied at Andover for a couple of years. Then he became a tutor at Yale, where he was a teacher of the younger Dwight, later president of the University. In the meantime he was completing his theological course and getting his divinity degree from the Yale Theological School.

Toward the close of his Yale tutorial life, Professor C. A. Goodrich discussed with him a possible call to the new western college. His father, who, in his own day, had declined a call to the presidency of Hudson College, now Western Reserve, was distinctly cautious and cold toward the proposition. This may have had something to do with a similar cautiousness on the part of the son: but his attitude may have been due to temperament, for Joseph Emerson matured early and usually knew what he was about. In any case, in his recommendation of Tutor Emerson to Mr. Chapin, then a trustee, Professor Goodrich indicated that he knew of but one drawback in the young man, the lack of "very great ardor or enthusiasm in his composition." What impressed Goodrich as a liability may have impressed a man like Mr. Chapin somewhat the opposite. In any case Mr. Chapin opined, and the sequel soon proved correctly, that the young man could not "live on our soil long" without attaining "the fire of sufficiently ardent enthusiasm," and Mr. Emerson was invited to come to Beloit to inspect and be inspected. He was somewhat delayed in starting by a stabbing affair in which Tutor Goodrich and himself became involved with some lawless students, but he finally arrived on May 23, 1848. He went directly to Bushnell's room and, says Professor Bushnell, "almost his first question was, 'Can we have a college here?' " and Bushnell, after his Hudson experience without illusions, answered: "Yes—if we will make it.' "

The coming of Emerson, like that of Bushnell, and later Chapin, strengthened the Yale connection: but Mr. Emerson brought in addition valuable connections with Norfolk and with Andover—such as the Battell, the Eldridge, and the Banister interest. Like Mr. Bushnell, too, but in other ways, Professor Emerson was a man of business: his letters are full of land, stocks, banks and the like. Beloit was not built on the mammon of unrighteousness, but its founders and their friends believed in business, conducted in the fear of the Lord, and in profits dedicated to His uses. The first great monument erected by the American people, it has been said, was that of which the stones were our privately endowed colleges.

Professor Emerson was primarily a classicist, and there is reason to believe that his technique of instruction was much that under which he had himself been educated at Yale—the teacher taking a name from a stack of cards at his elbow, asking the student to recite, commenting, and then calling on the student whose name happened next to be drawn. But in college instruction technique counts less than personality, and for many students Joseph Emerson was their idol: one of those teachers whom students begin to value before they become alumni. He was their "Zeus". Miss Frances Willard expressed this in a letter written Mr. Emerson in 1897, in which she describes the feeling toward him in college days of her brother Oliver, of the class of '59: "Perhaps you can hardly conceive the force of a tide of honor, respect and good will that began to act toward you in our old, far house of Rock Prairie over 40 years ago, because of a gifted, generous-hearted student beloved in that home, who thought you were everything that a good and great man ought to be. . . . 'Prof. Emerson is the enthusiasm of us boys; he always raises his hat to us and we all are proud to do so to him and he makes us doat on Greek and I'd get my lessons for him quicker than for all the rest of the lot and as for looks he beats them away out of sight and as for himself—well, we think nobody else can be mentioned the same day.' That's what our Oliver said over and over to us until it was 'there to stay.' "

Emerson's glance, like Henry IV's at Ivry, may well, on occasion, have been "stern and high". He was of course distinctly over six feet tall, and had very long legs which he would sometimes wrap around the table leg or again might stretch beneath the desk, resting the heel of one foot, says Mr. Densmore, upon the toe of the other. This probably unconscious habit the students one day decided to mimic, and when the Professor entered the classroom, every man in the front row had his legs out, heel on toe. But they didn't stay that way! Those keen eyes—you can see them in the oil painting of the young Emerson—rested on the feet of the man at the end of the row: down came the feet. Then on the feet of the next—and so to the end of the row, until all feet were where they belonged.

None the less, kindness was in the bosom of that Olympian form. A letter of M. O. Southworth to Mrs. Helen Brace Emerson, in 1911, has its significance: "Let me tell you," he writes, "what Prof. Emerson once 'did to me'. I was being examined to enter college—had been under him for something over a year, preparatory; he sat in the back of the room facing me who was being examined in English grammar by Prof. Pickard of Madison, who asked me to parse the word 'mile' in — 'a man walked a mile'; I hesitated a little and seemed embarrassed; Prof. Emerson squirmed a little—enough to catch my eye—and knowing that I should not be discredited for such a catch and was not entitled to miss it—made an O with his forefinger and thumb and put his other finger through it! I at once became wise and told Prof. Pickard that he could go through, along, or over a mile! His goodness was enough to melt the wildest boy who ever came out of the woods or off the prairie."

But Professor Emerson was possessed of a humor, which could be either satiric or turned toward his own enjoyment of the situations involved. There is a story, true or not, that on

one occasion a mischievous class hid a goose in his desk drawer. He opened the drawer and out came the goose as planned: the instructor's reaction was not planned. "I see, gentlemen," he exclaimed, "that you have a teacher worthy of you!" and walked from the room.

On the other hand he was fond of little children, and liked to write home about their doings. Here is his account of the little Hamm boy, written to Andover in 1853: "In the afternoon as I was sawing wood, the youth came on the other side of the fence looking good natured. I let him come over and pile wood for me, which he did: and we beguiled our toils with various discourse of which the following is a specimen. We were observing our kitten (the prettiest little black creature that ever was, found in a furnace the other day—have I told you about her first appearance?) and the boy said he had a cat at Belvidere, a grey one.

"*Prof.* 'Could she catch mice?' *Boy.* 'Yes and rats too and eat them all up.' *Prof.* 'But couldn't the rats eat the cat?' *Boy.* 'No, their mouth isn't big enough to eat a cat.' *Prof.* 'But can the cat eat the rats whole?' *Boy.* 'No, the cat don't eat the *rat hole.* She digs down and gets the rats out of the hole.' Sic transit."

A like drollery pervades his letters home about his experiences with stock—so simple was the early professional life in Beloit. Here is an example from the same year, from a letter to his mother—the scene of the tale being approximately the site of the present First Congregational Church: "Our boy John, meanwhile, has been constructing a most artistic cottage and court yard for the young pig which is now spending its last weeks at the home of its infancy preparatory to housekeeping by itself. It is a very nice establishment, but I fear that the thatched roof and bed of clean straw and yard of green turf and diet of well soured slops, will be all too little at first to make amends for solitude and the loss of home—said home being all the wide, free west save the little portions which have been fenced. But we will try to treat him well, and get him in our debt, and so we will take the body at the last."

Of like tone is his description, the following year, of the cow "Dolly," whom he thinks "very comely" "except for a squint or rather cross-eyed-ness in the horns." In January of 1855, somewhat in the same spirit he gives a glimpse of domestic economy to his father:

"Above is a map of the house and grounds of the cow Dolly. She is of uncertain age—has this season been bereaved, I think, of her third child. Cost $35—add $2 for expense of buying and getting home. Barn cost $29.71—will hold about a ton of wild hay. Total first outlay, $66.71. Cost of keeping *per* week, .67. Gives 7½ quarts *per* day. *Feeds six families.* We sell about five quarts a day=30 quarts at $1.50. So you see she pays her board. Calf came with her and sold for $2.50.

"The late pig weighed dressed 199 lbs., at 14 months. Sold for 4 cents a pound=$7.96. We keep no pig now as the cow loves slops. She lives on hay at 30 cts. *per* 100, and bran at .10 *per* bushel (of twenty pounds+). Thus far she has had hay $5.20, bran $3.50=$8.70, and given (sold+used) milk (about) $26.70, calf $2.50 — total $29.20. Balance for care and capital, $20.30. At that rate she would buy her freedom in six months, and her house in as much more.

"Will that do for the lesson in Bucolics?

"The 'Ornitho'logy is minus. Mr. McQuigg *built the barn,* and Mr. Mills' little boy Henry thinks his name is *'Billy Barn'* and his boy's name *'Willie Barn'*."

The same drollery appears in a couple of stories recorded by the second Mrs. Emerson, relating to his inability in singing. "*Wife.* What tunes did they sing at prayer-meeting? *Professor Emerson.* They sang the one they sometimes sing when they do not sing the tunes they always sing." And the second: "Rev. Mr. Hamlin being accustomed Sunday after Sunday to urge: "Now everybody sing—all sing"—Professor Emerson, on one occasion whispers to his wife: "I wonder what he would do if we all *should* sing!"

Professor Emerson remained somewhat the boy to the end of his life: and the professor who had hayed "in the upper meadow," and revelled in the joyous student life at Yale, could understand boy minds. But, when all is said, the impression left by him is one of magnitude and of nobility. "When I first, in 1855, knew the noble looking young man in Beloit to whom I recited in Greek," testifies a former student, "I thought I understood how the people of Lystra felt when they saw Paul and Barnabus and said in the speech of Lycaonia, 'The gods are come down to us in the likeness of men,' and, following their example, we called Professor Emerson, Zeus". This "intellectual patrician, the flower of courtesy," this Puritan of Miltonic school, passed from earth on August 4, 1900. "His spirit," declared Joseph Collie, "was epic. . . . I have never known a more innately kingly soul, or one who did more perfectly 'erect himself above himself'."

Stanley Pearl Lathrop

The third of the early professors was Dr. Stanley Pearl Lathrop, father of the Mrs. William Wheeler who has so recently passed from us. Mr. Lathrop was a graduate of Middlebury College, in Vermont. Before coming to Beloit he had practiced medicine acceptably in Middlebury college and town circles, and, besides heading a private school, had from time to time served as acting professor of science in Middlebury College. Of home missionary mold, his heart was in the teaching of science, and after a short, but acceptable, stay on the Beloit Faculty he accepted a call to the new University at Madison. Both at Beloit and at Madison, he identified himself prominently with the improvement of Wisconsin agriculture. His memory in Beloit has been unduly neglected. It is fortunate, therefore, that a paper upon him and his work was read at the 1935 meeting of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, by his remote Beloit successor, Professor Paul Boutwell — a paper not yet published. Certain of the Lathrop papers have passed into possession of the College through the thoughtfulness of Mrs. Wheeler and her family. These indicate that he was heartily with his two colleagues as regards educational aims. Particularly did he, like them, combat the endemic tendency of the west to under-estimate liberal as distinct from vocational education. His resignation and death, soon after, were blows to the young college.

Miles Powell Squier

The fourth of the early professors was Miles Powell Squier. A letter of the day shows that people were sometimes as much bothered with the pronunciation of his name as they are now! his picture is hanging over the fireplace in the back parlor of the Faculty and Alumni Club.

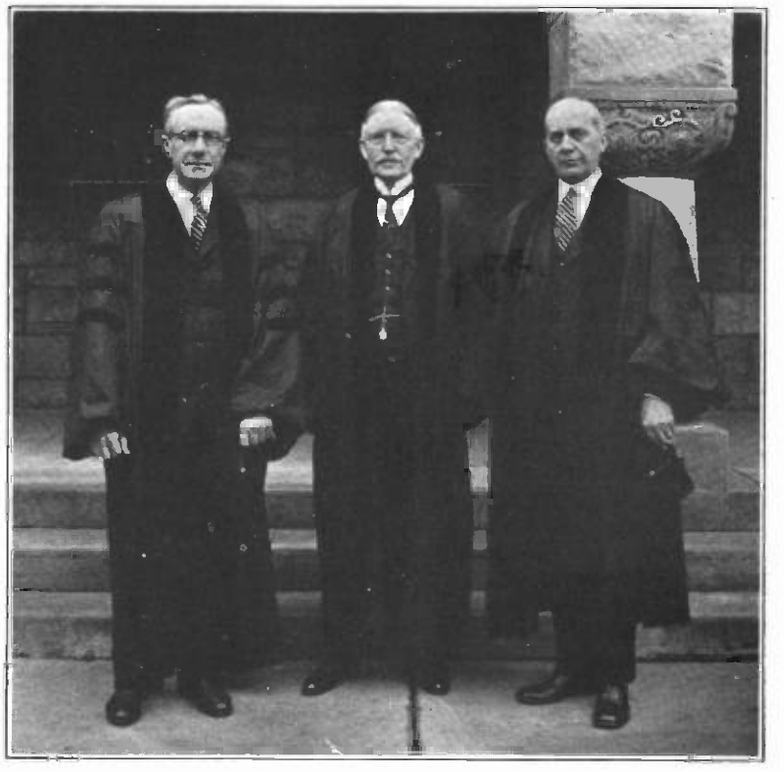
Mr. Squier was born in Vermont in 1792, graduated from Middlebury Academy and College, took the full course at Andover Theological Seminary (where he was class and room-mate of Joseph Emerson's father), attended the ordination of the first missionaries sent out by the American Board, became a home missionary in western New York, was installed a Presbyterian pastor at Buffalo in 1816, shared in the foundation and maintaining of Auburn Theological Seminary, after an interval became secretary and agent of the Western Agency of the American Home Missionary Society (1826), and founded the Geneva Lyceum in 1831 to furnish pre-collegiate grounding in classical education. The failure of this institution, through no fault of his, left Squier's interest in Christian education unabated. As delegate from the Geneva Presbytery he attended the 1845 convention of Presbyterian and Congregational ministers in Detroit. Interested by what he heard and already con-

vinced "of the commanding importance of Educational Institutions in the great western valley," he "was induced," as he tells us, "to extend (his) journey farther than Detroit, and visit the site of a proposed College or University at Beloit, Wisconsin. The country, the people, the conventions that had assembled on the subject pleased (him). In view of the Christian aspect of the whole matter, (he) resolved if a university charter was obtained, and the subject presented in good faith, to throw in (his) influence and stick (his) stake there." The charter was obtained, Middle College was built, and the trustees in July, 1849, voted Mr. Squier's appointment to the Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy. Squier looked the ground over again in the spring of 1850 and that summer accepted the call — endowing his own Professorship by a gift to the College with annuity rights.

He entered on his duties in the following spring, "taking charge of one recitation a day of the Senior Class, and giving a course of public lectures to the whole College and invited hearers" in his field of instruction, closing the series with an Inaugural Address on the morning of Commencement Day on "The Province of the American Scholar". The "province" is certainly a broad one as marked out by Professor Squiers, for of seven responsibilities, the first two are: "1st. To subserve the cause of all science:" "2ndly. It is his province to test the foundations of all existing institutions, and to supply such as Providence and the age demand."

In the sequel, however, as Dr. Chapin explaining in announcing Professor Squier's death in 1866, "his circumstances at the East and the difficulty, at his time of life, of adapting himself to the constant work of the class room," led him to alter his purpose of making Beloit his home and to "content himself with spending a few weeks of each year at the College," giving instruction by lectures and recitations. For three years before his death, Dr. Squier did not visit Beloit at all, and died Professor *emeritus*.

Mr. Squier, so devout and otherworldly as to welcome death with a relish embarrassing to those struggling for his recovery, had a mind distinctly theological. His chief interest seemed to lie in the typically Calvinistic problem of reconciling the divine sovereignty with the fact of sin. One of his books, dated "Beloit College, 1854," has the title: "The Problem Solved; or, Sin not of God." Another of his works, "Reason and the Bible" (1861), was for a time a text in the College. Other writings were published posthumously. Though these productions would now be considered, by most, formal, abstruse and unreadable, in their time they were widely heeded and brought much of censure or of praise. Squier could both give and take hard blows in good spirit, and an intimate friend describes how "he was accustomed to apologize for the severe things said of himself, by replying—that he was misunderstood—that the persons never intended what their language involved—that they could not desire to harm him. This forgiving spirit was constant,—and these words were not the freak of a momentary feeling of good nature." It may be added, also, that correspondence still in the hands of the College relating to the disagreeable subject of the curtailing of annuity, corroborates this attractive side of Mr. Squier.



Four presidents have served Beloit college in all its long history and three of them were together on the campus not long ago. All three are still living. At the left is Dr. Irving Maurer, president from 1924 to the present. Next is Dr. Edward Dwight Eaton, president from 1886 to 1917. Dr. Melvin A. Brannon was president from 1917 to 1923. First president was the Rev. Aaron Lucius Chapin. He served from 1849 to 1886.

In appearance Dr. Squier was lofty of brow, with eyes keen but kindly, mouth straight and firm, the lower face square, chin strong, and the features as a whole uncarnal, forceful, contemplative and beneficent. His colleagues were competent judges of men. They felt helped by him and were fond of him. The relative forgetfulness into which he has fallen has been due to circumstances rather than to lack or fault of his.

William Porter

The survivor of all the older faculty was Professor William Porter. William Porter was a western Massachusetts boy. He graduated from Williams College in one of the first classes to secure their diploma from the famous Mark Hopkins. For seven years after the close of his theological course in Union, health obliged him to live an outdoor life in the South, much of it on horseback in the Florida pine woods. He is surely the only man ever on the faculty to have been chased by pirates: the ship on which he voyaged south was thus pursued, but for some reason the pirates gave up the chase and turned their attentions elsewhere. Improvement in health warranted teaching for a couple of years in Marietta College. Happening, early in the school-year 1852-53, to be at the home of Dexter Clary incident to search for a western home-missionary parish, he was met by Professor Bushnell who happened to drop in: and when it was found that he had been teaching college mathematics, Bushnell at once secured his services for a few weeks' interval while he should himself be absent on the financial business of the College. And thus by accident, as it were, 1852 began a period of contribution to the College, mostly in active service, that ended only with Mr. Porter's death in 1917. Except at the very beginning he was Professor of Latin, though he once told President Eaton "that he believed that

during those early days he had on occasion taught every subject of the curriculum." Indeed this ability of the earlier faculty to exchange work, resting on their own common classical education, was one of the secrets of their remarkable unity of mind and purpose. In his day, also, he served both as Secretary of the Faculty and as Dean.

In dealing with Mr. Bushnell one senses his marvelous activity, his versatility, his consecrated restlessness. In telling of Mr. Emerson and Dr. Chapin one takes note of the symmetry of their thought, the dignity of their characters, the brilliancy of expression of the former and the cogency of the latter. But the appeal of William Porter was the appeal of a tranquility that rested on a base deeper than any earthly circumstance. To listen to his prayers was a benediction and his life was but another expression of his prayer. Such few letters written by him as have come under the eye of the writer have been fine literature. Dr. Eaton has given an account of him in the *Sketches* perhaps unmatchable.

In a way, however, and with characteristic hesitation, Mr. Porter once gave a striking picture of his inner self. It is at the opening of the Memorial Volume for Professor Emerson. "An incident," he says, "in my history, which belongs to the first few months of my life in Beloit, I venture to introduce. I hesitate because it is so personal. But in no other way can I tell so well what Professor Emerson was to me, what he was to many another, in the hour of depression and need. I had come to feel that for me there was no place like Beloit, no life work so attractive as this, if only I had strength to do it. But there were physical disabilities and the daily reminder of limitations, which I feared would not let me do the work at the pace that had been set. I had come to love the College too well to be willing that it should suffer because of my disabilities, even though it might cost me a sharp struggle to break connection with it. So, one afternoon, in Dr. Chapin's study,—how well I remember it!—I said to him and to Professor Emerson, that I could neither do the full work of a strong man, nor be content not to do it, and that I felt that they ought, for the College's sake, to find someone to take my place. Instantly, and with startling emphasis, Professor Emerson broke in upon my words with his protest. 'No, you must not go. We want you here. I will do half your work rather than have you go.' I never should have let him do half my work, for he had enough of his own to do. But his thoughtful kindness, and, more even than his words, something in his voice, which I cannot describe and can never forget, took all the heart out of my purpose, and gave me courage to keep on, doing what I could with such strength as I had. So far as I can now see, those words determined the course of my whole subsequent life. They have never left me. They cheer me yet. . . . They knit my life to his life, my heart to his heart, in a friendship, on which no shadow ever fell, for all the forty and eight years that followed, until for him the blessed friendships of earth were exchanged for the more intimate and blessed companionships of Heaven."

Joseph Emerson could appreciate abnegation like this. He could approach it himself, for back in 1852 he had written to his father "that he could see that the multitude of occupations required by his present position put him back in the training for what it seemed to him that the professor of languages in this college ought to be some years hence." And he had continued "it may be that we shall be so successful in exalting the standing of this college that my department may be able to require and secure a man who shall have devoted to study these years which I am obliged to give so much to out door work, so that I may have the satisfaction of putting the work which shall have secured some respect in my hands into hands able to perfect it still further, — and then I should naturally be looking for some other work to do."

But Professor Porter's sacrificing modesty could go further! The intimacy of the friendship between the two men is well known, but even with respect to this dearest of friends Mr. Porter would not overstep the limits, and after telling the above incident, he added: "Perhaps Professor Emerson gave to President Chapin and Professor Bushnell, and the first trustees of the College — grand men they were — a little deeper, warmer place in his heart, than he could give to any that came after. They and he stood together at the beginning of the life of the College, had shared great thought of heart as they planned great things, and, as they talked with God in prayer, had caught the wider outlook of the kingdom of Christ, of which they were a part. Such companionship with God and with one another in great plans for the upbuilding of His Kingdom, binds hearts together with an affection which is peculiarly sacred and strong."

Such being William Porter, it is fitting that a son of his, like his father in appearance, mien, and culture, a graduate of the College, should, as one of America's leading thinkers, joy in exquisitely working out an interpretation of the thought of Paul as centering in the love of Jesus, with all else of Knowledge and of Power peripheral. The scholarship of *The Mind of Christ in Paul* is the learning of Frank Porter, but its spirit is the authentic spirit of his father, Professor William Porter.

James Joshua Blaisdell

The number of "the men," to use President Eaton's phrase, "who gave the College its distinguishing characteristics" was completed by the coming of James J. Blaisdell in 1859 to take the Chair of Rhetoric and English Literature, to be exchanged, in 1864, for the Squier Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy. Mr. Blaisdell was born in Caanan, New Hampshire in 1827, graduated from Kimball Union Academy in 1842, from Dartmouth in 1846, and from Andover in 1852. He is mentioned as an assistant teacher at Kimball Union in 1850, "James J. Blaisdell, A.M." In 1853 he was ordained a Presbyterian minister, holding a pastorate at Cincinnati until 1859 when he came to Beloit. He died in 1896.

Unlike Dr. Squier, Blaisdell was less theologian and more philosopher. His own successor, Professor Tawney, wrote of him: "He was a philosopher in the Platonic and perhaps the truest sense of the word, one who specialized in generalizations for the value they have in the organization and control of life. Of course his teaching was predominantly ethical, he taught a *modus vivendi,* as all the Greeks did; but he was apt to express the presuppositions of his ethics, its metaphysical background, not in theological, but in poetical language." Like Dante or Plato, Mr. Blaisdell viewed all life in its relations to eternity. "I desire to be so trained by the experiences of this life," he writes in the posthumously published *"Visions of a Citizen",* "as to be fitted for any service in any world."

In other words, entirely unlike the pragmatist or the relativist, James Blaisdell believed in the absolutes. "The philosopher-rulers of 'The Republic,' "—again to quote Mr. Tawney —"who busy themselves with making and remaking the constitution 'until they have made the ways of men agreeable to the ways of God' were not more steadfastly loyal to the ideas they contemplated, the eternal ideas that Plato personified as God, than was he. . . . Like Plato he was a realist, holding that ideas are things or entities, and by all odds the mightiest of entities, the only entities that really count." "The True, and Good and the Beautiful" were for Blaisdell positive, objective realities, standards unchangeable, the pattern and goals of worthy lives.

Platonism is congenial to Christianity and in Mr. Blaisdell the Christian and the Platonic blended in his power of prayer. The prayers of Mr. Porter, as the writer knows from having heard them, were the free and natural out-

pouring of a soul to God as if in the Heavenly Father's friendly study. The petitions of Dr. Blaisdell seem to have been overwhelming in their mystical and sonorous eloquence. Professor E. G. Smith has more than once spoken of the remembered phrase in one of his prayers: "The oceanic movements of Thy great heart." "When," said the late Alexander E. Matheson, "he rose to his highest planes in prayer it seemed as if one of the archangels from Heaven were present and leading men to the throne of God." Dr. Tawney notes that "his public prayers were said to be like intimate and reverential conversations of a great strong-willed man with his Constant Companion,—a sort of philosophising out loud." For all Mr. Blaisdell's Platonism, it may well be that the Hebrew prophetical element was stronger in him than the contemplative factor of the Greek.

Blaisdell's language was on occasion, certainly, moulded, even to the point of direct quotation, by the language of the apocalyptical and prophetical parts of Scripture. His description of Father Clary in terms of the former has been noticed. How apt also is the following description of Mr. Bushnell taken from Ezekial: "When I think of Professor Bushnell, I am reminded of the wheels of Ezekial, 'When they went, they went on their four sides; they turned not as they went, but to the place whither the head looked they followed it; they turned not as they went. And their whole body, and their backs and their head and their wings, and the whole, were full of eyes round about.' "

The two masters of James J. Blaisdell were Jesus and Plato, and both of them combined in their teachings the duty of contemplation with the duty of action. Plato sent his scholar back into the Den to improve its captives and Jesus, at the Last Judgment, for all his affection for Mary in the Mary-Martha scene, made *doing* and *not-doing* the final tests. And so Professor Blaisdell was a mentor to others in practical affairs. "He represented," says Dr. Towney, "to a marked degree what Plato called wisdom,—clear insight into practical affairs, based on reverential conversation with eternal and immutable ideas." It is commonplace in this city how his fellow townsmen would come to his study for advice, and, after a series of questions addressed Socratic fashion to their own minds and judgements, would come at the gist of things, and go away comforted and assisted. And it was the same way with students. "His study," testifies Mr. Matheson, "was a place out of which many students went year after year with valuable counsel and inspiration to live the best lives of which they were capable." And Professor E. G. Smith testified that he "gave himself to his students, not as a class, but as individuals. He would often take a student and sit with him for the whole afternoon up on Big Hill trying to bring the young man to some better understanding of what life really meant." Not much of Mr. Blaisdell's correspondence seems to be in possession of the College, but among other pieces is a letter written from the east about possibilities in the matter of a certain college vacancy. Seldom may one read a more careful, a shrewder analysis of different candidates than in this letter: it explains much, not only of Mr. Blaisdell's dominance in latter years in faculty circles, but of why his advice was so often sought by student and citizen alike.

Nature appealed to Beloit's poet-philosopher, but mainly as he regarded its phenomena "as the images and symbols of divine ideas." "He was stimulating and suggestive because he was always finding in nature and in experience striking symbols of such ideas as justice, courage, temperance and holiness." On the other hand, adds Dr. Tawney, "he thought of modern science with its counting and measuring of given facts as one step removed from materialism; but he distrusted it less for its emphasis on exact analysis than for its neglect of the ideal entities that were the very substance of the world. His own psychology was that of Plato or Haven, and was largely influenced by ethical, metaphysical and aesthetical considerations. . . . There can be no doubt that a more sympathetic acquaintance with modern naturalistic science would have disturbed the serenity of his faith and beclouded the world-view he had achieved through long years of patient thought and effective service." Professor Densmore tells how, when he was a youthful instructor in the College, Mr. Blaisdell would take him to drive sitting with him in the dark recesses of the back of the old buggy, and would ask: "Mr. Densmore: are you teaching them" (the students) "that God made the universe?" "Why, no," Densmore would reply, "I am leaving that to you, in Philosophy." And the old man would answer: "You must, Mr. Densmore, you *must*!" It is the new Beloit telling a tale about the old.

Stories are told illustrative of "the human side" of Mr. Blaisdell as of other members of "The Old Guard." Arthur Smith tells one: "The first time I gave an 'oration' before the class in the recitation room on the second-floor back of Middle College, I selected as my topic: 'The Great Northwest,' on which I had read up in the *Home Missionary*, etc. I went through the thing like a Norwegian on his skis, while Professor Blaisdell gazed at me blandly through his big glasses. When I had lit, he slowly observed that 'we get an idea of something very vast, and of something very fast!' " This story will be meaningless to such as have not heard Dr. Arthur's Smith torrential English: but anybody can grasp the following told by William Fiske Brown in *Past Made Present*: "But behind that intense look was a capacity for humorous expression. Once when a student answered Professor's question about the previous lesson by saying: 'I have forgotten,' Blaisdell replied, 'No, Mr. N., you do injustice to your memory. The trouble with you is, not that you have forgotten, but that you never knew.' "

P. C. Pettibone

Others, good men and true, like Tutor Hurlburt or Professor Nason, served the College in the first period, but it is the men named who shaped its nature and mission. But in order not wholly to neglect the financial side of the College and to show the nature of the work of a western "agent" of the College, mention is here made of Rev. P. C. Pettibone. Mr. Pettibone was born in 1815 at Stockholm, N. Y. He graduated from Oneida Institute and later, in 1840, from Andover. Before coming to the services of the College he had had pastorates at Mercer, Pa., Fitchburg, Mass., Stockholm, N. Y., Burlington, Wis., and in Kenosha. In 1862 he became agent of the College. "During his seven years of labor for the College, going from church to church and from house to house, through southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois" he added from $50,000 to $60,000 to the endowment of the institution. As a sample of what this kind of work was, there is here printed a letter from Mr. Pettibone to President Chapin, of 1863.

"Caledonia, Wis.
Nov. 21st, 1863.

"Rev. Pres. Chapin,

"Dear Brother:

"I preached (in behalf of the College) last Sabbath in Raymond for the first time.

"The day was very stormy, and the mud deep, and not 12 persons present. The thought that Dr. Lyman Beecher had preached from his pulpit to one man gave me courage to open my mouth in Christ's name for the College.

"Dea. Judson was sick and not able to attend church. On Sabbath eve' he wished me to read my sermon, so, as he said, he might know what he ought to give for the College. I therefore complied with his request. Before he retired to rest he said he would pay $200. I replied I would tell him more about the College in the morning. And pre-

sent some additional reasons for giving in this direction. Sufficient to say, that in the Morning, having opened the subject more freely, and during the day at his request having had two seasons of prayer with him, he said he thought it would please Jesus to give me a note of $500 for the College. And accordingly did so. I had previously hinted to him that perhaps he would be happy to give that amount.

"I have been in the saddle the most part of the week canvassing all points of Raymond. As the result I have obtained $500 more in *good one hundred dollar notes* on interest—$1,000 in all for a week's work. I can hardly expect to do as much on any future week. I called upon most of the men twice, as they wished time to think upon the subject. I think in answer to prayer God has gone before me, and impressed the people with the value of the College to the nation and world.

"I spend the Sabbath tomorrow with Brother Richards. He does not give much encouragement as he has only three male members in his church. I shall probably go to Beloit on next week Friday and may spend the following Sabbath in Delavan. I am quite anxious to hear how you are prospering in your College work. Please direct to Burlington, and Mrs. P. will forward. Pray for me.

"Your Bro',

"P. C. Pettibone.

"P.S. I have collected some old dues, and have made arrangements for Brother Clark (the Pastor) to collect the remainder in [?] and forward to the Trustees. P. C. P."

To Mr. Pettibone was largely due the successful completion of Memorial Hall. In 1870 he left the services of the College to work for Chicago Theological Seminary, but passed away that same year. May his works live after him.

Objectives of the First Period

• Such were the formative characters of the First Period. To describe the men has been largely to describe their aims. It is clear that the foundations of the College were laid in Puritanism. The first annual report of the trustees points out that the "main portion in numbers, as well as influence" of the immigrants to this section "is from the states which lie along the great northern thoroughfares of our country, and which have received their institutions—religious, educational and political—from the Puritans." The trustees further point to the difference between this class of immigrants and those "who have settled southern and central Indiana and Illinois," a difference which makes "yet more imperative the duty of those who held the Puritan faith to provide collegiate education for this people" since it "also rendered it impossible to extend over them the influence of any of the excellent institutions which Christian liberality had already planted." President Chapin's Inaugural stressed "the Fathers of New England", and Professor Emerson's 10th anniversary address viewed the College as an exemplification of "the institution which most peculiarly expresses the great heart and hope of the Pilgrims—a Christian College." The founders of Beloit College did not look back on Puritanism "as an historial force,"—they viewed themselves as living Puritans whose mission was to make the northwest Puritan.

This Puritanism was liberal. The Wisconsin Convention of Presbyterians and Congregationalists was, in the fact of its existence, an emblem of interdenominational comity. One reason why no theological department was added to the institution was a desire to do nothing to endanger this fellowship, of which the College, taken by itself, was a strengthener. Dr. Chapin was an admirer of Bushnell and before becoming president had expressed publicly his conviction that he had "been raised up, as Cotton Mather would say, to be a great light to the churches of this day." In the 10th anniversary address, Mr. Emerson defined the "main spring of the Puritan character" as "the Protestant doctrine of salvation by faith." but at once interpreted "salvation" as man's "restoration to the image of God," and "faith"as the acceptance of God's truth with the whole personality —"not only Bible truth but all truth." Then, asking the question whether the College should be "sectarian" he replies: only to the degree that "the belief in God, in man's responsibility and fall, and the hope of his restoration to the image and love of God only through the acceptance of the atonement made by the Son of God and Son of Man must lie at the basis of that true reformation of man which is the only end of education." The language, especially considering the times, is not illiberal. Strikingly liberal are the passages immediately sequential: "It is the duty of liberal education continually to advance mankind by larger and purer truth, so making any generation wiser than the last. . . . The true spirit of the College opposes error, but is in sympathy with every searcher after truth even though he be in error. . . . Thus Christian liberal education enlarges its mind to welcome all truth." The terse phrases of Dr. Chapin's inaugural may sum up this Puritan objective: "The first, simple and true idea of education —that it is a process instituted for a large and symmetrical development of the powers of a man, in preparation for use, according to the occasions of human life, with reference to a coming immortality." How fervidly the early faculty held this ideal is illustrated by a rhapsodical statement of Professor Emerson: "The Christian college—not the common school, infinite as it is in its importance—not the university, high and agust as that *clarum et venerable nomen* may be, but the Christian college is in their" [*vis.*, the Puritans'] "esteem the central force by which the community instituted upon the Mayflower is to be developed into the Commonwealth of Mankind."

For many, many years the College was greatly interested in extending Puritan influences through the medium of leading its students into the ministry. In defending the College's desire to take Mr. Chapin from his Milwaukee pastorate for its own presidency, Mr. Emerson pointed out to the special meeting of the Milwaukee District Convention called to consider the dismission that the answer to the question "why take a pastor from his church and leave it destitute?" was: "in order to train pastors for all these churches that they may not be left destitute." But in the main the College's emphasis was less on preparing ministers than on preparing leaders — leaders of a democracy in whose claims the early faculty enthusiastically believed, but whose judgment they profoundly distrusted. Mr. Chapin, in his corner-stone address in 1847 notes that the "moving spring of the enterprise" had been "the solemn, settled conviction in the minds of godly ministers and laymen, that the *thorough education of the people* is the only security of a well ordered state, essential to sound morality, indispensable to the interests of Christ's church—that in order to the general education of the masses, there must be *some* minds *most thoroughly* trained by the discipline and read in the researches of Literature and Science, to be their teachers and guides —above all that the knowledge and spirit of Christianity are elements essential to a complete education — in short that the greatest good alike of state and church require institutions in which Science, Literature and Religion shall combine their several principles in one influence to cultivate the best powers of the human mind and heart, in the highest degree, for the noblest achievments."

And 35 years later, in his address before the University Convocation of the State of New York, the president strikes the same note: "The general intelligence of a people, which seems to be self-sustained, in reality draws its vital breath from the unceasing, yet unseen, emanations that proceed from the superior intelligence of a comparatively few most cultivated minds. I do not say, for I do not believe it, that only college-educated men are fit to be lawyers, physicians, teachers, etc., but I can say with truth that the character and tone of these professions respectively are determined by the proportion of college-trained men who fill their ranks." There are various evidences that the older College was as aware as are modern colleges of such ideals as education for breath, for power, for service: but these and other objectives were, it would seem, put by it in their places around education for leadership.

And what did the fathers of the College consider the involvements of education for leadership? The above-mentioned address of the president before the University Convocation of the State of New York, in 1882, about covers the entire program.

1—The college is differentiated from the secondary schools by the more informational nature of their work and the more guidance—in self-orientation character of its own. The common schools are "busied mainly with objects external to the mind itself" whereas the college "directs its chief aim to that *training* of young minds which imparts to each *self-knowledge—self-possession* in the full command of all the mental faculties—*breath of view* respecting the range of truth, its departments and its applications—and a moral and *religious character*, based on a love of truth for its own sake, and prompting the consecration of all powers of mind and all acquisitions gained to the good of men and the glory of God as the true end of being."

2—This development of self-orientational power is furthered by something in the college which the president finds hard to name, but which we should probably call "atmosphere," "tone" or the like, including therein such matters as the personal influence of instructors. Mr. Chapin's own language says that the development indicated depends upon the existence in the college of an "inherent element or quality of its life, an invisible, intangible, indescribable something which determines all its processes and results, just as the character of the fruit which a tree bears is determined by that undiscernible, incomprehensible element, hidden under the germ in the seed and governing the organization and life processes of the plant as long as its life continues." This description of the *élan vital* of a college strikes the modern reader as somewhat vague and mystical, but he is helped out by the further explanation that whereas the then current class-room instruction in Beloit involved elements of knowledge and procedure marking advance over the teaching of those same subjects in the Yale and Harvard of the president's own day, yet the older drills had produced identical results for the development of men, "the chief end of education"—each procedure, the older and the newer, being filled "with the presence and power" of one and the same "ideal aim" and "law of life." Another name for what Mr. Chapin was trying to express would be "environmental influence." And in every sense *that* "The Old Guard" certainly was!

3—The normal age to go to college is from 18 to 22. "At this period of life the capacities of the soul are well awake, quick to catch the inspiration of great thoughts and high aims. By some elementary discipline they have been brought considerably under control of the possessor's will power. . . . At the same time, they are in the gristle, not hardened into bone." The university will take the student after the attainment of a relative maturity and begin an instructing rather than a training process.

4—The best length of a college course is four years. "One asks," Dr. Chapin notes, "if a young man can do in three years the work which others must take four years for, why not give him a chance to save a year?" My prompt answer is, because it will be for him a year lost, not saved. The real question should be, not can he do as much as others, but can he do the most for himself by thus hurrying the process? And to this I answer no; because time is an important element for perfecting the process. . . . There is a law of affinities which must be respected and which must be allowed its own time. The mistake comes from supposing that the function of the college is merely to carry a student through so many text-books, or over so much ground of mathematics and science and philosophy or whatever. That is indeed one thing to be done. But the conditions under which it is done are of more importance than the thing itself. These conditions are the regimen of college life, the aid of daily contact with a superior mind in the classroom, and the unconscious influence of students on one another in their peculiar associations—the last perhaps the most important of all. One may possibly study all by himself and come and pass all required examinations as well as any, but that will not give him college culture—he cannot get a *liberal* education so."



Theodore Lyman Wright Art Hall on the college campus was built in 1903 with funds largely furnished by citizens of Beloit. It contains art treasures which are being constantly added to. The building is much used by the public and frequent exhibits are held. It is named for the late Prof. T. L. Wright, Greek scholar and art lover.



And this was State street, south from Grand avenue, in 1893. A merchant minded his hitching posts and awnings in that day. A tank cart sprinkled the dirt street to lay the dust.

These words sound strange indeed in some modern university and collegiate environments: but the older college had its reasons!

5—The college of President Chapin's day stood for a prescribed curriculum, enforced by daily recitations. "Only as the youth learns at that stage of life cheerfully to follow the direction of superior wisdom," says the president, "and to bow to the behest of legitimate authority, can he ripen into a manhood endowed with wisdom and worthy to be invested with authority to direct and control others and to wield the highest power of influence. . . . It is still Latin, Greek and Mathematics to reveal and exercise the mind's powers in diverse kinds of analysis and synthesis—physics and science, history and philosophy to discipline the mind in observation and judgment and reasoning, and to open up to view the boundless realm of knowledge which invites explorers—and logic, rhetoric and *belles lettres,* to cultivate the elements of strength, clearness and beauty in the expression of thought. . . . For one who is peculiarly in one department it is of advantage that his weak side be strengthened by some training given with due allowance for his weakness."

6—A prescribed course of study keeps certain activities outside the curriculum, and thus, in such activities, affords the student opportunity for voluntary culture in such things as physical development, athletic sports, music and fine art, and literary exercises,—under circumstances approximating the free interplay of real life.

7—The older college stressed the articulation of collegiate with secondary education, but assuredly expected to assume the major role. "And all along their course," Mr. Chapin remarks, "the public school systems are sustained by the general influences and the ministry seen and unseen which comes from the presence of high intellectual cultivation diffused among the people and by the currents of fresh air which descend from the higher regions of advanced knowledge to change the atmosphere of thought pent up and exhausted of its life along the ways of common men."

8—And the university convocation address, lastly, is strong in its emphasis on steadiness and stability as ends of education — matters congenial to the Puritan taste. "Society at the West," declares the president, "is aching for some steadying force to be applied. The energy and spirit of its young life wants the balancing force of discretion, wisdom, rectitude." Emerson had mentioned the same need in home correspondence a quarter of a century before.

Two points remain, not covered by the above address, or if so, only by implication.

9—"The Old Guard" were unanimous in resistance to anything like the introduction of a "practical" or, as we say to-day, "vocational" education. Mr. Chapin, in newspaper correspondence of 1849, after expressing gratitude for the work of The Board of National Popular Education and of the Society for Promoting Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, continues: "But there is a serious obstacle to the highest success of these efforts. All, in whatever manner introduced, who are here on the ground engaged for the interests of education, find it directly in their way. It is the low idea entertained by the mass of the people as to what constitutes a good education and their consequent indifference on the subject. . . . Give to the people of Wisconsin generally such ideas of the nature and value of a good education as the fathers of New England had, and as their descendents on the same soil have cherished, and the resources now at our command would secure for us all we need; we should bring teachers onto the ground without waiting on the charity of others to send them, till we could raise them for ourselves; and our own zeal in the establishing of higher seminaries and colleges would go before Eastern benevolence and draw such aid as would be timely." Professor Emerson, too, in the 10th anniversary address, answers the criticism that the American college system is "not a practical system." The retort is noble. "They who make such an objection forget a great law of the world. That law is this — that the closet is the source of power. Out of stillness cometh strength. . . . He who would purify such a world as this needs to have in his own heart, principles, clear, firm, intelligent and true which can only be laid up by communing in the clear shade where God walks, with eternal truths, and the great thoughts and enthusiasms and errors too, of the famous men whose greatness and whose littleness, history presents to our cleansed eyes. And even in real life, the men of study are the men of power. For the world is ruled by thoughts. . . . We believe then that the college is a power—that the halls of study are the place to develop the power and to fortify the principles by which a man is fitted to serve mankind."

Professor Lathrop also used his interest with the agricultural community to defend liberal education against the vocational menace.

10—Lastly, and closely akin to the anti-vocational attitude just mentioned, it was the conception of the College that training in general principles and *belles lettres* was the best vestibule to practical affairs. "Men take high and just views of things when their own interests are not concerned. . . . And so it is a great object to approach men when their interests are not on the alert to keep their juster feelings still. Permanent literature is also a liberalizing power, for it is addressed to the thought and sympathy and not to the interests or passions of men. Especially is this true of the higher walks of literature." In short, the teachers of former days seem to have distrusted the too early introduction of students, at least within the curriculum, to matters affecting the emotions, fearing harm to the education of the rational faculties.



State street was like this in the high water of March, 1904.

Makers of the Second Period

• Toward the close of 1862 the faculty's action on the report of a committee consisting of Professors Blaisdell and Kelsey shows considerable complacency: "The faculty of the College gratefully recognize the fact that Providence has smiled on their efforts in conducting the institution. At a time when the public mind is agitated by civil war, and the sufferings incident thereto; when also there exists widely a tendency to dis-organization, it is worthy of special notice that not only the number of our students remains so nearly the same, but the College enjoys a condition of internal prosperity comparing favorably with more peaceful times." None the less, danger was near. Alumni of but a few years later, when in advanced life they looked back upon their college days, were conscious that there had been more than one thing lacking.

Arthur H. Smith, in an autobiographical sketch drawn up for the Class of 1867, writing in 1917, pictures certain unpleasant sides of the post-Civil War situation. "The smattering of Chemistry which we acquired was exclusively theoretical—we never *did* any thing for ourselves, and there was nowhere we could have done so. Prof. Nason came when it was convenient, and told us what he thought was good for us, and that was the end of it! . . . There was no *stimulation* in the study of Greek. . . . In plowing through the Greek plays there was not the least effort to explain the dramatic action or thought, it was simply a test of translation. Probably the dead weight of ignoramuses like me held the rest of the class down, so that the higher ranges could never be reached! The written examinations, as I remember them, were perfunctory, and without intelligible meaning. . . . The relations between the students and the faculty as a whole were those of 'armed neutrality,' never of cordiality. Student government had not then been discovered —or invented. . . . The faculty was too small to do its work well. The day of small things had not ended when we graduated. The then current conditions were well explained in an address given by President Eaton in 1916. About the time that we left the teaching force was enlarged, and younger blood was introduced into the faculty who had so long borne their onerous duties alone. There was not much known, or thought about the larger currents of international life. The difference in this respect between the college and the theological seminary at Andover was evident to us at once. We were students at a time when Darwin's great discoveries were exciting the attention of the world, but I do not remember ever to have heard the word Evolution mentioned in Beloit! Two or three years later in the theological colleges we were all studying the Origin of Species, and many other kindred books. We graduated just as the older day was closing. . . ." Dr. Arthur Smith was a forcible, rapid-shooting man of action, and his strictures, for example, on the teaching of Greek would not, it is to be suspected, have met universal support: but his general competence to evaluate the situation can hardly be questioned.

Smith's very able class-mate, Peter Hendrickson, in correspondence relating to the 40th reunion of this same Class of 1867, is much harsher than Smith, and, includes, moreover, in his criticism the 15 years during which he himself was on the faculty. His general drift is that the College was slipping "into ruts too deep ever to permit a free and independent growth of mind and spirit." *Serenity* was apparently not a quality greatly appealing to this hard-working Scandinavian and he remarks that "The Old Guard," noble, good and Christian men as they were, "never did more than half the work their talents and powers had fitted them for"—excepting, always, Dr. Chapin: *he* "was the better half of the institution tho we did not then realize it. But for his labors, the College would not be living today." Something probably of Mr. Hendrickson's tone—and he was a man Beloit has delighted to honor—was due to over-work, anxiety and disillusionment: but he was touching truth.

Professor Thomas C. Chamberlin, '66, more pleasantly indicated the needs of those days when later, in 1897, in his address at the 50th anniversary, in words quoted *in extenso* in Dr. Eaton's *Sketches,* he indirectly pointed out their nature by a description of how they had been met. After noting the more generous recognition that had come to be accorded the basic sciences in the curriculum, and commenting approvingly on the new elective system, he came to the basic matter of the bearing of "the incoming flood of new truth" upon "the basis of faith." "The College," he said, "has been compelled to determine its attitude toward the inflow of truth when it threatened a changed in cherished beliefs. . . . The College has had to face the question of welcoming unwelcome truth. It has had to face the further question whether it should not be itself a producer of unwelcome truth. Seeing the snow upon the mountain and its melting inevitable, it has had to consider whether it should be at the springing of the floods giving them early and free release and guiding them into their appropriate channels, or far down the valley building ineffectual dams. The attitude of the College has been neither radically progressive nor radically conservative. If the College has not always been working enthusiastically at the springing of the floods it has not altogether been building dams in the valleys. . . . Limitations of resources may put narrow limits on the contributions which such a college as ours can make to the growing sum of knowledge, but it puts no limits on the sympathetic attitudes it may assume toward them. It is grateful to note that that attitude has been one of increasing hospitality."

The College was face to face with new environmental demands, and gradually adapted itself to the new age. The transition was silently, perhaps in part unconsciously, effected in the latter years of Dr. Chapin's administration.

Henry M. Whitney

An important addition was made to the faculty in 1871 with the accession to the Chair of Rhetoric and English Literature of Henry M. Whitney, Yale, '64. But although this appointment falls into the opening period of the newer faculty, Mr. Whitney, writes President Eaton, "was so akin" to the original faculty "in training, in spirit and in ideals, and was so intimately one of them in personal friendship and in all the work of their later years, that in the minds of the graduates of Beloit who knew him he stands as a younger member of the noble band of founders, and shares a measure of the gratitude accorded to them." Elsewhere in the *Sketches* Dr. Eaton remarks of him that "always loyal to the elder faculty and always keenly interested in the newer educational trends, he contributed perhaps even more than he or his colleagues realized to the uniting of the first and second generation of the faculty in harmonious co-working."

Peter Hendrickson

Under these circumstances, it may be said that the first teacher belonging essentially to the second period of the makers of the College was Peter Hendrickson, who received his permanent appointment to the faculty the same year as Mr. Whitney, but who had already had a temporary appointment, incident to leave of absence of Professor Emerson.

Peter Hendrickson was born June 6, 1842, at Skien, in Norway. His father, Tyke Hendrickson Lökken, came to the United States in 1845, and established a prosperous farmer's family in Racine county, Wis. Peter was the youngest child and attended the district school

and a Norwegian Lutheran church school. He entered Beloit's Preparatory Department in 1859, and the College in 1863. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, 40th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served his hundred days' enlistment. He graduated with Philosophical Oration rank in 1867. He paid nearly all his way through college with hard physical labor, varied by ringing the college bell for a couple of years, a year's janitor service in the Baptist church, a similar year's service in School House No. 1, teaching Preparatory classes, and serving as steward of his boarding-club for two years.

And then he began to be different from the usual alumnus: on graduation he sailed for Europe, travelled through England and Scotland, landed at Skien, his birthplace, in August, 1867, and in October began a year's work in literature, philosophy and theology at Christiania (Oslo). In the summer of 1868 he tramped for two months in the mountains. That same summer found him in Denmark, at Stralsund, Berlin, Leipzig, and Munich. He then put in a year at Erlangen in the same subjects as at Christiania. After further travel in Italy, Switzerland, Germany and Scotland, including a trip back to Norway *via* Denmark and Sweden, he returned to Chicago about December 1, 1869, and finished a year at Chicago Theological Seminary.

His permanent appointment to the Beloit Harwood Professorship of Modern Languages is a landmark in the history of the College, for it marks the permanent cessation of curricular disregard of that subject: a matter in which the College had imitated Yale. It would appear that at an early date an occasional student, as a way of earning money, would be accorded faculty authorization to teach modern language to such fellow students as might be willing to pay for work of that character, and taken without academic credit. Thus a faculty action of January 16, 1852, refers the "application of D. E. O'Brien" (ex-'56) "to be announced as teacher in French" "to a committee on the circular;" and on the following September 15, it is "voted that students proposing to teach French or Spanish be permitted to have classes at such hours as will not interfere with college exercises — and in recitation rooms upon consent of the officers and students having charge of the respective rooms." The amount of such extra-curricular study can only be surmised. A required course in "French or German" is indicated in the Catalog of 1858-9 for the first term of Junior year, and for the first time there is an instructorship of Modern Languages in the faculty list at the beginning of the Catalog, but without incumbent. This instructorship is dropped in the next Catalog, but the subject is kept in the curriculum. The Catalogs of 1860-1 to 1868-9 indicate no instructorship, but two terms of German are required, from 1860-63 being the first and second terms of Junior year, but from 1863-9 the second term of Junior and the same of Senior year—so slight the emphasis placed on continuity. And the Catalog of 1869-70 contains no Modern Language.

But on July 11, 1865, the trustees were able to vote "that the donation of $15,000 by Mr. Oliver Harwood of Wauwatosa be the foundation of a Professorship of Modern Languages, the avails to be used for current expenses so far as needed at present." On July 12, 1870, the trustees appointed Mr. Hendrickson to an instructorship of Modern Languages "for the coming year," and a year later he was advanced to the Harwood Professorship, the root of the existing departments and courses in Modern Languages.

Alumni invariably speak in the kindest ways of Peter Hendrickson. If not always remarkable for recitational demands upon his students, he won their hearts by his kindliness and humor. It is told that students in his courses could easily switch him from the beaten track of the lesson by judicious questions, and that he would thereupon, from his vast experience, enliven the class indefinitely with rich extra-curricular material.

In his recent notable address in the Chapel on "The Forgotten Decade," Prof. E. G. Smith gave a characterization of Mr. Hendrickson deserving quotation. "Another man of this decade is one of whom you hear little, Prof. Peter Hendrickson, a Norwegian by birth, a graduate of the College, later for two years in the German (*sic*) Universities, and then called back to Beloit as Professor of Modern Languages. Professor Hendrickson was of a very pleasing personality, admired by his college associates and greatly beloved by our Norwegian friends. He made it his concern to befriend and look after the immigrants which flocked in in such numbers at about that time. Professor Hendrickson resigned January 1, 1885, to become chief editor of *Skandinaven*, the leading daily Norwegian paper in this country. I speak of him particularly, as he possessed that rare gift, that of sustained utterance: *i.e.*, he could speak at length on a subject and not tire his audience but hold their attention to the end. . . . Hendrickson as editor was compelled to know about political events and was in great demand as a campaigner in the presidential campaigns. In those speeches he would talk for an hour in English and then an hour in Norwegian and then for an hour in German; he once remarked to me that it made no difference to him which language he was using. That was a real accomplishment and I wonder how many of the present faculty can speak off-hand from the platform in three languages. The College of that decade may have been small but it had large men."

The faculty, at his resignation, passed a very sincere vote of appreciation of him and of his work; and, at a still later time, did what it could to forward his candidacy, in the end unsuccessful, for the post of minister to Belgium.

This account of Mr. Hendrickson may close with an illustration of his genial humor as exhibited in a letter to the Class Secretary. He is running through his family. "Clara Mathilde —March 25 in the present year of our Lord" [1877] "—This is a girl, bless her! White hair (in prospect)—nose indescribable — remaining features not prominent but indicative of lack of age and experience — terribly impatient—brooks no restraint—came into the world before she was expected—wakes up in the morning before she is wanted —goes to sleep whenever she pleases—seldom earlier—it takes 17 blankets double to keep her in her cradle. Her eyes are bright, hands small, feet *do*—her voice is not very sweet yet but constant practice will doubtless improve it much. I am afraid she will be schoolma'am and old maid!"

It may perhaps be said that Mr. Hendrickson's contributions to the College were the successful launching of the Modern Languages, and, in the nature of the case more basically than the Goettingen-trained Professor Nason (1858-1866), the bringing of the College into touch with European cosmopolitanism. He is symptomatic of coming changes.

Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin

Of the utmost importance for a changed Beloit was the appointment of Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin to the Chair of Natural History in 1873. The next year the Chair was changed to one of Geology, Zoology and Botany, and in 1880 the department was divided and he became Professor of Geology, remaining such until his resignation from the faculty in 1882. A most readable and sympathetic account of Mr. Chamberlin's relation to the College and to the scientific world has been published by Dr. George L. Collie, in connection with a similar account by Professor Densmore of Dr. Chamberlin's student, coadjutor and friend, Rollin D. Salisbury, in a joint work printed, both in magazine and book form, by the Wisconsin State Historical Society in 1932. The accounts of both



S. G. Colley | John Dunbar | Joseph Dole | J. F. Rood

Samuel G. Colley came to Beloit in 1838; in 1839, as justice of the peace, he officiated at Beloit's first wedding, that of Harvey Bevedy and Mary Moore. He went overland to California for gold in 1850, served three terms in the Wisconsin legislature, was first "roadmaster" of Rock county and laid out many highways, was sheriff two years, a colonel in the state militia in 1858, Indian agent in Colorado in 1861. He died in Beloit in 1891. John Dunbar was hotel-keeper. He managed the Beloit House and later the new Bushnell House in the 40's and 50's. Joseph Dole came in the 40's from Bedford, N. H. J. Farmer Rood was the father of John Rood, Beloit lawyer, who died very recently.

men here given will be based on the studies of Collie and Densmore.

Thomas Chamberlain was born near what is now Mattoon, Ill., in 1843, during one of the stops on a variously interrupted migration of his family from North Carolina. His father combined the duties of a farmer with those of a Methodist circuit-rider. On arrival in Wisconsin they settled on lands northwest of the present city of Beloit, still in part belonging within the family. The five boys attended district school, but when they reached the age of preparation for college, on their promising to do their best, the family moved into town. After a year or two Nelson Chamberlain decided he preferred the farming life and he and his parents went back to the farm. The other brothers stayed on. Thomas graduated from the Academy in 1862 and went through college in the Class of 1866.

In his Junior year he showed his interest in the sciences by joining the Chemical Society "which owed its inception and character" to Professor Nason. Chamberlin later acknowledged his debt to his old teacher in these words: "He was an earnest and conscientious student and teacher of geological phenomena. An exceptionally wide traveller, his personal familiarity with American and European deposits gave to his instruction breadth and balance. The writer owes to Professor Nason, as his first teacher in geology, a debt of gratitude for the initial awakening of what has become the dominating interest of his life." Prof. E. G. Smith, also, in his chapter in Dr. Eaton's *Sketches* entitled, "The Teaching of Science," speaks his appreciation of Nason's work at Beloit, noting, incidentally, that "barring interim adjustments, from almost its beginning down to nearly the present, 1858-1921, the men permanently appointed to the chair of Chemistry, Nason, Harris, Eaton, E. G. Smith, were all graduates of Amherst College, and all received their doctor's degree at the University of Goettingen, Germany, under the immediate supervision of the distinguished chemist and teacher, Geheimrath Professor Fr. Woehler." It is doing no unfairness to the significance of Mr. Nason's influence, however, to add that Dr. Rollin Chamberlin, the son of Professor Thomas Chamberlin, testifies that the Chamberlin boys had before this time had their curiosities vividly arroused by the fossils found in the deposits on the farm.

For two years after graduation, Mr. Chamberlin was principal of the Delavan, Wis. High School, and Dr. Collie believes "that Chamberlin's attention was first directed to glacial study during his residence at Delavan."

Chamberlin never had any particular love for the classical course, and held that it had handicapped his scientific career—notwithstanding the fact that much of his notable facility of speech may have been largely owing thereto. In any case, he studied Geology for a year at the University of Michigan, under the noted Alexander Winchell. Then, after teaching General Science in Whitewater Normal School, but with stress on Geology, he became Professor of Natural History at Beloit in 1873.

"Soon after Chamberlin joined the college faculty," writes Professor Collie, "important changes began to take place, which were, without doubt, largely due to his initiative. Among these may be mentioned the introduction of the philosophical course, with its greater requirements in science and its lessened demands in the classics. It was hoped by this means, as the administration of the time put it in the catalog—'That the course would attract many of those graduates of high schools, who now take no college course for lack of patience to go back and master the necessary Greek'."

Mr. Chamberlin's classroom methods broke from the usual dependence on a text. In his classes there was nothing of the "Mr. D. may begin to recite" and the "Mr. P. may begin where Mr. D. left off." "He was never given to emphasis on the mere details of a subject. He was a great believer in presenting the larger aspects of any given problem, at least to beginners in geology, and he was very fond of discussing these aspects with the class. . . . He always enjoyed the give and take engendered by a free interchange of opinion. He gave us no little field work; a favorite idea was to take the class to some height, such as the cupola of Middle College and ask us to write out then and there our interpretation of the

topography which lay before us. . . . Many of us felt that we were near to a man who was doing things in the scientific world, even great things, and we felt an enthusiasm for our work which seldom prevails among undergraduates. In our Senior year the college obtained a polarizing microscope and we began the study of thin sections of minerals and rocks, one of the earliest courses in petrography established in the country. This was all done in an elementary way, but the writer's interest was aroused by this new line of investigation; it was such a contrast to the stereotyped methods of the classroom. Professor Chamberlin believed in giving us a good deal of freedom in our work, we could come and go as we wished, and that very freedom won our hearts and caused us to be more willing than ever to pursue our inquiries." It is clear that one of Mr. Chamberlin's gifts to the College was the partial preparation of a successor, George L. Collie!

Professor Chamberlin resigned in 1882, thereafter serving on the United States Geological Survey, as Professor of Geology at Columbia, as president of the University of Wisconsin, and as head of the Department of Geology of Chicago University. He became Professor *emeritus* in 1919, and passed away in 1928.

Toward the close of his account of Professor Chamberlin's life, Dr. Collie states his regret "that in his many contacts with Professor Chamberlin, he did not sound him about his views of the deeper aspects of human existence, such as religion, the validity of spiritual existence, the significance of human life, being as they are the end results of untold eons of evolution through the geological past. We may be sure that his philosophy of life would have been a pragmatic one. He believed that anything which one uses in explanations of phenomena, must have about it a working quality, it must satisfy the requirements of nature. He put the matter in this way: 'That may be accepted for the time being as true which duly approves itself, under all tests, as though it were true. Whenever it seems to fail under test in any degree, confidence is to be withdrawn in an equal degree, and a rectification of concepts sought. This may well hold in the case of all conceptions, however fundamental, whether they relate to the physical, the vital or the mental phenomena, which the earth presents. Let us seek our foundation in the broadest possible contact with phenomena'."

Contradiction or not, the reader here senses an atmosphere other than that of Blaisdell and Emerson. Nor would Dr. Collie have needed to ask a member of The Old Guard what he thought about the topics mentioned: the Old Guardsman would have already told him!

Rollin D. Salisbury

The successor of Thomas C. Chamberlin in the Chair of Geology was Rollin D. Salisbury, Beloit, '81, his pupil, his life-long friend, and, finally, his colleague at Chicago.

Like Chamberlin, Salisbury foreshadowed the middle-Western backgrounds of a number of members of the recent faculty, such, notably, as Professors Collie, Densmore, Wright, Boutwell, and others, including the last three presidents. He was born in Spring Prairie, Wis., about 40 miles from Milwaukee, in 1858. He was salutatorian at the Whitewater Normal School in 1877. The Normal School had enabled him, without much expense, "to bridge the gap between country school and college and thus served as a fitting school from which he secured advanced standing at Beloit College. At the same time it enabled him to teach and so enabled him to earn a part of the money needed for a college education": and it "must have influenced his ultimate choice of teaching as a profession."

After a year of school teaching he entered Beloit as a Sophomore in the Class of 1881. In college he joined the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, as yet *sub rosa,* and engaged in the literary side of student life. A slight physical complaint unfitted him for athletics. Believing, when he entered college, despite home training, that he was an infidel, he was turned to the Christian life by the influence of Professor Chamberlin, an incident "of peculiar interest" as marking the beginning of the long intimacy between the two men.

As a student in the Philosophical Course, Salisbury found his most intimate contacts with three teachers of the more modern school: Thomas A. Smith, the only man with the Ph.D. degree then on the faculty, in Physics and Mathematics; Peter Hendrickson; and Professor Chamberlin. The last mentioned was already working on the State Geological Survey.

At graduation, Salisbury's valedictory oration was: "Conflict the Law of Progress." Its sentences sound very unlike Joseph Emerson's equally ringing phrases. In his 1874 sermon on I Thessalonians, 5:21, Mr. Emerson had set forth as "a grand first principle" "that the proper attitude of the mind at the beginning of every investigation as well as at all other times is that of *believing*. Believe the prisoner innocent, till he is proved guilty: believe that the sun moves around the earth till it is proved that the earth revolves. Hold to the faith of the fathers until you find a better faith. But you say, should a pagan cling to the faith of his fathers? Yes, he should, until he finds a better faith." The spirit of Mr. Salisbury's oration is assuredly different. "Ample illustrations from history show that without conflict there is no progress. . . . Every principle, doctrine, creed, or thing, is received only as it overcomes an opposing principle, doctrine, creed, or thing. Conservatism is confronted by radicalism; truth by error; tyranny by love of liberty; the disposition to investigate by the disposition to pronounce all new fields the fields of forbidden fruit. Conflict and opposition favor progress, because nothing else crowds belief to that conviction which gives rise to the earnestness that is the indispensable condition of all success; because they breed a searching study of conflicting principles and elements," *etc., etc.*

After graduation, Mr. Salisbury worked as Professor Chamberlin's assistant on the Federal Survey, and, on the latter's resignation, he took over his duties in the College and Academy under the title "Assistant in the Academy." In 1883, the next year, he became assistant professor of Geology, Zoology and Botany; became professor in 1884; and professor of Geology in 1889. When Mr. Chamberlin became president of the State University, he called Salisbury to the Chair of Geography and Geology at Madison: and the year after that he began his life's work with Chamberlin at Chicago. He passed away in 1922.

Professor Densmore thinks it doubtful if Mr. Salisbury ("Saul" or "Sals") ever did better teaching, or exerted deeper influence over students, than in his Beloit period. At this epoch, too, teachers of science had the verve which comes from conceiving oneself as a missionary in a great cause—an élan which The Old Guard also had had in its day. "Many of us caught the spirit of this new science movement from him so that he became, like 'Saul of Tarsus,' a real prophet of a new creed, the creed of zealous searchers for truth in the unworked fields of science."

His methods must have been much those of Mr. Chamberlin. "At the last tap of the bell, "writes Mr. Densmore, "Saul started right in to make us think, for thinking was ever his teaching slogan. At first we were confused and somewhat panicky under the hail of questions which seemed to us to issue from a veritable human dynamo. We were accustomed to milder, more decorous and dreamy recitation hours. . . . It was a real tussle with facts and truths and we sat down as promptly as we had risen if we could not think or if we failed to express clearly what we thought. The future lawyers, journalists, and teachers were certainly getting

a fine training in the art of expression, and the pre-medics were learning accurate diagnosis from attempts to synthesize text and field data in geology. . . . Many of our subjects in those days seemed to begin and end within the covers of the books we studied; we burned calculus when we had finished it. No one burned his geology book, and our geology course opened up visions and vistas which are still vivid to many of us after a half-century spent in business and professional life." Professor Burr testified, says Mr. Densmore, that "it was Professor Salisbury's skill in uncovering the student's partial knowledge of his lesson that made a thorough preparation necessary if he was to stand the test of the classroom. Professor Salisbury made not only good students, but marked teachers, the best product of a master in any calling." Salisbury's Normal School experience may or may not have taught him sound method: it probably, Mr. Densmore tells the writer, made him think early and fruitfully of the problems of actual teaching.

Professor Salisbury's religion was assuredly of the most liberal type. And it clearly stressed action. "I doubt," he once wrote, "whether anyone ever becomes aggressively and therefore progressively Christian, except by working for others. Indeed the strongest evidence I have of my own Christianity today is the desire, which is sometimes almost painfully intense, of helping certain young men students to whom I have become greatly, sometimes it seems almost passionately attached." In 1886, while a member of the Beloit faculty, he wrote: "I have come almost unconsciously to regard the Bible, and while I can feel free—I scarcely exaggerate—to believe or disbelieve any particular passage, the sense of the value of the book has increased, and its study has become much more interesting and helpful. I imagine that much that is heterodox today, will be orthodox in the near future. I enjoyed several good talks with Frank Porter, as perhaps I wrote you. New Haven theology is certainly very liberal. . . ."

"It is not possible," says Mr. Densmore, "to know how much of this religious conviction, gained in college, remained with Professor Salisbury throughout his scientific career. It has been said of him that his 'attitude toward the future may be expressed by saying that he did not think about it.' At least his thoughts on these matters were not shared in his later years with others'."

Edward Dwight Eaton

President Eaton carried on the work of the later years of Dr. Chapin, and we have his own story of his accomplishment. His first task was to maintain the continuity of college development, and, conserving the permanent values of the old, to see that the College adapted itself healthfully to the new. Especially was it important to maintain the harmonious relationship of the older and newer elements of the faculty. "It was the definite desire of the new executive of the College," he writes "that President Chapin and the elder members of the faculty who had been his own revered instructors might feel themselves an integral part of the administration, sympathetic sharers in whatever policies might be inaugurated." Mr. Eaton is in every way, by irenic disposition, and by his combination of firmness with delicacy, precisely fitted to make a success of such a policy. The transition, conscious now if had not been so before Dr. Chapin's resignation, was successfully mediated and Professor Robert C. Chapin could say in 1897: "The historian of the centennial year will be better able than we to trace the continuity of development, but I am sure that he will find that the changes of this period have been only an enlarged expression of the purpose of the founders. Elective courses, laboratory methods in all departments, the array of modern buildings . . . the culture afforded by contact with art and music—these are not incompatible with a liberal Christian education, but are the long-looked-for aids in its better attainment." And Professor Emerson phophesied that should he "return after 50 years" he was sure he would find himself more at home than he was then." It is said, however, that Professor Blaisdell kept unwonted silence in meetings of the faculty ever after the introduction of the Science Course—first appearing in the Catalogue of 1893-94.



One of the imposing west side frame houses was that of William Blodgett. It stood at the southwest corner of Fourth and St. Lawrence. It is gone these many years.

A second problem was the consolidation and maintenance of the new order, both in the matter of curricular mechanics and personnel. The former was attained by carrying further the implication of the introduction of the Philosophical Course in 1873 through the adoption, not of a system of absolntely free elections, but of elections from defined groups, together with the requirement of certain courses from all. Dr. Eaton expressed its basic thought in his Inaugural Address: "If the roots and trunk of a thorough education are kept immovable, the upper branches may better be left free to sway here and there, as the sunlight attracts and the breath of heaven deflects them." This, as Dr. Eaton points out, is in distinct contrast to the older stand of the College as expressed by Professor Blaisdell in 1872: "It has been and is the belief of the College that when a young man really knows what studies he had better pursue, the time has come for him to receive his diploma." The new position and arrangements are at bottom still the educational practice of the College—supplemented, during Dr. Maurer's time, by the introduction of distinctions in the treatment of students who are candidates for "Honors" and of students electing to graduate without "distinction." For this supplementation, also, Dean Alderman deserves great credit.

More important than curricular mechanics is faculty personnel. In this regard President Eaton clinched the changes of the later years by the appointment of such teachers as Hiram Delos Densmore, George L. Collie, and Robert Coit Chapin. These men, when the writer came to Beloit in 1901, were, with Professor E. G. Smith, the core of the administration and of its policies. And to them, for moral influence, must be added Professor Theodore Lyman Wright. The entire group, except for Dr. Smith, and including Mr. Eaton, were sons of the College and of the Middle West. From 1886 on the College was never in the old sense the "Western Yale": and at the Alumni Memorial Service the year after Dr. Chapin's death, a poem by Professor Wright was read (somewhat ironically, in view of President Chapin's own antecedents and the circumstances of his inauguration and funeral) containing the expression: "Beloit is no Western Yale; she is herself."

Professor Chapin and Professor Wright are the only members of the group not now living.

Theodore Lyman Wright

Professor Wright, the son of that beloved T. L. Wright from whom the Wright school is named, graduated from the college in 1880. He studied

at Harvard and abroad and took over the work of the Greek department in 1888. Trained by Mr. Emerson, and his devoted disciple, thoroughly at home in the Greek, though by temperament, it is to be suspected, substantially a romanticist, he was competent to give to drink from the pure fountains of the Attic to such students as still thirsted therefor. But Mr. Wright switched to new methods and new content. His courses in Greek and Renaissance Art, and in Greek Literature in English, became popularly renowned and almost universally elected. Many an alumnus looks back upon these courses as his greatest good in college life. The credit for founding the art department and its collections goes to Mrs. Helen Brace Emerson: the zest for their use came from Dr. Wright, and his name attaches to the halls of their exhibit. In his later years Professor Emerson had had an almost religious interest in the student production of Greek plays. Professor Wright made the college famous in this field, and it is expected that one of the contributions of the college to the municipal pageant of this centennial will be a brief presentation of a fragment of the *Oedipus*.

Robert Coit Chapin

Robert Coit Chapin, Beloit, '85, son of President Chapin, was called to Beloit from the staff of Drury College, in 1892, to be professor of Political Economy. The years of his incumbency of the chair (1892-1913) witnessed differentiations in the fields of the Social Sciences comparable to those accomplished in the Natural Science Departments. In 1907 was consummated the separation of the Departments of Economics, Political Science, and History. "Mr. Chapin's own work was in Economics with an increasing slant toward Socilogy." He made little appeal as a teacher to the lazy or incompetent, but he won the unswerving devotion of such students as were competent to share his interests and profit by his solid and lucid presentations. His death was a calamity of the first rank as he inherited the balance of judgment and idealism of his father at the same time that he inherited, also, the latter's ability to grasp situations and provide adjustments.

It would be pleasant to speak in detail of other personalities of the new Beloit, in and out of administrative office—of Dr. Collie with so much of his father's ruggedness, of that prince of college agents, Dr. Holden, of that gentle-souled Quaker, Calvin W. Pearson, of that wonderful teller of stories, William Stearns Davis, at Beloit for a year, and of many another. It would have been interesting and profitable also to have described the work of some very great teachers who did their major work in the old Academy, and notably of Almon W. Burr. And much might be said of the noble women of the faculty circles, then and now—Mrs. Bushnell, Mrs. Cordelia North Emerson, Mrs. Susan Allen Blaisdell, the two Mrs. Chapins, Mrs. William Porter, and many another. All of this, space, and, to some degree, propriety, forbid. Suffice it to say that the evolution begun under Dr. Chapin and Dr. Eaton has been logically continued by Presidents Brannon and Maurer, but also that the college seems to be still essentially in the second, rather than in any third or other stage.

Objectives of the Second Period

• The writer was asked by the editor of the *Daily News* to say something of the present college. He fears that it was meant that he should indicate that it now has an enrollment of 547 students, or a few more or less; that its faculty numbers 45; that there are more men than women in the student body; that a preponderance of students comes from Illinois; that the college has a productive endowment of $2,500,000 and a physical plant valued at $1,628,000; that it has collections ranking among the best in the Middle West; that its Science Hall is probably equal in resources for undergraduate study to any in the country, and possibly better; etc., etc. But he is going to leave this to some one else or to no one. Men and ideas are his theme: how does the present Beloit compare with its predecessor?

It is certain that few candidates for modern faculties are such from primarily evangelical, let alone Puritan, motives. Even were the theology of 1840 still dominant—and it certainly is not—the graduate schools of the elder faculty were theological schools: those of the present faculty have been ordinary secular schools training their students in the content and methodology of their respective fields. The elder faculty went out from *their* schools intent on reshaping men—whether by preaching or teaching made little difference: present teachers leave *theirs* intent on teaching and inspiring interest in their subjects.

Dr. Collie recently wrote as follows to the writer: "That early faculty had a very unique influence on the student body, an influence that can never again be exercised. Those men had but one great aim, viz., to train leaders who should christianize the northwest. Whatever occupation each might choose, underlying it was that great and never to be forgotten obligation: you must win the northwest for righteousness . . . The criticism that I have sometimes heard, concerning the later faculty at Beloit, that it cannot compare with that early faculty in influence, is doubtless true, but it is an unjust one. The remarkable unanimity of that early faculty would be an utter impossible achievement now. It is equally true that it would be impossible to secure a body of students so homogeneous, so actuated by one burning ambition to become educated leaders. Even so late as my day in college that influence of theirs was outstanding, they were not great teachers primarily but they made it clear that each student had a mission in life. This was done in chapel, in the daily prayer meeting of the students, in the devotions which opened the first recitation of the day, in private conversations; no opportunity was lost to impress that great fact."

Notwithstanding, the newer Beloit recognizes its inheritance from the older college of the task of making men—"the chief end of education" as President Chapin declared. There is a very great deal of unarranged for and unofficial private conference, not a little of it distinctly confidential. Never, perhaps, was there more attempt consciously and by prevision to help fledgling personalities. Never, of course, on the other hand, was the general state of middle western society more alien to the traditional mores of New England. In one case of liquor discipline just before the close of prohibition it was found, for example, that the liquor in the case had, at least in part, been furnished by a parent.

Few, if any, departments make it their chief concern to develop potential graduate students—though it is acknowledged that such is a most commendable attainment. There is conscious protest not only against undue "spread" but against undue "specialization," though the faculty differ somewhat among themselves, naturally, as to the exact placing of the lines. It is not fashionable to advocate what by any chance can be construed as "departmentalism" and the college is now officially organized by "divisions." The aim is "the rounded personality." The college aims, further, to keep religious matters to the front. Despite considerable and perennial student outcry, it has stuck by its daily chapel service and its Sunday vespers. Faculty members are expected to be, and almost invariably have been, sincere Christian men. But three facts are indubitably true; as far as the class room is concerned; moral and religious influence is mostly by



Minus a few absentees, the 1936 Beloit college faculty is (left to right) front row: Foster, Calland, de Weerdt, Densmore, Dean Conwell, President Maurer, Dean Whitney, Boutwell, Way, Crawford, Clancy, Deane. Second row: Weirick, Modder, Welty, Truman, Storer, Severson, Ballard, Whitehead, Rassweiler, Wing, Nesbitt, Sweet, Reynolds. Third row: Trautman, Miranda, Bigelow, Winslow, Stone, McGranahan, Huffer, Leavitt, Herreid, Emilson. Fourth row: Limper, Andrews, Quinsey, Shaw, Bowen, Smith, Gage.

indirection—few recitations are probably shaped thereby; nowhere in the college has religion much dogmatic content; and the continuation of the college's religious influence must decidedly depend upon the younger members of the staff, as they come in, catching the spirit from the president and the older members of the faculty.

Although, as a concession to economic necessity, the college makes it possible for talented students to graduate in three years, it does not encourage such graduation. In the main it stands by the four year course, nor does it compromise its principles by accepting a fourth year of professional work elsewhere as equivalent to the courses of its own senior year. A good defense could be made for the statement that the truest Beloit college is the college of the last two years of the course.

The reign of the classics and mathematics is over at Beloit as elsewhere. The senior song of the class of 1867 ran:

"Dear brother seniors, we have climbed
"The college ladder's topmost round;
"We've Latin, Greek and Saxon
chimed,
"Our toil is now with honor crowned!"

No such Beloit song could now be written. On the other hand, the sciences by no means dominate the institution as a man like Mr. Blaisdell probably feared they would do. Students now usually do not stand to recite and the "drill" idea of former days seems pretty much to have departed—perhaps too much so. On the other hand work done by students of earlier generations has passed under the writer's eye, and, in his judgment, has for the most part exhibited less power, analytic or synthetic, than numerous corresponding products of the present time. The college would seem not to need to worry about lowering of scholarship standards.

The older College, like its sister colleges, held a more commanding position *vis-à-vis* the secondary schools than the modern college. It was, indeed, the movement of the secondary schools away from the classics, and the inability of the College — as Professor Densmore points out in an article following this sketch — to fill its classes unless it relax the strictness of its classical requirements, which gave the decisive upper hand to the new type of teachers and to the new curriculm in the early 90's. This change means, on the one hand, that colleges are increasingly to lose their even now scanty control of secondary school curricula and standards, and, on the other, that they must in self-defense increasingly rely both on quality requirements measured in secondary school class rankings and on their own replacement intelligence tests.

In the main the College has been true to its "liberal" conceptions as *versus* either "vocationalism" or that antidote to vocationalism which seeks to subserve "liberal" ends by the linking of "practical" with "liberal" courses. The exceptions are a touch of journalism and, particularly, the offering and election of rather large doses of teaching —this latter in deference to the immediate post-graduation needs of numerous students, who, to secure positions, must meet the requirements of state laws. The older faculty, who had their own "Normal Department" would not have liked this, but neither would they have resisted it. They, too, in their time yielded to pressures, *e.g.*, as regards fraternities and intercollegiate athletics.

Outside activities have largely been absorbed into the curriculum, especially literary. Debaters come out of debating courses. Even the band has "credit." Student journalism is still uncurricularized.

The student body is not the body of boys off the farm of Bushnell's time, who milked father's cow the night before they came to college and, perhaps, President Chapin's the night after. Collegiate cows must have had a rather pathetic interest in every new Freshman class! A good number of Beloit's students come from metropolitan areas with what they think is full sophistication. The old fashioned teaching would never go with these students. Were they to return the Old Guard would have to change their technique considerably. Professor T. A. Smith, who straddled both periods, never did succeed in adapting himself and it nearly broke his great heart. On the other hand numerous students work their way through college as of yore. Save for the invariable fringe, Beloit College is proud of the personnel of its

student body and has every reason to be so.

Nothing has been said, so far, about co-education, which was introduced early in Dr. Eaton's administration for reasons quite fully set forth in his *Sketches*. The faculty, long ago, by formal action, expressed itself satisfied with the results of the experiment by decrying any further activity against it. It certainly has not injured the scholarship of the school in the least: more likely it has improved it. It presents great problems: but it also offers corresponding advantages. It has not, the writer believes, affected the basic traditions of the College. Where and if such have been affected, adequate causes can be sought elsewhere.

"At an educational conference late in 1932, Professor Hocking of Harvard divided 'the three great themes of education' 'into three groups rather roughly and inaccurately: Truth, Adjustment, and Value.' And, he continued, 'there is no question at all that our educational institutions are concentrating on truth, and there is no question at all that of the three, value is the theme of greatest importance, for value is simply another name for those goods which make life worth living—the termini of all our striving.' Now it is certain that in many ways the problems of Beloit's early teachers were simpler than those of their successors. Material demands were fewer. In teaching they were free alike from elective competitions and from more or less nerve-racking and divisive tinkering with curricular mechanics. Their subject matter often involved repetitive drill in Greek, Latin and Mathematics. They found in the students a waiting interest which present teachers too often find it one of their chief missions to create. Neither students, public, associates, nor their inner selves were in one or another wise calling them aloud to justify their own existence, or that of their courses, their methods, and their objectives. All instructors held practically identical religious, political, economic, and social ideas. All were agreed in rather exact definition of their common effort. The 'open-mind' concept was not much in conflict with the 'faith - and - conviction' concept. There is every reason for supposing that the present college-teacher, at Beloit or elsewhere, faces tasks eminently more difficult from the pedagogical and ideological standpoints that were those of his predecessors. But when all this has been said, it remains true that the founders, if they erred, erred in unduly subordinating 'truth' and 'adjustment' —using the former term in the factual and routine sense of Dr. Hocking—to 'value': and if the teacher of today mistakes, he more probably mistakes in subordinating 'value' to 'truth' and to 'adjustment'."

The above paragraph, concluding a recent article by the writer in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* may appropriately close this more general account of Beloit college, also.

President Eaton's Administration

By H. D. Densmore

• When Edward Dwight Eaton came to Beloit as president of the institution in the fall of 1887 a new era was inaugurated and the New Beloit of today began to be. The "Old Guard" had laid the foundations well, but they were unable to build upon it under the new conditions which the College faced in the educational world. President Eaton and some of his younger faculty members, however, were able to meet these new conditions imposed upon the College from without, and to rebuild it financially, physically, and educationally.

Among the outstanding problems facing the new president for solution was that of attendance. The catalog for 1885-'86, 40 years after the founding of the College, registered a total of only 58 men in the four college classes. The same catalog laid down the old eastern type of entrance requirements, including four years of Latin and two years of Greek, in addition to considerable requirements in mathematics, history and physical sciences. The traditions of the College were also wholly classical and its reputation in the surrounding communities was that of a classical institution without the material equipment or faculty necessary for the pursuit of the sciences. In this outside mid-western world the importance of the sciences as educational tools with which to fit men for their life work was receiving increased attention. The large high schools were being equipped with better facilities for science teaching than the College possessed.

As a consequence of the above conditions outside and within the college, very few high school graduates could hurdle the high wall of classical requirements for entrance by which the College was surrounded, and it had no inducements to offer the increasing number of graduates from the new science courses of the high schools. This left Beloit College Academy practically the only "feeder" for the College.

The new president and a younger contingent on the faculty faced these problems resolutely and inaugurated practical measures for their solution in the face of definite opposition on the part of certain of the "Old Guard." One of the most influential members of the "Old Guard," when the matter of accrediting the high schools was being introduced by Prof. Salisbury in a faculty meeting said in substance: "The high schools are non-Christian. Beloit College is Christian. We should have nothing to do with high schools." Other members of the faculty who had been reared and educated in the east, where boys were won't to go to private academies for their college preparation, looked with misgivings upon the effort to affiliate the College with the secondary schools.

Nevertheless we find in the college catalog for 1892-93 this statement under the caption "Preferred Schools"; "Graduates of any school which has been approved by the faculty after a personal visitation, will, when recommended by the principal of the school for admission to the college course, be examined in some portions of the Latin, Greek, German, Algebra, Geometry, Physical Geography and Botany, required in order to determine the work done by the applicant."

Applicants were required in addition to present certificates of admission giving their high school grades and a recommendation for character and ability signed by the principal of the school from which they came. The only schools listed in the preferred list were Rockford, Elgin, Aurora, Chicago, North, South, North-west, Lake View, and Hyde Park. The high requirements in Latin and Greek were still maintained and few candidates were attracted by the new scheme, since few schools could meet the conditions imposed.

It was necessary for the College to remove its entrance barriers completely and accept, without examinations, graduates from standard high schools who had pursued courses of study approved for college entrance by the State Superintendent of Schools. This was now the more necessary since Beloit's eminent alumnus, Dr. Thomas C. Chamberlin, had become president of the State University at Madison, and had inaugurated the accrediting of schools by the university, with marked increase in the attendance at that institution. It was up to Beloit to follow the lead of the university or be driven out of the state educationally.

Meanwhile Pearson's Hall of Science was erected in 1892 and fully equipped to meet the science requirements of that period. Prof. Salisbury, who had been active in the visitation and affiliating of the first preferred schools, was now succeeded by his classmate Dr. George

L. Collie in the chair of Geology. Dr. Collie had been principal of the Delavan high school before taking his graduate work at Harvard. He was therefore well acquainted with conditions in the high schools, and a firm believer in the necessity of affiliating the College with these schools. He was joined in his interest by Prof. H. D. Densmore who had also had experience as principal of the Prairie du Chien high school. It was largely through the efforts of these two Beloit graduates that a new science course was introduced into the curriculum to replace the old Philosophical course inaugurated by Dr. Chamberlin in 1873.

Following the adoption of the new Science course the entrance requirements were changed to permit students to enter the College without Latin or Greek, and without entrance examinations. The science course was adopted in 1893 and the catalog for 1894-'95 contained the following statement; "Applicants for admission to the Science course from accredited schools will be admitted without Latin provided the applicant is a graduate from a four year's course of study which is the equivalent of the General Science course issued for Wisconsin schools by the State Superintendent of Education. Graduates of any school which has been approved by the faculty after personal visitation, will, when recommended by the principal of the school for admission to the college course, be admitted without examination."

With the barriers down, President Eaton sent younger members of the faculty into the field to acquaint principals and superintendents with the facilities now offered at Beloit in both classics and science, as well as to present the more friendly attitude of the college toward secondary education. As a result Beloit became a co-operating part of the educational work of the state instead of an isolated private college. Acquaintance with high school officers led to the placing of large numbers of teachers in the high schools of Wisconsin and Illinois, who formed natural centers for the recruiting of students. The admission of women students in 1895 also reacted favorably on the attendance and added a new element to the influence exerted by alumni of Beloit in the secondary schools.

Through these various changes the "New Beloit" was inaugurated and launched. It is an interesting fact that five of Beloit's alumni were prime movers in the growth of science here outlined and in the changed attitude of the College toward secondary education. These were, in the order of their coming to the College, Dr. Chamberlin, Dr. Eaton, and Professors Salisbury, Densmore and Collie. Dr. Chamberlin started the science movement and the liberalizing of the curriculum in 1873 with the introduction of the Philosophical course; President Eaton had the vision and tact necessary to effect harmoniously the transition from the old order to the new; Professors Densmore and Collie had the practical experience in high school teaching which enabled them to extend the work so well begun by Chamberlin, Salisbury, and Eaton. Their work and its favorable outcome for the College was supplemented and made possible by the friendly attitude and co-operation of their fellow members on the new faculty at Beloit.

Dr. Brannon's Administration

• Dr. Melvin A. Brannon, third president of Beloit College, assumed the duties of his office in July, 1917. Dr. Brannon was a graduate of Wabash College; he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Chicago where he had worked under the famous Dr. John M. Coulter. For more than 20 years Dr. Brannon had been a member of the faculty of the University of North Dakota. In fact he had been one of the pioneers in education in that State. Previous to his coming to Beloit Dr. Brannon had been president of the University of Idaho.

Dr. Brannon assumed the Presidency of the College three months after the United States had declared war on Germany. Many students had already enlisted in military service; some had joined the Allied forces and were then at the front. As a result, enrollment of the college had dropped from the pre-war record of 397 to 328 in 1917-18 and 284 in 1918-19. In the latter year two companies of the Student Army Training Corps were organized at the College—Company A, an academic unit of 150 students and Company B, an industrial unit of 641 students.

Throughout the collegiate year 1917-18 Smith Gymnasium was used as barracks for the Student Army Training Corps. Chapin Hall dining rooms were utilized as a mess-hall. The wing now used as a dining-room for freshmen men was built to give additional mess-hall facilities. Provision was made for the recreation of the students in training by the erection of a large tent with a wooden floor east of Chapin Hall. Except for a few men under 18 years of age all male students wore regulation army uniforms and were under full military regimen. An army captain and two lieutenants were in command. Students drilled for several hours daily on the campus; classes were interspersed, some being held in the evening. Even the faculty saluted and were saluted.

Dr. Brannon's educational program for Beloit could not be undertaken until the college had been returned to its normal academic procedures. Such a return was not possible until the second semester of the collegiate year, 1918-19. In fact, conditions did not approach normal until the opening of college in September, 1919, two and one-half years after Dr. Brannon had assumed the presidency. The student enrollment for that semester was 443.

In the reconstruction of the college after the disruptions of the war-experience Dr. Brannon sought to build upon the strong foundations laid down by his distinguished predecessors and to recover and conserve the standards and traditions which had given Beloit a high ranking in the collegiate world. The achievements of the college during the five and one-half years of Dr. Brannon's administration may be summarized as follows:

Physical Plant

Prior to 1917 some $625,000 had been invested in the material plant and equipment of the college. During the five years immediately following, more than $210,000 was spent in repairs and improvements to this physical plant. The capacity of Emerson Hall was increased from 42 to 86 students and a dining hall provided in the unused space of the basement. Gymnasium facilities were removed from the fourth floor of Emerson Hall and taken to the campus. The capacity of Chapin Hall was increased from 57 to 65 students and made a dormitory for freshmen women. An additional seven students were provided for at Stowell Cottage. Junior House (now the Faculty and Alumni Club House) was made over into a home for the dean of women.

Extensive repairs and remodelling were made in the Logan Museum to provide for the newly-created Department of Anthropology. The college heating plant was enlarged and a new cement stack added. The Porter house, occupied at present by the Kappa Delta sorority, was purchased and converted into an infirmary for students with a full-time registered nurse placed in charge. The E. G. Smith home at the corner of Harrison and Chapin streets was secured and equipped as a center for non-fraternity men. In Middle College offices were provided on the second floor for the president, the dean of men and the dean of women; secretarial and telephone service was installed in all administrative offices and college buildings. Class rooms and a

psychological laboratory were added on the fourth floor of Middle College.

Financial Structure

During the five and one-half years of Dr. Brannon's administration the capital-fund assets of the college were increased by $257,870 and the annual income by $115,000. The salary of a full professor in 1917 had been $2,100. This was first increased to $3,600, and then, as a part of the Greater Beloit Campaign, to $4,000—it being understood with the General Education Board that the additional $400 should go into the endowment for a period of five years and the full $4,000 to be paid to those of professorial rank beginning in 1928.

The Greater Beloit Endowment campaign was brought to a successful conclusion during the autumn of 1922. This campaign was based upon gifts of $300,000 from the General Education Board, and of $75,000 from the Carnegie Foundation. Through the activities of the Wisconsin Colleges Associated Beloit secured $141,000. The remainder of the $900,000 endowment was secured through contributions from the trustees, faculty, alumni and friends of the College.

During Dr. Brannon's administration the granting of scholarships and other forms of student aid was placed in charge of a committee which recommended grants upon the basis of a careful investigation into the needs and resources of the applicants and their families. This committee also developed a student-loan policy based upon the same procedures as those followed in the granting of scholarships. Procedures were also devised for depositing and accounting of funds handled by student organizations with the college treasurer.

At the close of the war the college received some $27,000 from the Federal Government in settlement of the expenses incurred in making provisions for the Student Army Training Corps. Through interest accumulations and subsequent gifts some $40,000 was added to the original Art Hall Fund which has been secured by President Eaton.

During the five and one-half years of Dr. Brannon's administration the college carried its financial loads without incurring deficit.

Educational Program

The faculty was increased from 40 to 51 members during the years 1917 to 1923. A number of resignations during the war made it necessary to replace some of those who had previously served on the Faculty.

The student enrollment increased from 328 in 1917 to 556 in 1923.

To coordinate the work of the high schools with that of the college an articulation system was adopted. College requirements were adapted to the high school preparation of the student so that his education represented an eight-year plan.

Beginning with the summer of 1918 the college conducted a six-weeks summer school each year through the summer of 1923 and 657 students attended these six summer sessions.

Dr. Brannon was the prime factor in the organization of the nine liberal arts colleges of the State into the Wisconsin Colleges Associated for the purpose of the cooperative pursuit of the educational and financial interests of the privately-endowed institutions. An endowment campaign conducted by the Associated Colleges brought $141,000 to Beloit's endowment; proportional endowment was secured for the other eight colleges participating in the Association.

The arrangements for the establishment and financing of a Department of Anthropology with Dr. George L. Collie as head and Dr. Frank G. Logan as benefactor were made during Dr. Brannon's presidency. Departments of Home Economics, Journalism and Physical Education for Women were also added during this period.

Beloit's four sororities were granted charters by national organizations during Dr. Brannon's administration.

Dr. Brannon left Beloit in January, 1923, to become Chancellor of the Greater University of Montana. The work of administration was carried on for the remainder of the college year by an Administrative Committee appointed by the trustees and composed of Dr. W. A. Hamilton, registrar and head of the Mathematics Department, chairman; Professor Clarence L. Clarke, dean of men; Mrs. Anna Lytle Tannahill, dean of women; Dr. E. S. Hayes, professor of Astronomy and business manager of the college; and Professor Lloyd V. Ballard, professor of Economics and chairman of the Committee on Student Aid.

Dr. Maurer's Administration

• Beloit college is a vastly different institution, physically, than it was in January, 1924, when Irving Maurer, its new president, stepped off the 10:58 train with his family after a trip from Columbus, O., where he had been Congregational pastor in the famous Washington Gladden church. Other than physically, it remains much the same: it has the same ideals, the same purposes and objectives that it has had from the beginning. But the more complete physical plant now enables it to carry out those ideals and objectives much better than it could 12 years ago.

The appearance of the campus has changed radically in 12 years' time. In 1927 the erection of two men's dormitories was begun on the block adjoining the main campus to the north. These were followed in two years' time by the Theodore Lyman Wright art hall on the campus proper, just north of the outdoor theater. A year later the Morse-Ingersoll Recitation Hall was going up on the northeast corner of the campus, spanning the sidewalk which east side residents have used for many years on their way downtown. The central arch of the building was placed there purposely so townspeople could continue to use this walk.

Then followed the Sigma Chi fraternity house on College avenue with its imposing pillars, and not long after that Beta Theta Pi moved into its large house at the corner of Emerson and College. These houses were erected by the college and are rented over a long period of years to the fraternities.

All the new buildings have followed a general style of architecture—Georgian with adaptations—and are of the same type of red brick, lending a unity to the new campus which was sadly lacking in the old, the idea of former years being to have each building of a different school of architecture.

The most recent building is the Walter Strong Memorial Stadium at Hancock Field, built of concrete in the modern, functional style. Because the field is a half mile or more from the campus, the radically different style of building does not cause the disharmony it might if erected on the campus proper. The stadium is the gift of Mrs. Josephine Strong in her husband's memory.

There have been other changes and improvements in the physical plant which perhaps are not quite so noticeable. Pearsons Hall of Science, for instance, still has much the same appearance on the outside, but inside it is completely new. More than $100,000, most of it the gift of Dr. James M. Todd of New York city, has been spent in completely renovating the Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics and Geology classrooms, laboratories and offices, and now this hall has equipment and facilities rivalling those of any school in the country. Work was completed there in the summer of 1935.

Logan Museum of Anthropology has been vastly improved, thanks to the benefactions of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Granger Logan of Chicago. The John W. Norton murals which hang in the main first floor room are nationally famous and did much to establish the

late Mr. Norton as one of the leading muralists of recent years. Only this fall the Winterberg murals were hung in the lobby, redecorated during the summer, and the museum now is a much lighter, airier and more interesting place than it was when Dr. Maurer first arrived in Beloit. During this period, too, the Museum has done much with student expeditions, a unique feature among the small colleges of America.

No major physical changes have taken place at the Carnegie library, but the number of books has increased by more than 20,000 since Dr. Maurer assumed the presidency of the college. New furniture has been installed, and new lighting fixtures, and on the second floor is the much-used Senior Room, a class gift some nine years back. "Stacks" have been added, enlarging the facilities.

The second building on the campus, North College, erected in 1854, has been transformed from a class building into a women's dormitory at considerable expense, and the college's third building, used as a chapel, an academy building, and an art hall, now is a student union used for social purposes and as a lounge for the Rockford students, some 50 of whom commute from Rockford each day in two chartered buses.

Chapin Hall, where freshman women live, was completely transformed during the summer of 1935, and the clever and judicious choice and use of decoration there has wrought wonders that can hardly be imagined from a view of the exterior. Furniture and walls were painted, and a considerable amount of new furniture purchased for use by the residents. A similar transformation of Emerson Hall, a block north at College and Clary streets, will take place this summer.

Improvements have been made in Smith gymnasium, into which, in the course of a week, goes almost every student in college for some form of recreation. Already the goal of President Maurer to have every student participate in the varsity or intramural sport program is near realization.

Scoville Hall at the far south end of the campus also is vastly changed, and now houses a Little Theater, seating 300 and used frequently, and has a number of practice rooms on the third floor for music students. The Burr Training school is located on the first and second floors, a development now connected with the Beloit city school system, and an innovation since Dr. Maurer's advent.

Other physical changes include the enlargement of the heating plant located on Pleasant street which now heats a large share of the college buildings, and a new fence and gate at Hancock Field. The Faculty and Alumni Club has taken over the old "Junior House" at the corner of College and Clary streets and has refurnished it for use as a modern clubhouse, used largely by social groups within and outside the college.

All in all, the physical plant of Beloit college increased in value more during the past 12 years than it did in all the 78 years preceding Dr. Maurer's arrival.

Endowment also has shown a tremendous increase. It is now about $2,500,000, whereas it was only $1,800,000 in 1924.

Size of the student body has not changed greatly, nor the size of the faculty, but the many changes and improvements mean that each student now has much more as his share. Intellectual life of the institution has remained rich. New entrance requirements have been instituted, as well as a new honors system. Students have shown consistent gains in their scholastic achievement.

Dr. Maurer has been successful in establishing friendly, often intimate contacts with his alumni body now numbering some 4,000, one-third of whom attended school during the Maurer incumbency. Personal letters go out from the president's office frequently and Dr. Maurer has discovered that alumni have been glad when approached to help solve real college problems. The Alumni Conference was an innovation of this winter which will become a permanent tradition at Beloit, in all probability.

In addition to the above, there are intangibles which cannot be enumerated. Beloit has weathered a difficult economic period, and the institution on the hill today is a stronger, more closely knit, and in all ways a better educational plant than it was a decade ago.



The first full two-story dwelling house erected in Beloit, says the Ellery B. Crane manuscript, stood at the northeast corner of Broad and Pleasant. It was built by Isreal Cheney in 1839. The Cosmo Hall building now occupies its site.

The Telegraph Comes

● The Beloit Journal, 1849: "We have the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Beloit and neighborhood, that, although the lightning has not arrived as yet, the poles have, and are being delivered along the line from Janesville through this village and Rockton to Rockford; and that in a short time they will be 'run into the ground!' There are to be offices in Beloit, Rockton and Rockford.

"This is an age of improvement and advancement, and it is hard to keep pace with the demands of this growing West. In the Eastern states large towns from 30 to 40 miles apart have telegraph offices, but here in the West little villages of three or four hundred inhabitants, like our own neighbor Rockton, which we have been calling the suburbs of Beloit, demand to be put in telegraph connection with the East. Great country this!"

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In Lively Style

● Beloit Journal and Courier, 1860: "Mr. Editor.—I had the pleasure on Saturday last of witnessing a friendly game of Base Ball, played by the Manchester and Beloit clubs, on the farm of C. Chamberlain, in Roscoe. As the result of the game, the Manchester club made 39 points, and the Beloit club 50, being 11 points in favor of the latter. The game lasted 2½ hours, and was played in lively style. (Signed)—Out Sider."

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Way Back Then, Too

● The Beloit Journal of 1866 reports the first ball game played in Janesville. The Olympian Club of Beloit defeated the Bower City Club, 61 to 8, in a seven inning game.

Brown Swiss Headquarters

• Beloit is the Brown Swiss capital of the United States for here the Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association of America maintains its headquarters and here is published the monthly magazine of the organization.

The Brown Swiss Association has 1,000 members and more than 60,000 registrations of animals are maintained for the 5,000 breeders in all parts of the world. Ira Inman is national secretary of the association.

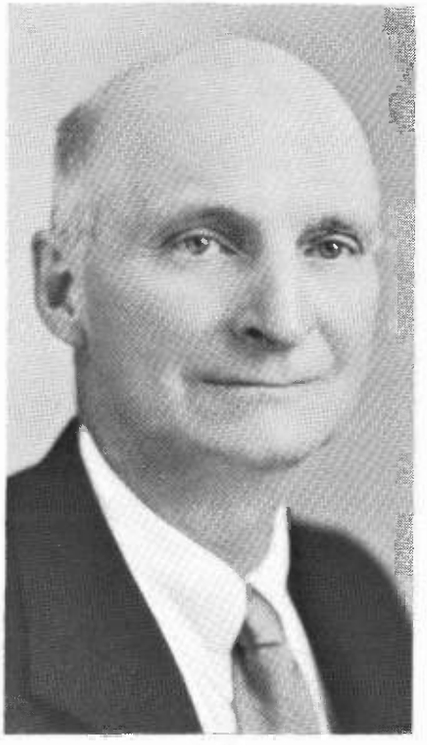
The growth of the association has been consistent, and in preparation for its still further growth, the stone building at Pleasant and Emerson street was recently purchased and is being rebuilt for national headquarters.

Mr. Inman is the oldest cattle breed organization secretary in point of service among all the national secretaries of breeders' associations. He has been secretary for the Brown Swiss breed continuously since 1911. At first he handled the office duties alone, but now the office requires five assistants. The association was organized Sept. 8, 1880, at Worcester, Mass. George W. Harris, Wethersfield, Conn., is the only surviving charter member. He was active in organizing the association and was an early-day importer of the breed from Switzerland.

Importations of Brown Swiss cattle have been extremely limited, with only 135 cows and 33 bulls brought in throughout the entire history of the association. Importation was stopped in 1906 due to an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Switzerland and no importations have been made since then. The gates are now open for importation again and an expansion of this activity by association members is expected to result in another increase in business of the association.

The first importation was made in 1869 by Henry Clark, of Massachusetts, but until 1882 only nine animals had been brought into this country from Switzerland. The first Brown Swiss cattle were brought into Wisconsin by T. H. Inman, brother of Ira Iman, in March, 1886.

For the first 31 years of the association, cattle registrations amounted to 4,000 females. This number has increased in the last 25 years to 60,000 head. Several years previous to 1931, registrations gained 20 per cent each year, and the present gain is the same. This is considered the maximum gain to be expected, according to cattle experts.



Ira Inman, Beloit Township farmer, state assemblyman for the Second Assembly district of Rock county, and prominent breeder of Brown Swiss cattle, has had the distinction of serving as secretary of the Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association for the last 25 years. National offices soon will be located in the Association's own building at Emerson and Pleasant streets.

The Brown Swiss Bulletin was started in July, 1921. George LeDell has been its editor since 1928. The monthly magazine goes into every state and many foreign countries where Brown Swiss breeders are located.

Officers of the Brown Swiss association include: W. W. Kincaid, Niagara Falls, N. Y., president; A. J. Heiser, Pekin, Ill., vice president; Ira Inman, Beloit, secretary and treasurer. Directors are A. Oliver Bower, Bushton, Ill.; D. N. Boice, Churchville, N. Y.; Matthew Suydam, New Brunswick, N. J.; H. A. Mabon, Randalia, Ia.; A. Lilly, La Crescent, Minn.; L. E. Hull, Painesville, O.; and J. P. Allyn, Delavan, Wis.

Wisconsin Brown Swiss breeders in this territory include Ira Inman, Beloit; J. P. Allyn, Delavan; S. B. Chapin, Lake Geneva; E. H. Fabrice, Elkhorn; H. E. Tyreck, Beloit; C. W. Burrow, Beloit; William Ehrlinger Est., Hanover; S. M. Graves, Beloit; O. J. Green, Evansville; W. H. Marean, Juda; Tom Peppers, Brodhead; Fred Pinnow, Brodhead; Fred Rector, Elkhorn; John Renner, Elkhorn; H. C. Freeman, Beloit; Heath and Smith, Beloit.

C. E. Smith, Beloit; A. I. Smythe, Beloit; W. F. Stanton, Lake Geneva; George Ahrens, Beloit; Ben Barber, Elkhorn; Burr Cooper, Clinton; George Snyder, Clinton; Leslie Craven, Beloit; George Brothers, Evansville; Kenneth and Morris Gilbertson, Evansville; George Gesley, Beloit; George Haman, Juda; Emil Papenfuse, Elkhorn; Archie Templeton, Evansville.

Frank Viney, Evansville; Glen Wallace, Beloit; W. O. Wright, Beloit; A. Juettner, Lake Geneva; W. A. Kagel, Beloit; Lars Kohlstad, Lake Geneva; August Krupke and Son, Beloit; Harvey Leach, Elkhorn; H. M. McClellan and Son, Delavan; Maloy and Klitzman, Evansville; Kenneth Marsh, Brodhead; Natesta farm, Clinton; Carl Nelson, Clinton; R. J. Nelson, Clinton; Otto Nimz, Clinton; Charles Damerow, Beloit.

Illinois Brown Swiss breeders in this territory are W. E. Brigham, Hebron; J. W. Hess, Hebron; M. W. Langley, Durand; M. W. Merry, Hebron; M. C. Reimer, Capron; Allen Samuelson, Hebron; Henry Schmidt, Capron; David Wallace, Durand; Claude Beck, Poplar Grove; Miles Kendall, Capron.

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Goldseeker's Plaint

• From the letter of a Beloit Pike's Peak goldseeker to Editor Perkins printed in the Journal and Courier, 1860: "It would be a useless task to attempt to give you any idea of the multitude en route for the gold regions, though we are told that the great mass of those who are going without machinery have long since gone past. There are still many with packs on their backs, toiling on. . . . The immense trains of cattle eat up all the grass in the neighborhood of good water. These trains usually have about three hundred head of oxen. Their wagons are of the prairie schooner sort, only of mammoth size.

"It appears as if all the dust, straw, rubbish, and gravel of Kansas had been seized with a desire to visit their kinfolk in Nebraska, and that the winds had taken the job to freight them there, and was hurrying to complete the job in the shortest possible time. The whole atmosphere was thick with dust, straw, sand, and gravel. . . . These plains appear to be the home of the winds.

"It may be a question what this country was made for but for a home for the buffalo, and to add more weary miles to the journey of the goldseeker."

On the Trail of the Argonauts

Many an Adventurous Beloiter Went to Sutter's Basin

By MASON DOBSON, JR.

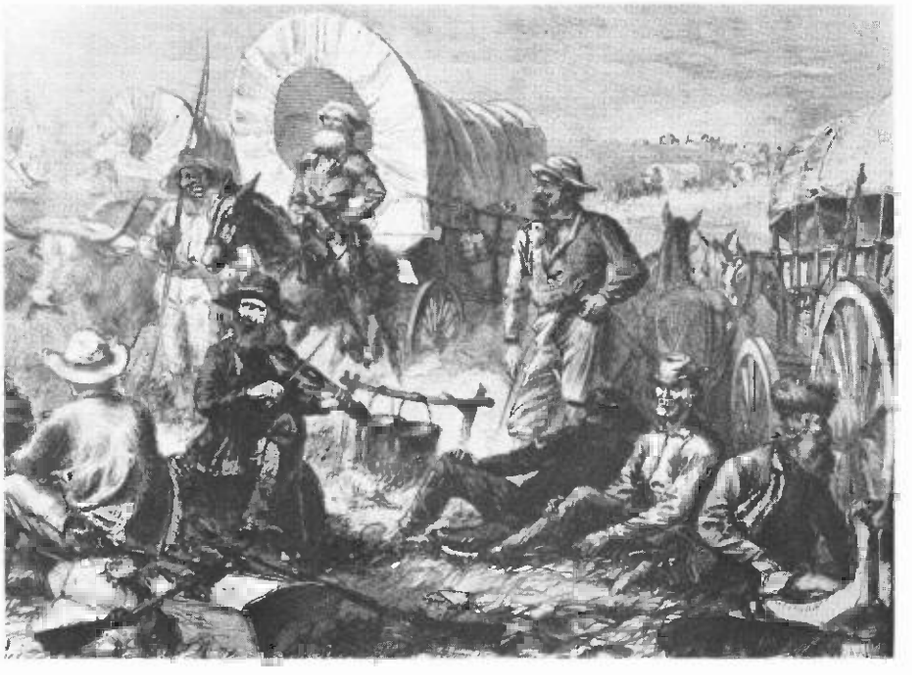
• In 1848 the sleepy little towns, the great busy cities, the farms and country crossroads of the United States were excited to a sort of madness by the news that gold was to be had in California. From everywhere in the western hemisphere where people had heard the news there began a migration to this El Dorado of the west. It was the great Gold Rush, and they were Forty-Niners.

In all the states of the Union, and its territories, in Sonora in Mexico, in Central and South America, Hawaii, China, Australia, even in Europe and in the far islands of the South Seas, men dropped whatever it was they were doing to start — poorly equipped or equipped not at all—for California to harvest the shining nuggets and to gather quick and easy riches.

Some 39 of these gold-hungry adventurers went from a peaceful village in the beautiful Rock river valley, Beloit. And 80 more, who joined the Beloit Gold companies, went from the surrounding farms and villages of the valley. Some of these 119 found gold and fortune, a few found death in the distant land; but most of them found only adventure, and hunger and privation. Almost all finally returned to their homes in Beloit.

On January 23, 1848, a Swiss named Sutter was engaged in cultivating the rich fields of his large estate in the mountains of upper California. The next day one of his workmen, James Marshall, found a yellow lump of pure gold in the clear sand of a stream on the place, and by that discovery Sutter's little paradise was doomed to be torn to pieces by the ruthless picks of thousands of eager miners. During the next year alone 80,000 men poured into the region around Sacramento. Sutter's farming colony, "Helvetia", became "El Dorado".

It took three months for the magic word, GOLD, to reach the cities. After that the news spread like wildfire. About 30,000 immigrants arrived in San Francisco by sea the following winter. Some came by way of Cape Horn, the most terrible spot on the seven seas. The other sea route was by boat to Chagres on the Isthmus of Panama, then overland through miasmic swamps and jungles, and then by boat again up the Pacific coast.



"I'm Going to California with a Banjo on My Knee," sang the Forty-Niners, and many a Beloit gold-seeker went in 1850 and 1851. A Beloit company of gold-seekers and their wagon train made a record for speed and got through without losing a man. An evening halt on the Gold Rush Trail is pictured by a Harper's Weekly artist who crossed the plains with the Argonauts.

In the summer of '49 about 45,000 more went through by the overland route, crossing the plains, the Great Desert, and the Rockies. Those who went by "prairie schooner" gathered at St. Joseph or Independence, Mo., and started the long trek early in June, the first wagon reaching Sacramento in August. Either route, by land or by sea, was difficult and dangerous.

It was not until the winter that the news reached Wisconsin. Among the first articles about the gold discoveries that appeared in the Beloit Journal are the following items from an issue of January, 1849:

"The National Intelligencer publishes a letter from a correspondent, whom it says is entitled to great confidence, presenting the matter in this light:

"Alta California,
"Monterey, August 20, 1848.

" 'Messers. Gales and Seaton: The gold excitement has precipitated all California on the mines. The discoveries of gold which are made, and the quantity of gold taken out, throw fiction into the shade, and cast 'Aladdin's Lamp' into darkness. There are now about 3,000 persons, whites and Indians, at work in the mines. They get out, at the lowest computation, over a million in gold per month, and this quantity will, in all probability, be doubled by the time this letter reaches you; for Oregon, the Sandwich Islands and the emigration will be down upon us.'

"California. — The Boston papers state that there has been found a diamond mine in California. They are of such exceeding brilliancy that they are used to illuminate the gold mines at night, to enable the workmen to prosecute their labors."

"The yellow fever is raging terribly in Buffalo, carrying off thousands—to California."

These items, and the fabulous rumors which were running through the country, were all that was necessary to arouse the adventuresome spirits of Beloit men. In the next issue of the Journal appeared an advertisement inserted by John M. Keep calling atten-

tion to a meeting of all those "wishing to embark in the California enterprise."

The editor of the Journal was skeptical of the golden visions, as he made clear in this article which appeared in February, 1849:

". . . Let us examine this Gold business in a mathematical light. Perhaps it may put a different face on the matter from what some anticipate. . . . Let us take then 50,000 (miners) as the basis of our calculations. Probably not 100 out of this number will expect to accumulate less than $10,000 as the result of a year's labor. Should they do so, the gross amount collected in the year would reach the enormous sum of $500,000,000, about equal to the whole amount of specie in the world. . . . Suppose we take $1,000 to each man . . . At $1,000 each the gross sum would be $50,000,000,—or, an amount equaling the whole estimated sum now in the United States. Is anyone so bewildered and foolish as to imagine that this amount will be dug out of the bowels of California in a year? Friend, if you think of going and don't relish this computation, just make one to suit yourself, and if with any degree of intelligence you can make the figures answer any other purpose than as a 'wet sheet' to your anticipations, we'll give over."

This logical analysis would seem conclusive, but as a matter of fact the editor's conclusions later proved to be mistaken. It turned out that the average yield of gold from California from 1850 through 1854 was approximately 65 millions a year.

But the discouraging editorial policy of the Journal did not dampen the enthusiasm of a portion, at least, of the citizenry, for early in '49 a group of Beloiters set out for the "pot of gold" at the end of the Overland Trail.

"A letter has been received in town from the Beloit and California Mining Company, dated at the mines. By it we receive the painful intelligence that A. Borngesser, a German who went from this place, was murdered near Green river by one Brown, of Potosi. He left with high anticipations of soon visiting his home in the valley of the Rhine. God grant he may dwell in a region infinitely more glorious and radiant with a beauty all unknown to the farfamed spot of his nativity."

This is the only information we have on the Beloit Company of Forty-Niners.

All that year the news came through of richer discoveries, and the finding of new lodes and big nuggets. The wave of immigration became a rushing tide. Army garrisons and companies of militia deserted en masse to go to the mines. Seamen jumped ship in the harbor of San Francisco, and the captains could not get crews to take their vessels out again. At one time there were more than 500 ships tied up in the port for this reason. The abnormal influx of population, coupled with the difficulties of transporting supplies, caused prices to boom beyond all real values, especially as money was "cheap" and gold was to be had for the digging. The following despatch shows something of the situation, though the prices quoted are not the highest that were reached.

From the Beloit Journal of Jan. 17, 1850: "Gold continues to be found as plentifully as ever, by those who are fortunate in the grand California lottery. The yield for the present year is estimated at eight millions of dollars. . . . Provisions are very scarce at San Francisco since the setting in of the rainy season, and prices have risen enormously. Pork sells at $65 a barrel and flour at $40. A loaf of bread the size of a breakfast roll sells for 50 cents. . . . The whole town is said to be converted into one gambling hell. . . . Money lets for 10 percent a month and fortunes are made by the borrowers even at such enormous rates. Rents at San Francisco pay from $500 to $5,000 per month for crazy wooden tenements. Everything else is in the same proportion. . . . Murders are not uncommon occurrences throughout the state."

With the new year the "gold bug" hit Beloit full force. The whole town was talking about California gold, though all the comment was not favorable. Mr. Briggs, the Journal editor, stated his opinion in an editorial in the issue of Feb. 20, 1850:

"The California fever has broken out in Beloit again this spring, and we should judge the symptoms to be fully as malignant as they were last season. Some of our most respected citizens are now laboring under severe attacks, with a fair prospect, in a majority of cases, of being 'carried off'! No specific has as yet been discovered for this unusually fatal disease, and no particular course of treatment can be recommended with any certainty of success. We think about as successful a prescription as could be made would be to require the patient to sleep under a wire fence every night for a week with nothing but a blanket around his person, and to diet on 'cold wittels' six months old, the remnants of the third table of an abominable hotel. Should a faithful observance of this advice fail in one week's time, we should give him up as a hopeless case."

Editor Briggs' advice did not have much effect, for two companies of gold-seekers were even then being organized in Beloit.

Excluding the first expedition of Forty-Niners, Beloit sent 39 men to California, and 80 more, in the two companies of 1850, went from the nearby farms and villages with them. The first company, numbering 29 men, left Beloit on March 26, 1850. Many in this party were well-to-do citizens of middle age with established and profitable businesses, which they were only too eager to leave to follow the magic lure of gold.

The Sunday before they left they listened to a long and eloquent farewell sermon by the Rev. A. L. Chapin, president of Beloit College. The following issue of the Beloit Journal printed the complete text, which took more than an entire page of the little four page paper. The same issue gives this meager account of the departure:

"Ten teams, comprising 20 to 30 of our citizens, left town on Tuesday last for California. . . . They are among our very best, most enterprising and respected citizens. We are sorry to part with them but they have the best wishes of this whole community for their success and happiness. They are fine, noble-hearted fellows."

The membership of this first company was as follows: W. D. Hillyer, S. G. Colley, J. B. Colley, Frank Allis, Thos. Griffith, Ed. Stocking, Rob't. Ramsey, Dr. George Carey, L. S. Purkins, J. M. Daniels, Benj. Harley, John Gordon, John Bartlett, J. M. Tower, H. A. Benson, Hiram Hill and Elisha Goddard, all of Beloit; Dr. O. T. Maxson of Avon; Stephen Moore, J. M. Cole, Harvey Sanborn and Lorenzo Sawyer of Jefferson; William and E. J. Dole of Turtle; H. L. Warner of Clinton; H. E. Howard, N. Brown, Luke Cheesebrough and John Roberts of Shullsburg.

The company was well organized. It had a constitution and by-laws to keep order and harmony on the long journey. The plans were well carried out and this company made the trip without breaking up, being the first group to do so. The company was named "The Badger Gold Hunters". Its motto was, "The Badger Gold Hunters expect every man to do his duty". One of the by-laws prohibited the "pursuing of buffalo except by permission of the officer in command". Another provided that "no member of the company, in the night time, while performing duty as watchman, or otherwise, shall be permitted to alarm the camp with unearthly howlings under the vain delusion that he is singing, or at unseasonable hours to amuse himself by performing on the banjo and disturbing the slumbers of good men and mules by other loud and unusual noises".

The company proceeded to the "jumping off place" on the banks of the Missouri river, which was the outpost

of civilization and the last place where supplies could be obtained. Here they were delayed for some time, as they were forced to wait until the new grass on the plains had grown enough to offer sufficient forage for their animals. A great army of wagons had gathered there, awaiting the first opportunity to get away. On May 6 all was ready and the Beloit company pulled out on the long, long trail to the golden west. On July 15, 69 days later, the Badger Gold Hunters toiled over the last peak of the Sierra Madres and dashed down to the gold fields, having set a speed record for the trip. Their journey was also remarkable because they were said to be the first company to stick together all the way without losing a man.

Back in Beloit, while the wagons of the Badger Gold Hunters were bumping over the prairies, another California company was being organized. It comprised 21 Beloit men, and 49 more from this vicinity. Its membership was as follows:

Lewis Clark, the Rev. John Penman, Wilson Bennett, G. N. Trumper, J. D. Parrish, Amasa Nobles, Leander Bemis, Job Strange, George Gilman, Murray Redington, Alvin Abbott, C. S. Abbott, Charles Vedder, Henry Mellon, Almon Bennett, Elias Twist, C. M. Peek, Francis Banta, Phillip Chamberlin, T. H. Farmer and Michael Murphy, all of Beloit; Peter Hagan of Avon; A. W. Allyn, Canvas Hopkyns, and George Marsh of Shopiere; Thomas Farmer, Alexander McKay and James Carter of Rockton; David Phillips, Hiram and Alex Case, Dr. Grow, James Mendenhall, Nathan and B. C. Baker, Aaron Case, Abner Mendenhall, C. M. Baldwin, Ezra, Edwin and Z. B. Losee, all of Clinton; and George Jones of Allen Grove; there were also three men from St. Charles, three from Angola, one from Geneva, two from Bloomfield, three from Richmond, 10 from Mineral Point, two from Dodgeville, and four from Racine.

This group took the name of "The Beloit Company of Californians." It, too, was organized with rules and officers. Lewis Clarke of Beloit was elected captain of the company and the Rev. Mr. Penman, chaplain. Penman, the Methodist Episcopal minister here, was later expelled from the ministry for heeding the call of gold.

The Journal of April 11, 1850 mentions a number of men who were not included in the official lists of the two organized companies. It is probable that these men, 20 in all, traveled along with the companies without being members. At any rate they left this region to go to the west. They were: D. C. Fargo, H. Weed, J. Harriss, S. Oliver, Luther Dodge, G. H. Carter, N. Otis, L. F. Wood, S. Dodge, P. Oliver, W. Dresser, J. H. Carr, C. Hartshorn, H. H. Hart, A. Lahai, J. Gilfoil, Geo. Summers, Mr. Pennock, G. DeGroat.

The Beloit Company of Californians left on April 8, 1850. By the first of May they were encamped near St. Joseph on the Missouri river, making the last preparations for the 2,000 mile trek. Hundreds of prairie schooners were drawn up on the plains surrounding "St. Joe" and Independence. The streets of the two "last towns" were full of rough and ready gold-seekers, noisy and brawling, laying out their money for wagon loads of provisions, and having a last fling before hitting the terrible trail. The rich harvests of the west were pouring into St. Joe and Independence and being swallowed up by the gold-seekers soon to cross the river and set out into the wilderness.



The C. and N. W. railroad bridge was twisted and torn from its piers by the tornado which damaged Beloit greatly on June 11, 1883.

When the Badger Gold Hunters elected their officers they named W.D. Hillyer as captain, and Lorenzo Sawyer as secretary. Sawyer wrote regularly to the Beloit Journal, and his letters were printed under the title, "Way Sketches". They give a graphic account of the journey and form a "log" of the company all the way to the gold fields. Some quotations from them should give a vivid picture of the thrills and hardships of the trip.

The first letter is dated Monday, May 6, 1850: "Early this morning we left our camp three miles east of St. Joseph, drove into town, completed some arrangements there, crossed the Missouri, and commenced our journey across the plains. The roads are good and the weather pleasant. . . . One can scarcely realize that he has passed the bounds of civilized life, the prairies are so much like the large ones we passed in Illinois. The whole distance traveled today, 18 miles.

"May 8: This morning we crossed Wolf Creek, two miles from our camp, on a toll bridge owned by the Indians. Several long trains were ahead of us, and the road as far as we could see was lined with wagons on the march. . . . We were told that it was seven miles around by the road whereas it was not over a mile across, (by a bad ravine). Thus we passed all the large trains that were in sight in the morning. We also passed a great number at their nooning, and many others in the afternoon. We must have passed from 100 to 150 wagons on the march today. Our route lay over a beautifully undulating country, with rich soil, but with only now and then a few scattering trees in sight. . . . We saw a few log houses and cultivated fields at the mission this morning, the first seen since we left St. Joseph, and probably the last till we get to California. The bridge tender at the Missouri said 1,400 teams had crossed the bridge. The Savannah road comes in this side of the bridge and several hundred teams have come in by that road, so there cannot be less than 2,000 teams ahead of us on the trail. Distance 20 miles."

"May 9: This morning we left our encampment at half past five o'clock. The Pike County, Missouri, train, however, got out before us. . . . We saw whitening on the plains many bones of animals which had died on the way last year. These bones, whenever seen, bear some inscription written by those who have gone ahead to their friends in the rear, giving them various kinds of information. Distance about 24 miles."

"May 12: Having neither wood nor water for culinary purposes and but little grass near our camp, we resumed our march. . . . We passed McPike while he was harnessing. This is the passenger train about which so much was said in the newspapers, and which was designed to make the fastest trip of the season. We passed him early on the morning of the seventh day out and he had four days the start. Distance about 25 miles."

"May 14: This morning we saw, at a distance, some large animals which we took to be elk. Near our encampment one of our company found a human skull on the ground. We also found two human skulls stuck up on stakes by the side of the road, with some messages written on them by some persons ahead to their friends in the rear."

"May 15: . . . About noon we found Dr. Clark, of Rockford, (whose company was a few miles ahead), setting a fractured leg. The unfortunate man was from the western part of Wisconsin. . . . Distance 31 miles."

This Doctor Clark was well known in Beloit and was closely connected

with the two Beloit Companies. He went to California to practice his profession, not to look for gold. Several of his letters from the gold fields were published in the Beloit Journal. They gave much news about the Beloit colonies.

While the wagon trains were toiling across the barren, desolate plains, burned by the sun and the winds, the men must have often dreamed of the beautiful spring days in Beloit. Life back home was going on much as usual. However, the rush to the west had not abated. The issue of the Beloit Journal for May 9, 1850, stated: "A friend who is curious in such matters kept count, as nearly as possible, of the number of men and teams traveling California-ward through our village. There were 474 men, 5 women, 176 wagons, 540 horses, 34 mules, 117 oxen. And this is only what came from a range of country 60 miles long and perhaps a sixth part as wide."

Later that summer the Methodist Conference met and took up the case of the Rev. John Penman. The Journal reports the proceedings:

"The case of the Rev. Mr. Penman was next taken up. Mr. P. was appointed preacher in charge of the M. E. Church in this village (Beloit), and left on his own responsibility, with the consent of the congregation, for California. He declared however, at the outset that he was determined to go, whether the church consented or not. The ostensible design was to get gold to pay the debt of the church in Beloit. His friends pleaded the circumstances, and tried to get him merely located; but the Conference could not discover any urgencies to drive a man from his work who was bound by his ordination vows to preach the Gospel of Christ. Gold is not as valuable as souls. They deprived him of his ministerial standing."

Meanwhile Mr. Penman, and the rest of the Beloit Companies, had struggled across the great plains and had begun to climb the mountains. By the middle of June they were somewhere in the region of Yellowstone in Wyoming. Mr. Sawyer's letters of that time did not reach Beloit until after the end of the year. Beloit Journals of 1851 carried the following extracts:

"June 15: A snow storm in the middle of June is not very comfortable. On the mountains we had a furious driving snowstorm, which compelled us to turn up our overcoat collars and button up to the chin. We passed a great number of teams today. Distance 20 miles." (The distance the day before had been only five miles.)

"June 17: Five miles from camp we came to the Soda Springs; they are situated at some distance to the right of the road. Their position may be distinguished from the road by two large mounds, a short distance apart, of a yellowish sandy color, bare of vegetation. The mounds have a stony appearance; they were formed, however, entirely by the deposits from the waters of the springs; they are some 30 feet high and cover an area of many rods each . . . These springs are certainly a great curiosity. Two miles further are the 'Steamboat Springs,' so called from the puffing, hissing noise accompanying the discharge of the water . . ."

All that month they fought their way over the Rockies. When July came they were preparing to cross the blazing alkali desert land that separated them from their goal beyond the Sierras.

"July 4: I sat up last night to watch our animals. The small supply of grass on hand was soon despatched by them. At 2 o'clock we resumed our journey and came up with the train four miles ahead just as the camp had been roused . . . Here we stopped and spent the day till five p.m. in cutting and drying grass to take on for the desert. We waded one deep slue up to our waists, then forded the river and cut the grass with our knives, wading all the time in mire and water from one to four feet deep and sometimes swimming a slue. The grass when cut was carried on our shoulders through the water to the river and ferried over in a wagon box, then backed across the other slue to camp, where it was fed to our famished animals, or spread out to dry for future use."

"July 5: We found it necessary to lighten our load this morning, and in doing this we got behind our train again . . . Here one of our mules gave out just as we came in sight of the train. Our men were endeavoring to obtain grass from the other side, but finding it hazardous on account of the rapidity of the current, one of them in swimming the stream having narrowly escaped drowning, they gave up the attempt. We found it necessary to get Mr. Sanborn carried in a wagon with a cover, ours having been thrown away . . . Here I threw away a small trunk of clothing and other small articles. . . We camped near the river where there was not a blade of grass. We cut some willows and gave our animals and lay down to sleep in the open air a little after midnight. Our prospect is now gloomy enough. Distance 23 miles."

"July 6: . . . We met many this morning going back in search of grass . . . It was painful to see the poor animals so weak that they could hardly walk, turn from the wayside to get hold of the least green twig . . . We saw many dead by the wayside and many more abandoned to shift for themselves—some even in the agonies of death by starvation. It is a pitiable sight but still more harassing to our feelings to be constantly beset by travelers who are out of provisions. Not an hour passes without applications of this kind. It is hard to turn away a starving man 1,500 miles one way and 300 the other from any source of supply, but we are obliged to do it. We have already spared everything we are able to without endangering our own lives, yet the applications are more frequent and urgent. A horse was passed yesterday which had evidently supplied the wants of some starving man . . ."

"July 7: We lay in camp today. Many other emigrants came in. As usual we are constantly beset by hungry men for food. One said his last meal was made on horseflesh."

"July 8: We left for the desert this morning . . . The earth is a light-colored clay, perfectly bare, with not a single spear of grass or trace of vegetation of any kind, not even a stick or stone for miles . . . Here we witnessed the optical illusion known as the mirage, also the phenomenon called 'loaming.' We appeared to see a clear, beautiful lake with its rippling waves sparkling in the sunbeams a short distance ahead and to the left. This illusion was so perfect as to deceive all who were not looking for the phenomenon. I asked several if we had not better dismount and water our animals . . . They discovered, however, after traveling a while, that the water ahead receded as fast as we advanced. The teams ahead appeared to pass through the edge of the lake. Like 'Crazy Orestes' we saw everything double. Sometimes the mules a mile ahead seemed to be ungainly misshapen animals the size of elephants, sometimes they appeared very tall, as if set up on poles. The sight was certainly very interesting; it was all new to me . . . Distance 20 miles."

"July 11: . . . The day was hot and upon reaching the river our men indulged themselves for some time in the luxury of sitting in the shade of a large cottonwood, a circumstance so rare as to make it worthy of mention . . . Our animals are beginning to gain strength now that we have found good water."

"July 12: We passed a chalk hill, quite pure. The pulverized chalk in the road was in one place a foot in depth . . . Here several Indians visited our camp. They are an ill-formed, mean, sneaky-looking set, the most miserable, insignificant looking specimens of humanity I have yet seen. They are low in stature with very little manifestation of intellect in the development of the head. Filthy and covered with vermin which they pick from their bodies and eat, regarding them as a great delicacy. They were last year entirely naked, but now most

of them have clothed themselves with the cast-off garments of the emigrants. On a hot day however, they are seen nearly naked. Their weapon is the bow and arrow . . . These Indians had some of the roots which they are accustomed to dig for food . . . We have continued applications for food by starving emigrants. One man who applied had subsisted on horseflesh for several days and was about to kill his remaining horse for food. One of our company gave him provisions in exchange for the horse. We have now reached the mountains, covered with snow again."

"July 14: About eight miles brought us to Pass Creek canyon. Here the road passes for five miles between two mountains or lofty ledges of rock, rising, I should judge, 600 to 1,000 feet above the level of the Canyon. The road defies all powers of description for roughness. To say the rocks are many of them as large as a barn would give no adequate idea of their dimensions . . . The animals were much fatigued by their exertions and some gave out. I would not attempt to take a wagon through again . . ."

"July 15: When I first took a view of the steep, rocky places to be passed it seemed almost impossible for a horse or mule to pass unencumbered, much less with a wagon at his heels. I followed the wagon for a mile with my shoulder to a corner of the box, and hand to the wheel, until at length, contrary to my expectations, we reached the summit and saw the waters descending toward the Pacific. I can hardly now realize how the descent was performed. The man who first attempted to pass this mountain with a wagon must have possessed the spirit of a Napoleon . . . A great number of emigrants came in toward night, nearly all packing (carrying) their provisions, at least those who had any, and walking themselves. Few brought their wagons through the canon and over the ridge. Here we witnessed the most ludicrous combination of suffering and good humor imaginable. Men ragged, dirty, and half-starved, with beards long unshorn, would come hobbling along on blistered and sadly galled feet, with one boot on and the other over the shoulder, merrily singing, 'Oh Jim Crack Corn and I Don't Care,' 'Oh Carry Me Back to Old Virginny,' 'I'm Going to California with a Banjo on my Knee,' and other negro melodies, as if perfectly unconscious of any uneasiness pertaining to the physical man. It was impossible to refrain from laughing at this ludicrous and incongruous exhibition of men apparently used up and at the same time so light and buoyant in spirits. The queries propounded by the men as they came to a momentary halt before our encampment were spicy and diverting . . . Our men are in good spirits and our hardships mitigated by such laughable incidents. Distance 15 miles."

"July 18: We are already in the mining region and consider ourselves through. Some of the men went out into a ravine yesterday where some men had opened new diggings, and saw them at work taking out the dust. Distance 13 miles."

"July 19: The two wagons which remained last night drove on 15 miles and stopped where we found good grass, partly for the purpose of examining a ledge of quartz which we found some distance from the road. There are several stores here. The rest of the train separated at Weaver, some going to Sacremento City, and part to Hangtown and Coloma. Distance 15 miles."

"July 20: This morning part of the company who remained behind, including myself, returned some three miles to examine a high ledge of rock said to be quartz. We found quartz and other indications of gold, but there was no water to wash the dirt, and our prospecting availed us nothing. This is the first of our prospecting for gold. Returning to camp we harnessed and drove on through Ringgold, Weavertown, and Hangtown, to Cold Spring. These are mining towns of considerable size on Weaver Creek . . . I must confess that notwithstanding the accounts of the hard labor required for obtaining gold I never had any conception of the labor until now. When the newly-arrived emigrant sees with his own eyes the immense piles of earth thrown up he must possess no little courage and a steady nerve if his heart does not fail him. I will venture to say that many a one with high anticipations has cut down his pile 50 per cent before reaching the end of his first day's journey through the diggings.

"Thinking it best to spend a few days looking about we camped at Cold Springs on Weaver Creek, five miles from Coloma, or Sutter's Mills. Hangtown is the place where three thieves were hung . . . Its proper name is Placerville.

"Coloma is the place where gold was first discovered and is the county seat of El Dorado county. It is on the south fork of the American fork of the Sacremento river, surrounded by high mountains."

Thus after a journey of 2,000 miles the Badger Gold Hunters reached the mining country around Placerville. How glad they must have been when they crossed the great divide of the Sierra Madres and saw the gold-laden streams of El Dorado running down to the Pacific. A letter from S. G. Colley in the Beloit Journal, tells something of their arrival. He wrote from "Badgertown," California:

"Friend Briggs: . . . Here we rested a few days before attempting to cross the Sierra Nevada, which consists of three principal ranges, which we had to cross before reaching the long-looked-for El Dorado. The first ridge was the worst, and had I not known that wagons had crossed before, I should have said it was an impossibility. The snow in many places I have no doubt was over 40 feet deep. Nevertheless we got over with six out of 10 wagons, and landed in the gold mines of California on the 15th of July, making the trip in 69 days, which is said to be the best time ever made with wagons, and the only instance known where a company came through without breaking up."

Meanwhile the Beloit Company of Californians was toiling up the Sierras towards the great divide. They had started several days after the Badger Gold Hunters, and had not been able to keep up the exceptionally fast pace of the first group. A few weeks later they, too, arrived at the gold fields.

After the arrival of the two Beloit companies their members seem to have separated to work independently, and there is no record of their fortunes, or misfortunes, as a group. They were swallowed up in the torrent of gold hunters from every corner of the world, and very little news of them filtered back to Beloit. However, the Journal did obtain some information about them from the letters of Dr. D. G. Clark, the Rockford man. Dr. Clark who was mentioned in one of Sawyer's letters from the Great Plains, was well known here and was acquainted with



Beautiful lawns and flower gardens surrounded the A. B. Carpenter home overlooking Rock river near the north end of Fifth street. It was built in 1853 and occupied by the Carpenter family in that year. Many were the social functions held there. Tradition says it once was a "station" of the Undergound Railway that sheltered runaway slaves from the South. More recently it was known as the Everett place for many years.

most of the Beloit men. His letters present a vivid glimpse of adventurous life at the mines. Here are portions of letters printed in the Beloit Journal, of 1850:

"We are indebted to Dr. A. Clark for a letter written by his brother, Dr. D. G. Clark, from California, to his wife. The following extracts will be read with interest. It is dated at Nevada City, Aug. 10, 1850.

" 'This place and the country within five miles around contains now a populations of at least 5,000, and the emigrants are rushing here daily in large numbers. In no place in the mines have I seen such rich diggings, and such great inducements for miners, as is here offered. (Note—Nevada City is in Nevada county, Cal., about 40 miles west of Truckee, by Lake Tahoe. Its present population is about 1,500). The amount of gold taken out here daily is immense; and almost every man that labors gets his reward, and many of them fortunes in a short time . . . This place is growing astonishingly rapid and will doubtless contain 10,000 inhabitants this winter.'

" 'Sunday P.M., 11th Aug.—It is the Sabbath, but how unlike the Sabbath at home. Sunday is the most busy day here. The streets are full of citizens and miners. The stores (about 40) are open, with one exception. All the gambling shops, and they are numerous, are open and crowded. The sound of the violin and other instruments strike the ear every moment of the Sabbath, and every night in the week till 2 o'clock at night. Thousands of gold are lost and won here every day at the gaming tables. It is surprising to see the piles of gold and silver lying on the tables. Almost every store and shop of every description keeps a bar full of liquors, all arranged so as to entice the passerby. At the gambling houses every art is used to draw around the crowd, by means of tastefully arranged bars and superior music . . . Many an unwary man enters and is relieved of the whole or a part of his gold . . . There is a great deal of honor among the Californians, but a great deal of wickedness.'

" 'Nevada City, Sept. 4, 1850: I had serious misgivings about coming here and left home very reluctantly, but perhaps I should never have been satisfied without coming, so here I am and must make the most of it . . . I shall probably get something over $600 for my medical services that month. It will be better this month I think, but expenses here are enormous. Just as soon as I can clear enough to make me good for my journey out here I shall fly back to my home . . . The whole business of mining, speculating, trading, gambling, etc., is one vast system of humbuggery without parallel in history . . . I am living in a strange and wicked country. All the men here don't think of anything else than to get some gold. Most of them live without a house, sleep on the ground, and live like pigs . . . Oh Ashahel, is this not dreadful? Don't you wish Uncle Dexter would come away? Well, he is coming away I hope, for he would not stay here very long for all the gold in California . . . Bradford Colley (of Beloit) was here a day or two since, homesick and discouraged. None of his company has done anything yet. Hubbard Moore has done nothing as yet. Hillyer is going home discouraged—and so it goes . . . I have heard nothing from Esquire Brown, H. Cady, etc. . . . Armstrong, Marsh, Grogg, Curtis, Daniels, etc., from Beloit are here . . . Mr. Hopkins of Waterloo (Shopiere) suffered much. Thousands had to subsist for three weeks or more on frogs, bugs, insects, and the flesh of dead horses or mules.' "

Men of the Beloit companies seem to have been doomed to disappointment in their search for gold and fortune. No mention is found of any Beloit man who "struck it rich." By 1850 the gold country was ravaged and overrun by the swarms of miners. Hundreds more were arriving every day during the season when travel was possible. The best claims had been staked and the richest gold pockets taken out in the rush of the previous year. Living conditions were terrible, the boom camps were dirty and lawless and death by disease or murder was a commonplace event that went almost unnoticed. It cost a small fortune to get bread and meat to live on. It is no wonder that the green hills and golden prairies of Wisconsin seemed a paradise to the weary Beloit men.

Some of the Beloit men never came back. John M. Daniels, 47 years old, died in Sacremento in 1852. John C. Dyer, one of the first Beloit men to go out, with the Forty-Niners, died in the same city during the winter of '49. Wilson Bennett died at Sacremento City in 1850, leaving a wife and five children.

Some of the Beloiters probably found gold and settled down in California permanently. But most of them hurried home with nothing very tangible to show for their long journey, except perhaps a deeper appreciation of their homeland.

And so the great California Gold Rush, which, like a tremendous tide pulled away so many Beloit men, and cast most of them back again, subsided, and finally disappeared with the following item in the Beloit Journal of May, 1851:

"We are pleased to see the faces of our good-natured friends, S. G. and J. B. Colley, once more among us, as hearty and pleasant as ever, after a trip to see the 'Californian Elephant.' They left in the company of last spring. We are indebted to the latter for eastern and southern papers in advance of the mails."

* * *

A decade later Beloit was again struck by the gold fever. Discoveries in Colorado had started a new gold rush, though on a smaller scale than the great rush of '49 and '50, to the country around Pike's Peak and Denver. Several Beloit men went out in 1860.

Little mention was made of this group in the Beloit Journal and no list of members was published. H. S. Dickinson wrote several letters to Editor Briggs describing the journey across the plains, but after his arrival no more was heard from him. He was evidently too busy scratching out gold.

Thomas Freeman had gone out from Beloit in 1859 and made himself a home two miles from Denver. He made his living by ranching and gardening. He left home one day in 1860 to buy a quantity of hay at Fort Lupton. He carried with him about $100 in gold. He allowed one of the local ne'er-do-wells to ride along with him, and on the way was butchered by the fellow, who was later captured and hanged.

Some of the Beloit men probably profited. The Beloit Journal and Courier of 1861 carries the following item:

"IN LUCK—The Rocky Mountain News, published at Denver, says: 'We have received a call from W. D. Townsend, of the Beloit Quartz Co., Lake Gulch. The mill belonging to the company lately took from 20 cords of quartz $3,800 in 10 days.' "

While the Beloit prospectors were hunting wealth in the hills of Colorado, the war between the states was becoming imminent. In the spring of 1861 the southerners fired on Fort Sumter and the repercussions were heard all over the country. War was declared a few days later, and Beloit immediately rallied to the colors. It is probable that many of the Beloit men in Colorado returned home to fight for the Union. At least nothing more is heard of them in the west.

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Mr. Carpenter's Books

• Beloit Journal, 1852: "My friends who have borrowed some 20 volumes of my books will do me a great favor to hand them in. Headley's Sacred Mountains, Mrs. Heman's Poems, a copy of the Regulations of the U. S. Military Academy, and one volume of Burke's Speeches, are particularly solicited.—M. H. Carpenter."

Long Is Music's History in Beloit

From David Merrill to the Present It Has Delighted Many

By HARRIET C. DAWSON

● "Can't we have a little more air here?"

Down the years of the century comes the echo of these words voiced at a religious service in Caleb Blodgett's kitchen in 1838 when J. Bradford Colley, leading the singing, was displeased with the lack of power in the treble or soprano part and stopped, with this question, at the end of the first verse.

Incidentally, it is to be presumed that Mr. Colley got his "air" for, wrote R. P. Crane in his memoirs, Mr. Blodgett immediately commanded his son: "Daniel, open that door."

Apparently there was music in Beloit from its very beginning for (again referring to Mr. Crane) Ira Hersey offered prayer and started the singing of the first tune at a prayer meeting in R. P. Crane's "shanty" on Aug. 13, 1837, and on the following Sunday Alfred Field read the sermon and led the singing. In December, 1840, the first of a series of monthly concerts was held at which between four and five dollars was contributed to the cause of foreign missions.

Organized music came to Beloit a year later with the arrival in October, 1841, of David Merrill who conducted a circuit of singing schools, giving vocal leadership not only here but in Rockford, Janesville, Fort Atkinson and Whitewater as well. In a day when transportation was on horseback or by horse drawn vehicle over roads that were almost non-existent, Mr. Merrill had no easy task in keeping appointments with his widely scattered classes.

From 50 to 80 singers were regular attendants in the Beloit class which met in the school house near the corner of College and School (East Grand) streets. Among the most prominent singers were Mmes. Atwood, Riddle, Bundy, Miss Caroline Field, J. B. and S. G. Colley, L. G. Fisher, H. Mears, R. P. Crane, J. P. Saxby and his sisters, and Mr. Caten. The tuning fork was called on to set the pitch, but Mr. Merrill also was able to carry the tune along with violin, bass viol and bugle. He had a fine lyric tenor voice.

In November, 1842, Mr. Merrill was engaged to take charge of the musical department of the First Congregational church. He continued this leadership until 1846 when the Presbyterian society was organized and he became a charter member of this church of the denomination in which he had been reared. A letter written by Mr. Merrill in his later years gives an idea of the music of that day:



Beloit's first "singing master" was David Merrill. He came to Wisconsin in 1840, and in 1841 conducted singing classes in Beloit. He was a charter member of the Presbyterian church and its first choirmaster. In 1844 he built the second house erected on the west side of the river. Later a farmer on the Afton road, he cut from the woodlot of his Big Hill Farm 40,000 ties used in the construction of Beloit's first railroads. He was born in 1812 and died in 1906.

"The instruments used to assist the choirs were the violin, bass viol, flute and clarinet," Mr. Merrill wrote. "As most of the music for the church was choral, with few solos or duets, it was less difficult to perform and created less rivalry and trouble among singers.

"Minor mode in music was a strong feature. The prominent feature of church music was to heighten and inspire devotion rather than to create a sensation or to please the funny. It was the practice to keep a large choir of from 25 to 50 singers, which gave at least power and grandeur. One of the leading thoughts in church music was to give the true sense of the poetry and theme of the music, so blended as to express both and do violence to neither. Hence it was necessary to have a thorough drill-master for a large choir to bring out the lights and shades."

Sacred music, however, was not the only musical expression of early Beloit. Martial strains likewise made popular appeal and here again Mr. Merrill was the leader, directing Beloit's first band soon after his arrival and playing a copper bugle. Of the band, Mr. Merrill left the following record:

"Of martial music from '41 to '44, the roster was usually D. Merrill with bugle, leader; "Old Wilk," snare drum; R. P. Crane, bass drum; Hiram and Horace Hill, fifes; and Henry Mears, clarinet. These were called out for Fourth of July, picnics and Sabbath school celebrations. After 1844, Nate Colby took the bass drum. The band remained the same, with the exception of John Curtis who took the place of Mears, with clarinet, until about 1850. When the first notes echoed through the air appreciation was evidenced by the good cheer and by the brightening up of the crowd and the small boy who kept step to the music without knowing what ailed him."

It is recorded that, when the call came for a bass drum, none could be found in the village and, to satisfy the demand, Mr. Crane manufactured one, the first instrument of the kind owned in the town.

This Beloit band used to meet evenings at the corner of State and Race streets for practice, sometimes marching up and down a few of the streets to accustom the players to keeping step to their own music.

Mr. Merrill continued his interest in music to a fine old age. On his 90th birthday on Dec. 9, 1902, he played his favorite violin to lead the party of relatives and friends assembled for the occasion in the singing of many favorite hymns, keeping the time with all the precision of his earlier years. Until a few weeks before his death, which occurred in 1906, his violin still was a source of joy, played as he sat in a wheel chair.

In the early days of Beloit college, Mr. Merrill had a prominent part in commencement exercises since the First Beloit band provided the music for commencement, usually held on the campus under the great oak trees.

After a time, however, there came a desire for a change and a brass band was imported from Chicago. The people as a whole were delighted but "Old Wilk" (his name was A. C. Wilkinson but few there were who knew it since he even called himself "Old Wilk" in newspaper advertisements) was somewhat affronted by this reflection on the ability of the "home talent" group.

"Old Wilk," by the way, was a famous drummer and, according to his contemporaries, handled his snare drum with deft skill. He could never be brought to believe that music by a brass band could equal that of the fife and drum. He was an eccentric individual, wont to walk the streets in a blue swallow-tail coat and knee breeches, and he was a maker of drums as well as a painter and "daguerrean" who warranted his "works" not to fade. Some of the older people still living in Beloit remember his sign which read: "Kash pade fur lettle Kalves nut morn to daze old by Old Wilk." It was thought he miss-spelled purposely to attract attention. These young calf skins he used for the heads of his drums which were made very deep, in the shape of a keg.

During the Civil war "Old Wilk," too old to enlist, devoted his time to making drums for the Union army. After the war he had several left and these he sold to the men who later founded the old Manchester Fife and Drum Corps. Three are owned today by George Daniels, William Duxstad and Andrew Anderson. "Old Wilk" made his last public appearance in the Centennial Fourth of July parade (1876), clad in continentals and beating a drum of his own make to represent the Spirit of '76. He died later that year.

Another figure in the early musical life of Beloit was Franklin Murray who came here in 1839 and who was a violinist of much ability, playing classics as well as "fiddling" for dances of the day. He is the ancestor of Murrays who figured in Beloit orchestra life after the Civil war.

The Beloit Journal of 1850 was carrying advertisements of Miss Cornelia A. Strong who respectfully informed the Beloit public that she was prepared "to give instruction on the pianoforte, melodeon and guitar—also the principle of thorough bass. She would also give vocal lessons, calculated to strengthen, increase the volume and insure almost complete control of the voice."

Advertising of that period made much mention of "The Golden Lyre," a new collection of church music, and it was at that time that A. C. Barry started to carry music in his book store selling "a full assortment of latest songs, cotillons, marches, waltzes, duets, trios, quartets, etc. None better."

* * *

● The Civil war period brought martial music to the fore and the years from that time until the end of the century found an ever increasing number of musical organizations in this city.

Shortly after the war George Brayton, George Hanson, Horace and Ed Hill of Manchester, who had served as drummers with the Union armies, hankered for the throb of the drum and the toot of the fife. With the help of "Old Wilk," they organized the Manchester Fife and Drug Corps which remained in existence for 60 years until it was supplanted by jazz. The group was much in demand in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin and was very popular.

Another drum corps, which came into being in the '90's, was the Beloit Drum Corps which gave fan-fare to the departure of Beloit's soldiers to the front in 1898 and on July 4 of that year marched as Calithumpians in the big parade. Their practice hall was near the race at the rear of the Berlin Machine Works and they played not only in Beloit but in Madison, Janesville, Freeport, Rockford and Rock Island. Men who belonged at one time or another were Leif Bergh, drum major, "Red" Smith, director, Bill Hanum, bass drum, "Speck" and "Al" Bredeson, Wesley Bibbins, "Mouzzler" Gaston, Elmer Huff, Harry Fairchild, John Doss, Dexter Parker and Frank Luebke, all snare drummers, and Harry and Jim Kathan, Burton Johnson, "Gooney" Gaston, Billy Hoff, "Duff" Anderson, Peter Burns, Jr., "Frenchy" Merlett and George English, fifers.

In 1878, a drum corps was added to the Beloit City Guards. This consisted of eight drummers who headed this organization on parade.

William Liggett, a Civil war fifer who for many years ran a public boat livery at the east end of the Portland avenue bridge, played his fife on many occasions in post-war days, and Frank S. Fenton, druggist, led an orchestra of some 30 flutes in the 60's and 70's. Among those playing with Fenton were Charles A. Gault and Chauncey Miller.

The long tradition of fife and drum music persists today through the American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps and the Sons of Union Veterans Fife and Drum Corps.

About a dozen drummers and fifers comprise the Sons of Veterans' corps which is directed by George Brayton, who is a son of the veteran Manchester corps member, and has as its manager Everett Petitt. Clad in uniforms fashioned after the Grand Army regimentals, the corps has been "going places" for the last six or seven years in addition to lending fanfare to patriotic gatherings and parades at home. It was declared the official drum corps of Wisconsin at the G.A.R. encampment in Eau Claire and thus ranks among the official units at national encampments which members have attended at Springfield, Ill., St. Paul, Minn., Grand Rapids, Mich., and other cities. The group now travels with bus and trailer and is playing an increasing number of engagements.

The Legion corps organized Sept. 22, 1924, is a well-drilled ensemble in smart blue and gold uniforms. Its present membership is 40, with Louis Brusberg as leader and Robert Moses as manager. The corps has won state recognition on several occasions in convention parades and has rated high in national contests as well. It also provides "pep" for city parades and on other public occasions with its stirring martial music.

Probably the first world-famous musician to appear in Beloit came in 1869 when the great diva, Parepa Rosa, and her English opera troupe dedicated the Goodwin Opera House (later the Wilson Opera House) on Dec. 27. Ole Bull, great violinist, filled an engagement at the same place in the early 70's. In 1882, the Beloit City Guards engaged a company of 40 people to give Gilbert and Sullivan's opera, "Patience." Blind Tom's and Gilmore's band also graced the Beloit concert stage during that period.

During the 70's, Zack T. Hulett was leader of the city band, members of which were William Fitzgerald, F. C. Coller, Henry and Will Barton, Frank Pratt, Augustus Peck, William Fairchild, F. D. Wynne, George Maxwell, George Styles, Bruce Thayer and Lawrence Cunningham. June, 1879, found him also conducting the Nonesuch Brass Band which had in its personnel Edward Scott, B. Madden, Herbert Merrill, H. Sherman, Charles Ross, John Adams, G. Styles, L. Rosenblatt, E. W. Kimball and William Maynard.

An orchestra which "put Beloit on the map" in the 70's and 80's was the Northrop and Hulett Quadrille band which for 18 seasons played for dances not only in this territory but in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota. The original organization included Thomas P. Northrop, manager, prompter and player of the bass; Z. T. Hulett, director, and first violin; D. Ross Murray, second violin; Charles A. Gault, (later mayor of Beloit) flute; and Charles F. Dyke, cornet. Others playing with the group in later years were James

Murray, A. J. and H. T. Kromer, L. H. Williams, A. G. Clement, S. C. Slaymaker (father of Annie Slaymaker Gardner, now a widely-known Beloit concert pianist) N. D. W. Ainsworth, Philo R. Dean and Theodore C. Rude.

Quadrilles, waltzes, and the Virginia reel were the popular dances with this orchestra, which also occasionally introduced a fancy dance or two in its programs. Clement and Dyke wrote many of the selections played by the orchestra. Mr. Northrop and his band members would stand for no "rowdyism" when they were playing at a dance and would stop the music in case of disturbance. Nor would they tolerate smoking, drinking or swearing in their membership. On one occasion at Marshalltown, Ia., where they played frequent engagements, each of the players was presented with a gold-headed cane because of gentlemanly bearing.

Another organization of that period was the Philharmonic society, organized Jan. 24, 1879, with a membership of 23 devoted to "pleasure and the cultivation of good music." Rehearsals were held every Monday night and public programs were given occasionally. First officers were Dr. H. P. Carey, president; Miss Martha Hazard, vice-president; Edgar S. Green, secretary; O. B. Olmstead, treasurer, and J. B. Dow, conductor.

The L. H. Musical club came into being about 1885, named for Lydia Harris Hamlin, able pianist and organist and wife of Cyrus Hamlin, the First Congregational pastor at that time. Miss Annie Chapin was the club's first president and Mrs. L. Holden Parker headed the group for several years.

J. B. Dow led a chorus at Beloit's centennial celebration in 1876 and he and his wife were leading vocalists in the city for a considerable period of years. Mrs. Dow was the particular star in a melodrama, "The Naiad Queen," presented in the Goodwin House in 1879. This was in four acts, depicting four seasons, with the town's elect taking part and with five performances given under the coaching of Arthur McNight. It was advertised as being "chaste, elegant and elaborate," and so, indeed, it was.

Dating back into the 19th century and still active today as it approaches its 50th anniversary is Charles Leaver's harp orchestra which for years was the leading dance orchestra of this area and which is still a great favorite with old timers. Byron Smiley, long an active member in this orchestra, is now dead, but Mr. Leaver still carries on, playing harp, 'cello, bass viol, or violin as music or occasion demands.

A singing society that had a distinct place in the city prior to the World War was the Germania Liederkrantz, organized in 1903 by George L. Ritzhaupt, president of the group during its nearly 15 years of activity, Charles Reibe, Philip Jost and Godfrey Zander. Membership ran into the hundreds, including business men and other prominent citizens of German heritage. Among early members were William Rau, Theodore Loeke, John Rindfleisch, Albert Wienke, John Mutchow, Mr. Pruess, and others.

Rehearsals were held semi-weekly, at first in the old Eagle hall in State street and later in the building next to the North Western tracks in West Grand avenue. Singing was sometimes in English, sometimes in German, sometimes patriotic songs of America, sometimes favorite old melodies of Germany, always rich in melody and fervor. During the entire life of the society, Prof. William T. Thiele of Janesville was the director in rehearsals and in many fine concerts given at the Wilson opera house and other places.

Shortly before the World war, the Liederkrantz had a site selected in Fourth street and had a fund started to finance the building of a large auditorium to house public programs. Wartime, however, put an end to the building project and also to the Liederkrantz.

Prof. Montiegle, who directed the city band in the 90's, also led a boys' band at that time, some of the members of which were Max Leeds, O. D. Wheeler, Roy Mosher, Fred and John Gardner, William Allen and Will Orton. As these became more proficient they "graduated" to the city band.

Adult choirs have flourished in Beloit churches from their very beginnings but it was in 1884 that the first boys' choir (said to be the third in Wisconsin) was organized at St. Paul's Episcopal church under the rectorship of Dr. Fayette Royce. Fred B. Collins was its director. This choir made its first church service appearance on March 17, 1884, and 50 years later, March 17, 1934, eight of the original 18 boys who sang at that service, returned for a reunion, marching again to the hymns they sang so many years ago.

The first pipe organ was installed here by the First Congregational church and the first player piano was brought to the city in 1893 by O. A. Wheeler who for a number of years following 1890 ran a music store and tuned reed organs and pianos. His son, O. D. Wheeler, still is active as a piano tuner and has been a leader in musical circles, being chairman of National Music Week observance in Beloit for a number of years and being the instigator of the municipal Christmas tree "sing" in 1912 and the first community "sing" a year or two later.

Phonographs came to the city about the first of the 20th century with one of the first used in a public way being that which Miss Annie S. McLenegan used in illustrating some of the English classics in her courses at Beloit high school.

* * *

• As has already been related Beloit college had music at its early commencements, although no formal department of music was founded until late in the century. An informal student choir sang in chapel and, in the 70's, J. S. Allen, organist at the First Congregational church, shared his musical leadership with the college, a leadership continued by his successor, Mrs. Cyrus Hamlin. The College Glee club made its first concert tour in 1889. Senior concerts sponsored by the college in the 80's were notable affairs, bringing out the best artists of the day.

With the building of the college chapel, Henry Dyke Sleeper was called to become organist and choirmaster.



The Manchester Drum Corps about 30 years ago included (left to right) George Daniels, Lyle Daniels, Andrew Anderson, William Duxstad, George Brayton, Amos Cornell and Charles Gifford. The drums were made before the Civil War by "Old Wilk," eccentric drum-maker and sign painter. Several are still in existence.

He began a new era of music in the college and laid a foundation for a Department of Music. He organized a trained choir to sing at Sunday afternoon vesper services.

On Dec. 19, 1893, the Choral Union, promoted by Mr. Sleeper although not confined to college circles, presented "The Messiah" with much artistry. Prof. E. G. Smith was the basso, with Mrs. Henrietta Hodges Paine, soprano, Mrs. J. C. Rood, alto, and H. D. Sleeper, tenor. The Rev. W. W. Sleeper was at the organ and Mrs. Cyrus Hamlin at the piano. This same group gave another public program in 1894 of which the press said: "The program represented some of the most inspiring music man ever was permitted to enjoy."

In 1894 Mr. Sleeper was called from the college and was followed by Benjamin D. Allen who brought high musical ideals, thorough musicianship on piano and organ, and an ability to teach on a masterful scale. Those who remember him speak of him as one of the finest musicians ever in Beloit. Prof. Allen did much in organizing courses in music and in building up music appreciation. His son-in-law, the Rev. W. W. Sleeper, pastor of the Second Congregational church in the 90's, likewise was an outstanding figure in Beloit's musical circles of those days.

Prof. Allen returned to the east in 1902 and was succeeded by Abram Ray Tyler, a brilliant organist under whose direction the courses in music were enlarged so that major work in the department was possible. He, in turn, was followed by Prof. James T. Sleeper. Since 1918, the department of music has been headed by Max Garver Miranda, organist, assisted by his wife, Erma Hoag Miranda, who has been especially active in building up an a capella choir whose annual spring tour extends to large churches in Chicago and its suburbs. Mrs. Miranda is president today of the Beloit chapter of Sigma Alpha Iota, national music fraternity.

Music in Beloit's public schools before 1900 was dependant largely on the musical ability of the teachers of the various rooms, some being naturally endowed to give a higher type of singing leadership than others. Mrs. Theda G. Allen, a teacher in Strong school about 50 years ago, is remembered as especially outstanding in this respect, making that school quite a center of music. Gospel hymns and patriotic songs were sung.

Recognition of the cultural value of music came in 1900 when Miss Amy Peavy was engaged to supervise music in Beloit's public schools. Today music has become an integral part of the educational curriculum. One who has been most closely in touch with the development of this department is Mrs. Cora Pollock Armstrong who succeeded Miss Peavy in 1902 and who today holds the position of general supervisor of public school music although her service has not been continuous, being from 1902 to 1911 and from 1926 on.



Mrs. Cora P. Armstrong has been supervisor of music in Beloit's elementary schools for a period of 20 years. She is a past president of Treble Clef.

There was not much to inspire love of music in the hearts of children in those early years of the century, Mrs. Armstrong says. Music class was largely an uninteresting drill on reading notes and singing scales. There were few songs and little opportunity for instrumental inspiration since only three of the schools had pianos. All in all, the course was entirely too difficult to mean much to the average child.

Bright spots did develop, however, among them being the organization of an orchestra at the suggestion of Miss Margaret Wickhem, for many years principal of Parker school. At first the orchestra had to practice after supper but later a concession was made and practice began at 3:30 p.m. This grade school orchestra played for the dedication of the new high school in 1908, and also appeared at the Wilson theater, for the G.A.R., and on various public occasions.

After a decade or so of experimentation, a change was made to the Miessner song method, making use of beautiful songs but still too hard for the school age, Mrs. Armstrong declares. Today, something nearer to an ideal has been found, with shorter songs, which the children understand and love, and with two-part singing beginning in the sixth grade.

"If music doesn't make the child happy, it has no place in the school system," Mrs. Armstrong states as her belief after long observation. Whereas the music class 30 years ago was an ordeal to be lived through, today it is something to which the large majority of children look forward with happy anticipation.

Today each school building has one or more pianos, phonographs with hundreds of records, and in some cases radios, although the latter have not as yet worked well with musical education. The phonograph, however, has played a real part in the development of music appreciation. At first the various schools held benefits of one sort or another to provide funds for phonographs and records but today the school board sets aside a certain sum for purchase of records which are played repeatedly until even the very young children recognize many fine musical selections when only a few bars are played.

In 1919, Treble Clef introduced a music memory plan in the schools, members going to the various buildings to sing and play for the children. This musical club also provided records for the schools and gave prizes for the largest development noted during the year. The music memory work is now carried on under the regular school system.

Another comparatively recent innovation in public school music is the introduction of the rhythm ensemble which took place seven years ago. In the kindergarten and first grade, the children learn to handle such instruments as the triangle, rhythm sticks, tambourines, cymbals, Pan's pipes, jingle clogs, drums, bird whistles, tomtoms and bells. They develop coordination and a sense of rhythm through motion. They come to feel that they are not simply hearing music, but that they have a part in it, thus experiencing the joy of creation. Through the ensemble, they acquire two essential habits, attentive listening and accuracy of attack and release, also alertness and a feeling for steadiness and time. As they come to the more advanced grades, they learn to arrange their own orchestrations.

For the past eight years, one of the outstanding events of Beloit's observance of National Music Week has been the concert at the Second Congregational church where sixth graders of all schools in the city join in singing songs they have studied in their music classes during the year. It is an inspiration to watch these children and to hear them sing, under leadership of Mrs. Armstrong. Numbers range from the happy songs of childhood, with perhaps a bit

of whistling, to such great selections as the famous "Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's Messiah, done with almost unbelievable beauty and with very evident enjoyment on the part of the participants.

Each of the junior high schools has its own department of music with regular classes, glee clubs and some orchestra work. Miss Hazel Croft, well-known organist and pianist who has grown up in Beloit, heads the work at Lincoln. Orchestra and glee club work is conducted in the senior high school outside of the regular curriculum.

* * *

● Since the beginning of the 20th century, much of the outstanding music of the community has been closely associated with Treble Clef, a club of women musicians and music lovers who have not only given splendid programs for education and entertainment of members but also have presented public concerts of high character, fostered enlarged musical understanding among school children, sponsored musical clubs for children and young people, and brought to the city artists of world fame.

Treble Clef was formally organized on Nov. 19, 1901, at a meeting at the home of Miss Ruby Garlick (now Mrs. Babler) but it really came into being a few days earlier when a chorus of young women friends gathered to sing at the wedding of Miss Ethel Morris and Rolf P. M. Rosman. The group found so much enjoyment in its rehearsals for this occasion, that a permanent organization was planned.

Ten charter members were Mrs. R. I. Dowd, Mrs. W. C. Loar (first president) Miss Amy Peavy (later Mrs. Cutler), Miss Ruby Garlick, Miss Myrtle Miller, Miss Fannie Thompson (now Mrs. Oscar Foster), Miss Minnie Pierce, Miss Harriet Kent (Mrs. Littig), Miss Grace Brooks and Mrs. Rosman. Of these, only Mrs. Rosman is active in Treble Clef today. By January, 1902, Miss Blanche Schellenger had been added to the ranks.

Membership for a time was limited to 40 but now has grown until the total of solo, chorus, study, dramatic, honorary and associate members is nearly 200.

The first artist concert sponsored by Treble Clef was on Feb. 1, 1904, when Guilion Miles appeared for a fee of $125. Max Bendix, violinist, came in 1907 and Rudolph Ganz, pianist, and Carrie Jacobs Bond in 1908. In 1909, the big attraction was Maude Powell, brought with a $120 deficit which was cleared by a popular roof garden entertainment. Emil Liebling also was heard in a lecture-recital in 1909.



Mrs. F. W. Wilford served Treble Clef as president for 13 years and also is a past president of the Wisconsin Federation of Music clubs and a member of national committees.

Fritz Kreisler, sponsored by Treble Clef and Earle Cleveland and W. J. Tucker on March 15, 1915, at a cost of $1,100, packed the First Congregational church and cleared $243. The Minneapolis Symphony orchestra, Dudley Crafts Watson in a lecture on "Color in Music," and Florence MacBeth were also brought here by this organization. The club, together with Cleveland and Tucker, gave active support to the Paderewski concert in 1916.

During these years, Treble Clef was following its own study and chorus program with Myron Barnes engaged as director in 1904. Its first opera, "The Mikado," was presented in 1911 and "Pirates of Penzance," was given the following year. Since then the club has given many operas. The 1934 production, "The Legend of the Trailing Arbutus," was of special interest in that it was the joint work of Mrs. Erma Hoag Miranda, composer, and Miss Anna Royce, author of the libretto. Another original opera, "Immortal Bound," was the work of Mrs. Tacie Gifford Rassweiler, director of most of the operas of recent years.

On June 2, 1914, Treble Clef sponsored what is believed to be the first community "sing" held in Beloit, the idea being suggested by O. D. Wheeler who provided the piano in Horace White park for the occasion. The year 1919 found Treble Clef organizing student music clubs for junior and senior high school girls and for young women out of schools. In this line, a recent addition has been the formation of similar clubs for boys and young men, with the Y.M.C.A. cooperating. Observance of National Music Week was inaugurated in 1921 and Music Memory contests in public school in the same year. These Music Week programs have continued to flourish. Concerts by massed choirs from the city's churches have been among the outstanding features.

Another field in which Treble Clef has been a leader has been in the city-wide programs of church music at Christmas time.

Three of its members, Mrs. Cora Armstrong, president at that time, Miss Esther Wells and Miss Anna Royce, received diplomas in 1925 from the National Federation of Music Clubs for successfully passing the national examinations on the text book, "The Fundamentals of Music.

The success of Treble Clef lies in the common interest of its members and in fine "team work." Mrs. F. W. Wilford, president for many years and now retired to an advisory position, has been a strong force in building up the spirit of the club and directing its work. She also has served as president of the Wisconsin Federation of Music and on national committees.

Beloit also is indebted for some of its great artist concerts to Earle A. Cleveland (recently deceased) and William J. Tucker, two enterprising young musicians who, in the summer of 1910, conceived the idea of bringing to Beloit some great musicians. This dream was realized on Oct. 3, 1910, when the great Madame Schumann-Heink sang at the First Congregational church before an audience of 800 people recruited from all the surrounding country. Patrons paid the unheard of price, at that time, of $2.50 per seat.

When the sponsors mentioned to the artist that this price was decidedly unusual for a community of the size of Beloit, she responded in her characteristic manner:

"Let me tell you boys something. These people will tell their grandchildren that they paid $2.50 to hear Schumann-Heink. People appreciate what they pay for."

This was the beginning of the Cleveland and Tucker concert series for, during the succeeding decade, they sponsored other world famous artists, some at the First Congregational church and others at the Wilson opera house, sometimes with a profit but more often at a personal loss. Included were David Bispham, one of the great baritone recitalists, Ricardo Martin, Metropolitan opera tenor, and Rudolph Ganz, orchestra conductor, composer and pianist. Madame Gadski, Wagnerian soprano, had her day here and

Madame Louise Homer, contralto, sang at the First Congregational church.

On two different occasions, Beloit heard the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra under Cleveland and Tucker auspices. A special matinee for school children was given each time with Director Emil Oberhoffer having the different instruments explained and showing how a symphony orchestra is put together.

As time went by groups and individuals found too great the strain of sponsoring these concerts since artists were brought at a loss of money more often than not. In the fall of 1925, negotiations were opened with the Civic Music Association and on Oct. 9, 1925, the Beloit Civic Music Association came into being at a meeting attended by business men, representatives of the college, and Treble Clef, and others interested in good music. The plan was to sell season memberships for a concert course to be chosen after the enrollment of members and the collection of funds. Thus artists within the funds available could be engaged.

Leland M. Forman, prominent singer and choir director, was the first president, with Mrs. F. W. Wilford of Treble Clef as vice president, and Ernest Leffingwell as treasurer. These continued in office for two years and saw the plan well established. Presidents since then have been F. W. Wilford, Prof. Max G. Miranda, Mrs. F. E. Gardner, William Schofer, each serving two years, and Prof. G. F. Rassweiler, now in office.

The season course plan is proving to be decidedly successful with the Civic Music continuing for six years, to be followed by the Community Concert service and, more recently, by an independent booking of talent under the Beloit Concert association. Membership for the 1935-36 season broke all records, passing the 1,000 mark, not counting college students who attend under a group payment plan.

Talent has been, on the whole, of high calibre, including great singers and instrumentalists, with occasional stellar dancers and dramatic artists. Among these heard in Beloit under the concert course plan are Claudia Muzio, Rosa Raisa, Florence Macbeth, Coe Glade, Tito Schipa, Salvi, the harpist, Dallies Franz, pianist, the Little Symphony orchestra with George Dasch conducting, the Minneapolis Symphony with Eugene Ormandy wielding the baton, the Boston Women's Symphony led by Ethel Leginska, the Mexican Tipica ensemble, the English Singers, Carola Goya, the Spanish dancer, and, crowning the 1935-36 season, the famous solo dramatist, Cornelia Otis Skinner. Many other concerts of decided merit also have been heard during the decade, three or four being given each season.

So music has continued to be a living and growing force in the community until today Beloit can boast of hundreds of singers, instrumentalists, teachers and choir directors who have made and are making a real contribution to the cultural life of Beloit. Church music would make a story in itself, so wide and so excellent is the range of work done by choirs of the city's churches. Most prolific in the production of oratorios, a religious outgrowth of opera, has been the Second Congregational choir under the direction of W. J. Tucker.

Ensembles that have played a part in musical life of the city during the past couple of decades also are many. Among them may be mentioned the nationally famous Fairbanks, Morse band, directed by Ferd R. Lhotak, a musician of high rank; the boys' band which J. H. McNeil conducted for a term of years; the American Legion Drum and Bugle corps; the Yates-American band developed from a group of men who began largely as untrained musicians; the Tri-City Symphony which did splendid work a few seasons ago; the Masonic chorus; the Harmony Male chorus which keeps alive the Norwegian folk and national music; the Beloit Singers, a male quartet in great demand; and the Boy Scout and Vocational school bands. Latest addition to the ranks is an orchestra of unemployed musicians, financed by federal funds under one of the depression relief plans. Free instrumental lessons also are being given to children and adults today through funds from the same source.

Playing an important part in the centennial celebration is the Centennial Inter-City Symphony orchestra, a revival of the symphony orchestra of a few seasons ago. This orchestra, directed by Gene Eicher, is comprised of some 60 musicians and is playing for the centennial pageant.

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• When the old "S" bridge was dismantled in 1926, many stories of its interesting history were told again. One of them concerned the escapades of the Beloit college and academy boys of the old days, who thought it great sport to ride their high-wheeled bicycles over the bridge. The large size of the front wheels diminished the thumping on the ties, but this height also meant that a loss of equilibrium and a spill would certainly pitch the riders off over the edge of the trestle. Prof. A. W. Burr, then principal of the academy, lectured his young men many a time against risking their necks in that way.

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• Bob Wilson got his start in the bill posting business in Beloit when David Foster, Sr., and William Russel, promoters of Beloit's Centennial Fourth of July celebration in 1876, paid him a dollar a day and furnished him with a horse and buggy to bill the whole country.

Beloit "Firsts"

• The first white woman in Beloit was Mrs. Caleb Blodgett, who was accompanied by her two daughters, aged 13 and 15 years.

The first building of any kind erected after the Thibault cabin was the double log house of Caleb Blodgett.

The first large building was the old Beloit House, constructed by the New England Company.

The first mill was the old Red Mill started by Blodgett and finished by Goodhue.

The first brick building was put up by Ira Hersey about 1842.

The first sermon preached by an ordained minister was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Whitney from Belvidere in the Beloit House on Dec. 10, 1837.

The first school was taught in 1838 in the kitchen of the Blodgett cabin with John Burroughs as teacher.

The first marriage was that of Harvey Bevedy and Miss Mary J. Moore. The ceremony was performed in the winter of 1839 by Squire S. G. Colley.

The first death here was that of Horace Clark, a brother-in-law of Deacon Henry Mears.

The first store was kept by John Hackett in his cabin located where the Strong Building now stands at State and Grand.

The first postmaster was John Hackett, who was appointed in 1839.

The first lawyer in the settlement was David Noggle. Hazen Cheney was the second.

The first banking business was carried on by A. B. Carpenter in 1846.

The first highway was from Beloit to Janesville.

The first Beloit bridge was constructed across Rock river in 1845 as a toll bridge.

The first election was held in the fall of 1838, for a justice of the peace. Horace Hobart was elected.

Preserving Community Traditions

By MINNIE McINTYRE WALLACE



To preserve and perpetuate the recorded history and keep fresh the traditions of the city's founders and builders is the purpose of the Beloit Historical society. Exhibits which make moderns acquainted with other days is one method employed. In this exhibit of a colonial kitchen Miss Katherine Frederick is the colonial mother.

• The Beloit Historical society was organized in 1910. It was promoted by the club women of the city, who, "realizing the interest in and value of a collection of historical articles," petitioned the board of the Public library that year for one of its second floor rooms to be used for the purpose of "establishing such a collection, of especial local interest, particularly to the school children." The board granted the use of the room, still occupied by the society, and the museum had its start from the gifts and loan of pioneer articles made to it by interested Beloiters. . . . These articles are now of great historical significance.

The Historical society was incorporated in 1918 on the advice of and through the services of Attorney H. W. Adams, a member, so that it would be able to accept bequests and could establish legal claim to all gifts. A few years ago Henry B. Talmadge, a member, and resident here since 1852, left it a bequest of $5,000 on his death, to be used toward a building fund. The society is affiliated with the State Historical society and is one of its most active auxiliaries. It is now in its 26th year and has 6,000 catalogued accessions. The museum, all too small as far back as 1920, is crowded beyond words at present, but there is always the hope that this condition will be remedied some time.

Mrs. Cora B. Rau was the museum's first curator. Before that club women volunteered service in keeping the room open. Mrs. Rau served the society faithfully for eight years, beginning in 1911, resigning in 1919 because of poor health. Mrs. Merton Smith was appointed to the vacancy in the early months of 1920 and is filling out her 16th year as curator. Her excellent care of exhibits under crowded conditions is a testimonial of her interest in her work. The museum is open on Saturday afternoons and every other Wednesday afternoon.

Prof. Philip Whitehead of the faculty of Beloit college, is president of the society. The Rev. J. E. Hanz, Mrs. May Bauchle and Lyle Munn are first, second and third vice-presidents, respectively; Miss Margaret Goodwin, secretary and Miss Katherine Frederick, treasurer. Directors are Mrs. George Carey, retiring president last fall, Prof. R. K. Richardson, of the department of history, Beloit college, and Mrs. Minnie McIntyre Wallace.

Of late years especial attention has been given to the collection of old manuscripts, deeds, documents, reminiscences of old settlers, stories of early Beloit, data on the social and industrial life of the city, past and present; the accumulation of a large number of photographs, maps, etc.; the gathering of a small library of Beloit and Rock county historical reference books, which also includes all the bound volumes of the State Historical publications; the compiling of scrapbooks of obituary notices of pioneer settlers and their descendants and many other items of pertinent interest now and later. Two large files are filled with data. Loan collections are featured. Each year Logan museum loans the society a case of archeological trophies from its world famous collection—of great interest to school children.

The society has pursued an aggressive historical program. The marking of historic spots in the city; a children's story hour featuring Beloit men and women in stories of early Beloit and patriotic heroes; down town window displays on patriotic holidays; old quilt and hobby shows of great antique interest; a prize story contest for school children featuring facts in their grandparents' time. A Colonial kitchen display put on last spring drew out 1400 school children of the fifth and sixth grades, with their teachers — by permission of the school superintendent— to see it and hear the story of the domestic articles of the colonial period. For the past two years an automobile pilgrimage to historical points in and around Beloit has been popular with members, dinner and a guest speaker making each occasion notable. Dinner meetings at intervals during each year keep up interest.

The museum owes much to the people who have served it in the past. To Ellery Crane who encouraged it, made gifts to it, and wrote the History of Beloit for it from the personal notes of his father, R. P. Crane, early Beloit pioneer, and a member of the New England company. This manuscript is one of the most precious possessions of the museum. Many of its early members have died—Mrs. R. J. Burdge, Mrs. F. S. Kent, Mrs. W. H. Chesbrough who served the society for a decade as treasurer, was its second president and did so much to keep interest alive in it; A. F. Ayer, a charter member, and president for five of its earlier years, Miss Anna Pratt, F. J. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. "Bob" Wilson, Henry Talmadge and others.

The society could not have carried on to its present day without the cooperation of the library board and the friendly assistance of Miss Nellie McAlpin, librarian, who has been one of its most loyal friends and active in its advancement throughout its history. The East End club conceived the idea of a museum and historical society and secured the cooperation of other city clubs in its formation.

The Historical society's first president was Mrs. John Paley. She was succeeded by Mrs. W. H. Chesbrough, who served for two years and was then succeeded by A. F. Ayer. Later presidents were H. W. Adams, Prof. George L. Collie, Prof. E. G. Smith, W. H. Chesbrough, Jr., who served for four years, Mrs. May Bauchle and Mrs. George Carey. Practically all served for two years.

Miss Margaret Goodwin, present secretary, is chairman of the Historical committee of the centennial. Mrs. John Crist has long been connected with the society, as treasurer for a number of years, and as chairman of the membership committee. The society has about 100 members.



The first brick house built in Beloit was erected near Mill street midway between South Bridge street (Shirland avenue) and Race street (now St. Paul avenue). "Porter Station" brick was used. It once was owned by James Carpenter, who later bought the stone house built by Cyrus Eames of the New England Emigrating Company and now occupied by the Beloit Iron and Metal Co. The brick house was razed a few years ago.

Abraham Lincoln Was Here

• One of the stirring events in the political history of Beloit was the visit on Oct. 1, 1859, of Abraham Lincoln, who was then "stumping the West" as the champion of the new Republican party, in opposition to the Democrats, led by Stephen A. Douglas.

After an enthusiastic welcome Lincoln was escorted to his dinner at the Bushnell House, now the Goodwin Block. In the afternoon he spoke to a large crowd in Hanchett's Hall, at the corner of State and Broad streets.

The Oct. 5, 1859, issue of the Beloit Journal describes his visit:

"Mr. Lincoln's arrival in town Saturday noon was greeted by the enthusiastic cheering of a large crowd of citizens who had collected at the depot to catch a first glance at the great Western statesman. The procession and formal reception 'fell through' owing to mistakes and mismanagement on the part of the committee of arrangements; but the spontaneous welcome of the people must have been full as satisfactory to Mr. Lincoln, wearied as he was with the loss of rest and the exertions of the day previous in Milwaukee. The band was present, and preceded the carriage which bore the orator to the Bushnell House."

"At two o'clock Hanchett's Hall was packed to hear the address. The high wind and flying dust prevented Mr. Lincoln's speaking in the open air, according to previous announcement. Mr. Bannister, president of the Republican Club, introduced 'our distinguished visitor', and then 'Old Abe', as his fellow citizens of Illinois delight to call him, commenced . . ."

The keynote of Mr. Lincoln's speech was the firm anti-slavery stand of the Republican party. This was the issue of the campaign of 1860 which resulted in Lincoln's election to the presidency. Douglas and the Democrats did not oppose slavery, but the Republicans were solidly against it, mainly on moral grounds. Lincoln's spirited attack on slavery was received with great acclaim. Beloit had only recently sent men and money to Kansas to join in the bitter fight to make Kansas a "free" state and the slavery issue was vital with them.

The Journal story shows the effectiveness of Lincoln's oratory:

"Mr. Lincoln closed with an eloquent passage from Mr. Clay, pointing out with prophetic voice the ruin which the adoption by the people of such principles as Douglas advocates would bring upon the country, and denouncing in terrible language the authors of such a change of public policy.

"Mr. Lincoln made no attempt at rhetorical display but in his simple, unpretentious manner, he brings out his arguments with great clearness and force. He was repeatedly applauded while speaking, and as he closed the audience gave three rousing cheers for Abraham Lincoln."

The same afternoon Lincoln left for Janesville, where he had a speaking engagement that evening. Lincoln was said to have keenly enjoyed his stay in Beloit and his dinner at the Bushnell House. One of the clerks who waited on Mr. Lincoln at the hotel was Henry Talmadge, who died only a few years ago. The Bushnell House of that time was said to be the best hotel in the state outside Milwaukee.

Hanchett's Hall, where Lincoln spoke, is now the Company L armory. A commemorative plaque has been placed there by the Beloit chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Lincoln's visit in 1859 was not his first in this region. He passed through here in 1832 as an officer in the Illinois milita during the Blackhawk War campaign. The army came up the east side of Rock river valley, and camped one night on the open prairie on the hills near the present site of the Fairbanks-Morse plant. At that time there was no white settlement here. The first permanent settler, Caleb Blodgett, came four years later.

Among Lincoln's fellow officers on that campaign were Zachary Taylor, who became president of the United States; Jefferson Davis, later to be the president of the Southern Confederacy; Lieut. Albert Sidney Johnston, who died at Shiloh; Lieut. Robert Anderson, commander of the batteries first fired upon at Fort Sumter in the Civil War, and several others noted in later American history.

When Lincoln spoke here the Republican party was young and struggling to power through hectic times. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1856 had given a violent impetus to anti-slavery sentiment, which resulted in the founding of the new party. Its birthplace has been variously claimed by Ripon, Wis.; Jackson, Mich., and Bloomington, Ill. The slogan of the party was "Equal Opportunity". Fremont and Dayton were chosen as its national candidates. Fremont was defeated in the campaign of 1856 by Buchanan, the Democratic nominee. The little city of Beloit was a Republican stronghold and a hotbed of political feeling. A great Fremont political rally was held here the summer before the election, with bands, parades and many speeches. The "Beloit Journal and Courier" of the time reports that 20,000 people were present. However, it is not unlikely that the editor's estimate was influenced somewhat by patriotic fervor.

The burning issue was the election in Kansas which would make that state either "slave" or "free" under the

terms of Senator Douglas's Popular Sovereignity Bill. A conflict almost amounting to civil war was being fought there between armed colonies of slaveholders from Georgia and Missiouri, established at Leavenworth and Lecompton, determined to make Kansas a slave state, and colonies of "free soilers" established at Topeka and Lawrence, determined that "Bleeding Kansas" should become a free state.

Beloit and most of the northwest was enthusiastically supporting the cause of freedom in Kansas. "Kansas Leagues" were formed here to raise money, and the "Friends of Freedom for Kansas" organized companies to emigrate to that state for the election. There was a keen rivalry between Beloit and Janesville to send the most men.

In the next two years the slavery issue was further complicated by the Dred Scott decision and John Brown's bloody raid on Harper's Ferry.

As the time for the election approached, the intense Northern anti-slavery feeling crystalized in the Republican party and Abraham Lincoln's leadership. The Democrats, led by Douglas, took a more moderate and neutral stand, supporting state's rights.

In 1860, the election year, Mr. Douglas appeared in Beloit and made a speech. The Beloit Journal and Courier printed the following account of the occasion:

"Douglas in Beloit.—According to announcement, Mr. Douglas made a short speech at the Racine railroad depot last Friday morning. Quite a crowd collected, out of curiosity, to see the Little Giant. He came, and he saw, but he didn't conquer—nary a vote. His speech was a repetition . . . No enthusiasm prevailed, nor any excitement, except over the arrest of an itinerant pickpocket. . . . We learn from the Janesville Gazette that the Douglas demonstration at that place was a failure, and worse than a failure. On the whole, the result of Mr. Douglas' trip to Wisconsin is the same that it has been in all the states that he has visited; he has gained nothing, but he has lost much. It would have been better for him if he had stayed at home."

The editor was not entirely impartial on the subject of politics.

While in Beloit the Senator was measured for a pair of trousers, which the firm of Reitler and Rosenblatt made for him and sent to him as a present.

In the fall, the Beloit Republican Club, the City Wide Awakes, and the Lincoln and Hamlin Club began making plans for a great Republican rally. The Lincoln and Hamlin Club appointed nine permanent committees, including one "Committee to take Charge of Cannon and Fire Salutes, etc."



The old Brooks Mill which stood on the race at the east end of East Grand avenue, then known as School street. The race has long since been filled in and the mill demolished.

The Journal and Courier issued the following clarion call:

"Grand Mass Meeting—Work to be Done.

"Gird on the armor then, for the conflict, and let thousands come together on the 12th, to unite and strengthen their purposes, to purify our government, and hurl from power the corrupt men who now control it."

The Wide Awakes organized a drill team and spent many evenings in practice. Meanwhile the Democrats, though few, made their presence felt, as shown by this short but pungent article in the Courier and Journal:

"The Egg Business. — Certain Democrats of the baser sort saw fit to amuse themselves last Saturday night by casting bad eggs, squibbs, etc., into the ranks of the Wide Awakes while on parade. . . . If those who are not respectable propose to divert themselves after the manner of last Saturday night to any great extent they may possibly in the end not find it a very good thing to do."

Finally the day came. Special excursion trains came in the morning from Janesville, Rockford, Freeport, Whitewater, Delavan and Brodhead. The visitors ate their lunches in the shady groves in the town. At two o'clock the speeches began, and lasted all the afternoon. There were three platforms. There were 10 main speakers, including Carl Schurz and Governor Randall, besides "some others whose names we did not learn."

In the evening there were more speeches, but the big evening event was the "mammoth torchlight parade" and drill competition. The City Wide Awakes had splendid uniforms and torches. There were also Roman candles, and many salutes were fired by the "Janesville municipal cannon." Six bands were in the parade. Afterwards there was a big dance, which probably was not interrupted by formal speeches.

The Journal and Courier said between 10,000 and 15,000 were present at the rally. And the editor gloated: "Old Rock was in the field in all her glory."

In the election that fall the anti-slavery forces were victorious and Lincoln was elected.

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Editorial French

• The Beloit Journal, 1850: "The Kenosha Telegraph copies the compliment to Beloit by the Rome Sentinel, which we published a week or two since, and adds,—

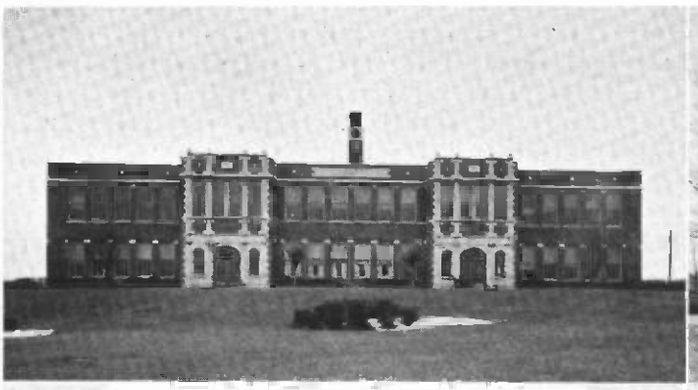
"'If we were thinking of looking up a place to enjoy good society, see a beautiful river running over a clean rocky bottom, have a place where the boys could be liberally educated away from the vicious influence of our large lake shore cities, where the means of living can be obtained wholesome, abundant and cheap, we don't know a spot more likely to attract our attention than the place which has been surnamed 'The Pretty.' We believe Beloit must have been taken from the French, Bellot. If we are mistaken in our derivation of the name we hope the editor of the Journal will set us all right again. If we are not mistaken we hope those interested will take measures to have the name restored. By the way we seem to think the Journal is to be enlarged pretty soon, a pretty good indication of the prosperity of the village, and an evidence that the paper is well appreciated, as it should be.'

"Our neighbor is not exactly right in his anticipations concerning the name of our town. Its orthography is not correct, however, as it is. It has been a very frequent and natural supposition here that the French word Bellot, (pretty, nice, delicate) was the one originally designed. But the true word was Beloeit, (also from the French, signifying, the meeting of the waters) and so it should doubtless be written. The present mode of spelling was adopted through misapprehension, but we hope the correct orthography may be restored, for we may as well have a pure and proper cognomen as an improper one.

"There is one other town of the same name, and only one that we are aware of. It is situated at the junction of the St. Johns and St. Lawrence rivers, in Canada."

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• The large limestone slabs that make the steps at the main entrance of Middle College were brought to the campus by David Merrill, early Beloit musician, from the quarry located on the north shore of Big Hill park.



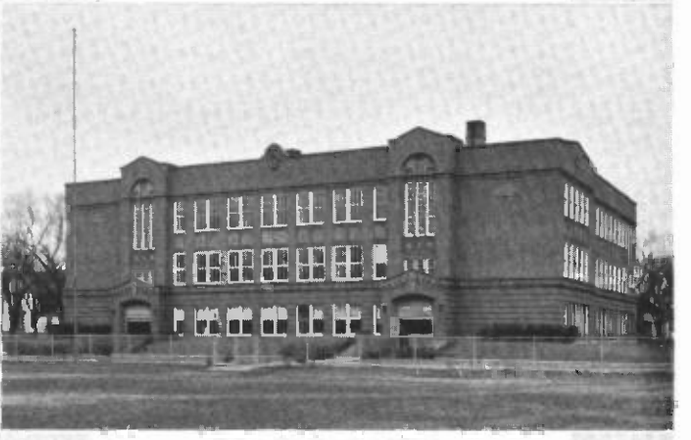
Cunningham



Waterman



Senior High School



Lincoln Junior High



Gaston



Merrill



Strong



Hackett

And Schools for the Youth

In Caleb Blodgett's Kitchen the First School Was Held

By LAURENCE RAYMER

• In a community like Beloit, which was settled by rugged men and women from the granite hills of New Hampshire and Vermont, who held churches and schools nearest their hearts, and who designated Church streets and School streets within the week and month that they selected sites for their wilderness homes, it is natural and logical that a rich educational heritage characterizes the present school system, and that adults and children alike strive to maintain the ideals of those pioneers.

Beloit's school system has come a long way from the crowded kitchen and flickering fireplace of Caleb Blodgett's cabin in 1838, where the first school was held, to a physical plant valued at more than one and three-quarter million dollars. And the step is a long one from one teacher and a handful of pupils to the present when there are approximately 6,000 pupils and the system includes 218 employes.

But while time has multiplied the number of schools and pupils seeking the ideals of culture, refinement and social amelioration, the lofty purposes and steadfast devotion of the pioneers have not been lost.

The first application made by the infant Beloit to the supervising legislative power of the Northwest Territory for any purpose whatever was a petition for a charter to establish a seminary of learning, and to this application in 1837 one may begin with assurance to trace the history of Beloit's schools. On Nov. 11, 1837, Major Charles Johnston and Cyrus Eames started to Burlington, Ia., which was then the seat of territorial government controlling Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota to secure the desired charter. The men embarked in a dug-out canoe upon Rock river and paddled down to the Mississippi, where they boarded a steamer to Burlington. For provisions they took a supply of smoked "suckers" and corn bread, an example of pioneer food.

Successful in their objective, the men returned to Beloit on Dec. 5, of the same year, and although the seminary did not immediately follow, such an institution was later established in the basement of the First Congregational church, located at Broad and Prospect streets. The school was opened under the leadership of the Rev. Lewis H. Loss, who had for his assistant a Mr. D. Carley. Mr. Loss was succeeded in 1846 by Sereno T. Merrill.



Alexander Kerr was principal of the high school when this building was erected and occupied in 1870. Seventeen seniors received diplomas that year. Cost of the building was $22,500. Additions and alterations in 1894 cost $11,275. The old building still is a part of the present high school. This year 288 seniors will receive diplomas.

The Blodgett kitchen was the first school, with John Burroughs of Orange county, New York, as its teacher. The first schoolhouse was built in 1839 by private subscription at the northeast corner of School and Prospect streets. Hazen Cheney was the first schoolmaster, and his mixture of stern discipline with kindly guidance laid the foundation for nearly a century of education here. His regime was from 1839 through 1840. He was followed in succession by Hiram Hersey, Alfred Walker, Henry Brown and Samuel Clary.

Work on the city's first public school began in the summer of 1839, after citizens had pledged to raise $200 to cover the cost of building. The fall of 1839 found the infant community's school completed and ready for use. The seats were benches made from slabs from the Blodgett saw-mill and supported by peg-legs driven into the round or bottom side.

Desks weren't sparkling new with highly polished surfaces as they are today. They were made of "common boards" and were constructed about 10 feet in length, extending from one aisle to another. These desks were placed in rows parallel to each other on either side of the room facing the center, where a huge wood-burning stove stood. The stove was capable of taking four-foot logs and it was the job of several boys to keep the woodbox full, as well as to get their lessons.

During school hours the boys were seated on the east side of the room with the girls on the west side. The teacher sat at a pulpit-like desk overseeing all. One of the most humiliating punishments, and the most severe next to flogging, was the practice of making ill-behaved boys sit with the girls. Floggings were not unusual, and the fool's cap played a prominent part in "putting wild boys in their place."

Speaking in 1897, Horace White said: "My earliest recollections of school days, cluster about an infant school on Race street (439 St. Paul avenue) kept by Miss Jane Moore, my mother's sister. She was 'Aunt Jane Moore' to all the young people in the town." Romantic stories have been told of the "Aunt Jane Moore" school, and it was in this building that the Presbyterian church was formally organized on March 21, 1849.

Other early teachers were Sarah T. Crane, Frances Burchard, Emeline Fisher, Philomela Pinkham, Leonard Humphrey, Mrs. Saxby, Mrs. Dearborn, Mrs. Carr, Cornelia Bradley, Miss Adaline Merrill, Jonathan Moore, Ackland Jones, Horatio C. Burchard, Mrs. S. T. Merrill, Miss Clarinda Hall, Mrs. William Porter, Mrs. Atwood and Mr. Cutting.

Dr. William Fiske Brown, writing in his "History of Rock County" in 1908, records that "Beloit's first joke" concerned a pair of school teachers. The joke was: "Why is wood chopping like our public school teachers?" "Because they are Cutting Atwood." Whether or not Mrs. Atwood and Mr. Cutting saw the humor of the joke has not been recorded.

Miss Merrill, a sister of Sereno T. Merrill, taught in the old Beloit Seminary in the Stone Church, and carried on her work when the seminary was moved to Middle college on the present college campus in the fall of 1848.

About 1840, Leonard Humphrey, the son of the Episcopal minister of Beloit, who succeeded his father in the pulpit, opened a "private school" at what is now 534 Public avenue. The school was a one-story brick building, 20 by 30 feet, and was called "The Aristocratic School." In 1844, the school was purchased by the Episcopal church society for use as its first church building.

The earliest school on the west side of the river was opened in 1848, in a one room frame house at the northwest corner of Third street and Roosevelt avenue by Miss Foot. Another school was kept in a tiny house in Fourth street about where the Central Fire Station is located now, and was supervised by Harriet Burchard and later by Sarah Burchard. In 1852 a school was opened by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Millet in a little and somewhat tumbled down plastered house in Merrill avenue on the hill, and the next school was taught by John Saxby in a house in Railroad street, a little north of St. Lawrence avenue.

Beloit's next school was a large stone house in Bluff street (now number 631) with Mrs. S. L. James as an early instructor. James W. Strong taught in this school in the winter and spring of 1854, and later B. C. Rogers and his wife directed the school. Other teachers were Mr. and Mrs. William Dustin and Miss Higby. Although the house had two large rooms, and a third room for recitations, the school became crowded and it was necessary for 40 boys to attend school in a classroom provided in the old Cogswell building on the north side of East Grand avenue (now number 220). George Himes, a singer in the Baptist church choir, taught this group. Another of these temporary schools was in the upper part of the old Mansion House (now the Thompson block). After these came the newer public schools on each side of the river.

In October of 1849, S. R. Humphrey, who held the office of town superintendent of schools, published a notice which informed voters of Beloit that he had annulled the former arrangement of two school districts and had combined them into one, to be called "Union District No. 1 of Beloit." Accordingly on Oct. 23, John M. Keep was named director of the district, S. E. Baker was designated treasurer, and S. Drake was elected clerk.

This arrangement was not entirely satisfactory to residents of the west side of the river, and one week later they petitioned for a district of their own. On Nov. 30, I. W. Thayer, town superintendent, gave notice of the organization of School District No. 2.

About this same time, Union District No. 1 appointed T. L. Wright as clerk, and S. T. Merrill and H. Hobart as a finance and building committee. The matter of erecting a new school was the subject of many debates and dinner table discussions until on Mar. 10, 1851, Clerk Wright entered into a contract with Herman Belden (or Belding) to excavate a cellar for a proposed brick schoolhouse at nine cents a cubic yard. The site chosen was in the present Horace White park about in line with the south side of Public avenue, and "four or five rods" east of College street. Gates & Co., erected the stone basement walls at $9.00 per cord, and, with Stephen Downer, laid up the three-story brick walls at $1.80 per cubic yard.

Work was continued rapidly, and on August 19, 1851, a loan of $1,500 at 10 per cent was obtained from Milton Harvey of Colebrook, N. H., and a note from W. H. Gage, by means of which the work was completed. A resolution complimenting the work of board members for their "judicious management" was adopted on Oct. 29, 1852. Citizens were grateful that the board of Union District No. 1 had erected a school for $4,276.21, necessitating only one-half as much of a debt for borrowed money as they had been authorized to incur.

The cost of the building, which has become a memory as "the Old Brick Pile," and the sources from which the money was obtained were as follows: by tax of 1851, $1,186; by sale of old building, $355; by tax of 1852, $1,274.71, and by loan from Mr. Harvey, $1,460.50. The old school building on School street was sold to L. G. Fisher and Hazen Cheney.

James W. Strong began teaching in the brick schoolhouse on Jan. 12, 1852. Associated with him were Mrs. Emmeline Fisher and Mrs. Carey. The building was 36 by 54 feet with a corkscrew stairway from each of the three stories for girls on the south side and the boys on the north side. The three rooms were equipped with wooden benches, seat and desk together, which accommodated two pupils. The girls sat on the south side and the boys watched their chance to play pranks or display their knowledge from the north side.

A Beloit newspaper of 1852 says: "The house is warmed by an ample furnace in the basement. The first and second departments are now opened, the latter under C. Childs, Esq., principal, and Mrs. Augusta R. Childs, with I. W. Atherton, Esq., and Miss Octavia A. Mills as teachers. This school comprises that portion of the village which is on the east side of the river and contains about 300 scholars." They were "scholars," not merely pupils, in that day.

In 1855, William C. Dustin was principal of "No. 1," with his wife as assistant; S. G. Colley, director; S. Hinman, clerk; J. P. Houston, treasurer; A. J. Battin, superintendent of schools. A story is told that in that year C. C. Keeler, Esq., "then a boy of 19," came to Beloit and applied to Mr. Battin for a teacher's certificate. While he was waiting, somewhat nervously, to be examined, Mr. Battin asked him:



Members of the Beloit Vocational school board are: (left to right) A. F. Reesman, Theodore Lake, Supt. D. F. R. Rice, Albert Lange, A. C. Howard and Director A. G. McCreary.

"Have you ever taught before?"

"Yes, Sir. I have. In Vermont," young Keeler replied.

"Oh, well," said Mr. Battin, "if you were good enough to teach in Vermont you are good enough to teach in Wisconsin." And he wrote out a certificate for the young teacher without further questioning. Keeler taught a winter school for three months in the Ruble district four miles west of Beloit. James H. Blodgett, who later became principal of Rockford high school, was a later principal of old "No. 1" and was assisted by Miss Nancy Brown in the third room, and her sister, Mary C. Brown, who was principal of the second room. The latter Miss Brown became Mrs. Blodgett.

On Aug. 27, 1856, an order issued jointly by James W. Strong, superintendent of schools for the city of Beloit, Stephen C. Millett, superintendent of schools for the town of Beloit, and C. M. Treat, superintendent of schools for the town of Turtle, went into effect, bringing together certain tracts of land under their jurisdiction into one district.

A year later, Oct. 5, 1857, Messrs. Hale, Chapin, Parker, Mills and Fisk were appointed a committee to study the feasibility of a system of graded schools within the Beloit educational structure. Whether this committee ever functioned is not recorded, but on Oct. 20, 1858, a resolution was drawn by the Rev. Mr. Brinsmade, a Mr. Holman and S. T. Merrill, and passed by the union district, declaring that it was practical and desirable to establish a graded system with pupils being promoted from grade to grade.

Just what kind of a system was perfected or how the plan was put into effect to regulate both the east and west side districts is not told in the records, but on Sept. 26, 1864, President Chapin of the school board introduced a resolution to the effect that "it is the sentiment of the meeting that the high schools of Districts One and Two should be united in one, and that measures to this end be adopted."

Districts Are Consolidated

• Shortly after this the much-discussed question of consolidating or bringing about a union of Districts One and Two was brought up, and T. L. Wright, S. J. Todd, Prof. J. J. Blaisdell, Alfred Taggart and the Rev. George Bushnell were chosen as a committee from District No. 1 to confer with a committee from District No. 2 to this end. A conference was arranged, and it was agreed that the two districts should be consolidated with the understanding that "the management of public schools of every grade should be vested in an Educational Board to consist of the two district boards, that a high school building should be erected at a distance from the upper bridge not exceeding 60 rods at a cost not to exceed $10,000, to be paid for by a tax upon the property of the consolidated district, and that such consolidation and consequent erection of a building be entered upon at the commencement of the next school year."

The agreement of the committees was ratified by a vote of both districts, and in order to secure the necessary legislation, T. L. Wright, S. J. Todd and A. P. Waterman were instructed to draw up a bill for presentation to the state legislature. Accordingly a special law was drafted and passed by the legislature on Feb. 19, 1868. It appears as: "Chapter 76, Laws of 1868, State of Wisconsin, An act to Consolidate Union School District No. 1, in the City of Beloit, joint with the towns of Beloit and Turtle, and Union School District No. 2, joint with the town of Beloit and for the formation of the 'Beloit City School District.'"

After the publication of the law on March 19, 1868, the two districts promptly met on March 27, and elected L. W. Davis superintendent and J. C. Converse clerk, pro tem. The members present were L. N. Davis, J. C. Converse, T. L. Wright, Sr., J. A. Chapman, F. F. Fox, and Joseph Britton. A. P. Waterman was absent. The first act of the board was the appointment of a representative from each district, T. L. Wright and A. P. Waterman, to secure options for the new high school site, and to secure a map of the territory supervised by the Beloit city school district.

During the period which followed the city was torn between two factions. One wanted the high school on the east side, the other on the west side. The controversy was bitter, and in spite of the fact that one of the agreements of the consolidation of the districts was a provision that the school be located on the west side, there were some on the east side who would not agree to a west side site. When it appeared that the disagreement could not be settled peaceably, a referee committee was called in.

The Rev. Roswell Park of Chicago and O. J. Dearborn of Janesville were selected as referees, and on Aug. 27, 1868, the men decided in favor of the west side site. Writing in his "History of Rock County", Dr. Brown says: "They wisely decided on the present site. It is on a hill overlooking the Rock river and is one of the most beautiful school grounds in the state."

Because there was no school available for high school pupils at this time, the board rented a building in District No. 1, at $300 for one year, or until the proposed high school building was completed. Twelve bonds of $500 denominations, two payable each year, were issued on Oct. 9, 1868, and on March 8, 1869, the building committee reported that it had consulted several Chicago architects and had obtained plans for a high school building. These plans, drawn by Cochran and Co., were accepted by the board on the following day. It was decided to build the school of brick.

Bids were opened on April 5, 1869, but no portion of the work was let until June 25, 1869, because it was feared that funds for the construction of the school could not be raised by the sale of bonds. The fears of the board were found to be without grounds, however, when more than $5,000 worth were sold between May 4 and June 14.

It was then decided to begin work and a contract was awarded to William Fitzgerald for the construction of a foundation, to Vail & Folant for the erection of the super-structure, and to several other contractors, the total amounting to approximately $22,500. Work went along without delay, and



John Hackett, Beloit's first postmaster, began a movement in 1855 for a public school on the west side of the river, and when $6,000 was raised and the school was built, this was it. Variously called "Old No. 2," "the Old Stone Pile," and "the Old Parker School," the building stood north of the present Parker school and served until 1901. Prof. Alexander Kerr will always be remembered as the rawhide-wielding schoolmaster who made "Old No. 2" widely known for discipline.

in March of 1870 the building was completed and accepted by the architect.

Beloit's new high school was opened in July with Prof. A. Kerr as principal and Mrs. D. E. Carson as "preceptress." Miss Maria S. Hill took over the duties of first assistant, Miss Martha A. Terry was second assistant, and a force of capable teachers was secured.

Members of the first class in 1870 were Edwin Brittan, George W. Ellis, Charles J. Kinnie, Rhoda Adams, Mattie Brainard Kidder, Mrs. Emma Bucke Tuttle, M. E. Chamberlin, Mrs. Emma Clark Ackley, Sarah A. Coffin, Lucy Durham, Mrs. Maria Durham Merrill, Mrs. Abbie Fiske Eaton, Blanche S. Goodall, Mrs. Alvah Hodge Judd, Rosina Kinsman, Mrs. Nellie G. Watson Robinson, and Mrs. Bertha L. Wright Dixon.

The graduating class of 1871 included Hattie J. Fiske, Mrs. Ionia W. Hutchison Leffingwell, Mrs. Clara Chapman Meade, Ella A. Holmes, Mrs. Mary S. Holman Pettibone, Carrie S. Cutler, Mary C. Patton, Mrs. Ella A. Winn Peck, Charles M. Packard, Rev. Charles D. Merrill, Charles Lee, Rev. Franklin L. Fiske and Julius A. Truesdell.

When the first high school class of 12 girls and eight boys was graduated, there were 17 teachers and the enrollment was approximately 1,700 pupils in the entire school system. The school census will be treated a little latter on, but at this point it is sufficient to say that the growth of the schools has been consistent since 1871. During the early years of the high school about three-fourths of the pupils were girls, because few courses attracted boys and many felt that work on the farms and in the expanding factories held a greater future than high school. In 1890, the board appointed City Marshall C. F. North as truant officer and bought a few tools to establish a manual training department. After that time more and more boys entered the school.

Writing for the Beloit Daily News in 1926, the late C. W. Merriman, principal of the high school in 1885 and superintendent of schools in 1891, recalled his education in the first public school on the west side of the river, about where the Parker school is now located, and in the high school. He described stern discipline and diligent study.

"My education began when, as a bad boy of five at old No. 2 in 1861, after tarrying to take a last shot with a stone at the 9 a. m. freight train, I attempted to dodge by Prof. Alex Kerr, who regularly paraded in front of the school with a long and vigorous rawhide," Mr. Merriman wrote. "He was there to hasten the steps of just such bad boys as I.

"I dodged all right, but the rawhide was long and the Professor's arm was swift. It did not catch me where the Professor aimed, for I had put my hand behind me to protect that portion of my anatomy, which is usually the recipient of such special favors. My designated anatomy escaped, but that rawhide cut to the bone the flesh from the back of my middle finger on my left hand, and to this day I wear a scar as a badge to the efficiency of Prof. Kerr's administration.

"For the next 12 years I continued to pass in succession through all the 12 grades, entering the new joint high school at its opening in 1871, and graduating in the class of '74, the first class to receive its full four years of instruction in its classic walls. In 1885 I returned for two very pleasant years as principal of this high school. In 1891 to 1898, I again entered the service and was for seven years superintendent of city schools."

Early Emphasis on Classics

• At this point it might be well to consider the classical emphasis of high school education in 1889 and 1890, as compared with the courses taught in the high school today. In 1889 the course of study required Latin and Greek with a negligent requirement of English, but today a pupil is required to study English three years and may graduate from high school and enter college without studying Greek and Latin at all.

Courses offered in 1889, including Latin, Greek, algebra, higher arithmetic, plane geometry, physical geography, general history, modern history, natural philosophy, botany, chemistry, geology, astronomy, political economy, rhetoricals (oratory most likely), history of literature, grammar, orthoepy, psychology and pedagogy. In 1896, the courses included Latin, Greek, drawing, pedagogy, psychology, English classics, composition, literature, rhetoricals, civil government, geology, chemistry, botany, physics, Greek and Roman history, English history, U. S. history and government, physical geography and plane geometry.

By 1911, the high school courses included manual training, domestic science, art, business practices, stenography, typing, theory of teaching composition, physics, and the subjects mentioned. In 1936, the high school offers courses in music, general science, economics, commercial geography, physical education, military training, printing, German, French, Spanish, junior business, bookkeeping, home economics, manual training, art, typing, commercial and vocational civics, trigonometry, solid geometry, U. S. history, physics, chemistry, literature, European history, Latin, algebra, business arithmetic and plane geometry.

"The subjects offered in the schools of today are being scrutinized by both school men and laymen," Supt. D. F. R. Rice said recently. "They are asking if we are teaching subject matter that is useless or has little effect upon the needs and demands of present day life. Many critics think the costs of education could be materially reduced if the schools would drop useless courses. If pressed for a more specific answer, they will reply, 'The fads and frills, of course.'

"Good. For the sake of argument let us agree to do this. What, then, shall we drop from the curriculum? And again we would get the answer, 'fads and frills,' and thus we would be back where we started. Let us go back in history a bit and look up this fad-and-frill argument. It is such a good argument; it leaves nothing else to be said.

"Along about 1633 when New Englanders first talked of schools, there were those who maintained that reading and writing were fads and frills unnecessary to carry on the simple life of the colonies. Why must one know how to write when 'his mark' would



Known many years now as the Shepard house, this home in Hillcrest was built by A. P. Waterman, long time Beloit merchant, once treasurer of Beloit college, and one of the founders of the Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co. Mrs. C. S. Gregory is his daughter. The artist sketched this view in 1873.



At the northwest corner of Broad and Pleasant stood the David Bundy house, better known as the Rood home. It was built by Bundy, a member of the Colebrook colony. Later for many years the Roods owned and occupied it. Gone are the lovely trees and the stately old house; a filling station has taken their place. This picture was taken in 1893.

do just as well on the few papers he had to sign? One hundred years later arithmetic was considered a 'fad and frill' and its introduction into the schools was opposed vigorously. In another hundred years history was in this class and was knocking for admission into the schools while its opponents were hurling the two hundred year old epithet 'fad-and-frill.' Geography also tried to get in with history and met the same challenge. Today who would plan a school program without including history and geography?

"Thus today, the last of 300 years has come, and with the changing times have come new needs for education; and yet our 300 year old friend 'fad-and-frill' is still with us. Let us try being an inquiring reporter and ask those we meet, who have children in school, what they think is a fad-and-frill. I asked a parent the other day if he thought cooking and sewing was one. He replied, 'I asked my daughter, who is in the junior high school, what she would drop as having the least value to her, if permitted to drop one subject. She immediately said, Arithmetic. What! why not sewing? To which she answered, 'Why, father, you do not know how much I am learning in that class. We have more than just sewing. We learn about dress goods, how to dress well and neatly, how to judge dress goods, about colors, how to clean and press, and a lot of things.'

"Another parent was quite sure manual training was not a fad-and-frill because it was the only thing in school that his boy was interested in. Of course he would not be willing for us to drop this course. I imagine his boy was learning more than just how to make some one article. No doubt the boy was learning something about the industrial world. Probably his drawing was giving him a vision of something he would like to do, or the cabinet he was making was showing him the possibilities of skill in the use of hands, or perhaps he was learning some practical things that would enable him to do little repair jobs around his home.

"'Oh well,' some may say, 'home economics and manual training are not fads-and-frills, but what about art? Can that be justified?' For a practical answer to this, pick any magazine and note the advertising, or look into the store window of any progressive merchant. Is art used here? What about the beautiful homes, bungalows, and all that now delight the eye and help to relieve life of its drabness? Or what of the public buildings compared with fifty years ago? Last, but not least, is an appreciation of art not good for one's soul? Does it not lift up the spirit? Does a beautiful landscape or a beautiful picture not add greatly to the happiness of mankind?

"And then there is music. I cannot write intelligently of music for I was educated in a school where those who believed it was a fad-and-frill were able to keep it out of the school. Today, I know I am woefully short in music, yet I have been able to pick up just enough to know that music plays a prominent part in developing the best that is in boys and girls, and in addition gives them hours of enjoyment as adults which makes their lives richer and better. Even the warrior knows the power of music, for the modern warriors and primitive tribes still use it to stir the emotions. Some one has said: 'I care not who writes the history of the country, if you will let me write the songs.'

"In closing, I should add that the Beloit high school offers only a little music and art. We have a girls' glee club, an orchestra, and two classes in music appreciation.

"Though every school man would agree that many things are taught in the school which might be eliminated, yet few of them would agree on what should be dropped. The 'fad-and-frill' argument does not hold water. It merely turns out through a study of history that a fad-and-frill is something which the critic himself did not have in school in his day. The best we can do is to try to evaluate the offerings in school on the basis of what they contribute to the purposes of education."

In recent years the high school curriculum has become more useful to the individual pupils. A more dynamic literature is being taught, history is being made to bear upon current problems, economics is a study which is finding more and more favor, citizenship is being stressed, art and music are creating better attitudes and higher appreciations, and physical education, hygiene and sanitation are improving health and helping people to cooperate more wisely.

There has been an increasing recognition of extra curricular activities with a shift away from public speaking to art, music and athletics. Athletics operate under state regulations, and Beloit is always a leader in sportsmanship and championships. Activities include football, basketball, track, baseball, tennis, hockey and others. Athletics are both intra-mural and inter-scholastic.

Many extra curricular activities take the form of clubs such as the Camera club, the Biology club, the Latin club, the Commercial club, the Spanish and French clubs, the Thalian Literary



F. E. Converse served the Beloit school system as principal of the high school from 1897 to 1903, and superintendent of schools from 1898 to 1932.

club, the Girls' Glee club, the orchestra and others. The Beloit high school makes a sincere effort to give each boy and girl educational and vocational guidance through a dean of girls and a dean of boys.

The Senior High School

• Principals of the high school in order of their appointments are Alexander Kerr, 1868—1871; T. D. Christie, 1871—1871; Charles F. Eastman, 1872—1874; C. Paine, 1874—1875; W. H. Beach, 1875—1884; U. W. Lawton, 1884—1886; C. W. Merriman, 1885—1887; C. A. Hutchins, 1887—1889; W. S. Axtell, 1889—1891; A. F. Rote, 1891—1895; C. H. Gordon, 1895—1897; F. E. Converse, 1897—1903; W. H. Partridge, 1903—1903; J. C. Pierson, 1903—1913, and J. H. McNeel, from 1913 to the present.

During the time that the high school was growing in the number of courses taught and its educational scope, the school population was increasing, too. By 1894, the building was extremely crowded and it was decided to erect an addition to the old building, which is the newer part of the structure today. An addition on the south side of the old building was erected at a cost of $11,275. Several new class rooms were added by the addition and a heating plant was included in the building work done.

The growth of the school in 1907, again made building necessary, so at this time a loan of $130,000 was authorized by the electors of the district and the present front, east and west wings were built. With this addition it was supposed that the school would accommodate 700 pupils, and that the addition would serve for many years.

Conditions today have approximated those of 1894 and 1907, and again the high school is greatly over-crowded. Plans have been drawn for a proposed addition to the south of the newer part of the building, and call for the razing of the older central section of the building. Electors of the city authorized the drawing of plans, but a disagreement over methods of raising funds for the construction of the proposed addition has delayed building indefinitely.

The new building proposed 18 modern classrooms, one additional biology laboratory and one additional general science laboratory, a second manual arts shop, a combination study hall and assembly room, a library seating 118 instead of 32 pupils, a lunch room with facilities to serve 250 pupils and a kitchen large enough to prepare for 900 persons in connection with seating in the gymnasium, a kitchen store room, a standard size gymnasium with a movable partition in the center to provide two separate gymnasiums, one for boys and one for girls; dressing and locker rooms for boys with a shower to each two students, and the same for girls with individual lockers.

An auxiliary gymnasium (the old one) to be fitted for use by the R.O.T.C., offices for both directors of physical education, a balcony around the gymnasium capable of seating 960 persons, portable stands for the gymnasium to seat 550 persons; a music and band room so isolated as not to disturb other classes, instrument practice rooms combined with four dressing rooms for the proposed auditorium stage, an auditorium seating approximately 1,762 persons, a stage large enough to accommodate 450 children en masse, a movie projector and arrangements for darkening the auditorium, one large room to be used by student clubs and boards, and a coordination of administrative offices.

The Beloit high school became a member of the North Central association of Colleges and Secondary schools in 1904, and has held its membership continuously ever since. The association includes about 2,700 high schools and 300 universities and colleges. Graduates of Beloit high school may enter universities and colleges of their choice without individual entrance examinations.

In 1925, the Board of Education authorized the high school faculty to install a chapter of the National Honor society, which gives recognition to junior and senior pupils of outstanding merit in scholarship, character, leadership, and service in the school.

Beginning with the class which graduated in June of 1870, and including the class of 1935, there have been 1,747 boys and 2,732 girls who have received diplomas of graduation from Beloit high school.

Another active organization in the Beloit high school is the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, which was organized in 1919, under the national defense laws, and which today is the only unit of its kind in a Wisconsin high school. Major L. J. Williams, who later became chief of police here, was the first professor of military science and tactics. He was assisted by Sergeant Charles A. Clawson of the Regular Army, and remained until 1923. Capt. Felix R. Holmes, later editor of the Beloit Review, became commandant of the cadet corps, and remained



J. H. McNeel is principal of Beloit high school and has held that position since 1913.

until 1928. He was relieved by Col. William H. Kennedy, who organized the bagpipe band which is now such an important part of the unit. Capt. J. H. Comstock succeeded Major Kennedy in 1932, and in 1933, the present Commandant, Major Cyril Bassich, took over his duties here. He is assisted by Sergeant James Stulce.

While the organization now comprises a company of two platoons commanded by a cadet captain, until 1928 the unit comprised three companies with a cadet major. With the coming in of physical education requirements, enrollments dropped and it was believed advisable to reduce the organization to one company of 120 cadets. Studies taken up during the winter in classrooms include citizenship, hygiene, sanitation, mapping, signalling, and military courtesy.

Beloit's R.O.T.C. has always included in its membership a number of sharp-shooters, who represent the school in telegraphic and shoulder-to-shoulder rifle matches. The local team each year participates in the famous Hearst Trophy matches, and continues a keen rivalry with Rockford and the Lake Geneva Naval and Military Academy.

In 1931, the Beloit high school had an insured value of $247,000. The land upon which the high school stands is valued at $46,500, and the educational equipment is valued at approximately $75,000. There are eight classrooms in the old building and 16 in the newer section of the building.

During 1935, considerable work was done to improve conditions in the phy-



Vocational



Brother Dutton



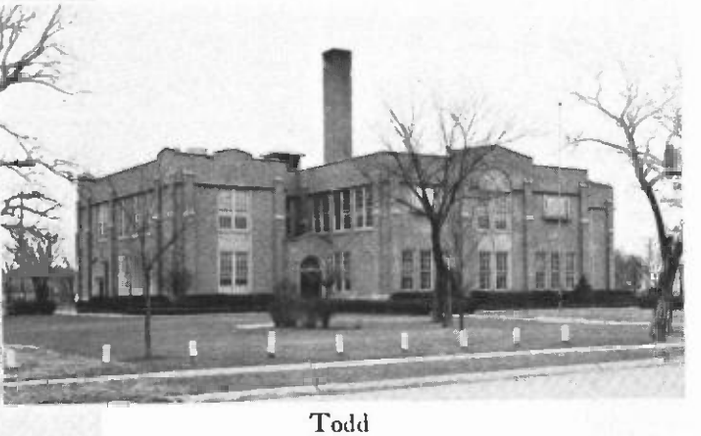
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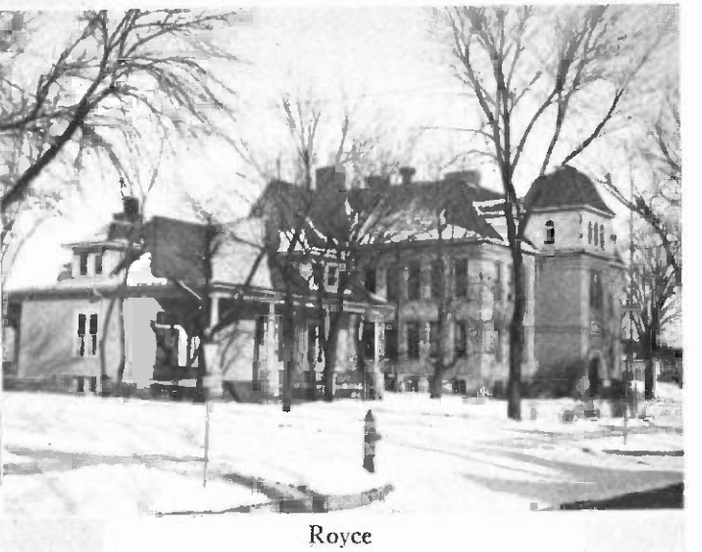
Roosevelt Junior High



Todd



Wright



Royce

sics and biology laboratories and approximately $3,188 was spent for these improvements. The physics laboratory was completely remodeled and was provided with 18 laboratory tables fitted with individual water taps, electric current connections and gas jets; new chairs, new stone shelves, improved plumping and lighting facilities and additional equipment. Eighteen tables and 32 chairs also were provided for the biology laboratory.

Additional improvements in the high school during 1935, included improved toilet rooms and lavatories, which cost approximatey $18,350. New fixtures, new floors, modern ventilation systems and re-decoration were included in the work done.

* * *

• Burr Training school on the Beloit College campus, which was established nine years ago as a practice teaching school for the college, now operates as an "annex" to the central high school, and the city Board of Education pays approximately half the school's expenses. The school has been an "annex" since 1932.

The present enrollment is 33 pupils, although there have been years when enrollment reached 60 and 70 pupils. Pupils are all in the tenth grade and are taught by Prof. H. H. Foster, head of the Department of Education at the college, who is also director of the school; Mrs. Alice Reesman, principal; Mrs. Foster, volunteer teacher and worker for the school, and from 15 to 35 student teachers.

The enrollment at Burr school comprises pupils who volunteer to attend there. "We just make an announcement what we are going to teach and ask pupils to register for Burr school," Prof. Foster said. "All pupils who register must be in good standing, and if we have too many registrations we weed them out."

The school is named for Prof. Almon W. Burr, for many years principal of the old Beloit College Academy and member of the college faculty, who died at an advanced age in 1935. He was famous as an educator and a teacher of Latin.

The Junior High Schools

• Beloit's two junior high schools are named in honor of national heroes, Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt, while the city's 11 grade schools are named in honor of famous local residents. Grade schools are Strong, Parker, Cunningham, Royce, Gaston, Hackett, Burdge, Waterman, Merrill, Todd, and Wright.



Miss Nellie Jones, who began teaching in the Beloit public schools in 1900, is principal of the Lincoln Junior high school, and has held that position since 1921.

The present Strong school was built in 1876 and replaced the "Old Brick Pile" in the Horace White park, which was torn down to enlarge the park tract. The Strong school of '76 was a much different school than it is today, according to Willis B. Carr, who has been janitor at the school for 25 years, and who knows the history of the school system as well as anyone. Carr is known to hundreds of former Strong school pupils as the "grand old man" of the institution.

He has seen three generations of pupils in classes in the "three r's" at Strong school, and during the 25 years that he has been sweeping, dusting, fixing and fussing in the building more than 7,500 pupils have come and gone. In a recent chat he described many changes which have taken place in Strong school, and recalled that when he started his work in the school system at Hackett school "Superintendent Gordon was my boss."

The first heating system in Strong school was a hot water arrangement, and included four furnaces in various parts of the building which had to be stoked by hand with hard coal. Today the school has several huge furnaces stoked by automatic machinery. In the early days the school had no electric lights, no convenient doors, and no slowly rising stairways as it has today. These improvements have come with remodeling from time to time over the years.

There was once a wooden porch and a wooden stairway in Strong school, which have long since disappeared. The porch with its wooden steps have been replaced by stone steps, and the stairway arrangement has been changed completely. There was once a spire on the school, too, which was damaged in the cyclone of 1883, and which was later removed. It was impossible to get from the main building of the school into the basement without going outdoors, but this needless waste of time and exposure to cold in winter and rain and sun in summer has been eliminated by the placing of additional doors.

In the early days the school had four large rooms, which were later partitioned to form eight rooms. In 1933, Carr and a staff of assistants took out one of these partitions and made an auditorium for the school, which is fitted with a stage and seats for approximately 250 pupils. The auditorium has blackboards, curtain arrangements for plays and programs, and other conveniences.

The old Strong kindergarten burned down one night in 1913, and the present kindergarten was built in 1914. In the rear of Strong school is a large tree, which is set off by a concrete box, and which has been dedicated to the memory of the late James Croft, husband of Mrs. James Croft and father of Miss Hazel Croft, who live across from the school at 917 Bushnell street.

In 1931, the insured value of the Strong school was set at $35,000, and it is estimated that the land upon which the building stands is worth $10,000. The estimated value of equipment has been set at $4,500. Miss Vera Flemming is principal. Teachers are Blanche Larson, Ruby Hurst, Emma Lundeberg, Ann Knobel, Stella Marsh, Nita Kindschi and Florence Eberhardt.

Strong school was named for the prominent Strong family, but particularly for Dr. H. P. Strong, energetic Beloit physician, who was active for many years in the affairs of education. E. G. Strong came to Beloit from Montpelier, Vt., and re-opened a notorious Beloit tavern as a "Temperance House." His three sons all grew up to be men of influence: William B. Strong, president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad; James W. Strong, president of Carleton college, and Henry P. Strong, physician and founder of the Strong Emergency hospital here.

Dr. Strong was born on Feb. 8, 1832, in Brownington, Vt. He was educated in the east and received his medical degree from the medical col-

lege of Castle, Vt., coming to Beloit in 1853 with his parents. In 1870, he was elected president of the Wisconsin Medical association. He was married in September of 1857 to Sarah Clary, only daughter of the Rev. Dexter Clary.

In 1861, Dr. Strong entered military service as a surgeon of the 11th Wisconsin Infantry, and served until he was forced to resign by ill health in August of 1863. At the time of his resignation he was surgeon-in-chief of the 14th Division.

Returning to Beloit, Dr. Strong regained his health and took an active interest in local affairs. In 1864, he was elected mayor, and was re-elected in 1865 and 1866. He declined re-election in 1867, but was re-elected again 1868 and 1869.

In 1870, Dr. Strong received the appointment as postmaster, an office he held until his death in June of 1883. Always a man deeply interested in educational affairs, Dr. Strong was a member of the school board for many years. He also served as city clerk and as an alderman.

The Parker school, built in 1902, was named for Charles H. Parker, Beloit manufacturer, banker and legislator. Born in 1814, Mr. Parker came to Beloit in 1849 and established an agricultural implement factory in 1853. From a small beginning the business grew into the Beloit Reaper Works, and for a long time was a flourishing enterprise. He retired in 1878.

In July of 1882, in partnership with his son, L. Holden Parker, and F. H. Starkweather, he established the Second National bank and became its president. Mr. Parker was a member of the school board, was four times mayor and served as an alderman for 25 years. He was a member of the Assembly in 1868, 1869 and 1878.

The Parker school is valued at $71,250, the land is valued at $8,000 and the equipment in the building is valued at $4,700. Miss Lydia Hill is principal of the school, and teachers are Vernice Avery, Wilma Fitzsimmons, Virginia Finn, Pauline Berge, Lola Wilkins, Hyacinth McGrath, Mary McIntyre, Genevieve Remmel, Muriel Frasier, and Naomi Sehrt.

Cunningham school on the far west side is one of the newer schools of the city and is named for Lawrence and John Cunningham who played an important part in the city's educational and business development.

Sons of Capt. Bernard Cunningham, an Irish ship captain and builder, Lawrence and John Cunningham took up the contracting business of their father here. They built up a retail lumber business and manufactured window sash, doors and blinds.

Lawrence Cunningham served the city for 18 years as alderman from the "old third ward," served as mayor for three terms, and later represented this district as a state senator. He was a member of the school board during many years of his public life, holding various board offices.



D. F. R. Rice is superintendent of the Beloit public schools and has held that position since 1932.

John Cunningham, who died on April 30, 1905, was equally well known as a business man and contractor. He, too, served as a board member for many years.

The Cunningham school is valued at $88,750, the land at $8,500, and the equipment at $3,500. Miss Daisy Chapin is principal, and teachers are Lee Krebs, Magdalene Stunes, Iva Swan, Nellie Oleson, Amy Skidmore, Dorothy Venaas, and Anne Fenlon.

Royce school was built in 1899, and there were many heated discussions before it was constructed on its Liberty avenue site. At the time the school was built the city was not expanding rapidly to the northwest, but there were those who knew the city would do so and wanted the building in that section.

But many residents objected to building the school "out in the country," and a controversy resulted. The far-sighted residents won out, and today the school stands in a thickly populated section to the north, west, east and south. The building is valued at $50,000, the land at $5,000 and equipment at $3,800. The school has nine rooms and a kindergarten.

Royce school is named for the Rev. Fayette Royce, beloved early rector of the Episcopal church and champion of education. Dr. Royce served as a member of the board of education for a number of years and was also superintendent of schools. He was a noted public speaker.

Mrs. Devona Price is supervising principal of Royce school, as well as Merrill and Burge schools, while Tony Ingrelli is assistant principal. Other teachers are C. Allena Thompson, Vera Shumway, Olga Korsmoe, Charlotte Winnecour, Norma Higgins, Sylvia McKinlay and Florence Barthomew.

The Gaston school in McKinley avenue, which was built in 1902 and remodeled in 1914, was named for Nathan B. Gaston, Beloit's pioneer manufacturer. Born in Auburn, N. Y., in 1810, Mr. Gaston was the son of a father who fought in the war of 1812, and a mother who was a minister's daughter.

Hardly out of school, Mr. Gaston learned the trade of gunsmithing in Rochester, N. Y., where he also picked up considerable knowledge of scales. After his marriage to Ann Elizabeth Battin, Mr. Gaston came to Beloit with his wife and father-in-law, Augustine J. Battin. The journey from Kenosha to Beloit was made by ox team.

Hanchett and Lawrence were finishing the dam across Rock river at the time Mr. Gaston came to Beloit, and he interested himself in that project, becoming a part owner. Erecting a stone building, which was the first manufacturing plant in Beloit, Mr. Gaston dug his own mill race and in many ways contributed personally to the success of the enterprise.

For more than 30 years Mr. Gaston conducted his business, which was later taken over by his sons, and the industry became one of the best known in this section of the country.

The Gaston school is valued at $65,000, the land at $6,000 and the equipment at $4,300. The building has 10 rooms. Miss Nellie Douglas is principal and teachers are Arthur Shoeller, Lillian Messer, Eulalia Hicks, Lena Brellenthin, Jennie Morton, Grace Garity, Marie Mill, Hester Knowles and Ruth Hansen.

The Hackett school, built in 1895, and valued at $58,500 (land, building and equipment), honors John Hackett, one of Beloit's first residents and educators. It was John Hackett who in 1855 moved that $6,000 be raised to build a west side school about where the Parker school is now located. Unfortunately the school which bears his name does not stand upon the site most intimately associated with him.

There weren't any schools when John Hackett came to Beloit in 1836,

with his father-in-law, Caleb Blodgett. He built a home on a lot directly south of the one occupied by Blodgett, and operated a grocery store. Some students of Beloit history place the store on the site of the present Strong building at State street and Grand avenue. The grocery business was good, and Hackett prospered, buying a large tract of land to the south which he farmed. Later he built a home on the site of the high school, and became wealthy from the sale of lots in this section.

Following the establishing of a "post route" between Janesville and Belvidere, passing through Beloit, Mr. Hackett was appointed postmaster. He was one of Beloit's first mayors and represented Rock county in the state legislature. He was one of the earliest members of the First Congregational church, but in later life transferred to the Episcopal church, giving the church society the land upon which the building stands.

Hackett school has nine rooms and a kindergarten. The building is valued at $50,000, the land at $5,000 and equipment at $3,500.

Fanny M. Waite is principal of Hackett school, and teachers are Margaret MacLean, Blanche Springsted, Kathryn Delaney, Clara Burghardt, Amy Gardner, Selma Granzow, Myrtle Kinney, and Helen Ringier.

Todd school, the city's newest school, which is valued at $91,250, was named for S. J. Todd, Beloit attorney, mayor and state senator. Mr. Todd was justice of the peace here in 1854, and in 1859 was elected mayor for one year. In 1867 and 1868 he served as state senator.

Mr. Todd was one of several men who revised the Wisconsin statutes in 1857, and from 1870 to 1874 he served as city attorney. His term as a school board member was from 1874 to 1878.

Land upon which the Todd school stands is valued at $10,000 and equipment at $3,500. Miss Helen Hopkins is principal and teachers are Cyril Uber, Marie Hyland, Elenora Julian, Ellen Hermann, Alice Kelley, Esther Winter and Jean Ross.

The Merrill school, which was built in 1908, was named in honor of S. T. Merrill, Beloit college professor, business man, manufacturer, superintendent of schools, bank president, and legislator. Mr. Merrill came to Beloit in 1846 and first became principal of Beloit Seminary. His career is one of the most distinguished in local history.

He built the first paper mill on Rock river in 1851, he opened a book store in 1852, he operated an iron works and mill in 1872, he was president of the old Eclipse Wind Mill Company, he served the city as an alderman and the county as a supervisor, he served in the legislature, and in 1876, he was appointed commissioner at large to the Paris Exposition by President Hayes.

The Merrill school is valued at $76,250, the land at $11,000 and the equipment at $5,400. Teachers are James Brownell, Frances Hermann, Marian Hellen, Marian Lohneis, Corinne Dolan, Bernice Koller, Dorothy Beal, Helen Solverson, Ruby Latta, Verabelle Filter and Mildred Graham.

The Waterman school, built in 1919 and valued at $85,000, was named in honor of A. P. Waterman, business man who served the college as a trustee for 45 years, and who acted as its treasurer for 17 years.

Mr. Waterman was born in South Ballston, N. Y., in 1819, was the son of Capt. Asa Waterman, who fought in the War of 1812. He came to Beloit in 1851, and established a hardware business which flourished for many years. In 1847 he was elected to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church and served for a number of years. He was mayor of Beloit from 1857 to 1859, and was a great believer in universal education.

The Waterman school is one of the best equipped in the city, with equipment valued at approximately $4,200. The land upon which the building stands is valued at $10,000. Miss Margaret Joch is principal of the school and teachers are Edna Nelson, Stanley Morris, Ruby Oleson, Thea Thompson, Lola Evans, Martha Morien, Lucy Thompson and Julia Fox.

How School Population Grew

• Burdge school was named in honor of R. J. Burdge, prominent Beloit attorney, who held many offices and who was one of the city's most widely known citizens. Mr. Burdge was born in 1833, and died in May of 1916.

Elected to the school board in 1881, Mr. Burdge served for 20 years and was one of the most progressive influences in the development of our educational system. He was a director of the Beloit Iron Works for many years and was also one of the first trustees of the Beloit Savings Bank.

Mr. Burdge served two terms as mayor, in 1892 and 1893, and served also in the Wisconsin assembly and senate. In 1895, when the Beloit Library board was organized, Mr. Burdge became a member and continued as such for 21 years. One of the first men in this vicinity to become a golf enthusiast, Mr. Burdge was keenly interested in the development of the Beloit Country Club.

Burdge school was built in 1919, and is valued at approximately $90,000. The land is valued at $10,000 and equipment at $4,000.

Mrs. Price is supervising principal of Burdge school with Miss Esther Gillingham as assistant principal. Teachers are Frank Braun, Gleneta Williams, Helen Callahan, Dorothy Page, Hilda Johnson and Leila Gray. The school has an auditorium, which is used by pupils and the Parent-Teachers' association for entertainments and benefits.

Wright school in Harrison avenue is named in honor of T. L. Wright, Sr., one of the organizers of the Presbyterian church, and one of driving forces of early Beloit education.

A native of Easthampton, Mass., Mr. Wright came to Beloit in 1839, after a long period of poor health in the east which necessitated his giving up teaching. He was the second clerk of "old No. 1 district", was a member of the committee which brought about the consolidation of the east and west side districts, assisted in framing the special charter laws of 1868, and was a member of the committee which built Beloit's first high school.



John Lienhard is principal of the South Beloit high school and has held that position since 1929.

In his "Historical Sketches of Beloit College," Dr. Edward Dwight Eaton, says of T. L. Wright, Sr.: "His noblest contribution to education was his gifted son and namesake, who was

born in Beloit, and who was to render distinguished service for more than 40 years on the faculty of Beloit College."

Mr. Wright was chairman of the organization meeting of the Presbyterian church on March 9, 1849, and when a second meeting was held on the evening of July 16, 1849, Mr. Wright advised against building. Benjamin Brown opposed this view and declared that in a growing community like Beloit "15 Yankees and a boy could do most anything."

"If Benjamin Brown can build a church without a dollar, I move that he be chief builder," Wright said.

Brown replied: "Gentlemen, I accept. Will you please nominate an assistant builder?"

In addition to his work as a member of the Board of Education, Mr. Wright was superintendent of schools from 1870 to 1874, and from 1875 to 1880.

Wright school, built in 1890, is valued at $45,000. The land is valued at $8,000 and equipment is at $4,000. Miss Edna Mumm is principal and teachers are Ione Waite, Sarah Mansky, Elsie Howe, Alma Reese, Marian Rau, Minnie Klingbeil, Beulah Day and Mary Cleland.

Lincoln and Roosevelt Junior high schools, built in 1921, are valued at $201,000 each, and contain equipment valued at $37,000. Each building contains 22 rooms, including auditoriums, wood shops, domestic science departments, science laboratories and libraries.

Excellent intra-mural and interscholastic athletic programs are carried on by these schools and rivalry between them is keen. Each season, whether it is baseball, track, or basketball, sees exciting and spirited contests between representatives of the two institutions.

Miss Nellie Jones is principal of Lincoln and teachers are Margaret Ankerson, Leonard Calvert, Louise Cermak, Clarence Christensen, Hazel Croft, Fred Darling, Lawrence Fenton, Mary Garrigan, Herbert Hielsberg, Tena Houkom, Mary Kozel, Ralph Kuhli, Elizabeth Kyle, John Lembach, Margaret Little, Ray O. Mertes, Catherine, Perring, Raymond Plath, John Smiley, Matilda Sweitzer, Jessie Vinier, Mabel White and Helen Zwolanek.

Miss Frances Glenn is principal of Roosevelt and teachers include Florence Ackley, Donovan Cary, Arnold Christensen, Harry Conroy, Lala Dixon, Royal Everill, Charolette Friend, Alice Groffman, Julia Hoppe, Gladys Hoye, Lucile Lourin, Dorothy Merriman, Hazel Millard, Henry Noble, Irma Porter, Dorothy Plunkett, Kenneth Poulton, Florence Streng, Dorothy Sward, Burton Williams and Harry Wolfe.



John Hackett married Cordelia Blodgett in Ohio and came to the Turtle in 1836 with his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Blodgett. He was the new community's first merchant in 1837, its first postmaster in 1839, and built the first house on the west side of the river in 1842. It was a stone house where the high school now is. He gave St. Paul's parish the land where its church was built, served on the school board, owned farms, was real estate dealer, flour-mill operator, one of the founders of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., a member of the Wisconsin Territorial Assembly 1840-42, member of Wisconsin's Constitutional Convention in 1846, and member of the legislature in 1852. He was an extensive property owner; he learned French when he was 40 to enjoy the literature of France; had a large private library. He died in 1886 at the age of 78. Mrs. Ella Hackett Adams is his daughter.

All Beloit grade schools have associated kindergartens, where youngsters are given training prepatory to entering school. Hackett, Parker, Royce and Strong schools have separate kindergarten buildings.

Beloit's school system operated smoothly and without interruption from 1868 until 1927, when the state legislature passed a law bringing all school systems of cities of a certain population under similar regulations. At this time a group of citizens led by Prof. E. G. Smith interested themselves in the Beloit special charter and the new law, and as a result Beloit was declared exempt.

In the spring of 1934, however, the Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled that Beloit must operate under general state laws in respect to schools, and the special charter was voided. In April of 1935, the city's Board of Education was elected at a general election for the first time. Theretofore school board members were chosen at east and west side school meetings usually held in the summer.

The growth of the city as well as the growth of the school system is told in a tabulation of school populations here from 1869 to 1935.

The table is as follows:

Year	Dist. No. 1	Dist. No. 2	Total
1869	758	898	1,656
1874	684	878	1,562
1875	722	877	1,599
1876	663	884	1,547
1887	730	879	1,609
1878	746	856	1,602
1879	754	850	1,604
1880	no record		
1881	751	816	1,567
1882	no record		
1883	no record		
1884	851	1,021	1,872
1885	781	890	1,671
1886	800	912	1,712
1887	628	859	1,487
1888	622	951	1,573
1889	642	1,106	1,748
1890	750	1,188	1,938
1891	791	1,278	2,069
1892	747	1,307	2,054
1893	786	1,282	2,068
1894	819	1,335	2,154
1895	995	1,515	2,510
1896	1,051	1,537	2,588
1897	1,164	1,563	2,727
1898	1,172	1,736	2,908
1899	1,325	1,831	3,156
1900	1,377	1,905	3,282
1901	1,555	2,064	3,619
1902	1,796	2,262	4,058
1903	2,034	2,566	4,600
1904	2,024	2,646	4,670
1905	2,030	2,541	4,571
1906	1,938	2,247	4,185
1907	2,019	2,364	4,383
1908	2,003	2,429	4,432
1909	2,000	2,233	4,233
1910	2,028	2,348	4,376
1911	2,090	2,444	4,534
1912	2,203	2,381	4,584
1913	1,630	2,443	4,073
1914	1,583	2,550	4,133
1915	1,632	2,562	4,194
1916	1,745	2,708	4,453
1917	1,823	2,886	4,700
1918	2,028	2,982	5,070
1919	2,222	3,087	5,309
1920	2,240	3,131	5,371
1921	2,412	3,078	5,490
1922	2,427	3,245	5,672
1923	2,520	3,325	5,845
1924	2,668	3,299	5,967
1925	2,740	3,421	6,161
1926	2,374	3,186	5,560
1927	2,607	3,460	6,067
1928	2,503	3,275	5,778
1929	2,718	3,457	6,175
1930	2,837	3,462	6,299
1931	2,830	3,400	6,234
1932	2,743	3,474	6,217
1933	2,821	3,820	6,641
1934	2,974	3,978	6,952
1935	3,000	4,044	7,044

Beloit's growth is told by the school budgets. The total cost of operating the schools in 1878-1870 was $11,799. The budget for this year has been set at $406,379.36.

Money received by the treasurer of the school system in 1878-79, was divided as follows: from tax levied by the board, $9,500; from tuition of non-resident pupils, $605.80; from fines, $1.50; from county school tax, $1,187.91; from state high school fund, $342.48, and from state school income fund, $608.76. This makes a total of $12,246.45. Subtracting the cost of operations, salaries and repairs, a "surplus of $447.34 was shown for the year."

In 1879, there were 1,052 pupils with an average attendance of 712. Teachers were paid $9,270, and the per capita cost of enrolled "scholars" was set at $8.23, and of those actually in attendance, $12.17. In 1880, Beloit had three school buildings with 17 teachers, receiving a payroll of $7,900. Expenditures for the year totaled about $13,000 and land and buildings were valued at $100,000. In 1907, the city school system comprised 13 buildings, 81 teachers, a payroll of $46,720, and a total budget of approximately $85,000. The school census in 1907, was 4,432 pupils.

The budget for 1933-34 called for the expenditure of $394,582.69, and the budget for 1934-35 was $359,271.80. In 1934-35 the budget was lower because there were no bonds included.

These figures are graphic when one remembers that in 1839 the entire assessed valuation of Rock county was $21,792.45, and the county treasurer collected during the first year about $1,200. Today the Beloit school system alone is valued at approximately one and three-quarters million dollars.

At the present time there are 84 women and seven men employed in the elementary schools, 26 women and 18 men in the junior high schools, and 19 women and 16 men in the senior high school. There are 12 school principals, 11 of whom are women.

Other administrative officials include two supervisors, a superintendent, a business manager, an attendance officer, two nurses, a doctor, a dentist, and seven clerks. There are 19 janitors and one maintenance man in the school system, bringing the total number of persons on the public school payroll to 218.

A list of superintendents of the Beloit schools is as follows: L. N. Davis, 1868; Rufus King, 1868-1869; J. C. Converse, 1869; William Alexander, 1869; T. L. Wright, Sr., 1870-1874, 1875-1880; Fayette Royce, 1874-1875, 1883-1886; T. C. Chamberlain, 1880-1881; B. M. Malone, 1881-1883; R. D. Salisbury, 1886-1887; T. A. Smith, 1887-1890; W. S. Axtell, 1890-1891; C. W. Merriman, 1891-1898; F. E. Converse, 1898-1932, and D. F. R. Rice, present superintendent.

The Vocational School

● Beloit's fine vocational school in North Fourth street, directed for more than 20 years by A. G. McCreary, was a pioneer in Wisconsin in the vocational education field. Having little in the way of past experience from other cities to work upon, leaders in the vocational education movement here have pioneered—and have built one of the finest vocational schools in the country.

Wisconsin was the first state to enact a law providing for vocational schools in 1911, and in 1917 the federal government saw the need and rewards of the vocational education system and enacted the Smith-Hughes act.

The Beloit Vocational school was organized on Jan. 9, 1912, by a board comprising F. E. Converse, C. J. Mitchell, E. W. Thompson, Martin Yaeger and Frank Lane. Lewis H. Wood was elected by the board for the school's first director. The school is and has been supervised by the state vocational school board, of which George Hambrecht is director, and is supported to a large extent by state and Federal funds.

First classroom sessions at the vocational school were held Sept. 16, 1912, in the basement and in a rear first floor section of the high school building. The first day enrollment was 50 pupils but before the year was over the total enrollment was 134 pupils. Less than 16 per cent of these pupils had had high school training. The night school opened on Oct. 22, 1912, with a first month enrollment of 220 pupils.

Among persons interested in the early days of the vocational school was John Van Plew, who did much of the selecting of equipment and who supervised installations. Equipment comprised printing machinery, woodworking tools and home economics apparatus. Misses Miriam Hooker, Ruth Flukiger, Hattie Chamberlain and Gerald F. Zarwell were engaged as first teachers.

Director McCreary took over supervision of the school in 1915, and has worked assiduously to keep the school among the leaders in cirriculum and instruction. He watched the school develop to a point where in 1926 it became evident that steps must be taken for larger quarters or the erection of a new building. In April of 1926, the vocational board purchased the present school site, and construction contracts were awarded on Aug. 22, 1927.

When school opened in the fall of 1928, pupils entered their beautiful new vocational building in Fourth street, equipped with the latest type of machine shop, home economics department, stenographic equipment, other educational apparatus, a library and the newest in text books. Dedication exercises were held on Oct. 2.

Unusual is the fact that the Vocational school was erected, equipment was purchased and installed, and the site was secured without a bond issue, without borrowing money, and without paying interest. All payments were met when bills became due. Only four times in the 23 years that the school has been in operation has it been necessary for the board to request the full 1.5-mill-tax levy allowed by state law.

Enrollment in 1928 was 302 day pupils and 315 night school pupils. Board members were F. E. Converse,



At the right is the R. P. Crane homestead, next a small office building erected by Crane, and to the left of that, Crane's stone block. In the homestead, one of the earliest frame houses in Beloit, Crane housed his Colebrook neighbors while they were building houses for themselves. The picture was taken 43 years ago.

Duane Arnold, Frank Lane, Albert Lange, John Van Plew and Director McCreary.

Because the school expanded rapidly, in 1934 it was found that the building was crowded and additional classrooms were needed. It was voted by the board to build an addition to the south wing of the building, comprising four classrooms. The enrollment for day school pupils in 1934-35 was 590, while the night school enrollment was 1,950.

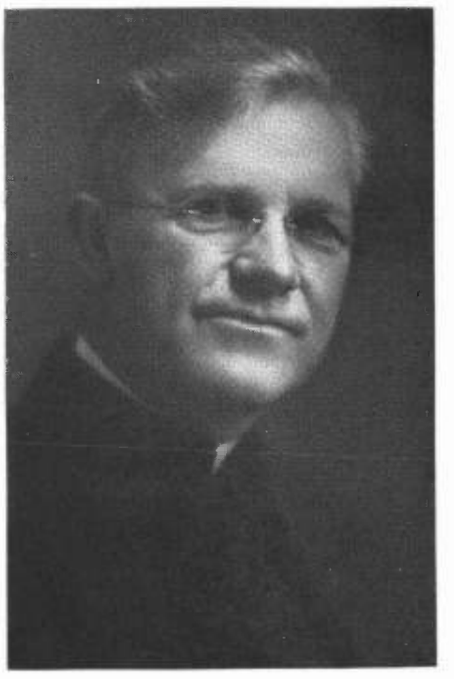
Approximately 80 courses are offered under the direction of 49 teachers who are experts in their various fields. More than 80 per cent of the pupils have attended or completed high school work, or have had some college work.

"In the early years of the vocational school pupils ranged in age from 14 to 16 years," Director McCreary states. "Today the ages of pupils are largely from 17 to 20 years. This indicates that industry and society in general are demanding better trained and older youth."

The present vocational school board comprises Albert Lange, president; Theodore Lake, secretary; D. F. R. Rice, A. C. Howard and A. F. Reesman. The day faculty comprises Director McCreary, 16 regular teachers, 11 circuit teachers, a staff of club and special course instructors, a school secretary and clerk.

The school offers a large number of subjects in commercial, home economics, agriculture and trade divisions, and graduates of the school secure positions as apprentices, journeymen and office workers.

The aims and purposes of the Vocational school are to raise the standard of skill and efficiency, to bridge the gap between the school and employment, to supply trained workers to employers, to provide an earn while you learn program, and to prepare for civic betterment," according to Director McCreary.



The Rev. Father J. E. Hanz, Ph.D., is curate of the St. Jude's parish and directs the affairs of the Brother Dutton school.

The Brother Dutton School

• Pupils who attend Brother Dutton parochial school in Hackett street learn their English composition, their geography, their multiplication tables, and their Biblical literature, parables and psalms in the shadow of a great man's spirit, and each day they become a more vital part of a great ideal in the hearts of Beloit's Catholic population.

The school is a monument to the courageous devotion and unselfish sacrifice of Brother Joseph Dutton, "Saint of Molokai," who spent 40 years ministering to the lepers of the famous Pacific island colony. The ideal of Catholic parents envisions a national memorial high school in honor of Brother Dutton in Beloit, which is near the scenes of his boyhood.

Ground for the Brother Dutton school was broken on April 27, 1926, the birthday of the man whose memory it honors, and the cornerstone was laid on June 27, of the same year. The stone was laid by Bishop Murphy, S. J., of Belize, British Honduras. The school was blessed by Archbishop Messmer of Milwaukee on Nov. 28, 1926, and classes were opened for 160 pupils in five grades.

From five grades and 160 pupils in 1926, the school has grown to an institution with nine grades and 370 pupils. The faculty includes the Rev. Father Joseph E. Hanz, Ph.D., rector; the Rev. Father David W. Ryan, A.M., curate, and the Sisters of Saint Agnes with Sister Mary Grace, B.S., in charge as principal. Sisters are Mary Daniel, Mary Dolora, Mary Bernarda, Mary Patrice, Mary Luce, Mary Colombiere, Mary Lucilla, Mary Jean and Mary Virgil.

The annual school publication is "Fraira," and contains not only announcements and historical information, but represents an ideal. "Fraira is a charmed term," the Rev. Father Hanz has said. "To us of the Brother Dutton school it stands for an ideal. 'Fra' means brother, and 'Ira' is the name of Captain Dutton in the days of Lincoln and the Civil War before he entered his missionary work.

"Fraira, then, is Brother Dutton; one can find no finer type of hero. He belongs to the lepers of Molokai, he belongs to us, to the Rock, to Wisconsin, to America, and to the world," the Rev. Father Hanz said. The booklet was first published by the class of 1930.

Brother Dutton has a school "blazon" or shield bearing the motto "Nisi Solum Jesum", which means "No one but only Jesus". Bearing a cross, a flaming lamp of wisdom, a picture of Christ and a crest spelling the name of the school, the blazon is done in patriotic red, white and blue.

Pupils of Brother Dutton school have a fine school song which was written by the Rev. Father Hanz and set to music by Mrs. Bessie Fairchild Morris of Chicago. The song, "Aloha Then," is as follows:

O sing the pali and the sea
Of Brother Dutton fame
And sing in grip of gloom and glee
My Alma Mater of his name.
In war and on far tainted isle
See him at beck of man—
The lowest task unfolds his smile
As Cross and Flag loom in the van.
Aloha then for old times sake,
School of my soul,
Guide to my Goal—
Thy flaglit stole
Aloha in my heart awake.
Hail to my school proud of his charm—
One of his heirs for aye,
Deign me the torch dropt from his arm
To lead all in this sinborn fray.
Bring on the leis scented rare
In spring and snowy yule
And sing with love and trumpet flare
My own, by Brother Dutton School.

Each spring the Brother Dutton school has its "Commencement Week," inclusive of alumni and class banquets, a picnic at Macktown, a mass at St. Jude's for benefactors, and a graduation ceremony with a sermon, presentation of honors and certificates, and renewal of Baptismal vows.

Honored by presidents, high officials in ecclesiastical circles, laymen and children, Brother Dutton has inspired the national memorial high school plan, which has nation-wide support.

President Hoover said of the proposed high school: "My Dear Father Hanz: I am deeply interested in the romantic story of Brother Joseph Dutton, whose life as pioneer, soldier and great humanitarian is so characteristic of our people in its variety, picturesqueness and idealism. His service to the lepers of Molokai crowned his life with

a saintly glory. It is a privilege to pay tribute to his memory. Yours faithfully, Herbert Hoover."

President Roosevelt extended his best wishes for the proposed national memorial in the following words: "While the name and fame of Brother Dutton, like his courageous predecessor, Father Damien, are deathless, the maintenance of the Brother Dutton junior high school and the erection of a national memorial to him will serve to remind us constantly of his deeds and nobility of character. I wish you every success in your undertaking."

Brother Dutton himself was keenly interested in the school and the proposed memorial and expressed himself as follows: "The plan of Father Joseph E. Hanz to build a Brother Dutton high school at Beloit, near the scene of my childhood and boyhood days in Wisconsin, is of all things dearest to my heart. And may God prosper the plan and bless all the helpers."

Born in 1843, in Stowe, Vt., Brother Dutton spent his childhood in this vicinity between 1847 and 1861. On Sept. 9, 1861, he enlisted at Janesville in Company B, Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and on March 2, 1865, he was commissioned a captain upon the recommendation of Generals Thomas, Donaldson, Rosseau and Granger.

Following the war he was associated for a time with the Louisville and Nashville railroad. In 1876 he became associated with the War Department in claim settlement work.

Answering the call of Father Damien in 1886, Brother Dutton went to the Molokai leper colony to begin his 40 years of work there. While at Molokai Brother Dutton was doctor, nurse, judge, jury, mason, surveyor, plumber, engineer, builder, architect, guide and teacher for his leprous flock. He was variously called "Samaritan," "Comrade Dutton," "Brother Joseph," "Happy Penitent," and "Saint of Molokai."

President Theodore Roosevelt in 1908 described Brother Dutton as a national hero and ordered the fleet of the United States to detour in order to pass Molokai in his honor. With flags flying and decks filled with seamen, the fleet paraded past the coast of Molokai in homage to a soldier, a sacrificing servant, a saint.

On May 10, 1923, President Harding said to him: "He is a model which I wish might be raised up for the view and emulation of many others." In 1926, the school here was built and named in his honor. He died in 1931.

President Calvin Coolidge said of Brother Dutton: "His life is one of the potent influences the world should recognize."

The flag which was sent to Brother Dutton by the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1913, now flies from the flagstaff of the Brother Dutton school. Pupils keep his birthday with appropriate exercises, and their Lenten savings are contributed to his work.

"Brother Dutton school treats and trains its pupils as spiritual heirs of that great soul," the Rev. Father Hanz has said. "The national memorial is no dream. It's necessity is a fact. The national memorial high school will come."

South Beloit's Schools

• "The history of the South Beloit Community high school, as a fully accredited four-year high school is comparatively short," says Principal John Lienhard, "because as such it is only nine years old. Prior to the present high school in its new building in Blackhawk Boulevard, however, there existed a three-year high school, a two-year and a one-year school going back to 1913."

Growing population and the extra expense of sending tuition pupils to Beloit high school were the reasons for inauguration of a high school course in South Beloit. Mark Kellor was president of the board of education in 1913, and George E. Bishop was superintendent. A year later a second year of high school was put into South Beloit's school system, and in 1915, a third year of work was added, according to Principal Lienhard.

High school principals who have served South Beloit are George E. Bishop, 1913-1915; Mr. Littlejohn, 1915-1916; W. G. Mann, 1916-1918; Florence Rink, 1918-1921; Joy Buchanan, 1921-1922; William Lathrop, 1922-1923; R. M. Robinson, 1923-1929, and John Lienhard, 1929 to the present.

"It should be remembered that up to 1931 the high school principal also functioned as the superintendent of the elementary grades," Principal Lienhard said. "And up until 1927 there was only one school organization known as District No. 3, which included high school as well as elementary instruction."

During the period between 1917 and 1927, people of South Beloit variously proposed a township high school, a vocational or "continuation school", and a regular four-year community high school.

Under state laws dealing with community high schools, a school district was organized in 1927, with the following board members: Grace A. Brown, Susie E. Porter, Glen E. Clark, Ellis E. Patten, and William W. Weirick. Weirick was named president and Mrs. Porter was chosen secretary. The school was completed in February, 1928.

"Much credit is due the board, Supt. R. M. Robinson and the early faculty," Mr. Lienhard said. Members of the first faculty were: R. M. Robinson, principal; Luna Foster, commercial; Pricilla Duer, English; Faye Riley, history of Latin; T. G. Clifton, manual arts and coaching, and John Lienhard, science and mathematics.



E. E. Wacaser is superintendent of the South Beloit grade schools and acts as principal in the Wheeler school.

Due to the inadequate space in the Clark building where the high school was first held, the domestic science course was not organized until 1928, with Miss E. Walker as teacher. In 1930 an instrumental music course was added with Melvin Schneider as instructor.

"Built for 125 pupils, the new building is already quite crowded," Mr. Lienhard said. "An addition will be necessary soon." Present school board members are T. F. Patten, president; Grace A. Brown, secretary; Susie E. Porter, William Guetschow, and Mervin Gridley.

Enrollment figures since 1923 are: 1923-24—40; 1924-25—43; 1925-26—47; 1926-27—48; 1927-28—88; 1928-29—103; 1929-30—124; 1930-31—124; 1931-32—117; 1932-33—147; 1933-34—154; 1934-35—170, and 1935-36—173 pupils.

* * *

• The Clark school of South Beloit, or District No. 3 of the Town of Rockton as it was once known, was the first school in South Beloit and was built in

1857. The first board of directors comprised Chester Clark, Samuel Hersey and A. Comstock.

The school was erected at a cost of $621, on a one-acre tract of land owned by E. N. Clark, and because no price had been agreed upon before the school was erected, it was voted to pay Clark $125 and name the school in his honor. Lewis Bixby was employed as teacher in 1859 for a period of "five winter months at the rate of $26 monthly, said Mr. Bixby to pay his own board bill." Miss Jennie E. Kindall was employed the following summer at a salary of $4 a week. No mention was made of her board bill.

During the first years of the school it was supported for nine months of the year, but during the Civil War the term was reduced to six months of classroom work. Old records set early enrollments at from six to 20 pupils. Among the pupils' names are the Clarks, the Stantons, the Hutchisons, the Herseys, the Helms (Drs. A. C. and E. C.) and the Harts. In 1864 there were 17 pupils.

The history of Clark school for the first 50 years was that of any country school in an intelligent and progressive neighborhood, but in 1902 when people suddenly realized that a new town, South Beloit, was growing up, the need of a new building became imperative.

Because the center of population had shifted with the growth of the community, it was advisable to discard the old school site. Patrick Hayes, Dr. A. C. Helm and W. H. Wheeler each volunteered to give the district a site for a school, and voters of the district decided to accept two lots from Dr. Helm on Oak Grove at its eastern limits.

In 1903, a two-story, four-room brick building was erected at a cost of $4,500. The "conservative element" was "quite shocked at the useless expense for so large a building and many persons thought that a smaller building would have answered as well," according to records. Only two rooms were finished immediately and Carolyn Hamilton and Emma Brandt were employed as teachers when the school opened in January, 1904.

The population of South Beloit increased rapidly and the enrollment leaped from 80 to 120. Soon it was necessary to finish the other rooms. Nellie McKewan and Elsie Lewis were employed as teachers, and in 1908, Abbie Jewett Craig, later Winnebago county school superintendent, was hired. The bell first used in South Beloit, which is still used today, was purchased by pupils who gave a series of entertainments under the supervision of Miss Carolyn Hamilton.

By 1910 the school was outgrown and an addition costing $7,000 was



For many years three brothers and their brother-in-law were sextons of Beloit's cemetery. The three brothers were Heman, Aretus and Theodore Belding. The brother-in-law (husband of Lydia Belding) was Monroe Parkhurst. This daguerrotype, made in 1853, shows the three Belding brothers and their sister. Heman was the first sexton, Theodore the second, Parkhurst the third, and Aretus the fourth. Aretus was sexton 20 years.

erected. At this time the building was improved with a ventilating system, central heating plant and drinking fountains.

Not long after this it was decided that another school should be built in South Beloit, and after W. H. Wheeler had given the site, the Wheeler school was erected. W. G. Mann was the first principal. Early teachers were Florence Rink, Mary Harrington, Gladys Main, Helen Stoddard, Lucy Ellen Magee, Mrs. Warren, Catherine Sehm, Mrs. Robert Porter, Mrs. Oliver Briscoe, Gladys Gregory, William Lathrop, and Mrs. Theresa Hauser.

In 1921 additional rooms were built at the Wheeler school, and in 1923, the board comprised Mrs. Beryl McCrea, Ellis Patten, A. C. Barrett, J.C. Lewis, Ed Hayes and Ed Gouchenour. Others who have been active in school affairs in South Beloit are Oliver Briscoe, present clerk; Thomas Hodges, clerk for many years; Cal Napp, Vern Boss, Mrs. Robert Porter, Mrs. James Lewis, C. E. Cadman, Ralph York, Samuel Palmer, Mrs. Nathan Morgan and W. H. Arnsmier.

Teachers of long standing in South Beloit also include Irene Veldheizen, principal of Clark school; Mrs. Esther Knezel, principal at Wheeler school; Mrs. Auzella Hotchkiss, Miss Iva Pyne, and others. Emery E. Wacaser is superintendent of Clark and Wheeler schools and acts as principal in the Wheeler school. Teachers in the Wheeler school are Lucile Calhoun, Lillian Clarke and Marion Turner. Clark school teachers are Marie Smith, principal; Marion Kohle, Marguerite Baumgartner, Edna Pflaum, Rosalie McKenzie, Beryl Moore and Nellie Woll. Departmental teachers are Enola Shearer, Alice McBride, Mead Fee, William Krieder and Supt. Wacaser.

The present board of education for the two schools includes Bert Moldenhauer, president; Oliver Briscoe, clerk; Gordon Greer, Sumner E. Earl, Frank Morton and Mrs. Leora Atkinson.

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1859 Graduation

• On Friday, December 23, 1859, the pupils of Beloit High school, district No. 2, presented a Christmas program, "Exercises to begin punctually at 9 o'clock, A. M., and 1:30 o'clock, P. M."

The old stone building on Bluff street, known as the Lee home, now being torn down to make room for the Grinnell Memorial hall, heard many many of these exercises, but an old "Programme" preserves the order of exercises for that particular day.

A quick scanning of the "Programme" gives the modern reader an idea of the school of the Fifties:

"Morning: Singing; Arithmetic, Miss M. A. Parrey, teacher; Latin, Miss M. A. Parrey, teacher; Compositions, "What I would Be", Katie L. Smith, "Where I would Live", Alma J. Wilson, "My Home", Mary Radway, "Visit to the State Prison," Augusta A. Smith, higher arithmetic, George L. Montague, teacher, singing; English grammar, Miss M. A. Parrey, teacher; declamation, "Tribute to Washington", Jos. Hanchett; "Speech of Huff Puff", Henry J. Goddard; "Prophecy of Capys", Lewis C. Rockwell; physical geography, George L. Montague, teacher.

In the afternoon the teachers discoursed upon philosophy, elements of machinery, hydraulics, algebra, and plane geometry. Compositions and declamations on a variety of subjects including "Life, A Treadmill", "The Mouse, or the land where cheese grows", "Happiness", and "Matrimony", were presented by the students, among whom were Alma S. Wolcott, Viella Brown, Mary A. Shove, Anna E. Hodge, Cora A. Burr, Anna Gaston, Luis F. Emilio, Sandy Smith, Salina A. Hanaford, E. Sanborne Chadwick, Willie W. Phelps, Hattie E. Jackson, Rosa L. James, Julia A. Smith, Julia Wheelock, Eliza A. James, Nettie A. Shue, and Rose M. Radway.

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• Dickop street in South Beloit is named for Lieutenant Ray C. Dickop; whom General Pershing named as one of the 15 greatest heroes of the World War. He was killed in action at Fismes, France, on August 4, 1918.

Norwegians Came in 1838



Ole K. Natesta was the first Norwegian settler in Wisconsin. He came to Jefferson Prairie in 1838.

• Ole Natesta, lately from Numedal in Norway, became the first Norwegian settler in Wisconsin and the founder of the fourth Norwegian settlement in the United States when, on July 1, 1838, he claimed 80 acres of prairie land a mile and a half south of Clinton and decided it should be his home for the rest of his life.

As a result of Natesta's lone pilgrimage into Wisconsin from Northern Illinois that summer, the tide of Norwegian immigration was definitely turned toward Wisconsin.

Coming from Norway to northern Illinois in May, 1837, Ole Natesta and his brother, Ansten, were forerunners of Norwegian immigration from their home district in Norway. Missionary work done by Ansten Natesta on a return trip to Norway in 1838 resulted in the founding of the present large Norwegian settlements of Luther Valley and Jefferson Prairie in Rock county and the Rock Run settlement in Winnebago and Stephenson counties, in Illinois.

Rich in historical references, Rock county probably comprises the most important area in the United States as far as Norwegian immigration and Lutheran church history are concerned. When "firsts" in Norwegian history in America are mentioned, Rock county can be spoken of oftener than any other region.

In April, 1837, Ole and Ansten Natesta, convinced that small future awaited them in their home country, struck out across the mountains from their home district, Numedal, with Stavanger as their destination. Skis were used on the journey. They had converted all their resources into cash and had about $800 between them, which with the knapsacks on their backs, skis and personal equipment, were their entire possessions.

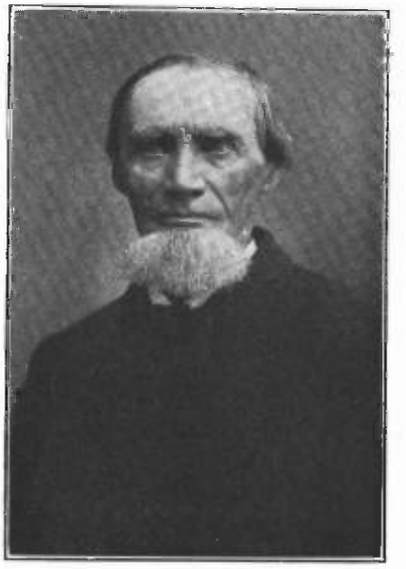
From Stavanger they took a boat to Gothenburg, Sweden, and from there took an ore boat, Enigheden, to Fall River, Mass., making the journey in 32 days at a time when most sail boats required nine weeks or more for the voyage.

The brothers made a leisurely journey west, stopping in New York and at Rochester, where they spoke to several members of the first Norwegian immigrants to America, who came in the sloop Restaurationen in 1825. Hearing that another party of Norwegians, who had come in 1836, had gone to LaSalle county, Ill., the Natesta brothers decided to follow them.

Their plans were changed in Detroit, however, when Ole Natesta met a fellow countryman on the street and learned he was one of a party of Norwegian immigrants who had come from Norway in July, 1837, on the Aegir, another sailing vessel.

The Natesta brothers joined the party and came with them to Chicago, where they were dissuaded from settling in LaSalle county. Instead, the party sent out four men to investigate and these selected a location at Beaver creek in Iroquois county, about 60 miles south of Chicago. There the immigrants moved, but by the next spring the majority of the settlers had died from malarial fever. Their land was a swamp as soon as heavy rains came. The few survivors moved to LaSalle county the next spring.

The Natesta brothers escaped the fate of the Beaver creek settlers. They left that settlement early in the winter of 1838 and moved to LaSalle county, where they built a hut on the Fox river. They lived there for a period until they separated in the spring, Ansten to return by way of New Orleans to Norway and Ole to strike out on an exploring trip to new territory. Both Ansten and Ole Natesta achieved their aims. Ansten returned to Numedal and brought back a party of more than 100 of his countrymen the next year, and Ole gained his life long ambition by settling on a claim of 80 acres south of Clinton in Rock county after a prospecting trip which had led him through northern Illinois. His main purpose



Ansten Natesta, brother of Ole Natesta, was leader of the immigrants from Norway in 1839 who founded the Jefferson Prairie and Luther Valley settlements in Rock County and the Rock Run settlement near Durand, Ill.

in coming to America had been achieved —the securing of a farm, and a location where his countrymen could settle if they wished.

When Ole Natesta came to Jefferson Prairie, which included a large area of land south of Clinton, there were only eight settlers in the area, according to his own account. Just who these eight were is uncertain, but they were probably Charles Tuttle, Dennis Mills, Milton Warner, William Murray, Griswold Weaver, either Oscar Pratt or Franklin Mitchell, and Stephen Downer and Daniel Tasker and their wives.

According to Natesta's account of his first year there, spent alone without any of his countrymen to talk to, "the monotony of the prairie was relieved by small bunches of trees. Deer and other game were abundant. The howl of the prairie wolf disturbed my sleep."

Natesta completed a two-room log house in the summer of 1839 and was ready to receive any immigrants that his brother Ansten might bring back with him.

Ansten Natesta, who had spent the summer and winter of 1838 in Norway describing the wonderful opportunities which awaited immigrants to America, had secured promises from 104 of his countrymen to come to America, and late in the spring of 1839 they were ready to sail on the Emelia from Drammen, each person paying $33.50 passage money. This group went on the usual route from New York to Milwaukee by water, and not knowing that Ole Natesta had gone to Wisconsin, proceeded to Chicago. Here Ansten

learned that instead of staying in La-Salle county his brother had moved to Rock county. Some of the Emelia party immigrants had friends in La-Salle county and went there, but the majority followed Ansten to Rock county, where they arrived in September, 1839. Where the 82 who reached the Natesta cabin stayed is not known, but it is reported that 14 families stayed for a considerable period in Natesta's two-room log cabin and temporary quarters were probably erected for the remainder. That same year the first settlers came into Newark township from Jefferson Prairie, and the immigrants who had come with Ansten Natesta found the end of their rainbow.

One of the first to strike out from Jefferson Prairie to find land more to his liking was Gullek Gravdale, who became the founder of the Luther Valley Norwegian settlement and the first settler in Newark township. He came in the fall of 1839. Gravdale's first prospecting trip was made with Gisle Halland and Goe Bjono. Both Gravdale and Halland bought land and Bjono took a claim for Mrs. Gunhild Odegaarden, a wealthy widow.

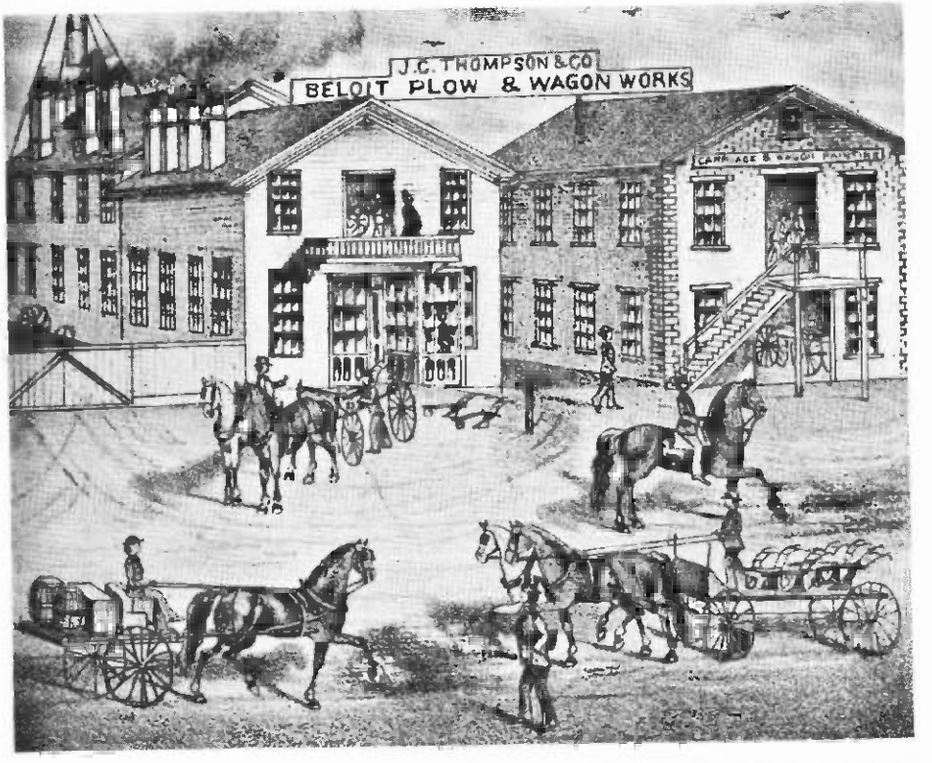
Gullek Gravdale is credited with building the first log house in the Luther Valley settlement. His log house was built in November, 1839, in what is now Beloit township. The first log house in Newark township was constructed by Mrs. Gunhild Odegaarden early in 1840.

Gullek Gravdale is credited with having made the first purchase of land of any of the Norwegian immigrants, having had his purchase recorded in Milwaukee on Dec. 12, 1839. On Jefferson Prairie, Ansten Natesta and Thorstein Nilsen were first, recording their land on Dec. 25, 1839.

Among the immigrants who came to Jefferson Prairie in 1839 were Knud Knudson, Thore Helgeson Kirkejord, Thorsten Helgeson Kirkejord, Gudbrand and Jens Myhra, Kittil and Kristoffer Nyhus, Halvor and Hans Haugen, Lars Skavlem, T. Nelson, Gisle Halland, Lars Rostoe, Hellik Glaim, Gullik Holt, Jens Bagge, S. Berghei, Gullek Blagstad, Hans Langruud, Nirt Fulsaas, and T. Hougkjem.

Hans Gjermundson Haugen, who came the same year on the Bunyan, a ship which carried passengers who were unable to get on the Emelia, died on Jefferson Prairie Aug. 1, 1840, and was the first Norwegian to be buried on Wisconsin soil.

Two members of the Emelia party, Gullik Knudson Laugen and Gunnel Stordock, stayed in Chicago and came to Luther Valley later. They were married in Chicago to two girls who had come from Numedal with them.



From Norway to Beloit in 1850 came John Thompson, blacksmith. In 1860 he started the manufacture of plows. In 1865 or 1866 he built a factory in Third street north of Grand where a part of the present Thompson block now is. It burned in 1876 and was rebuilt in 1877. This view of it is from an atlas of 1873.

As an example of the changing of names which was prevalent among early Norwegians, Gullik Knudson Laugen dropped the Laugen part of his name and later became known as Gullik Springen, due to the fact that he had settled next to a spring on Luther Valley.

Both the Luther Valley and Jefferson Prairie settlers who arrived in the fall were fortunate in having a large amount of game available during the winter, as they had had no time to raise any crops. Gullik Knudson Laugen relates that on the first trip to Beloit from Luther Valley after the first snow fall, skis were used.

"There was considerable wonder and speculation among Americans around Beloit," he said, "as they thought some strange animal had left the tracks until they noticed the men on skis. Beloit at that time comprised a mill, a hotel, two stores and a few cottages."

Several members of the Emelia party were not satisfied at either Jefferson Prairie or Luther Valley. Led by Clement Stabeck, they took over land near Davis, Ill., establishing the Rock Run settlement, which extended into Winnebago county west of Durand. Others who located there the same fall were Syvert Tollefson, Ole Anderson and a Knudson. Gunnel Stordock moved to Rock Run from Luther Valley later, living there until 1870. This settlement never reached the size of Jefferson Prairie or Luther Valley. But good fortune and prosperity smiled on the pioneers of the three settlements.

The oldest Norwegian immigrant who came to America was Halvor Gullikson Skavlem, who was 81. His birthdate can still be seen on the memorial marker at his grave in the Luther Valley cemetery. He came in 1841 and died a week after his arrival.

Church history is closely bound with the life of the early Norwegian settlers in Rock county. The first three Norwegian Lutheran ministers in America, Elling Eielson, C. L. Clausen and G. F. Dietrichson, lived for many years in Rock county.

Eielson was the first Norwegian Lutheran pastor ordained in America, and the house in which he lived while preaching in settlements in this territory was standing about 2½ miles south of Clinton until a few years ago when it was moved to Heg Memorial park in Racine county. In 1841 Eielson built the first Norwegian house of worship in America at Fox River. In 1841 and 1842 he made two trips to New York on foot to get religious printing done. He was ordained in 1843 and in 1846 organized the first Norwegian Lutheran Synod in America at Jefferson Prairie. Eielson was president of this synod until his death in 1883.

C. L. Clausen, who was ordained as a pastor in the Norwegian Lutheran

church a short time after Eielson, moved to Luther Valley in 1846 and built the first Norwegian church parsonage in the United States. This limestone building is still standing near the Luther Valley church. The first pastor's wife among Norwegian immigrants to die and be buried on American soil was Mrs. Martha Clausen who died Nov. 8, 1846. She is buried in the Luther Valley cemetery, where a memorial tablet honors her.

Founders of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, another synod, meeting at East Luther Valley church in 1851, sat on benches now being used in the West Luther Valley church near Brodhead. These founders were H. A. Preus, A. C. Preus and C. L. Clausen. Superintendent of the synod was Clausen.

Another synod was organized at Jefferson Prairie in 1860. This was the Scandinavian Augustana synod, comprising Swedes and Norwegians.

An interesting feature of the East Luther Valley church is the church bell. This bell was the first used among Norwegians in America to call Norwegian families to worship. It was hung for the first time in the stone Luther Valley church built in 1857. The first church was built in 1847.

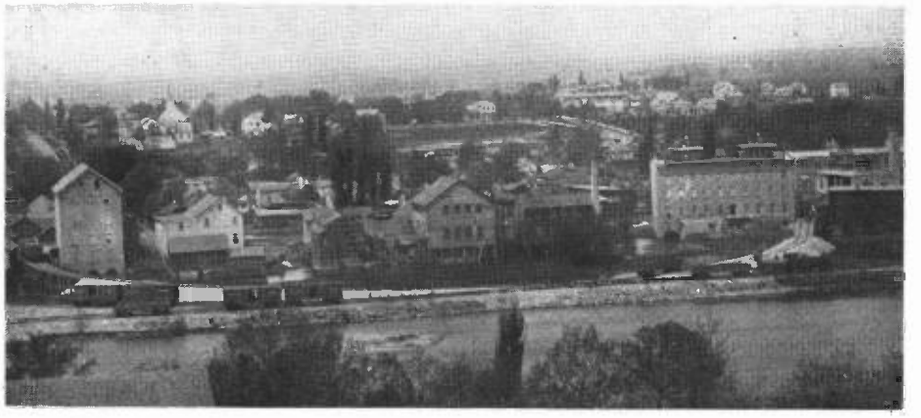
Luther Valley was the publishing center of Norwegians in America in 1851 and 1852. Near the Luther Valley church is a limestone building, now owned by the Knut Delsrude estate, where the first successful Norwegian newspaper was published in 1852. This paper was called the Emigranten. C. L. Clausen was its editor. Before the stone building was completed, the newspaper was printed for a short time in the home of Gunder Springen. L. S. Heyerdahl, founder of the family by that name in Beloit and Luther Valley, was one of the typesetters.

In 1867 the publishing business was moved to Madison, later to LaCrosse and finally was merged into what is now the "Minneapolis Tidende." An earlier Norwegian newspaper had been published at Muskego in 1847, but it did not continue publication after 1849. This paper was called, "Nordlyset," or Northern Light.

Printing business at Luther Valley was brisk in 1851, with C. L. Clausen instrumental in organizing the Norwegian Press association, which published the first Norwegian church paper in America, "Maanedstidende." This was printed in the same stone building where The Emigranten was published. The first copy came off the press in 1851. Merged later with another paper, the name was changed to Lutheraneran.

From Rock county's Norwegian settlements came many of the founders of other Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota colonies. Rock county remained the "jumping off" place for many years for immigrants bound farther west. Descendants of most of the pioneer settlers are still found on farms in the two Rock county settlements, as well as in Illinois. Beloit, Orfordville and Brodhead have large Norwegian populations today, many of whom were drawn from nearby settlements.

Among the Norwegians who lived in this territory and became nationally known in later life were Gilbert Haugen, Iowa congressman, who spent much of his early life near Orfordville, and the senator from Minnesota, Knut Nelson, who lived near Whitewater in his youth. Halvor Skavlem, now living at Janesville and Lake Koshkonong, is a national authority on Indian lore.



About 1885 the west side manufacturing district had this appearance. The tall building at the left is the old Blodgett rye flour mill. Next to it is the Bishop feed mill and farther north the Gaston Scale Works. At the extreme right is the woollen mill, later the Salmon-Whitford flour mill. The spire in the distance is atop the old Trinity Lutheran church.

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1848 Examinations

• Beloit Journal, 1848: "Beloit College.—We are requested to state that the next college year will commence on Wednesday, September 20. The faculty will be ready to examine applicants for admission to the sophomore and freshman classes on the 19th and 20th. Candidates for the freshman class will be examined in Virgil, Sallust, Cicero's Orations, the Greek Reader, Latin, Greek, and English Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry. Candidates for the sophomore class will also be examined in Livy and the Odes of Horace, Xenophon's Anabasis and Memorabilia, Algebra and Geometry. Other Greek and Latin authors may be received as a substitute for those specified above.

"The preparatory department will be opened on the sixth of September, under the charge of Mr. S. T. Merrill.

"The college edifice will be ready for use at the commencement of the year."

The Village Patriarch

• Beloit Journal, 1848: "Our beautiful village seems to be winning golden opinions from all quarters. A letter writer in the Albany Atlas, who has taken an extensive tour through the West this summer, remarking particularly on every place and peculiarity he met with, holds the following language concerning Beloit:

"From Roscoe, traveling six miles over the Beloit Prairie, we reached the village of Beloit. . . . It is beautifully situated on the banks of the Rock, and contains about 2,000 inhabitants. Making some inquiries about the place, its patriarch, i.e., its earliest resident yet remaining, a gentlemanly young man of 33 years old arose and offered to show me about the town.

"The village is well laid out and contains many excellent stone buildings, mostly of a white limestone which is quarried on the banks of the river, but a part of them are composed of cobblestones or pebbles dug out of the surrounding bluffs. . . . On a bluff covered with oak and hickory, which rises perhaps 50 or 60 feet above the river banks, and just out of the village, stands the new Beloit College. . . . Never was there a finer location for a college. . . . A prettier, cleaner, thriftier village than Beloit cannot be found in the U. S. . . . When my guide, O. P. Bicknell, Esq., first came to Beloit, 10 years since—he a boy from the hills of northern Vermont, seeking his fortune — that site was a beautiful but untenanted wilderness.

"Beloit is not probably destined to become a great city, but it will be a large and prosperous town, and for beauty, healthfulness, society, educational advantages, and everything calculated to make a residence truly desirable, it will be equalled by very few villages and excelled by none west of Lake Michigan."

In the Pleasant Field of Drama

Talented Beloiters Present Worth-While Productions

By HARRIET C. DAWSON



Where Caleb Blodgett's home and the old Rock River House once stood at the corner of State and Grand, Prof. Jackson J. Bushnell of Beloit College built the Bushnell House in 1853-54. It was one of the finest hotels of its time in the middle west. There Lincoln dined. Later it was owned by Samuel J. Goodwin, who built the Goodwin Opera House adjoining it in State street. It was like this in 1873. The Goodwin House is now the Goodwin Block, an office building, owned by J. Dana and Emerson G. Peet.

• Beloit was too busy in its early years with the necessities of life—building homes, churches, schools and industries—to give much thought to drama's world of make-believe and it was not until a third of a century had gone by that the city had an opera house. Prior to that time, Union Hall in State street, where the Grand Hotel now stands, was the musical and opera center of the community.

It was on Dec. 27, 1869, that the Goodwin Opera House, in North State street on the present site of the Beloit Savings bank, was dedicated by Parepa Rosa's English opera company. That was a gala night, with the house packed to hear the great diva who had won fame in Europe and America. The occasion launched in Beloit a new era of entertainment.

The Goodwin Opera House was built by Samuel J. Goodwin (grandfather of Miss Margaret Goodwin) who was one of the leading business men of the day. In the words of the owner, printed on circulars of the early 70's, artists appearing there pronounced the theater "the most perfect gem of a house in all its appointments in all the northwest."

It had a seating capacity of 1,000 with a stage 26 by 56 feet. Dressing rooms were located under the stage. Walls were handsomely frescoed in a style not usually seen and, among other conveniences, it was directly connected with the Goodwin Hotel. Of the four private boxes, one was always reserved for the owner and his family and friends. Rental was from $20 to $25 a night. The city license called for 14 or 15 complimentary tickets for each performance. The building had furnace heat and gas lights.

Many were the famous actors and opera stars who trod the boards of the Goodwin Opera House in its heyday. Ole Bull, the great violinist, filled a one night engagement there in the early 70's. The Martino Troupe, the Mendelssohn Quintet, Madam Sanyah, the Great Arlington Minstrels, the Peak Family, Skiff and Gaylord, and others added variety. March 11, 1882, brought Mahn's Comic Opera Company, under auspices of the Beloit City Guards, in a presentation of Gilbert and Sullivan's "latest" comic opera, "Patience."

The opera house also gave opportunity for the development of "home talent." On May 18, 1876, women of St. Paul's Episcopal church leased the place for an entertainment, charging 25 and 35 cents admission. Among those on the program were Mrs. Collins and Miss Helm in a duet, "Invitation a la Valse"; Z. T. Hulett in a violin solo, "Fantasie from the Enchantress"; and Miss Van DeVenter in "Spinning Song" from Wagner's Flying Dutchman.

In April, 1879, about 200 performers took part in the fairy opera, "Naiad Queen," presented five nights with Charles A. Reade as musical conductor; J. Harry Brayton as superintendent of illustrations; Walter C. Clarke as stage director; and Z. T. Hulett as leader of the orchestra. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dow, Hattie D. Clark, Matie L. Clark and C. B. Case were among those prominently cast.

After more than a score of years, Mr. Goodwin, having passed four score years in age, retired and sold the opera house to Robert H. Wilson, called "Bob" by hundreds of Beloiters, young and old. Mr. Wilson began his contacts with the opera house in 1876 when he was engaged to post the county with centennial celebration bills, one of the attractions of which was a grand ball in the Goodwin opera hall. Even after purchasing the theater, he continued as a bill poster, rounding out a half century of work in this line. He remodelled the theater in the early 90's and rechristened it "Wilson," a name which it continued to bear until a decade ago when it was torn down to make room for the bank building.

The Wilson booked political rallies, college and high school class plays, oratorical contests, high school commencement exercises, the Winegar and other stock companies, the Tony Sarg Marionettes, Shakespearean actors and celebrated lecturers, among them Lady Gregory and Edgar Lee Masters. In its last years, motion pictures also were shown there, "The Covered Wagon"



Robert H. Wilson was proprietor of the Wilson Theater for nearly 40 years. He brought many fine theatrical companies to Beloit and his acquaintance with plays and players was wide.

being one of the notable ones on its screen.

The Bijou theater, located in West Grand avenue near the Northwestern railroad tracks, also was an amusement center of the early 20th century, booking stock companies and other attractions. Several motion picture theaters have presented the cinema to Beloit, existant today being the Rex in Fourth street and the Majestic in Broad street.

In the field of amateur dramatics, the high school and college have for many years made worthwhile popular and classical contributions. "Tommy" Mills, later athletic coach at Beloit college, was a striking figure in dramatics of the early part of the century. There are those who still remember with a thrill his delivery of "To the Lions," "The Chariot Race" and "Lasca" as a high school student, and his roles in Greek plays at the college.

From 1905 to 1915, Miss Annie S. McLenegan was director of all the senior plays given by the high school, lending to the productions her thorough understanding of drama and enthusiasm for the play. The Wilson theater was leased for these occasions. In 1906, "The Masque of Columbus," written by Miss McLenegan, was given with John Wickhem, now justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, as Columbus, Sally Ervine Reitler, Laura Aldrich Neese, Paul Zeller and Mary Van Lone Zeller in prominent parts.

The following year brought the comedy, "Mr. Bob," with Ruth Qualman, Clinton Karstaedt, Will Gharrity and John Hollister as principals. "Bob" Becker, Adele De Lano, Talma Strand, Hazel Tiffany, Ingle Shue and Earl Karstaedt were featured in "Lend Me Five Shillings" in 1908, and Adeline Greene was the heroine in "Princess Chrysanthemum" in 1909. Gladys Gregory, Norma Gemmill, Pearl Green, Earl Caskey, Arthur Karstaedt and Orsen Nielsen wore heavy costumes for the sake of art in scenes from "Ivanhoe" and other classics in 1910. Among the performers in "The Dressing Gown," "How the Vote Was Won" and "Proposal Under Difficulties" in 1911 were Ruth Rau, Grace Munn, Marjorie Hull, Otis George, Robert Erving and Frank Boreson. "Charley's Aunt" made its first appearance in Beloit in 1912 with Margaret Weirick, Fern Cook, Elmer Stone, George Carey, Richard Blazer and Waldo Hansen in the cast.

The class of 1913, at the suggestion of Mrs. F. F. Gorham, presented the Gilbert and Sullivan opera, "Pinafore," giving five performances at the Strand theater (for the most part a movie house) as a benefit for the Beloit Federation of Women, in addition to two showings at the Wilson. The principals were Lela Fairchild (since then a popular professional entertainer), Mabel Bartholomew, Burr Lee, Lowry Moore, Lyndon Rayment, Teresa Cornelius, Philip Bredesen, Ernest Leffingwell, Ira Cornell and Harry Garland.

Succeeding years have brought a variety of senior plays with the Misses Laura Thompson, Ruth Rau and Jessie Allan among the more recent directors. "Broken Dishes," Martin Flavin comedy, is the 1936 class play. Foundations for school drama are laid in the grades and in junior high operettas and plays.

From 1912 to 1923 pupils in Miss McLenegan's English classes constituted a dramatic society, "The Silver Arrow," which presented scenes from Shakespeare and other plays, sometimes at the school but more often at the Wilson theater. In 1920, the society gave "She Stoops to Conquer" as a benefit for Irish sufferers in the prevailing political struggles. Katherine Kinzer and Floyd Wheeler played the leads. The $100 cleared was sent to the Celtic Cross.

This school society brought several professional dramas and speakers to Beloit, among them the Coffer-Miller Players of national repute, the Devereux Players, the Wisconsin Players in Zona Gale's "Miss Lulu Bett" and lectures by Carl Sandburg, Harriet Monroe and Vachel Lindsay.

During the early years of the 20th century, interest in the "new drama" also was keen among Beloit citizens who were lovers of the theater. There developed a group which met fortnightly for the purpose of literary and dramatic study, among the leading spirits being Prof. and Mrs. Malcolm Wallace, Lucius Porter, Prof. T. L. Wright, Miss Annie S. McLenegan, Prof. and Mrs. Wells, Prof. and Mrs. G. C. Clancy, Prof. and Mrs. Arthur Suffern, Prof. and Mrs. Marion Hedges and others. Lew Sarett and Hiram Simons were prominent among the college students in this circle.

The Beloit New Drama Society was organized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Harvey, with Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Rockwell, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brittan, Mrs. Grace Brittan, the Rev. E. J. Evans, Miss Irene Rau, Miss Annie McLenegan, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Marshall, Oscar J. Johnson, Morton Phinn, Miss Clarissa Day, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Florey, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Yonts and Prof. and Mrs. G. C. Clancy among its prominent early members. The first appearance of the society was at the Wilson theater on Nov. 8, 1913, when two plays were presented: "Cathleen ni Houlihan" with Clarissa Day, Mrs. Myron Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Florey, O. J. Johnson and Morton Phinn in the cast, and "Makeshifts," played by Miss Irene Rau, Miss Dorothy Tuttle, Mr. Johnson and Mrs. Florey. Between the plays, Mrs. Oscar Foster, in Celtic costume, sang Irish songs. The press spoke of the affair as a "triumph" and it was written up in the Chicago Herald.

The New Drama Society did much for the enjoyment of members, giving



Floyd McGranahan, member of the faculty of Beloit college, is president of the Beloit Little Theater Guild.

plays in the upper room of the public library. Its most important work, however, was in the bringing to Beloit of speakers who are now numbered among the literary celebrities of the world. These were George Middleton and Percy Mackaye in a joint lecture at the Wilson in 1913; Harley Granville Barker on two occasions, 1915 and 1917; Lady Gregory at the college chapel in 1915 with harp music by Hazel Leavitt (now Mrs. Waldo G. Hansen) as an extra feature; John Masefield at the college chapel in 1916; and Edgar Lee Masters of "Spoon River Anthology" fame, in 1916.

Professional actors brought to the Wilson by the New Drama Society were B. Iden Payne, the English producer, and his company which included Walter Hampden, playing "Independent Means" and "Press Cuttings"; and the Wisconsin Players of Milwaukee, who presented "Orange Blossoms" and "On the Pier", with a cyclorama and new futurist stage craft. After the former production, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brittan gave a reception for the society and members of the company, the party being transported from the Wilson to the Brittan home in hacks.

Beloit's 80th anniversary pageant, presented at the "Frog Pond" (now part of the Morse Hills golf course) in 1916, also was inspired by the New Drama Society. In the spring of 1915, Mrs. W. H. Marshall, Miss McLenegan and O. J. Johnson attended a Rockford pageant in Sinnissippi park and were so inspired with the performance that they began to work for a Beloit pageant.

This was the origin of the pageant of 1916, the largest and most spectacular dramatic performance in Beloit's history thus far. In its cast were more than 2,000 actors, including descendants of pioneer Beloiters. During the four performances, 17,000 persons witnessed the production, many coming long distances.

Harry W. Adams, mayor of Beloit at that time, was chairman of the pageant committee. Prof. T. L. Wright wrote the scenario, assisted by M. H. Hedges. Prof. James T. Sleeper wrote much of the music and J. H. Carroll spent many long hours on its orchestration. Mrs. F. F. Gorham was in charge of costuming, and Miss Ethel Rockwell of Madison was general director. Hundreds of others worked enthusiastically to make the pageant the magnificent affair that it was. Dudley Crafts Watson and other distinguished visitors were high in praise of it.

In 1918, the New Drama Society affiliated with the Drama League of Chicago. Its productions continued for several years after that time. Then followed a period of inactivity in drama so far as the city as a whole was concerned until the fall of 1933 when the Beloit Little Theater Guild came into being, plans being formulated at a luncheon meeting at the home of Mrs. Russell F. Wilson and formal organization taking place on Oct. 16. Mrs. William Wood was elected president; Mrs. H. A. Shearer, vice-president; and Mrs. A. R. Dahms, secretary and treasurer; with Mrs. Wilson selected to direct the first play. Later in the month, a masculine element was introduced when Lee Bort, Alan Ashcraft and Irving Maurer were named, together with Mrs. James Wolfe, to join with the officers in making up the board of directors.



At the left in the above picture is Charles Winter Wood in the role of Heracles in the 1893 production of the "Alcestis" of Euripides. With him is seen W. G. Cowden of the class of 1895. Wood was called back to the campus in 1898 to again play this part when the student cast as Heracles became ill. He also appeared as Oedipus in "Oedipus Rex" in 1895. Recently he has played the part of "De Lawd" in Marc Connelly's "Green Pastures."

The guild held monthly meetings that first season, with one act plays, demonstration of makeup, etc. for the entertainment of members. Its first major production, "The Whole Town's Talking," was presented on Jan. 17, 18, 1934, with distinct success and with profits donated to the Municipal hospital for x-ray work. Members of the capable cast were Mrs. H. W. Kishpaugh, Arthur Adams, A. R. Dahms, Mrs. H. A. Shearer, Mrs. Glenn Hill, Kenneth Cormany and Eugene Winger. During the season, the guild also made a fine showing with the one act play, "Judge Lynch," coached by Thomas Mills, and with Mrs. G. F. Rassweiler, Arthur Adams, A. R. Dahms and Miss Helen Fredendall in the cast. Beloit was represented in the Wisconsin Dramatic guild tournament with "Judge Lynch," winning first in the district and third in the state.

The first season closed with a membership of 250 and with the election of Charles Larson as president, an office later delegated to Mrs. F. R. Erbach when Larson was unable to serve.

The 1934-35 season was marked by three plays of distinctive type, Somerset Maughan's sophisticated "The Constant Wife," Channing Pollock's great drama, "The Fool"; and the sparkling comedy, "The Patsy."

Playing in "The Constant Wife", under direction of James Allen, were Mrs. H. A. Shearer, Major Cyril Bassich, David Fifield, Miss DeEtta Clifcorn (now Mrs. Lee D. Bort), and Mrs. Glenn Hill in prominent parts, together with Mrs. J. L. Downing, Miss Ramona Garde, Donald Van Wart and Lee Bort.

"The Fool," a superb production with uniformly excellent cast, under direction of Mrs. Russell Wilson, was a real triumph. The Rev. Elmer E. Voelkel played the lead with much artistry, supported by Mrs. H. W. Kishpaugh, Miss Helen Fredendall, Arthur Adams, Paul Pfaff, the Rev. H. A. Studebaker, Dwight Woolsey and Joseph Johnston in important roles. Others, all of whom maintained the uniformly high type of acting, were Miss Eliza Bryce, Louis Pollish, Mrs. D. F. R. Rice, Miss Ellenore Bjorge, Mrs. Jane Welch, Russell Ellingson, Mrs. O. W. Friske, Oswald Armstrong, Howard Teague, Mrs. F. R. Erbach and Harry Wade.

Mrs. Stacey Williams was director of "The Patsy" with Mrs. Jane Welch in the title role and with James Delaney, Mrs. W. R. Crooks, Miss Ellenore Bjorge and Martin MacNeille in important parts. The cast was rounded out by Howard Teague, Joseph Knight, Betty Kyle and James Allen.

The guild started the 1935-36 season with Lee D. Bort as president and with a fine following, due to the high merit of the above productions. It has nearly 1,300 members on its rolls today, making it the largest Little Theater group in the state. Four major plays have comprised this season's offering, a romantic continental comedy, a modern light comedy, a political satire and a mystery drama.

Playing in "The Swan" were Miss Mary Jane Wolfe, in the name part, Mrs. O. W. Friske, James B. Gage, Lee Krebs and Major Cyril Bassich, in prominent roles, and Mrs. Ellen Harris, Louis Stier, Robert Dahms, Orville Dutton, Mrs. Forest Bassett, Robert Barr, Dwight Woolsey, Miss Bernita Burns, Miss Ruth Johnson, James

Brownell, Ralph Kuhli and Miss Betty Kyle. Mrs. Virginia Schaefer Wolfe was director.

"Petticoat Fever" was a light post-holiday, directed by Mrs. G. F. Rassweiler, with Mrs. H. W. Kishpaugh, Mrs. H. A. Shearer, Arthur Adams and Eugene Winger prominently cast, ably assisted by Karl Limper, Paul Finnegan, Burton Yandry, Kenneth Tuck and the Misses Beverly Howe and Eleanor Vodak.

A telling view of the political world was given in "Both Your Houses," directed by Mrs. J. C. Welty. Fred O'Neal made a splendid political boss, well supported by Prof. Darwin Leavitt, James Brownell, Harry Truman, Robert Barr, William Howe, Karl Limper, Gordon Bigsby, Mrs. H. A. Lorenzen, Mrs. Henrietta Hill, Miss Louise Bally, Mrs. C. A. Waring, Mrs. William Collins, Arthur Funkhouser and Evert Van Herik.

Officers recently elected for the 1936-37 season are Prof. Floyd McGranahan, president; Mrs. D. F. R. Rice, vice-president; Mrs. H. W. Kishpaugh, secretary; and Arthur Adams, treasurer. They already are at work on plans to maintain guild activities on the high level set in the past.

Beloit college has brought to the city the distinction of having had more Greek plays produced than any other place in America. Prof. Joseph Emerson, lovingly known as "Zeus" to his students, was the father of the Greek plays in Beloit, although 19 of the 24 given here were under direction of Prof. Theodore Lyman Wright, whose delicate understanding of the Greek mind and drama and his enthusiasm fairly brought to life the old classics.

The first of the Greek plays, the "Antigone" of Sophocles, was given in 1885 in the geology room, and the next three in the old chapel. L. E. Holden of the class of '88 played the part of Orestes in "Eumenides" of Aeschylus in 1886. A. E. Matheson, later college trustee and Rock county judge, was Antigone in "Seven Against Thebes" in 1888.

Prof. Wright took over direction of the Greek plays in 1889 when the "Alcestis" of Euripides was given in the quarry up the river in the presence of a picnic audience. The year 1893 found Charles Winter Wood — now playing "de Lawd" in the great Negro drama, "Green Pastures"—as Heracles in the "Alcestis" which was given in the auditorium of Science Hall. The "Oedipus Rex" of Sophocles was staged at the Wilson opera house in 1895 with a public ticket sale for the first time. Charles Wood, above mentioned, drew tears as well as bursts of applause through his masterly rendering of the difficult role of Oedipus. The chorus of men's voices was accompanied by five flutes playing in unison. This production later was given by the Beloit cast in Central Music Hall, Chicago.

Until 1900 the Greek plays were entirely masculine in cast but the new century was begun with women forming the chorus of Mycenae women. Principal roles, however, continued to be done by men until 1905. Oscar Maurer, Irving Maurer, Thomas Mills, C. W. Boardman and W. L. Ferris were among those prominently cast. The "Alcestis" was given in 1925, with the background of the library columns lending an authentic Greek setting. This was the last under Prof. Wright's direction. Only one has been given since then.

W. L. (Walter) Ferris is the author of the recent stage and screen success, "Death Takes a Holiday."

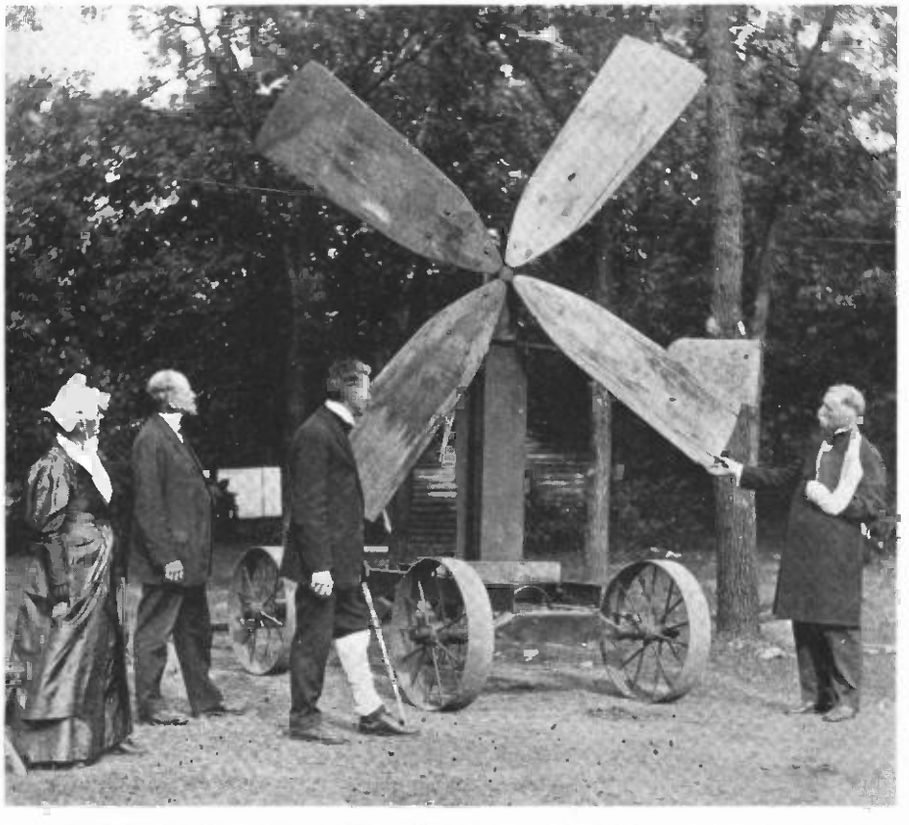
A wealth of Shakespearean drama also has been produced in Beloit under college auspices. The Shakespeare Society, originally for women only, came into being early in the century and exists now as a mixed group. Artistic staging has been given many of the plays of the Bard of Avon by this group on As You Like It hill which has now been slightly changed to make use of the open air stage at the rear of Theodore Lyman Wright Art Hall. Tacie Gifford Rassweiler, wife of Prof. G. F. Rassweiler, has given sympathetic direction to these productions for the past decade. A Shakespeare play is part of the college commencement program.

The College Players, whose performances are housed in a small theater in Scoville Hall, and the college play producing classes, under direction of Prof. G. F. Rassweiler, also give Beloit opportunity to see clever delineation of modern plays.

The 75th anniversary of the college brought the production of a notable pageant, "The Lighted Door," written by faculty members in collaboration with Prof. Wright and staged in front of Middle College. This presented the history of the college, bringing to life the principles behind the institution and the great personalities of its founders and early teachers.

★ ★ ★

● William S. Pitts, who came to Rock county with his parents at the age of 17, in 1847, 10 years later made a journey to Iowa, stopped at Bradford, saw a spot in a setting of rare beauty that was waiting for a church, and went home to write one of the world's most beloved songs, "The Little Brown Church in the Vale."



Four children of the Rev. Leonard Wheeler, patentee of the Wheeler windmill, later manufactured as the Eclipse Windmill for many years by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., appeared in the 1916 Beloit pageant with the model of "Old No. 1," the 1867 model of the mill. Left to right, they are, Miss Harriet Wheeler, Edward P., Charles Eugene and William H. Wheeler. The two sons are not injured, as bandages would indicate; they are portraying persons who were injured when the mill was invented.

How and Why the Railroad Came

Pioneers Found Prosperity Impossible Without Transportation

By ROBERT T. EDWARDS

• Adequate and dependable transportation as represented by the railroad was the goal of the ambitious and forward-looking people of the struggling village of Beloit and its adjacent territory in the late Forties and early Fifties.

Almost from the time the site at the junction of Turtle creek and Rock river was selected for a town, the community looked to the day when the shrill whistle of the first locomotive would echo in their valley and railroads would connect them with the great markets of the east and of the world.

For several years before the first railroad came many projects were promoted on paper. Beloit, according to these visionaries, would be connected with virtually every important community then springing into being. Planning railroads was a sort of game. But of the many plans, only a few were to materialize.

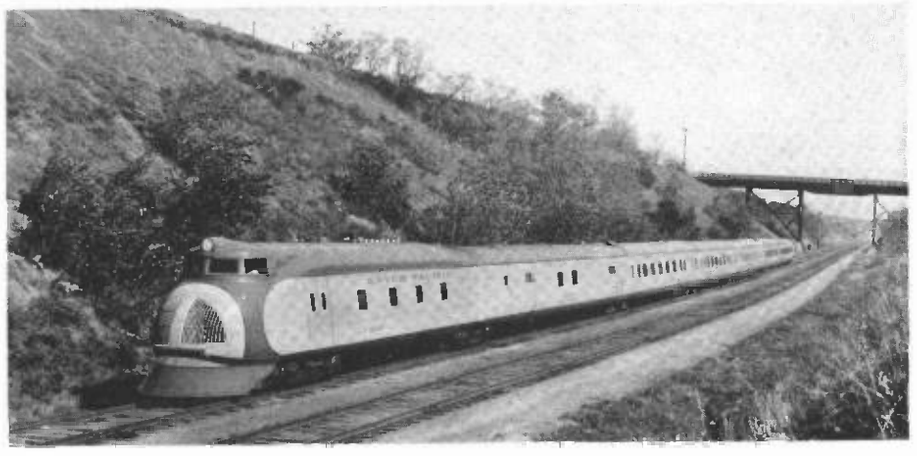
Picture Beloit of that period! More and more settlers were coming from the east. Government land was being recorded in the names of these pioneers. The virginal sod was being broken. Trade was showing a modest growth. Small manufacturing plants were in operation.

But these signs of prosperity were not enough. The residents soon found they were not self-sufficient. Isolation was not practical, nor was it possible if the town were to enjoy life and vigor. World markets were essential if Beloit and the Rock river valley were to succeed in establishing themselves on a firm foundation.

Words descriptive of the community prior to the first railroad were spoken to the editor of the Beloit Journal by an unnamed man, who, the editor said, had been a resident of the village almost from its beginning. These words, as published in the Journal of Nov. 9, 1853, were:

"I saw men begging for the privilege of exchanging a bushel of wheat for a pound of saleratus. Wheat was the only thing I could get for work, because it was the only thing that was worth nothing."

The editor used the interview to emphasize the condition that existed without a market outlet for products raised and manufactured here and without an inlet for materials essential for further expansion and further productivity.



The "City of Portland," Diesel-powered streamliner of the North Western-Union Pacific, is shown here streaking its way between Chicago and Portland, Ore. It covers 2,263 miles in 39¾ hours, an average speed of 56 miles an hour. Trains similar to this will be placed in operation between Chicago and Los Angeles, San Francisco and Denver this summer.

The soil might be the most productive in the country; workmen might be the most skilled artisans, and the setting of the village might be most logical, but, if crops could not be marketed, if articles manufactured could not be sold elsewhere, if transportation was not available, then the land might better lie fallow, the small factories might better be left unfinished, and the final chapter might better be written and new fields sought.

Water transportation as provided by Rock river was found impractical. Highway transportation in that day was tedious and difficult. The real solution of the problem of transportation was the railroad. For that reason, every attention was concentrated on one ambition—a railroad for Beloit, to connect it with Chicago and thus with the east.

Three railroad projects were much discussed in the Forties. One would connect Beloit with Chicago; another would connect Beloit with Madison and the upper Rock river valley, and the third would connect Beloit with Racine. All of these were to materialize in time—but it was to take a long time and much money.

One of the Chicago projects, the line which now runs through Sharon and Clinton, was surveyed originally to run to Beloit and thence up Rock river to Janesville. Although Beloiters were interested in and supported the proposed line from Beloit to Madison and to Fort Atkinson and other Rock river towns, they realized a terminal here would be worthless without a direct connection to Chicago.

When the projected railroad from Chicago to Janesville changed its survey to run through Shopiere instead of Beloit, residents of Beloit were so wrought up they determined they would have a railroad and have it soon.

The financial skies began to brighten in the late Forties, following the panic of 1837, and an infant line—the Galena and Chicago Union, the parent road of the present Chicago and North Western system—began to stretch its rails from Chicago westward.

This line offered Beloit its ray of hope for connection with the outside world and the great markets of the east. By 1852, the Galena and Chicago Union railroad had reached Belvidere and was pushing on to Rockford. Conferences held between Beloit and officials of the Galena line began to bear fruit in 1852, after pledges of stock to the amount of $83,000 had been secured here.

The first mention made of the proposed extension to Beloit by officials of the Galena road is found in the report of the fiscal year ending in April, 1848. This indicated that the officials had it in



Robert R. Ginn, Beloit agent for the North Western, started with the company in 1902 as a telegraph operator. He was assigned to the Beloit station in 1914.

mind even before Beloit residents were making a determined bid for it.

In the report, William B. Ogden, then president of the Galena and Chicago Union railroad, said east of Elgin heavier rails would be needed soon, and that the strap rails which were in use could be taken up and relaid on a branch line to Beloit.

The regard with which the settlers between Chicago and the Rock river valley had for a railroad is expressed in the following editorial which appeared in the Beloit Journal of August 13, 1848:

"This Chicago road has been regarded by the farmers in our sister state as a work upon which the whole prosperity of the country depends. Everyone has contributed to the utmost of his ability, and so great has been the zeal manifested that many have declared that they had better sell half their farms than to do without the railroad. The grading is now nearly completed for 26 miles; the timber is in readiness and 550 tons of railroad iron have been received in Chicago. There cannot be a doubt but that the whole road will be in operation to Elgin (40 miles from Chicago) in the course of next summer."

* * *

● One of the earliest railroad charters issued in Wisconsin was for the Beloit and Madison railroad. This line's charter granted it the right to build a railroad up the Rock river valley from Beloit to Janesville, thence to the mouth of the Catfish river and up that valley to Madison.

Officers, directors and incorporators of this line were as follows: A. Hyatt Smith, Janesville, president; W. A. Lawrence, Janesville, secretary; Joseph W. Currier, New York, treasurer; A. Hyatt Smith, Timothy Jackman, William F. Tompkins, Ira Miltimore, G. F. A. Atherton, Charles Stevens, W. A. Lawrence, J. B. Doe and B. F. Pixley, directors, and George H. Slaughter, Thomas W. Sutherland, Thomas T. Whittlesey, Nathaniel W. Dean, David B. Sneden, David L. Mills, A. Hyatt Smith, J. B. Doe, Edward V. Whiton, W. H. H. Bailey, Timothy Jackman, David Noggle, Alfred Field and John Hackett, incorporators.

Many meetings were held in Beloit, Janesville, Watertown and Madison for the promotion of the railroad. On Dec. 6, 1848, the Beloit Journal urged citizens "to attend the Watertown meeting." A meeting was held in Janesville in December, 1848, to receive subscriptions for stock. Authorization was given for further subscriptions for the second Monday in February, 1849, in the villages of Beloit, Janesville and Fulton.

These meetings were not what Beloit was interested in—the interest was in a railroad on ties rather than one on paper.

In 1849, the Galena and Chicago Union railroad was a going institution. At the same time, another railroad, the Rock River Valley Union railroad—destined also to become a part of the Chicago and North Western system—was proposed. This line was designed to run from Chicago to Fond du Lac through what is now Barrington, Woodstock and Harvard, thence to Beloit, Janesville, Fort Atkinson and Fond du Lac.

Hugh Lee surveyed the Wisconsin portion of the project from the state line to Janesville in 1849. This survey was among the first railroad surveys in the state. The original survey was through Beloit, but subsequently it was changed to the route now followed through Sharon, Clinton and Tiffany.

By 1850, the Beloit Journal was enthusiastic over the Galena and Chicago Union railroad, making this comment in the issue of June 13, 1850:

"During the month of April, the receipts for passengers and freight on the railroad amounted to $6,008.66. During the month of May, just passed, there were received from the same sources $10,816.54—being an increase of $4,807.88—over 40 per cent. The entire expenditure for the construction of the road, purchase of locomotives, cars, stations and station-houses, has been $402,000, and upon this sum the receipts of the past month, after



John Park, Milwaukee road freight agent in Beloit, began work with the company in 1909 as a telegraph operator. He came here as agent in 1932.

deducting running expenses, will yield 20 per cent.

"When it is considered that the expense of running short is much greater in proportion than for running long distances, and that this year has not afforded either in or out freights that ordinary years will, this result must be highly satisfactory, as it exceeds the expectations and calculations of the most ardent friends of the road. It is now manifest that no plank road, or other improvement, offers the inducements to capitalists for investments that this road does."

The Journal kept its readers informed on the progress of the Galena and Chicago Union railroad as it pushed westward through Elgin, Marengo, and on to Belvidere, which was reached in 1852. Other articles told of the progress of the Beloit and Madison line and the Racine and Mississippi road.

On July 21, 1853, the Journal reported:

"The railroad bridge on the line of the Chicago road across the Turtle at this place is nearly completed, and it is a very substantial structure. The Beloit and Madison railroad bridge across Rock river has just been commenced; the timber has all been provided and the piles are now being driven. We are glad to see that this company are boarding up their line through the village. It will be a safeguard against accidents."

As early as August, 1853, the Racine and Mississippi railroad purchased its depot grounds here, although the line did not actually reach Beloit until in 1856. The grounds, according to the Journal of August 4, 1853, were east of the Beloit House, and "are among the most eligible in town. . . . The operations of the road can be there carried on without any public inconvenience, while at the same time the depot is as eligibly located for the business of the town as possible."

In the same issue, this is said of the Galena and Chicago Union depot: "The Chicago and Galena Co. are now very busy with a large force on their depot grounds in the village. The grounds are very smooth naturally, but require some degree of elevation. With the present amount of help, however, they will soon be prepared for building." The depot still stands in Shirland avenue and is used as the office of the Beedle Coal Co.

Obtaining capital was a difficult matter, and it was not until March 10, 1852, that the Galena road was extended to Cherry Valley.

Train schedule advertisements in the Beloit newspapers of that year conveyed the information that connections for Beloit, Janesville and points north could be made at Belvidere, where the trains were met by "comfortable stage coaches."

The main line of the Galena and Chicago Union railroad was completed to Freeport on September 1, 1853, and on Saturday, November 4, of the same year, the first locomotive and train to reach Wisconsin from Illinois was joyfully welcomed by the residents of Beloit.

One might presume that after waiting for so many years for railroad transportation that the arrival of the first train—though it were a construction train—would have been occasion for some form of demonstration. This was not true, however, judging from stories of the event appearing in the Beloit Journal.

Said the Journal of November 9, 1853, in its first issue following the arrival of the train:

"The Galena and Chicago Union railroad branch was completed to this village on Saturday last. Towards evening of that day, the construction train stood opposite the depot on the first track which ever connected Wisconsin with the Atlantic cities. It was an occasion of much congratulation to our people, and one of exceeding importance. Though the result was heralded by no bombastic parade, it afforded more quiet and cordial satisfaction than any public event which has ever transpired within any community where it has been our fortune to reside.



Thousands of persons have ridden the Milwaukee's new Hiawatha; other thousands have had a thrill watching it speed between Chicago and the Twin Cities. This speed-lined train covers the 410 miles between Chicago and St. Paul in six and one-half hours, an average of 63 miles an hour. The Chicago-Twin Cities route has been a testing ground for fast trains. The North Western's "400" is of conventional design and the Burlington has Diesel-powered Zephyrs. The Hiawatha locomotive is an oil-burner generating steam for power.

"It would be surprising, if, after contemplating the subject so long, and after it had figured so conspicuously in all our estimates and calculations, its final completion was not considered an occasion of personal gratification to all the people of this vicinity. Its value to us cannot be computed. We know it is of great value, but the extent of that value we do not readily appreciate. The only way we can appreciate it to any degree is by comparing the prices of produce, merchandise and freights as they now stand, with the prices at different times since the first white settlers appeared upon our prairies."

The editor of the Journal does not give comparisons, but one can imagine that as the railroad came nearer—especially when it reached Belvidere—retail prices for articles that had to be imported showed a marked decrease. Also, articles for export from Beloit probably brought better prices once they were placed on the larger markets, even though it was necessary to haul them overland at first to the railhead at Belvidere.

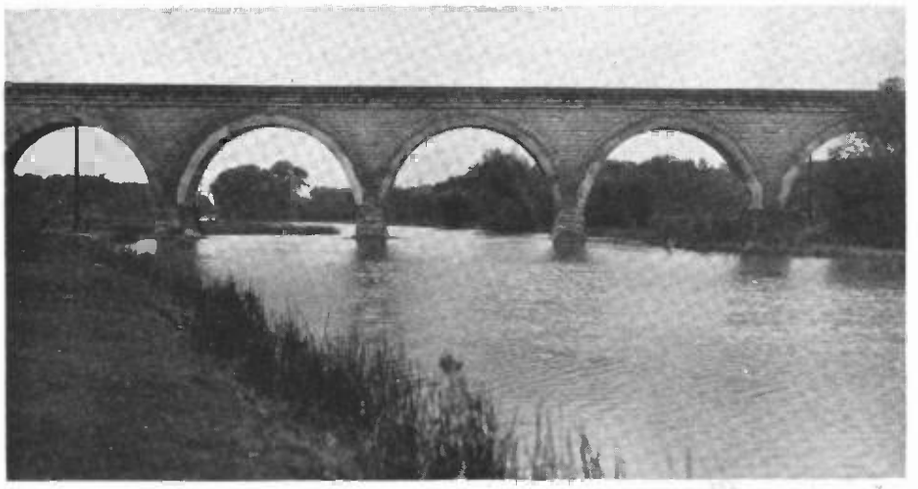
Prior to the building of the railroad, according to a statement made to the editor by one of the first settlers of Beloit, the price of carrying wheat to Chicago was three shillings (3.75 cents) per bushel and it was worth 31 cents when it got there. The fact wheat had little value in this region in those early days was because it could not be moved to the eastern markets.

The Journal editor comments further on the railroad's arrival as follows:

"The progress of this road, as the pioneer road of this country; the progress of subsequent roads which have been opened on the strength of its demonstrations; the improvement in the prices of all staples produced in this region, and the reduction in the prices of those brought hither from other quarters of the world; the enhancement in the value of real estate, and the facility with which it changed hands; the increase of the circulating medium, and the lubrication of all joints of business as a consequence; all these things, which have gone hand in hand, as we have all seen with our own eyes in the experience of a few short years, form a fruitful and interesting subject of reflection, and are a source of highest satisfaction to those who not only regard their own personal business, but feel a degree of interest in the progress and prosperity of this bountiful westernland, and enable us to comprehend something of what it will be when all the substantial public enterprises are completed and when the capacities of the country are developed as those who live ten years will behold them."

In a later issue the Journal said:

"The termination of this road which makes us the central point and depot for a considerable territory, affords a very gratifying change from the position which we previously occupied, midway between the termini of two roads." (The editor probably was referring to



One of the most picturesque bridges in Wisconsin is the stone arch bridge that carries the North Western tracks over Turtle creek east of Tiffany station. The bridge was built in 1869 by John Watson and Henry Crane from plans developed by a Mr. Van Mienen, chief engineer of the railroad, who modeled it after a similar structure he had seen in France. The railway track is 43.5 feet above the low water level of the stream. There are five circular arches, each having a span of 50 feet and a radius of 26.5 feet. The total length of the bridge is 387.5 feet. Stone for the bridge was quarried near Waupun and Duck Creek, Wis. The bridge was built when locomotives weighed 43 tons. Motive power weighing 250 tons now passes over it. Except for minor repairs, it's the same as the day it was built 67 years ago.

the Galena and Chicago Union at Belvidere, before it was extended to Beloit, and to the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad, now a part of the Milwaukee system, which had reached Janesville.) "However, it is confidently predicted that we can stand a wonderful degree of prosperity and improvement, at all events we are willing to make the experiment."

On November 14, 1853, two trains a day each way were placed in service between Beloit and Chicago. The trains left Beloit at 8 a.m., and at 5:30 p.m. The morning train reached Chicago at 12:50 p.m., and the evening train at 11 p.m. Westhound trains left Chicago, Wells street, at 8:30 a.m. and 7:10 p.m. The morning train arrived in Beloit at 1:20 p.m., and the evening train at midnight. The fare from Beloit to Chicago was $2.50.

An advertisement in the Beloit Journal of that month reads as follows:

"The above arrangement (referring to the train schedules) is designed to afford as much daylight travel to and from the western terminals of the road as possible. From Freeport and Beloit first class mail stage connections are established through Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. This route via Beloit and Janesville connecting between those places by stage, 14 miles, with the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad offers a convenient winter communication between Milwaukee and Chicago."

Railroad transportation was not available directly between Chicago and Milwaukee in 1853, and in fact, not for some years thereafter. Communication in the summer was possible by boat and by wagon trail, but in the winter the two communities were virtually cut off from each other, except, as the advertisement quoted above, to make the trip by train from Chicago to Beloit, by stage to Janesville, and thence by train to Milwaukee through Milton and Whitewater.

In the issue of the Beloit Journal following the establishment of regular train service, the editor wrote:

"The completion of the railroad is the cause of a very sensible improvement in the business appearance of our village. The streets are full of teams, and the produce is pouring in to an unanticipated extent. A great deal of grain has been held until the opening of the road."

Grain was piled on the ground in order to have it loaded at the earliest possible moment and much grain was brought to Beloit from Green county as well as by farmers from Walworth county and northern Winnebago county in Illinois.

On December 15, 1853, a month after regular service was established, the Journal said:

"On Friday last, there was counted at one time 176 teams loaded with grain, etc. Most were in Turtle street (now State street). Many were on the depot grounds. Almost anytime between 10 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon, 200 teams can be seen on the streets. This is a striking contrast with the condition before the railroad was completed."

With the coming of the railroad Beloit was regenerated. Trade increased, stocks of goods moved more rapidly, products shipped out brought the shippers money to spend in other channels, the building trade spurted, real estate had more value, and the new year, 1854, held promise of setting new records.

A report of the Galena and Chicago Union railroad in 1857 says that 60 locomotives were owned by the company. One of the engines was named Beloit. It was built by the Schenectady Locomotive works in March, 1854. The Beloit weighed 25 tons.

Simultaneously with Beloit's 100th anniversary, the Chicago and North Western is observing the 100th anniversary of the chartering of the Galena and Chicago Union railroad at Springfield, Ill., on January 16, 1836.

The charter gave the road authority to build a railroad out into the prairie country and on toward, if not to, the Mississippi river, near the lead mines of Dubuque, Ia., and Galena, Ill., according to information furnished by H. W. Frier of the North Western line.

One peculiarity of the charter, proving the uncertainty of the railroad industry at that time, was that the directors were authorized to build a Turnpike Road on any portion of the route of the railroad with toll gates if they deemed it necessary . . . When sleighs were used in the winter, the toll was to be half the summer charge.

The actual survey for the railroad was begun by Richard P. Morgan, as engineer in charge, at a salary of $2.50 a day, in September, 1847, near Chicago "on the half-section line corresponding with the center of Kinzie street, on which course it continues for 13 miles, crossing the Des Plaines river a little south of the St. Charles road." This "St. Charles road" was the eastern part of the stage road from Chicago to Galena, Ill., and the eastern portion of it was also the stage road from Chicago to Dixon and on it Frink and Walker—a firm name familiar to virtually all the early settlers of Beloit—ran stages for many years.

The railroad brought the doom of the Frink and Walker stage line, and for close to 80 years, the railroad was virtually the sole means of transportation between cities. In recent years, with the development of the automobile and paved roads, came the modern stages—the motor bus—and now over a portion of the old Frink and Walker stage route operate the present Chicago and North Western stages — huge motor buses—from Chicago to Dixon and the Pacific coast.

On October 24, 1848, the "Pioneer," the first locomotive to run on any railroad out of Chicago, was placed on the Galena and Chicago railroad. It was brought to Chicago from the east by boat. The "Pioneer," now in the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago, was built by the Baldwin Locomo-

tive Works. It had cylinders 10 inches in diameter and an 18-inch stroke. It had but one pair of driving wheels four and one-half feet in diameter. The locomotive weighed 10 tons. John Ebbert was the first engineer on the "Pioneer" and Daniel Sheahan was the first fireman.

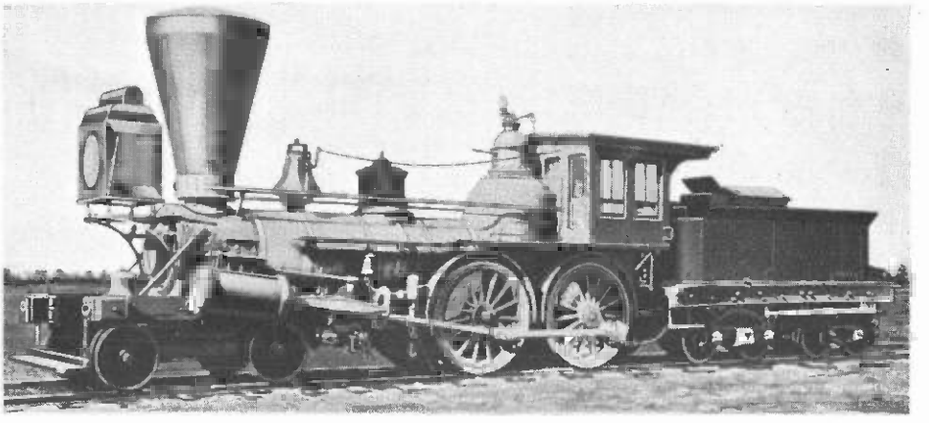
In contrast with the Pioneer, the North Western's present Class H engines, the largest on the system and said to be the largest dual purpose steam locomotives in the world, are 103 feet, four inches long, weigh 818,000 pounds have 16 wheels, four front truck wheels, eight driving wheels, and four trailer wheels besides 12 wheels under the tender, which carries 20 tons of coal and 18,000 gallons of water. These engines develop sufficient power to haul 26 passenger cars at 85 miles an hour or 150 loaded freight cars at 50 miles an hour.

The Beloit and Madison railroad, that portion of the North Western system which extends from Beloit to Madison by the way of Afton, Footville and Evansville, was given encouragement by the Galena railroad as a feeder line.

In 1854, the Beloit and Madison road was leased to the Galena line. In 1855, the road was opened for traffic as far as Footville. The Beloit and Madison met with financial difficulties and was sold. Reorganization was completed in September, 1862, under the same name, and it was again leased to the Galena company, which provided financial aid in extending the line. It reached Magnolia in 1860 and Madison on September 1, 1864.

Consolidation with the Chicago and North Western occurred on January 10, 1871. The line from Belvidere to Madison was called the Madison division and comprised 67 miles of track. This section of line is still called the Madison division, although the division now comprises several hundred miles.

The two roads that entered into the original consolidation were the one time Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac railroad — later changed to the Chicago and North Western — that portion of the North Western which runs from Chicago through Clinton to Janesville and thence northward through Fort Atkinson to Fond du Lac, and the Galena and Chicago Union. A portion of the name of the Galena and Chicago Union railroad is still retained in the Galena division which extends from Chicago to Freeport and westward on the line from Chicago to Clinton, Ia.



Locomotives like this pulled trains into Beloit in the early 50's. Headlight and stack were huge and not streamlined; but then, they made no speed that demanded streamlining. Exclusive of its tender, this old locomotive weighed only 18½ tons. It was 43 feet long. The engine illustrated is the first one used on the first railroad in Wisconsin in 1848.

A railroad that was incorporated with Beloit as part of its name—the Kenosha and Beloit railroad — never reached here. It was incorporated on March 4, 1853. When the Racine, Janesville and Mississippi railroad could not get subscriptions for stock in Janesville, and decided to build to Beloit instead, the Kenosha company objected to Beloit as a terminus for the Racine road. The latter won out and the Kenosha line, after changing names several times, was completed in 1864 and 1865 from Kenosha westward through Genoa City to Harvard, Capron, and Caledonia to Rockford. It became a part of the North Western in time and Beloiters traveling to and from Chicago pass over a portion of the line between Caledonia and Harvard.

* * *

• The Racine and Mississippi railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific railroad, reached Beloit in September, 1856. This line had its origin in Racine. Communities alone the route, including Burlington, Elkhorn, Delavan and Beloit, and many townships and individuals, bought bonds of the road in order to finance its construction.

Cities along the lake all sought outlets to the agricultural west because they had visions of becoming great shipping ports. Lines were extended westward from Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha and Chicago. The two early lines from Milwaukee became a part of the Milwaukee system and the two early lines out of Chicago became a part of the North Western.

Extension of the Racine and Mississippi raliroad to Beloit was looked upon as a boon to this community as it opened new avenues of trade and commerce.

The Beloit Journal on August 14, 1856, announced the Racine and Mississippi would reach Clinton Junction the next day. The contractors, the article said, were pushing forward with all speed to reach Beloit by September 1. The editor wrote:

"This ought to be accomplished at all hazards. If the cars could run to this place by the third of September, it would not only afford great accommodation to the public, but add several thousand dollars to the income of the road. Drive it ahead!"

The editor of the Journal on September 18, 1856, wrote of the arrival of the Racine and Mississippi railroad as follows:

"Great Triumph! The Racine and Mississippi railroad is completed to this city and now the cars are whistling constantly between us and the lake. Four trains a day now pass each way over this road, giving ample facilities for the transfer of passengers and freight.

"A new impetus must now be given to business and the constantly increasing demand for new warehouses and storage must be met. Our capitalists must invest more money in good buildings."

The formal reception to the new railroad was observed on October 8, 1856, when a special train carrying prominent citizens from Racine, Delavan and Elkhorn arrived in the city. The city band, fire companies and citizens were waiting near Mechanics' Green where the train was to stop. Through an oversight the engineer had not been told to stop at that point, and the train whizzed past the reception committee, much to the committee's chagrin. But the committee and the crowd hastened a half mile to the new depot, where all was forgotten.

One of the first locomotives the Racine and Mississippi owned was named "Beloit." It was a new engine and was placed in operation before the line reached here.

Two passenger trains each way and a freight each way were operated between Beloit and Racine. A passenger train left Beloit at 6 a.m., for Racine and a freight train followed directly behind it. Another passenger train left here for the east at 1 p.m. A freight left Racine at 6:30 a.m., a passenger train at 8 a.m., and another at 2 p.m.

Equipment of the Racine and Mississippi in 1855 comprised five new locomotives, four more on order, two passenger cars, two more to be delivered, and 70 freight cars, with 20 under construction at Racine.

Ownership of the Racine and Mississippi railroad was vested at one time in the City Bank of Glasgow, Scotland, according to information compiled by John T. Corbett, Beloit, a Milwaukee railroad engineer, who has made an extensive study of the Milwaukee line and its component parts.

Mr. Corbett, now a representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Washington, D. C., was an engineer on construction trains when the Milwaukee built its line to the coast.

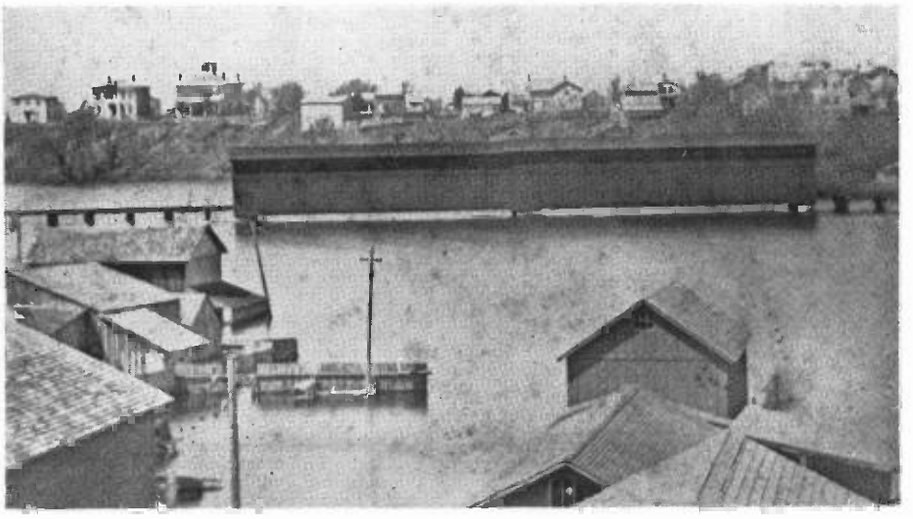
The Racine, Janesville and Mississippi railroad company was organized in November, 1852, under an act of the Wisconsin legislature approved April 17 of that year. The company was authorized to construct a line from Racine to Janesville and thence to the Mississippi.

Janesville declined to make a subscription for the road, so the routing was changed to pass through Beloit when arrangement was made for a subscription of $100,000 to be raised here. Many other communities and individuals made subscriptions.

The railroad reached Beloit in 1856 and was extended through Rockton to Durand which was reached in 1857. During 1859, the line was extended to Freeport at a cost of $290,000, the funds being furnished by the City Bank of Glasgow. The extension to Savanna, Ill., was completed in 1860, the funds being drawn principally from the Glasgow bank.

The Civil war brought financial troubles to the line with the result that in 1865, George A. Thompson, Racine, emerged as one of the owners. He changed the name of the company to the Western Union. Bonds of the newly formed Western Union were still held by the bank at Glasgow.

Alexander Mitchell, president of the Milwaukee and St. Paul company, spent the winter of 1868-69 in Scotland. While he was there, the Glasgow bank carried on negotiations with Mitchell to have his company take over the Western Union. In 1879, the Glasgow bank failed and this hastened the merger of the Western Union and the newly-formed Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul company. After the merger, the Western Union was known as the Racine and Southwestern division of the Milwaukee road with division headquarters in Beloit.



There was high water when this picture of the old covered North Western railroad bridge was taken many years ago. On the skyline, left to right, is the Clifford house (now occupied by the Misses Frederick), the Parker house (the Paul Frederick home), the William T. Goodhue house (now the Kemp apartments), and farther north the Selwy Blodgett (Gardner) house and the Hunt house.

R. M. Telfer, who for many years was agent for the Milwaukee road in Beloit, had close association with the Racine and Mississippi railroad from the time it was built. Mr. Telfer's father, David Telfer, built the original depot for the line in Beloit and did many other construction jobs for the company.

R. M. Telfer went to work for the Racine and Mississippi when he was 16 years old. His first job was in the storeroom of the company at Racine.

"Following the close of the Civil war, men were mighty scarce," Mr. Telfer once said: "The railroads had to hire boys. Youths of 18 were often running locomotives then."

In 1867, Mr. Telfer came to Beloit. He substituted during the summer of that year as telegraph operator, having learned telegraphy in his spare time at Racine. He worked in the depot his father had built. The depot was located south of the present station, near the east side of State street.

Mr. Telfer worked at various stations on the division until in April, 1904, when he returned here as freight agent.

Mr. Telfer, who died in March, 1935, was widely known among railroad and business men. He lived during a period of great development of the railroad—from freight trains of a few cars to more than 100 cars; from the hand brake to the air brake; from dimly lighted cars to electrically lighted trains; from hard-backed coaches to cars with luxurious seats, and from sleeping cars equipped with box frames for berths to the modern sleepers. He only missed by a short time seeing the development of the high speed streamlined train such as his company's Hiawatha.

The origin of the present Milwaukee railroad was in Milwaukee, F. H. Johnson, executive assistant, writes in his publication, "The Milwaukee Road." As early as 1836 a railroad westward from Milwaukee was talked. Financial troubles delayed plans and it was not until February 11, 1845, that a charter was issued to the Milwaukee and Waukesha railroad company. The company was authorized to "locate and construct a single or double track railroad" between those towns, "to transport, take and carry property and persons upon the same, by the power and force of steam, of animals or of any mechanical or other power or of any combination of them."

In 1850, the name of the company was changed to the Milwaukee and Mississippi. The road was completed to Waukesha in 1851, and two years later it reached Janesville. This line was the nucleus of the present Milwaukee system which comprises 11,125 miles, 656 of which are electrically operated over the mountain ranges of the west. The present Milwaukee system extends from Westport, Ind., to Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.

The Milwaukee tracks connecting Beloit and Janesville were built in 1880 and from Rockton to Rockford

in 1881. The construction work of those two years was the last new steam railroad building in or out of Beloit.

The building of the Milwaukee's extension to Seattle and Tacoma between 1907 and 1909 was the last major railroad construction project in the United States. The newest methods were employed, great tunnels were bored through the mountain ranges, grades were reduced to a minimum and mountain streams were harnessed to provide electrical energy for the operation of the trains over the Rockies and the Cascades—a total of 656 miles. Powerful electric locomotives haul both passenger and freight trains over the mountains. The Milwaukee has the most electrical mileage of any railroad in the world.

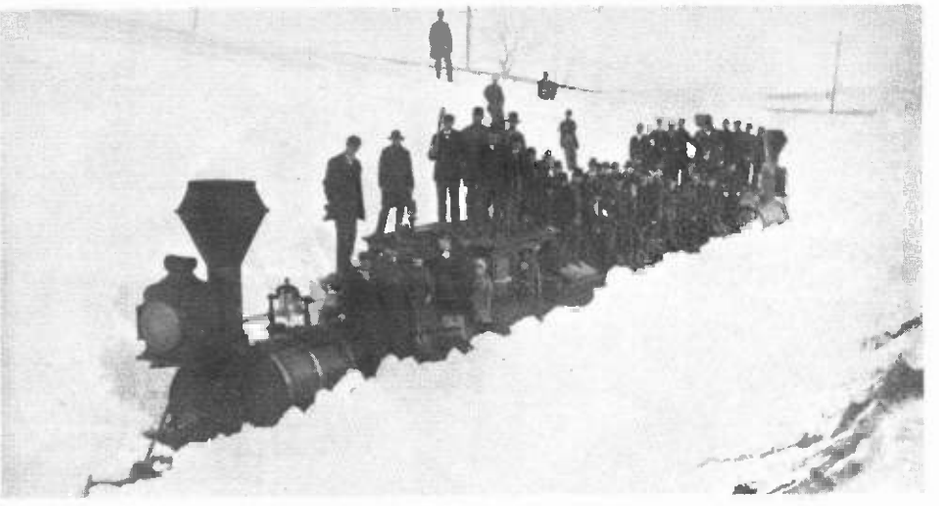
On May 29, 1935, the Milwaukee road placed in service its Hiawatha, hauled by an especially designed streamlined oil-burning locomotive. The Hiawatha covers the 410 miles to St. Paul in 390 minutes, an average of more than 60 miles an hour. In seven months of 1935, it carried 140,000 passengers.

Other famous trains of the Milwaukee are the Olympian, the Pioneer Limited, the Southwest Limited, the Arrow, the Sioux, the Copper Country Limited and the Day Express.

Among recent improvements on the Milwaukee system were the building in 1935 of 50 new style light weight coaches, all roller bearing and of speedlined type. Many innovations were built into these coaches which are now in use on all of the road's principal trains.

Byron Kilbourn was the first president of the original Milwaukee railroad line—the Milwaukee and Waukesha railroad. He assumed his office on May 19, 1849. He continued in office until 1851 when he was succeeded by John Catlin. James Kneeland was president of the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Green Bay company in 1853. D. M. Hughes was named president of the Milwaukee and St. Paul company when it was organized May 6, 1863. Russell Sage succeeded Hughes in 1864. Alexander Mitchell was elected president of the Milwaukee and St. Paul company in 1865.

The name of the Milwaukee and St. Paul was changed to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway company on February 11, 1874. Roswell Miller was president from 1888, to 1899, A. J. Earling from 1900 to 1917. H. E. Byram was the next president and served from 1918 until in 1928. He is now chairman of the board of directors. The name of the road was changed to the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad company on March 31, 1927.



It was the year of the big snow in 1881 and this Chicago and North Western locomotive could get nowhere in the drifts near Clinton.

Henry A. Scandrett, the present president assumed his office on January 14, 1928.

N. P. Thurber, superintendent of the Milwaukee railroad lines between Milwaukee and Savanna and Janesville and Oglesby, Ill., with headquarters in Beloit, began his employment with the Milwaukee road in 1887 as a telegraph operator. His father was agent for the railroad and his mother was telegraph operator at Muscoda, Wis.

Mr. Thurber was advanced to chief train dispatcher for lines between Chicago, Milwaukee and Savanna in 1902. In 1906, he became trainmaster. He was advanced to superintendent of the line between Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien in 1913. In 1918 he became superintendent of the lines between Davenport, Cedar Rapids and Kansas City. Later he had charge of lines out of Milwaukee to the Fox River valley, and in 1927 came to Beloit.

John Park, Milwaukee road freight agent in Beloit, started as a telegraph operator on the Kansas City division in 1909. He worked in various capacities on that division until February 4, 1932, when he was transferred to Beloit. During the war he served as a radio instructor at Philadelphia in the signal corps.

No records are available of Beloit agents for the old Racine and Mississippi railroad. C. A. Lathrop was agent for the Milwaukee in Beloit from 1879 to 1889; James Croft from 1889, to 1904, R. M. Telfer from 1904 to 1928, John Connors, 1928 to 1931, and John Park, 1932 to the present.

* * *

• The present North Western system, including the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railway a subsidiary, comprises 10,009 miles. With its connections, the North Western operates through passenger and freight trains in conjunction with the Union Pacific—the first transcontinental railroad — and known as the Overland route—to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Denver. In conjunction with the Soo line and the Canadian Pacific, the North Western operates the Soo Dominion to Banff, Lake Louise and Vancouver.

On January 2, 1935, the North Western inaugurated high speed train service from Chicago to the Twin Cities by way of Milwaukee with its "400." The 409 miles are covered in 390 minutes at an average of more than 60 miles an hour. Popularity of high speed passenger service is attested by the fact that in the first year of the operation of the "400" it carried more than 100,000 passengers.

In June, 1935, the City of Portland, a Diesel powered streamliner, was placed in service over the North Western-Union Pacific between Chicago and Portland, Oregon, on a schedule of 39 hours and 45 minutes, approximately 18 hours faster than the fastest previously scheduled time.

This spring, similar streamline service is scheduled for Los Angeles and San Francisco. In June, the City of Denver is scheduled to go in service between Chicago and Denver on a schedule of 16 hours. To make this schedule, an average speed of 65 miles an hour must be maintained for the 1,047 miles.

Other famous trains of the North Western are the San Francisco Overland Limited, the Los Angeles Limited, the Portland Rose, the Pacific Limited, the Columbine, the Mountain Bluebird, the North Western Limited, the Victory, the Corn King, the Duluth-Superior Limited, the Viking-Soo Dominion, the Nightingale, the Mon-

damin and the Rochester-Minnesota Special.

The North Western is the only major line in the country to operate its trains on the left track where double track is in use. This practice was general in the United States at one time —a practice that had its origin in England.

Because of the cost of changing the signal system and other essentials necessary for operation on double track, the North Western has continued to operate on the left track.

William B. Ogden, who became president of the Galena and Chicago Union on February 17, 1846, continued in that capacity until June 7, 1859, when he became president of the Chicago and North Western. He was president of the latter line until June 4, 1868.

Succeeding presidents and the years they served, are Henry Keep, 1868 to 1869; Alex Mitchell, 1869 to 1870; John F. Tracy, 1870 to 1873; Albert Keep, 1873 to 1887; Marvin Hughitt, 1887 to 1910; William A. Gardner, 1910 to 1916; Richard H. Aishton, 1916 to 1918, and William H. Finley, 1918 to 1925.

Fred W. Sargent, now president, assumed his office on June 23, 1925.

R. R. Ginn, Beloit agent, started with the North Western at Galena in 1902 as a telegraph operator. He went to Benton, Wis., as agent in 1908. Two years later he returned to Galena as agent and in 1914 came to Beloit in the same capacity.

The following agents served the North Western prior to Mr. Ginn's assignment to the office: Laughlin F. McLean, 1867 to 1886; Edgar A. Howell, 1886 to 1909; Louis P. Von Arx, 1909 to 1913; Francis M. Garlick, 1913 to 1914.

Though beset with difficulties, western railroads, beginning in 1935, had a rebirth. Instead of remaining on the defensive, they turned about, and with high speed trains, modernized and air conditioned equipment, lower passenger fares and new freight services, assumed the offensive against their chief competitors, the bus, truck and airplane.

The railroads proved their worth in January and February of 1936 when with highways blocked or barely passable, the trains, though delayed and sometimes stalled for several hours in drifts, pushed their way through and brought badly-needed fuel and food to snowbound communities.

Students of transportation have visioned the railroads with their private rights-of-way operating fleets of trucks and buses on elevations parallel to their tracks, the latter used principally for bulk and heavy tonnage and high speed passenger and merchandise freights, and the utilization of portions of their extensive and advantageously located terminal facilities in large cities for their own airplane landing fields.

Many of the railroads today have financial interest in truck, bus and air lines. So, in 2036, one may still see many of the railroads operating, but whether as rail lines or as other forms of transportation is a question to be left for the future and a writer of the next anniversary.

47 Years and $345,000

● It was, to begin with, a debt of $100,000 and it was to be paid in full—principal and interest—in 20 years.

It turned out to be a debt of $345,000, and it was 47 years before it was paid in full and a community jubilee was held to celebrate the lifting of the obligation that had weighted taxpayers and been a political and economic issue for upwards of a half-century.

The original indebtedness was incurred in 1853 when the community, then organized under the town government plan, obligated itself for 20-year bonds for $100,000 as a bonus to speed the building of the Racine and Mississippi railroad. Meantime the railroad had changed hands several times, and lawsuit after lawsuit had been brought against the city to enforce collection of the bond principle and interest.

At one time the city could have settled the entire debt for approximately $100,000, but the voters rejected the compromise after legal advice had opposed the settlement, and the dreary debt hung on.

In the end—and not until 1900—the obligation finally was paid in full. It amounted then to $345,000.

At the 1900 jubilee celebrating the lifting of the railroad debt, Edward F. Hansen read a paper explaining its origin and the years of litigation. Mr. Hansen's paper is given in full below because it is a story known to few present-day Beloiters and because it tells one of the interesting events of Beloit's history:

* * *

By Edward F. Hansen

● Prior to the year of 1853 the transportation question was a serious problem to the residents of Beloit and surrounding community.

Many plans were projected and discussed with a view to securing railroad facilities, in order that the long overland trips to Milwaukee and Chicago might be dispensed with in disposing of the products of the farm and workshop and in bringing in the necessaries of life. There are still living with us those who have vivid recollections of those long and tiresome journeys to and from the lake shore cities, and who eagerly watched for the coming of the railroad. They no doubt can fully appreciate with what anxiety and willingness the citizens of this vicinity at that time pledged their support to railroad enterprises. In 1853 Beloit, then a thrifty village existing under the township form of government, secured its first railroad. The Galena and Chicago Union railroad was completed from Belvidere to Beloit, thus connecting Beloit with Chicago. This road being now better recognized as the Chicago and North Western railroad.

In 1852 the Racine, Janesville and Mississippi Railroad company was incorporated, proposing to run a road from Racine to the Mississippi river, via Janesville. This route was soon after abandoned and another running through Beloit selected, the name of this road being changed to the Racine and Mississippi railroad, and now known as the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad.

When the route by way of Beloit was selected the town of Beloit had agreed to subscribe for 1,000 shares of the stock of this road giving in payment bonds of the town to the amount of $100,000 running for twenty years, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. On February 10, 1853, an act by the legislature was passed authorizing this bonding scheme in aid of the construction of this road, but requiring that the question be first submitted to a vote of the electors of the town of Beloit for their ratification.

On April 7, 1853, an election was held held at "Burroughs Hall," which was located on the third floor of the old "Mansion House," which is the present site of the Thompson block. At this election there were 388 votes cast, 321 being in favor of the proposition and only 67 votes against the plan. When the result of the election was announced at the town meeting it was voted by the electors of the town "to buy two kegs of powder to celebrate the result of the election."

On May 21, 1853, the supervisors of the town entered into contract with the directors of the railroad company in effect as follows: Providing, that in lieu of the subscription of this amount of stock, to be paid for by the bonds of the town,

1st.—That the bonds should in no case be sold in the market for less than 95 cents on the dollar without the consent of the town.

2nd.—That the amount subscribed by the town should be expended on the road commencing at Beloit and running east to Delavan.

3rd.—That the company would pay all interest that accrued on the bonds until the railroad was fully completed to Beloit.

4th.—That the town should be entitled to at least one director in the board of said company.

5th.—That the stock owned by the town should not be merged into the stock of any other road, branch or corporation, nor made liable to any assessment for any liability or contract of the company with any other road, branch or corporation, without the consent of the town, unless the company should first offer to take the stock off the town at its market value, not below par.

There was also a later agreement by a resolution adopted by the board of directors of the company agreeing to credit the town of Beloit 10 per cent interest upon all bonds that should be negotiated at or more than 99 cents on the dollar from date of sale until the road should be completed to Beloit.

On March 31, 1856, the city of Beloit was incorporated and began its official life independent of the township form of government. On September 15, 1856, the Racine and Mississippi road was completed to Beloit and the first train entered with a great jubilee and the burning of more powder.

On October 5, 1857, a demand was made of the city by the company for interest due upon the bonds since the completion of the road to Beloit. The matter was referred to a committee of the Common Council. This committee reported charging that the company had failed to pay the interest on the bonds from the date of issue to the time of the completion of the road to Beloit as agreed by the contract. Also that the town was not credited as it should have been with the 10 per cent on bonds sold at or above 99 cents on the dollar; and that the bonds had been disposed of to third parties who were holding the town for the full amount of interest due regardless of the terms of the contract.

The Common Council on November 27, 1857, adopted a resolution offering to levy a tax to pay the interest due on $90,000 of the bonds if the company would surrender the interest coupons it had agreed to care for. This proposition was not accepted and the trouble began. It was also discovered that without further legislation, the city could not take the initiatory steps in levying taxes to pay bonds and interest on same, as this action must originate with the town.



By tallyho and megaphone Beloiters boosted their town 30 years ago. Charles A. Gault holds the reins. With him were George H. Cram, D. B. Worthington, C. H. Jones, David Throne, F. W. Dupke, W. F. Holahan and two who are unidentified.

Efforts were made to secure this legislation but without result. Efforts were also made by the Common Council in behalf of the city to arrange with the town of Beloit as to the proportion of the debt each should assume. Nothing was accomplished in this direction until the final settlement was arranged for in 1870.

In 1858 suit was commenced against the city and town, and judgment secured by bondholders who had purchased bonds of the company. This was followed by other suits running through the various courts. In the meantime the question of payment was being agitated by the citizens of Beloit and town. It was made one of the leading issues of municipal politics. Officers of the city were elected, and defeated, with reference to their position on this question. Mayors referred to it in their inaugural addresses. Resolutions were adopted by the Common Councils at different times, favoring terms of compromise if possible.

Conference committees were appointed to meet with the supervisors of the town, or with bondholders, to attempt some form of settlement, but with no effect. Public meetings were held and the question discussed by leading citizens. Residents of the city, as well as of the town, were divided radically as to the final disposition of the bonds. Bitter feelings were engendered and friends estranged.

The majority of the citizens were opposed to payment, believing the debt to be an illegal and unjust claim against the city and that the terms exacted by the bondholders were unfair. The railroad had passed out of the hands of the original owners and the town and city had received no return from the stock held by them. For this and other reasons they were opposed to any compromise on terms exacted by the bondholders and their attorneys.

The records of the city show that at least a portion of the bonds could have been settled on terms which at this time would have seemed reasonably fair, but they do not show that all of the bonds could have been settled on this basis. In 1866, the question of effecting a final compromise was submitted to a joint committee of members of the Common Council and representative citizens not members of the council, with authority to confer with the representatives of the bondholders, and to arrange in behalf of the city, any such terms of compromise as they could recommend to the citizens of Beloit. This committee reported back to the council that they had been unable to effect any compromise with the bondholders on terms which they could accept and recommend. It was then a question of paying on the terms of the bondholders or resisting such terms to the bitter end. It was then decided to submit this question to a vote of the citizens of Beloit.

At the municipal election held in April, 1866, the question was submitted, the result being of 202 votes cast on the question, 187 were "against payment" while only 15 votes were in favor of payment.

After receiving this verdict of the people, the Common Council in connection with the supervisors of the town of Beloit, decided to fight the payment to the end. Eminent counsel was secured to combat with the masterful array of legal talent employed by the bondholders, and the question contested in the United States circuit and supreme courts, with the result in favor of the bondholders.

The principal, interest and costs then amounted to considerably over $200,000 and the terms of the bondholders were very exacting.

The city and town then entered into a contract with each other, agreeing that the city should assume eighty per cent of this load, while the township

should pay twenty per cent. This contract was signed February 15, 1870.

New bonds aggregating nearly $200,000 were issued by the city of Beloit in exchange for the old bonds assumed by the city. The new bonds were issued to run for 20 years at 6 per cent interest, payment of the entire issue at any time, being optional with the city. Under the contract involving the issuing of these bonds the city was obliged to raise $14,600 each year by taxation to be applied upon the principal and interest of the bonds.

In 1881, this debt then amounting to $101,000 was refunded, new bonds bearing four per cent interest being issued, $5,500 of the principal to be paid annually. The last of these bonds were paid on February 10th (1900) and the entire debt wiped out.

This act assured our financial honor and credit to the outside world, while to our citizens and tax payers it meant that they would be no longer taxed for a purpose for which they get no return.

The suggestion that prompted this meeting was that coming from one of our most honored citizens, long since passed away to his final rest; one who had lived through the entire experience involving these transactions and who had given much of his valuable time and service in behalf of what to him seemed for the best interests of this city. He looked forward, as did many others of his time, to the coming of the day, when Beloit should be free from this debt, and the citizens rejoiced thereby.

It has meant much to our city and her citizens. This payment of over $345,000 in principal, interest and costs had been paid so gradually and regularly that many of our citizens of this later day have hardly known of the existence of this debt, which signified so much to our older citizens.

During the period of its existence our city had lived through the time of the Civil war and furnished its full quota of volunteers, besides raising by taxation over $12,000 of bounty money. It had passed through the severe trials of the panic of 1873; the local panic of 1883-4, and the financial panic of 1893. Notwithstanding this debt and these circumstances of the past, our city has flourished and prospered to a marked degree, and has a brighter future assured than ever before.

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Aviation in 1860

● Beloit Journal and Courier, 1860: "We have taken occasion, several times, to give our honest opinion of the whole science and practise of ballooning—as the most utter waste of time known to the age (if any practical results were contemplated,) and a decided costly mode of committing suicide, if that was the object. But it seems that the continual mishaps and misadventures of balloonists—the occasional deaths into which they fall—the ruinous expense continually involved, and the fact that not one single result of speed or certainty in traveling has been obtained since the commencement of the system of ballooning,—it seems that all these do nothing to discourage the practise; and every week and every day the air is fuller and fuller of insane people flying about, falling, freezing, starving, dragging, drowning, and doing all other acts and things inseparable from the navigation of an element that was never intended to be navigated by heavy and stupid humanity."



E. G. Smith, former mayor of Beloit, Fire Chief John Nygren, and W. O. Hansen, veteran of the old volunteer fire fighters, participated in 1930 in the presentation to the city of the trumpet that once rallied the volunteers to the alarm before Beloit had a paid fire department.

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Through By Daylight

● From the Beloit Journal, 1849: "There is now running from Chicago to Janesville a daily line of Four-Horse-Post Coaches, in connection with the Railroad from Chicago to Babcock's Grove, 23 miles west of Chicago, and 11 miles from St. Charles. Thence by stage via St. Charles, Genoa, Belvidere, Rockford, Roscoe, Rockton and Beloit to Janesville. Will leave Janesville at 3 o'clock a. m. and arrive at St. Charles at 8 p. m. for tea, lodging and breakfast; then reach the cars at 9 in the morning of the second day, and arrive at Chicago in an hour and a half—making the route, except from Janesville to Beloit, through by daylight.

"Returning, will leave Chicago at 8:30 a. m., and pass through Elgin, Pleasant Grove, Belvidere to Rockford, thence over the above-named route to Janesville, and lodge at Rockford. Or leave Chicago at 2:30 p. m. and lodge at St. Charles. In both cases the traveler being relieved from night traveling, and making the whole time on the road less than 32 hours, with nine hours at St. Charles for tea, lodging and breakfast. Whole fare from Janesville, $4.50, and from Beloit, Rockton, and Roscoe $4. Distance from Janesville to Rockford, 30 miles; Rockford to St. Charles, 50; and from St. Charles to Chicago, 34;—in all 114 miles.

"By this arrangement it is expected that all who have business at the above-named places will travel in this line, and with the fine coaches, horses, and cars, may well be induced to ride for pleasure, the fare being merely nominal. No attention or pains shall be spared to make this line the route for the East. Other good lines branch from it, particularly at Janesville, Beloit, and Rockford. Public patronage will be thankfully received.—J. Frink & Co."

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No Modern Complaint

● From the Beloit Journal, 1851: "Jehu and skyrockets! What a creature a woman is to drive—horses, we mean. Better be blown up on a Western boat than to trust the body to a woman driver. Up hill or down, or through the crowded street, it's all the same, a reckless speed. They never shun a big stone or a pig in the road, but with an incessant jerking of the lines, speed on. It makes one's neck feel loose to see them go. While we are penning this paragraph two of the ladies are shooting up the street, as though the old one was after them. Sometimes the wagon wheels touch and sometimes they do not. Ribbons snap in the wind and we can only see a streak of horseflesh and calico. It reminds us of a sleighride, when the immortal interests of a large sleighload were madly confided to one woman by her infatuated lover. 'Clear the way,' shouted he, 'got a gal driver.' Clear away we went down the hill, over a cutter and two cows, the whole load rather irregularly emptied at the next corner. We never see a woman drive since but what we have shooting pains in a lame shoulder. It may be one of woman's rights to drive a horse but we prefer to go afoot in preference to riding with her."

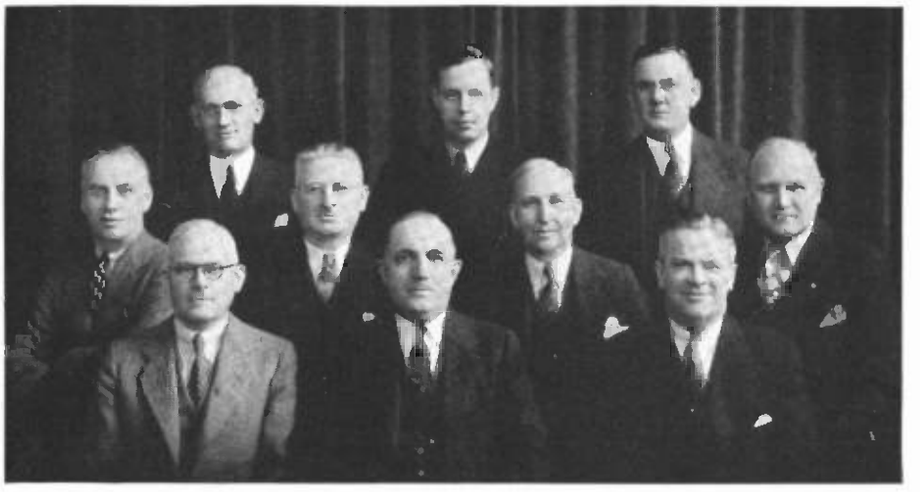
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"Fine Sporting"

● Beloit Journal, 1848: "'Mine host' of the Rock River House served up nearly 500 prairie chickens in a single week lately. They are exceedingly abundant and afford fine sporting."

Beloit Serves Thousands In Retail Trade

By OSCAR N. NELSON



Officers and directors of the Commercial Club of Beloit, which devotes its energies to the civic, commercial and industrial development of Beloit as a progressive community, are the following: Front row (left to right): Fred M. Hobbs, director and former president; R. F. Collins, president; A. R. Dahms, treasurer. Second row: Dr. T. D. Greene, director; Claude W. Davis, vice-president; Martin Chester, director; Dr. H. E. Kasten, director. Third row: Oscar N. Nelson, managing secretary for the past nine years; William S. Wood, vice-president; J. Harry Crowley, director and former president. The Commercial Club was organized in 1926 and has at the present time 412 members. It has a comprehensive program in the interests of the entire community, both urban and rural, and has been active in the community's behalf.

• In the very beginning, Beloit was a small trading post in a new country. By 1840, the population of the village had grown to 600 and new stores had opened in the then modest business district. By 1850, Beloit College had been established and a few small industries founded, all of which added new dollars for circulation in the retail area. Too, the population had leaped from 600 to 2,600, about the size of the city of South Beloit of today.

History tells us that Rock County at that time was producing more wheat annually than was raised in any New England state, which resulted in a rapid accumulation of wealth among the farmers. Grain elevators, three flour mills, two reaper factories and increasing prosperity in the agricultural group, had changed the little trading post into a prosperous little city of more than 5,000 people by 1855.

A directory published in 1857 carried advertisements of the following merchants known to many present day residents by reputation: Clinton Babbitt (later a member of congress) dry goods; A. P. Waterman, hardware; L. S. Perkins, commission merchant; Tarr, Hill and French, commission merchants; Webster and Rogers, jewelry and musical instruments; F. S. Fitch, dry goods; H. R. Moore and Son, dry goods; Fisher and Winchester, hardware; H. B. Malone, drugs; W. H. Sherman, jewelry; Collins and Son, drug store, and N. H. Bennett, musical instruments.

Beloit's growth from 1860 to 1890 was gradual, but the city always maintained its fine position as a trading center.

The year 1890 marked a decided turning point in the city's life. The advent of new industries and expansion of its present industries changed Beloit from an agricultural trading center to an industrial center; and from that time until the present, a higher percentage of dollars, flowing through retail channels have come from within the city than from without, despite the fact that the automobile has extended the city's trading area 25 miles in every direction except directly north and south, where the cities of Janesville and Rockford are located.

By 1910 the population had reached the coveted 10,000 mark and the city was one of the most prosperous communities in the middle west. Fine substantial industries and a prosperous neighboring agricultural community had been responsible for the creation of a greatly enlarged retail district and the founding of new jobbing units.

The next decade found the city again doubling its population, and the Centennial finds Beloit a community of 30,000 people possessing the good will and patronage of their agricultural neighbors, patronage from a score of smaller cities and villages in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin and our own created payrolls.

The peak in retail sales for Beloit was reached in 1929, and the 14 million sales mark attained in that year was remarkably well maintained in 1930 and the first seven months of 1931 due to the fact that our industries continued employes on their payrolls until about August 1, 1931. That fact overcame, to a great extent, the great drop in prices of all commodities and the greatly depreciated income of the farmer. In 1929 nearly 1,000 people were employed in the retail district and the retail payroll exceeded $1,450,000.

The years 1932 and 1933 may well be recorded as the worst years Beloit retail interests ever experienced, yet despite the tremendous drop in sales, very few commercial failures were recorded. The year 1934 showed a marked improvement in sales, particularly in the last half of the year, and much of the ground lost was recovered in 1935, due to the fine improvement in the industrial situation and the rich 1935 crop.

A great deal of credit for Beloit's splendid business record is due to the foresight of our farm neighbors, who early saw the wisdom of developing dairying and abandoning the one crop idea on our farms. Due to the fine Chicago market at our doors, the development of dairy herds, building of production and splendid results of educational work, the returns in this area each month, from the products of the dairy cow, has reached a total that has made the dairy industry an important factor in the success of the merchant.

At the present time, Beloit has approximately 350 retail outlets, employing 800 sales people and enjoying an annual sales volume of about $10,000,000, or within 25 per cent of the 1929 peak.

A study of government reports from the Department of Commerce reveals a drop in sales in Wisconsin stores of 49.6 per cent from 1929 to 1933, slightly lower than the Beloit loss for the period; but making more gratifying the knowledge that the improvement in sales in Beloit, since 1933, has been greater than the national average. That happy situation is due to the stability of Beloit factories and the dairy industry.

Beloit merchants are aggressive and have built their businesses on the theory that lack of reliability is injurious to

the city as well as to the offender. That policy of fair dealing is responsible in a great measure for the continued flow of trade from outside the city and also for the splendid manner in which the depression was weathered.

Few cities are confronted with the merchandising problem that Beloit merchants must forever combat. Sandwiched between two large cities, they must be always alert to the need of fair dealing policies, prices and quality, and they are well aware of the importance of their problem.

Beloit is not as strong as it should be from a jobbing standpoint. The advent of the truck and good roads has resulted in concentration of wholesale institutions in the larger cities which has proven detrimental to Beloit.

Beloit is no longer a trading post for trappers and agricultural pioneers. It is, instead, the shopping center for an area containing nearly 75,000 people with 350 merchandising establishments carrying every conceivable article in their stocks to meet the needs of their patrons.

Beloit retail sales will creep ever nearer the total reached in 1929 this present year, and doubtless will materially exceed the 1929 figure in 1937, if the present ratio of gain can be maintained.

It would not be in keeping with a Centennial discussion of retailing to omit mentioning the men, still in business in Beloit, who have spent 40 or more years "on the street." E. W. Burger has been in business in Beloit continuously for 50 years as has George Beedle, fuel dealer; E. A. Bittel and T. D. Corcoran, 46 years; John Zimmerman, A. P. Douglas, F. W. Wilford, 44 years; E. L. Chester and Martin Chester, 42 years.



Turtle Grange master at the present time is Lyle Daniels, who lives east of Beloit.

$4,000,000 For Highways

● Rock county has an investment of $4,000,000 in concrete roads and concrete railroad overhead structures, according to figures compiled by Charles E. Moore, highway commissioner. This figure is exclusive of investments in blacktop, gravel, crushed stone and other forms of surfacing in the county. It is also exclusive of the county's equipment for the maintenance and building of roads.

Highway mileage by types in Rock county is as follows: Concrete, 168 miles; blacktop, 31.5; gravel and crushed rock, 722, and town roads, 423.

The first concrete road in Rock county was built in 1915 when a nine-foot strip one mile long was laid between Beloit and the Morgan farm on Milwaukee road. This is still in use, although it was widened in 1926 to conform to the new road built between Beloit and Clinton. The same year an overflow section was built on old Highway 20 west of Janesville and another near Fulton.

Years ago roads were primitive but the automobile made improvement essential. The demand for "good roads" became a political catch-word and counties bonded themselves heavily to promote good roads programs. As concrete was laid, farmers on side roads demanded better road facilities and an extensive county system of gravel trunks was built. Snow removal became a necessity in winter. Safety at dangerous railroad crossings prompted the building of huge "overheads."

Rock county bonded itself for $1,500,000 in the early twenties to build concrete roads. Construction out of this fund included, among larger items, the Janesville-Edgerton road, $275,000; the Janesville-Evansville road, $299,000; the Beloit-Clinton road, $89,000; Janesville-Brodhead road, $433,000; Janesville-Delavan road, $241,500; Janesville-Fort Atkinson road, $166,200; Emerald Grove-Clinton road, $50,000; and several thousand dollars for widening, intersections and improvements in villages and cities.

The Beloit-Janesville concrete road, the first through route improved in the county, was built in 1919-20. Since then it has been one of the most heavily traveled routes in the state, being designated as U. S. 51, a main artery from New Orleans to Ironwood, Mich. It will be graded this summer for three-lane construction in 1937 or 1938.

State and federal funds were used for the following concrete roads and structures: Beloit-Janesville road, $306,700; Beloit-Delavan road, $64,194; Clinton-Darien road, $113,231; Evansville-Oregon road, $150,000; Edgerton-Stoughton road, $12,000; Janesville-Fort Atkinson road, $100,300; Janesville-Edgerton road, $10,800; Whitewater-Milton Junction-Edgerton road, $434,300; Beloit-Evansville road, $642,500; Monterey overhead, $147,200; Bergen-Clinton road, $192,900; Evansville overhead, $124,000; Barker overhead, $88,600, and Beloit-Monroe road, $69,800.

The Janesville-Milton Junction road, costing $71,700, was built by county tax levy.

Mr. Moore, the present commissioner, first served Rock county as a supervisor from 1905 to 1912. As a member of the first highway committee in 1908 he helped lay out the first county highway system. He was named county highway commissioner in 1912 on the death of Sam Jones.

When it was apparent Rock county was to build several miles of concrete each year, Mr. Moore had the county organize its own road building department for construction work. Most of the county's concrete roads were built under this system.

For several years, highway bonds were retired by property taxation, but in recent years $100,000 a year has been retired out of gasoline tax funds. The gasoline tax also provides for maintenance and repairs and some new construction.

Construction funds for the Beloit-Janesville three-lane road will come principally from the state and federal governments. The county has embarked on an extensive blacktop and farm-to-market road program, most of which will be completed this summer. The county furnished most of the money for these projects.

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Mrs. Torrey's Pieplant

● Beloit Journal, 1855: "We were yesterday morning presented with the largest specimen of pie plant we ever saw, from the garden of Mrs. Torrey, on School St. The stalk was as large around as our wrist, and the scolloped edge of the leaf measured 20 feet."

Pioneer Churches In Pioneer Days

New Englanders Brought Worship to Their Western Home

By LAURENCE RAYMER

• Whoever would read the story of inspiration, ideals and high purpose need only turn to the pages of musty minute-books where are written the records of the churches of the community and where is revealed the rich religious heritage of the city, documented by many an example of faith and courage.

The story of the church is a colorful one. It goes back to the city's beginnings, and keeps step with its growth and progress to the present. Many are the incidents of anxiety, of heroism, of dauntless courage, and of unconquerable spirit which surmounted all obstacles to erect churches for future generations, and to steep this city in religious traditions. The story is of men and women with the fear of God in their hearts and the brotherhood of man on their lips; men and women who knew hardship and struggle.

Beloit's first church group, the First Congregational Church Society, was established in the Caleb Blodgett kitchen where great logs crackled in the ample fireplace while the scripture was read from the Blodgett family Bible and the venerable Deacon Peter R. Field offered prayer on a cold December night in 1838. At this meeting 24 pioneers of the new and primitive Beloit banded themselves together into a congregation to worship their God.

But when the student of history seeks the origins of the "Old First Church," and of religious life in this community, he must not begin with Beloit's first church meetings. He must go back to the little New Hampshire village of Colebrook, which sprawls comfortably along its one main street, hemmed in by the hills of New Hampshire on the one side and the hills of Vermont on the other, with the beautiful Connecticut river winding its way to the sea between. Colebrook's main street parallels the river. Along its mile of length are the homes of Colebrook's people and its few stores, its hotel and its church—the mother church of the old First Church of Beloit and the birthplace of the religious idealism which was to find fruitage in the pioneer west a hundred years ago.

In Colebrook dwelt rugged people with high ideals, who left their native homes a century ago. It has been recounted that many regretted to leave their homeland in the hills at Colebrook, yet the spirit of the pioneer prompted them to search for woodlots and broad fertile fields to till. They had heard of the Mississippi valley where it wasn't necessary to battle the granite hills for a meager acreage—and to the west they came.



Built in 1842 and dedicated Jan. 3, 1844, the old "stone church" at the southwest corner of Broad and Prospect was hailed in that time as the "most stately and grand home for Christian membership in the territory of Wisconsin." It was the first church building erected in Beloit and the third Congregational church in Wisconsin Territory.

"From the day of arrival of the New England company in 1837, public religious worship on the Sabbath was instituted by Congregationalists, and never afterwards omitted," the Rev. H. Lyman records in an early history of Rock county. Worship consisted of singing, prayer and reading a printed sermon.

The Monadnock Congregational church of Colebrook was established in 1802, and on May 28, 1838, the congregation of that day voted "to give letters of dismissal and recommendation to Brothers Peter R. Field, Alfred Field, and Horace Hobart to join any church of Christ where God in His providence shall call them." Later in 1838 letters of dismissal were given to Eliza D. and Caroline Field, Brother R. P. Crane and Sisters Nancy and Sarah F. Crane.

These men and women were among the 24 charter members who gathered in the Blodgett kitchen on Dec. 30, 1838, to form the new church society.

Charter members were Deacon Peter R. Field and his wife, Hannah; Alfred L. Field, their son; Mrs. Nancy Crane, sister of Mrs. Field; Robert P. Crane, Nancy's son; Sarah T. Crane, Nancy's daughter, and Horace R. Hobart, son-in-law of Peter Field, all of Colebrook; Benjamin I. Tenney and his wife, Ann, and Mrs. Sylvania Cummings, Groton, New Hampshire; Asahel B. Howe and his wife, Betsy (Deacon Hobart's sister), of Hartland, Vt.; Henry Mears and his wife, Louise, and her sister, Maria Clark, of Milton, Vt.; Ira Hersey and his wife, Omitte, from Sumner, Maine; Elizabeth Field, wife of Alfred Field, Enfield, Conn;

Amanda Cooper, Providence, R. I.; Chauncey Tuttle and his wife, Rutland, N. Y.; Sophonia Blanchard, Malone, N. Y.; Cordelia Blodgett Hackett, Kelloggsville, O., and Martha Blodgett, Chicago.

Many new members were added during the following months and plans were soon made for a new church home. Four years later, in 1842, on July 6, the cornerstone of the "old church" was laid. This first church was located at the northwest corner of Broad and Prospect streets where the Keeler home was located for so many years. It was dedicated on Jan. 3, 1844.

It was the third Congregational church erected in Wisconsin territory and was described at that time as the "most stately and grand home for Christian membership in the territory of Wisconsin."

But the student of Beloit's early churches must leave the Congregationalists here and return to Caleb Blodgett's kitchen. For it was in this same kitchen that the Methodists and Presbyterians held their earliest meetings, also. Although Methodist missionaries were known to have circulated among the Indian villages and pioneer backwoods cabins in this area as early as 1793, and a Methodist Conference was formed in 1842 with a station at Galena, Ill., it was not until 1838, that Beloit became the home of a Methodist church.

* * *

• On Nov. 11, 1838, the first distinctly Methodist service was held, and the church itself was "begun with the organization of a class on Dec. 27, 1838," according to an old minute book

in the possession of the Rev. R. J. Bailey, pastor of the First Methodist church. The meeting was conducted by the Rev. George Lovesee and the Rev. Leander S. Walker and was held in the "shanty" of Tyler Blodgett on Broad street about where the Lorlen hotel is now.

The organization of the Methodist denomination into a "class" preceded the organization of the Congregational "society" by three days, although the Congregationalists built their first church in 1842, while the Methodists did not erect a church home until 1846. Members of the original Methodist class included Horace Berkley, leader; Tyler Blodgett, Mrs. Meribah Moore, Mrs. Lucinda Cheney and Thomas McElhenny.

In 1839 the Rockford circuit was divided into three parts, the Roscoe circuit being one of these, and extending from Beloit to Belvidere. The Rev. Milton Bourne was the first pastor of the group in Beloit. He was a "circuit-rider" making his way about the region spreading the teachings of Christ. The Rev. Mr. Tuttle did some preaching along the circuit between 1838 and 1840, but the record calls the Rev. Mr. Bourne "the first pastor and one of the founders of the church." The first revival services held by Methodists here were held in a schoolhouse which stood on the northeast corner of School and Prospect streets, with the Rev. Mr. Bourne exhorting. He was assisted by Brother Nathan Jewett. The first convert was Miss Mary Vine.

The Rev. James McKean was appointed pastor in 1841 and remained one year, and it was while he was pastor that the membership of the circuit was increased to 263. In 1844, the Rev. Alpha Warren, who followed the Rev. O. W. Munger, the Rev. John Hodges and the Rev. H. S. Stocking, was appointed pastor of the Roscoe circuit and consequently was the Beloit minister.

From this point the old book takes up the story as follows: "The preaching places of the Roscoe circuit in 1845-46 were Rockton, Beloit, William Brown's, Cady's school, Charles Babcock's and Harvey Gregory's. Zadock Hall was preacher. The Wesleyan schism growing out of the anti-slavery agitation had created great disaffection on the circuit, but the Rev. Hall's gentle manners carried them through and none withdrew, although many came near doing so.

"He received about 80 probationers and had a pleasant year. At the close of the year, Beloit was set off by itself with two or three country appointments. The church enterprise was begun in this year. In 1846-48 the Rev. Joseph Lewis was pastor of Beloit station, which appeared in the minutes as a separate appointment.

"The great event of this pastorate," says the old book, "was the building of the church. The foundations were laid in 1846. The church was built in 1847 and cost $4,300. It was built by great sacrifice and effort on the part of the people. Brother and Sister Adams sold their only cow to buy lime that the walls might go up. Brother Clark Nye carried many heavy stones up the high ladders to further the work. Brother Butlin helped do the carpenter work. Most of the pine lumber had to be drawn with teams from Milwaukee and Chicago. The church was not entirely paid for for several years, and it was not only a hard but a long struggle."

The history records that the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Lewis, went to Chicago to get lumber, was stricken with typhoid fever and died. This was on May 22, 1848. The Rev. E. C. Jones was pastor of the church in 1848-49.

The book reveals that ministers, too, couldn't resist the gold rush in '49 and '50, and says that "the pastor in Beloit in 1850 was the Rev. John Penman. He labored for eight months and then the gold fever drew him to California and the Rev. A. P. Allen supplied the pulpit."

* * *

• It is difficult to say definitely when the idea of a Presbyterian congregation was born, because the Congregationalists and the group which later became the Presbyterian church worked and worshipped in agreement and harmony until the question of slavery emerged. The Rev. William Fiske Brown, writing in his book, "The Past Made Present," says that when the Rev. Stephen Peet visited Beloit by horseback in 1839, he found a settlement of 250 persons, a church of 34 members and individuals sympathetic to his beliefs.

"The reasons which led these members of the First Congregational church to desire a different organization are various," Dr. Brown says in "The Past Made Present." "Some, like Mr. Daniels and Mr. Culbert, were originally Presbyterians; others, influenced by a recent church trial before the whole congregation . . . preferred to try the Presbyterian method of discipline; and still others acted on personal feeling. The leaders of that enterprise, however, were influenced by a deeper motive, which was, their earnest sympathy with the despised but growing abolition movement.

"In those years very good people honestly and radically differed on the slavery question. Officers of the First Church would not allow its discussion in their building. Our fathers, on the contrary, considered this as almost the paramount moral question of the age. That conviction, with the lesser motives suggested, sufficiently explains their action."

As early as 1842, three men who became founders of the First Presbyterian church of Beloit cast the first anti-slavery ballots ever voted here. The voting took place at the schoolhouse on the northeast corner of Grand avenue and Prospect street, and tickets were written out and marked in the sight of all. During the winter of 1849, when the feeling became more tense, groups of men and women interested in forming a Presbyterian church came together at various homes by appointment. The records show that each step "was taken with careful, prayerful attention," and on the afternoon of Feb. 28, 1849, the meetings culminated in the organization of a new evangelistic society in the home of Benjamin Brown, 320 State street.

Articles of Faith were adopted and three elders were elected, Asahel Clark, M.D., Horatio Burchard and J. M. Daniels. T. L. Wright acted as chairman of the meeting, David Merrill acted as secretary, and Mr. Brown, Mr. Wright and A. J. Battin were named to draw up rules of organization. During March of 1849 letters of dismissal from the Congregational church were requested by 48 persons, who became members of the new church.

On March 21, 1849, the church was formally organized at a meeting held in "Aunt Jane" Moore's schoolhouse on Race street. It was presided over by the Rev. Lewis H. Loss. The sermon was preached by Prof. Jackson J. Bushnell of Beloit college. The whole matter concerning the Congregationalists was carried out in a friendly manner, and the Rev. Dexter Clary, pastor of the Congregational church, was invited to participate in the meeting.

The congregation at once called as their pastor the Rev. Alfred Eddy of Bellona, N. Y., in May, 1849. He was acquainted with many of the members of the church for the Clarks and Battins had been neighbors of his family in New York.

Among the first members were the Mears, Waterman, Burchard, Wright, Battin, Brown, Peck, Dearborn, Hannaford, Padgett, Holmes, Beach and Merrill families. Among the present membership are the fifth generation of some of these charter members.

The next task was the erection of a suitable church building. On April 30, 1849, the trustees secured a lot on the southeast corner of Broad and Pleasant streets, measuring 66 by 122 feet, for $400. At a meeting of the congrega-

tion it was proposed that the building be postponed until the money for building was all secured. Benjamin Brown led the movement to proceed at once and was rewarded by being made chairman of the building committee with T. L. Wright and A. J. Battin as the other members. The design selected was one with large Ionic pillars and a tall graceful steeple. As originally constructed it was 46 feet by 70 feet. It was built of stone with an enduring cement coating on the outside. In the basement of the Lorlen hotel may be seen the sturdy walls and some of the hand-hewn beams of the first building.

The building was enlarged in 1869. Other additions were made in 1879. Church towers seem to have fared badly in Beloit because this church had four different ones. In 1887 the building was again enlarged. In 1907 the present beautiful house of worship was dedicated. It is located on the corner of Prospect and Public avenues.

The first building cost about $10,000. At the dedication on July 23, 1850, a program of music was given by the choirs of the First Congregational, Methodist, and Baptist churches combined with the Presbyterian. The choir was led by Nelson Gilbert, who was a Congregationalist. By request, the leading soprano solo was sung by Mrs. Calista C. Bennett, a Baptist. The sermon was by the Rev. A. L. Chapin. The Rev. Dexter Clary of the First Congregational church read the scripture lesson. The Rev. Aratus Kent of the First Presbyterian church of Galena, Ill., offered the dedicatory prayer, and the pastor, the Rev. Alfred Eddy, pronounced the benediction.

The next day, July 24, 1850, the church was opened for the exercises of Beloit college. In the morning after a procession from Middle college, the Rev. Aaron L. Chapin was inducted into the office of president by the Rev. Aratus Kent and gave his inaugural address.

* * *

● Leaving the Presbyterians in their new church home, let us turn to the beginnings of the Baptist and Episcopalian denominations. Considering first the Baptists, the student of Beloit's church history finds that the first sermon preached by an ordained minister was delivered by a Baptist clergyman, the Rev. S. S. Whitman of Belvidere, in the fall of 1837. The sermon was given in the "Beloit House."

Baptist meetings with prayers, singing and baptisms were held from time to time until, in 1838, Elder Topping of Delavan established headquarters in Miss Moore's school. This "Baptist Headquarters" was continued until 1840, when the Rev. Alvah Burgess



The old Presbyterian church at Broad and Pleasant (where the Lorlen Hotel is now) lost its steeple and nearby trees were uprooted in the cyclone of 1883.

began regular weekly services. It was on April 24, 1841, that 14 persons gathered to organize the First Baptist church society. Its members were H. B. Kasson, Clara Kasson, Hiram Wood, Martha F. Wood, Chauncey Tuttle, Susie Noggle, Mary Mason, Perrilla Cheney, Jane Moore, Olive Wood, Lucy Wood, and Clarissa Lahare. On May 1, 1841, these early Baptists adopted articles of faith and a covenant.

During the first year the church accepted 31 new members into its fellowship. Although the Rev. Mr. Burgess was the minister who organized the church, the Rev. A. B. Winchell, who took over his duties on May 22, 1841, was the first resident pastor. The first deacon was Chauncey Tuttle, who was followed by his son, Frank Tuttle, in later years.

In June, 1842, the Baptist church was represented in the First Wisconsin Baptist Association, now known as the Wisconsin Baptist State Convention, by Deacon Tuttle and Deacon William Howe. Since that early conference Beloit has had continuously a member on its board of control.

In January, 1846, the trustees resolved to purchase a lot and build. They bought land now occupied by the extreme eastern end of the post office at the bargain price of $100. On June 25, 1928, the congregation voted to sell the East Grand avenue real estate for a sum of $85,000.

Work on Beloit's first Baptist church was begun in December of 1845. Each member of the congregation volunteered one-fourth of his or her worldly possessions to assist in its construction. Those considered rich among the pioneers and those considered poor gave unselfishly that the stone walls might go up. The building was 40 by 60 feet and was finished in 1847. It was dedicated with appropriate exercises under the direction of the Rev. Niles Kinnie, pastor. For more than 80 years the church stood firm as the hearts which built it, and workmen who wrecked it in 1928 found that the pioneers had built well.

* * *

● Now that the Baptists are in their first church home, as are the Congregationalists, the Methodists and the Presbyterians, turn to the birth of the Episcopal church in Beloit.

In the fall of 1840, when Wisconsin was still a section of semi-wilderness under the caption of "Northwest Territory," an Episcopal minister from the state of New York, the Rev. Aaron Humphrey, the first of his denomination in this region, came here to do missionary work. Dividing his time between Beloit, Janesville and Belvidere, Mr. Humphrey found the other denominations present, but he also saw a need for a church of his denomination. A year after he came to Beloit he gathered a handful of pioneers about him and a Protestant Episcopal church was formed.

At that first meeting Mr. Humphrey presided and the following officers were elected: C. F. H. Goodhue and G. W. Bicknell, wardens; Otis P. Bicknell, John C. Burr, and Leonard Humphrey, vestrymen; David J. Bundy, treasurer, and William Hobart Humphrey, secretary. Of this group of fathers of the church, who decided to name their church in honor of St. Paul, Otis P. and G. W. Bicknell and David J. Bundy were members of the New England Emigrating company. Two years later, in 1839, John C. Burr came to Beloit. C. F. H.

Goodhue came to Beloit in 1837, from Sherbrooke, Canada, where he had been a member of Canada's parliament. His son, William Goodhue, was Beloit's first mayor.

First church services of the new group were held in the old stone schoolhouse on School street, the Congregationalists holding services half the day and the Episcopalians using the building the remainder of the day. The Rev. Mr. Adams was the Congregational minister of the time, and he and the Rev. Mr. Humphrey, as well as their respective flocks, lived in complete harmony. The same choir sang for both congregations. Later the church-schoolhouse was torn down and the early Episcopal group held services in the Baptist private school in Race street, which was operated by Miss Moore. Early in 1844, the Rev. Mr. Humphrey suggested that the congregation buy a brick building which his son had erected for a school in Public avenue, and the 20 by 30 foot structure was obtained for $30.

Under the supervision of John Doolittle, Hugh Lee and L. Humphrey, $753 was spent to remodel the building. Work was done in 1844, and on April 3, a committee was appointed to fit out the church with pews. In April of the following year a few of the pews remained unsold, and a resolution was passed to sell the remaining pews immediately so that indebtedness could be paid off, and so that the church could be consecrated the following July. Possessed of a dauntless spirit from the beginning, which was to manifest itself many times in the history of the church, the congregation raised the necessary money and the church was consecrated in July as planned.

Hardly had the congregation got well settled in their paid for and consecrated church on Public avenue, when we find this resolution among the records of the vestry unanimously passed May 27, 1846, or in less than a year after the consecration of their schoolhouse church: 'Resolved: That we deem that the prosperity and interest of the church demand the erection of a more commodious building for divine worship."

In less than a year this thriving young congregation in a rapidly growing Beloit had outgrown its church. When this resolution was passed, N. B. Gaston and Henry T. Woodward, Jr., were wardens; N. B. Gaston was secretary; H. T. Woodward, treasurer, and A. A. Allen, musical director and collector. Plans for the new church, however, did not materialize until two years later.

From this point on the history of St. Paul's church is extremely interesting, because it involved the question of where the church should be located, and it brought into the history of the church the story of John Hackett's gift of a building site to the congregation and the erection of the beautiful Gothic church in West Grand avenue.

Rock river played an important part in the erection of the present Episcopal house of worship. The question asked many times was: "Upon which side of the river should we build?" The city was expanding, but would it expand westward? The east side was the native soil of the city, and many were slow to leave it.

A paper was drawn up with places to signify one's desire for the east or the west side, and the paper made the rounds of the congregation members. The vote was 26 to six in favor of the west side.

A building committee was appointed at the annual vestry meeting held on April 24, 1848. It consisted of Washington Bastian, Daniel Golden, N. B. Gaston, M. Chamberlain, and the Rev. S. C. Millett.

The Rev. Mr. Humphrey had retired in October of 1845, because of ill health and advancing age. He was an elderly man when he came into the northwest as a missionary, and he laid down his work after he had seen the church well on its way. He was past 70 when he came here, and died in 1858 at the age of 90. A tablet in the church honors his memory.

The cornerstone was laid in the spring of 1848, and on March 25, 1856, the church was fully completed, from the foundation to the spire, and all indebtedness had been paid. On March 27, the church was consecrated by Bishop Kemper, and the long and trial-strewn path of the building committee was at an end.

The cost of the new church was $7,000, and of this amount approximately $2,000 was raised by the Rev. Mr. Millett among his friends in the east. The carpenter, Mr. Persels, who did a great deal of the work in erecting the church, took the old church as part payment to the extent of $400.

Some of the conservatives of the church were said to have been sharply critical of the Rev. Mr. Millett for his extravagance in paying an architect $75 to draw plans for the building. Since that time many persons have praised him for selecting an architect who knew how to design a splendid example of Gothic architecture.

The stone was quarried here, and the sills and beams were cut at Big Hill and hauled to the city by oxen. N. B. Gaston hauled the doors and windows for the church in a wagon drawn by oxen from Milwaukee, four days being required for the job.

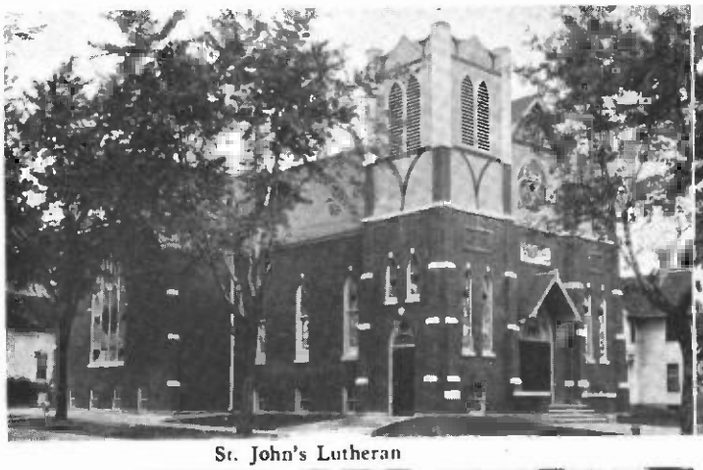
It was during the rectorship of the Rev. J. E. C. Smeades, who answered the call here on July 30, 1854, that the church was finished and consecrated. Ill health forced the Rev. Mr. Millett to resign his rectorship in February of 1853, after eight years of service. He continued to live in Beloit until his death in May of 1867. The Rev. Mr. Smeades resigned on July 1, 1858, having served for four years. After a vacancy of two months, the Rev. Mr. Millett having served during the interregnum, the Rev. J. H. Egar entered upon his ministry here, Aug. 29, 1859.

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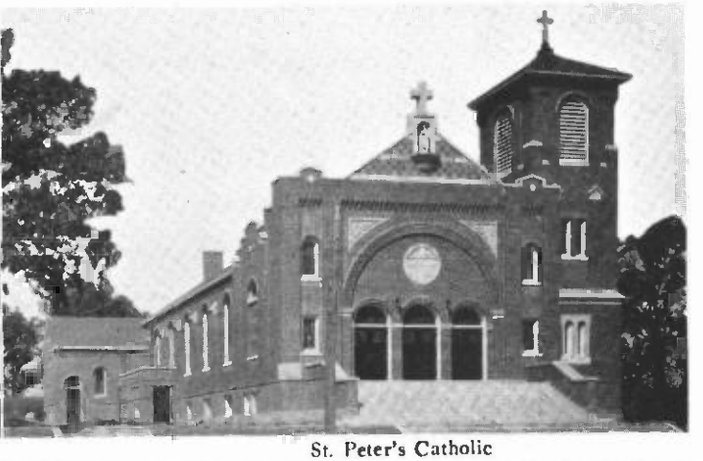
● With the first five denominations established in their first church homes, now turn to the beginnings of the Catholic churches. As early as 1841, only five years after the settling of Beloit, a group of pioneers of the Roman Catholic faith sent an appeal to Milwaukee that a priest be made available to the community of Beloit. To this group of five families traces the origin of the four Catholic churches in Beloit and South Beloit, which now minister to more than 1,000 families.

St. Thomas' church was the first Catholic church to be erected, but it came after a decade of worship in temporary quarters and the survival of a period of great difficulty. The early appeal of Catholic families presented a problem to the diocese at Milwaukee. Five families hardly warranted a priest in so small a settlement. Priests were serving parishes at Janesville and Delavan, but their services to Beloit in that day when transportation was slow and roads were few and bad were almost out of the question. But in recognition of their devotion and desire for a church, Milwaukee officials established Beloit as a mission of the parish of Janesville.

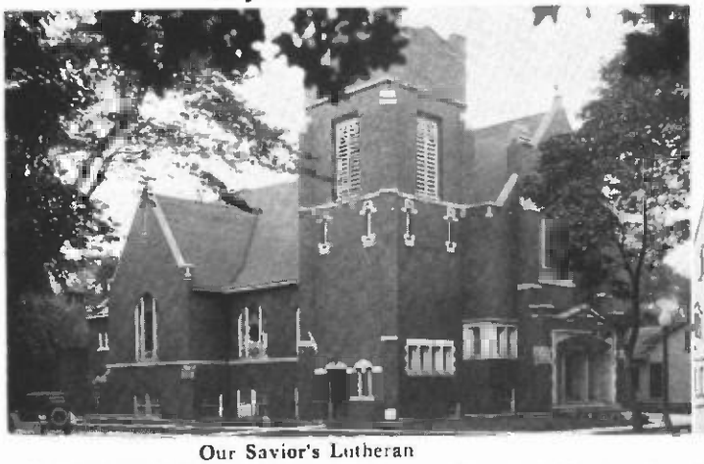
Soon monthly meetings were held and visits were made by a priest. Active in the early organization were Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Power. Captain Power furnished the early St. Thomas' congregation the use of his home for worship, but the congregation soon grew so extensive that this was not large enough to accommodate everyone, and larger quarters were sought. From the home of Captain Power the group moved into his barn, which is said to have been located near the Milwaukee railroad grain elevator. Some records place its location in Race street, while others report that it was in St. Paul avenue. Because of his fine spirit and the apparent satisfaction of members in the use of the barn as a church, Captain Power deeded the building and



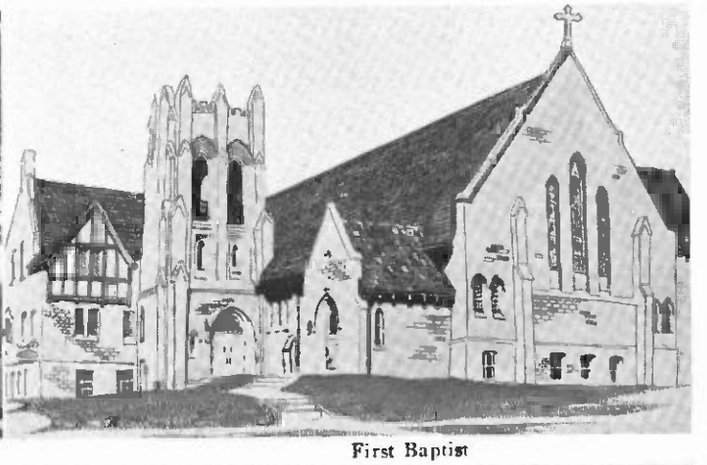
St. John's Lutheran



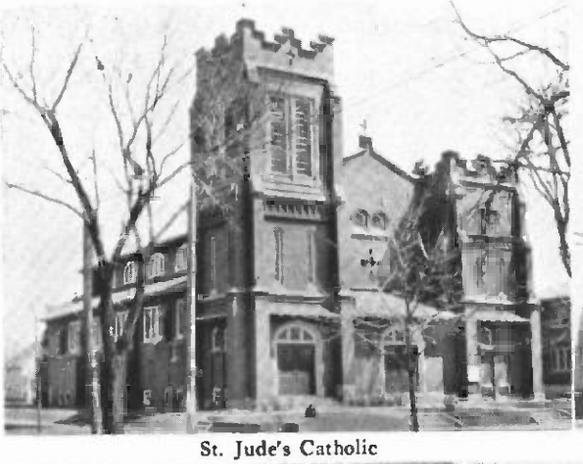
St. Peter's Catholic



Our Savior's Lutheran



First Baptist



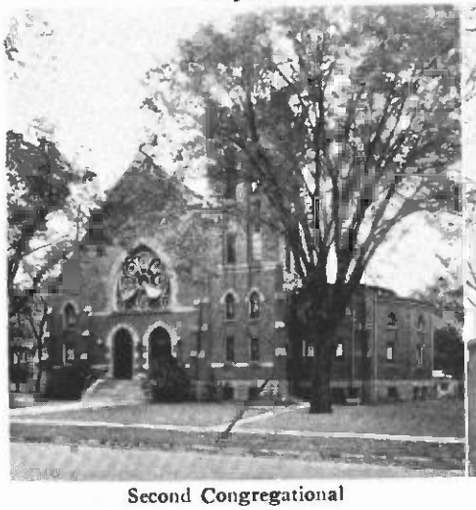
St. Jude's Catholic



St. Paul's Episcopal



West Side Presbyterian



Second Congregational



First Congregational



First Presbyterian

property to the parish. Remodelling was done, church fixtures were installed, and the first church home of St. Thomas' parish was a fact.

Catholic church history from this time to the year when the question of a more imposing structure was debated seems to be unrecorded, but as the decade from 1840 to 1850 closed, it is certain the first church became too small. Captain Power died before the erection of the stone church on what was then School street, but Mrs. Power deeded two lots near her home for the site of a new church. Resulting from her gift and the united efforts of the entire parish, the cornerstone of the St. Thomas' Catholic church was laid and the structure was dedicated in 1851.

The first stone church was built under the direction of the Rev. Father John W. Norris. Father Norris continued in charge of the parish until 1859 when Father George Riordan was given charge. Earlier records disclose that Father Michael McFaul ministered to the parish before Father Norris was sent here.

Father Riordan remained only a year and was succeeded by Father T. A. Smith who served the parish until 1861. Then came Father Harmon who was succeeded by Father Richard F. Sullivan, who died in June, 1883.

Father M. J. Ward, a man large in stature, with a commanding personality, but kindly, who is remembered by most residents of Beloit who have lived here 20 years or more, was the next pastor.

More than six and a half feet tall, bearded, with a deeply resonant voice and serious of nature, Father Ward was prominent not only in this vicinity but in all midwestern states as priest and lecturer. He was an ardent foe of alcoholic drink and aside from his duties as pastor of the parish, gave much attention to that subject. He was much in demand as a speaker against saloons and addressed audiences near and far.

In 1884 St. Thomas' church was badly damaged by fire, but the disaster did not deter the congregation and Father Ward rallied members to immediate plans to finance reconstruction.

History records Father Ward's popularity in the community, although he had been here only a year, when he undertook the task of reconstruction. The first contributor was a friend of Father Ward who was a member of the Presbyterian church.

"I am sorry because of your loss—I am sorry $20 worth," he said and gave Father Ward a $20 gold piece.

The church was rebuilt. It was a larger and more imposing stone structure and was dedicated in 1886. Father Ward continued his charge for 32 years and was St. Thomas' longest resident pastor to date. He died March 31, 1915. The respect gained as a temperance leader was recognized, when, during funeral services, all saloons of Beloit closed their doors.



This building, which stood in Public avenue opposite the Y.M.C.A., was erected as a schoolhouse in 1840 by Leonard R. Humphrey and used for that purpose until 1843 when it was bought for use as a church by St. Paul's Episcopal parish. It was brick, 20 x 30 feet, and cost the parish $783, including alterations. It was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper in 1845.

In 1908, St. Thomas' congregation comprised 1,560 parishioners. Father J. E. Hanz, who had been curate at St. Thomas' church for five years, was assigned to organize a new parish on the west side, and the North Western railroad was designated the dividing line of the two parishes. Father Hanz established St. Jude's parish.

After Father Ward came Father James Ryan. He was succeeded in July, 1921, by Father Sylvester Dowling. Father Dowling was transferred in June, 1923, and Father Charles F. McBride took charge. Then in April, 1928, came Father A. F. Leist who remained until Sept. 1, 1932, when Father T. A. O'Reilly, the present pastor came to Beloit. Father O'Reilly is assisted by Father Stephen J. Ulik.

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● At this point of the narrative of the church history of Beloit, take up again the story of the Congregationalists. Their church home of 1844 was outgrown soon and by 1855 the congregation was planning a larger edifice. The financial panic of 1857 postponed these plans, but the beautiful church in which the congregation now worships was erected and dedicated in 1862, despite the Civil war, then in progress. These men and women had the foresight to build a magnificent church, which even today remains the largest auditorium in the city. The church appears today as it did then with the single exception of the spire. The original spire was destroyed in the cyclone of 1883. The present tower was erected in 1894.

The first ordained pastor who served the Congregational church was the Rev. William A. Adams, who divided his time between Rockton and Beloit. In his day residents were so interested in religious activities that they would attend services here in the morning and then walk to Rockton to hear a second sermon in the evening. Including the Rev. Mr. Adams, there have been only 11 pastors on regular appointment at the First church. These are:

The Rev. William A. Adams, 1837-39; Rev. Dexter Clary, 1839-50; Rev. H. N. Brinsmade, 1853-61; Rev. S. J. Humphrey, 1861-64; Rev. George Bushnell, 1865-84; Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, 1885-95; Rev. George Leavitt, 1895-06; Rev. W. A. Rowell, 1907-18; Rev. W. W. Willard, 1920-26; Rev. Geo. Stickney, 1926-33, and Rev. E. E. Voelkel, 1934—. Interim preachers included President Chapin of Beloit college, Prof. Joseph Emerson, Rev. W. S. Huggins, Rev. W. H. Warren and Rev. S. T. Kidder.

Church history ought not to omit reference to the strict discipline enforced in the early church. In 1844, for example, under the pastorate of the Rev. Dexter Clary, resolutions were adopted expressing the attitude of the church on moral questions and providing the basis for the discipline of its members. These resolutions demanded among other things: 1.—total abstinence, 2.—opposition to a discussion of slavery in the church, 3.—strict obedience to the injunction against traveling on the Sabbath, visiting, reading, worldly conversation, or secular employments of any kind except those of necessity and mercy on the Sabbath and those things taken as violations of the Fourth Commandment, 4.—non-participation in balls, dancing parties, theaters, circuses, horse-racing, card-playing and the like, which were declared sinful.

That discipline was strictly enforced is shown by the dismissal of no fewer than 13 members for violation of the resolution's tenets, and the withdrawal of a group of members interested in a discussion of slavery.

The Second Congregational church is a child of the old First Congregational parish. The "Second Church" became a reality in 1859 when 35 members of the "First Church" decided they should have a church of their own on the west side of the river, then rap-

idly expanding into a busy section of the city. (Beloit, in 1859, had a population of approximately 4,000 persons, the majority of whom lived on the west side of the river.)

An organization meeting for the new church was held on Jan. 5, 1859, and a hall was rented near the present site of the E. L. Chester Co. building in Grand avenue, then known as Bridge street. On Jan. 9 the first public service for west side Congregationalists was conducted by Prof. Joseph Emerson of Beloit college, and weekly services were held thereafter in what came to be called Congregational Hall. On Jan. 25 Alfred L. Field, E. S. Chadwick and J. B. Merrill were elected trustees, and on Feb. 15 the organization of the Second Congregational church society was completed. Its 41 members elected Mr. Field their first deacon and secretary.

Plans for a church building to be erected at a cost of $1,500 were drafted on April 7, and the trustees were instructed to buy a site. The church was built on the corner of St. Lawrence and Parker avenues, then known as E street and Williams street, and was dedicated on Christmas Day of 1859. During this time members of the church listened to sermons by members of the college faculty and the Rev. J. O. Knapp.

Because of failing health, the Rev. Mr. Knapp gave up his work and the church called the Rev. N. D. Graves of Allen Grove, who began his ministry on Jan. 8, 1860. He was pastor until December of 1865. Then began the longest pastorate in the history of the church, that of the Rev. H. P. Higley, who came to Beloit from Castleton, Vt. Mr. Higley remained 25 years, receiving into the fellowship of the church more than 600 persons. It was while he was pastor that a chapel was added to the church in 1867.

Ill health forced the retirement of Mr. Higley, and on April 20, 1892, the Rev. W. W. Sleeper of Stoneham, Mass., became pastor. He was a pastor "with modern ideas," according to church historians, and a new emphasis was placed on music and "the big happy family idea." It was through the work of the Rev. Mr. Sleeper that an organ was obtained, that church choir tradition was built up, and that pews were free to all who wished to occupy them. On Jan. 1, 1894, after the Rev. Mr. Sleeper had thrust his "new ideas" upon the deacons, it was voted that "free seats" would be available to all. He preached his farewell sermon on Feb. 2, 1902.

The Rev. B. Royal Cheney, of Oberlin, O., began his ministry on April 6, 1902, and he led the way to the construction of the present church, which was completed in 1905, at a cost of $36,000. The Rev. Mr. Cheney met a tragic death in Florence, Italy, in July, 1906, when he fell down an elevator shaft. Since that time the ministers have been Profs. James A. Blaisdell, E. H. Light and E. A. Ralph, the Rev. A. B. Penniman, 1910-1914; the Rev. A. O. Stevens, 1914-1921; the Rev. P. H. Ralph, 1921-1922, and the Rev. H. A. Studebaker, 1922—.

Resuming the story of the Methodists where we left them in 1850, one learns that the Rev. J. M. Walker became pastor of the Methodist church in that year at a salary of $358 a year. The church had 112 members, and among the membership are the names of Adams, McElhenny, Foster, Hodge, Hoskinson, Hanchett, Mander, Nye, Hall, Perkins, Reser, Tibbles and Wooster. The following year the conference appointed the Rev. P. S. Bennett to Beloit, where he remained two years. His salary was increased to $471 a year. While he was pastor a library of 400 volumes was collected, and S. S. Hodges served as Sunday school superintendent.

The Rev. Seth W. Ford was sent to the church in 1853, and remained one year.

In 1868, an addition was made to the church under the pastorate of the Rev. W. W. Case, at a cost of $3,000. Again in 1884 the church was remodeled and repaired at a cost of $3,200, and on Christmas eve, 1885, a program of rededication was held with a large number of dignitaries present. The same Bible was used at this service that was used 47 years earlier when the church was dedicated.

The "Jubilee Anniversary" of the church was celebrated in 1888. The Rev. P. S. Bennett read the scripture, Prof. J. J. Blaisdell of Beloit college offered prayer, the pastor, the Rev. George W. White, conducted communion, and the Rev. Mr. Bennett gave the address.

In 1903, the Methodists held their 61st anniversary rally and raised $17,000 for a new church, and on April 11, 1904, members of the congregation held a farewell service in their old building. At the final services a number of historical papers were read by Mrs. M. A. Marshall, Mrs. A. M. Clifford, and Mrs. H. E. Herrick.

The cornerstone of the new church was laid on August 22, 1904, with an impressive ceremony and the presence of Bishop F. W. Warne.

The new church was dedicated late in May, 1905, with exercises and a program of music on the new pipe organ in the church. The church, under the direction of the Rev. R. W. Bosworth, was dedicated free of debt, although the church cost $33,156.50. During the week of dedication there remained $12,000 to be raised and members and organizations gave generously to dedicate the church without indebtedness.

Ministers who have served the "new" church are the Rev. Mr. Bosworth, 1900-06; the Rev. W. A. Newing, 1906-10; the Rev. E. D. Kohlsteadt, 1910-12; the Rev. W. P. Leek, 1913-17; the Rev. J. F. Turner, 1917-19; the Rev. C. F. Spray, 1919-24; the Rev. Hugh Misdal, 1925-26; the Rev. Ira E. Schlagenhauf, 1927-1934, and the Rev. R. J. Bailey, present pastor.

* * *

• Retracing our steps to 1850, to bring the story of the Presbyterians up to the present, we find that the Rev. Alfred Eddy remained as pastor until June, 1855. He is described as an excellent pastor and preacher, and a man among men. In our day he might have been called "a good mixer." The Rev. Charles P. Bush was called to the pastorate on Jan. 19, 1857, and remained until Sept. 27, 1859.

Following his ministry came the "dark age" of the church, according to some historians, because several influential members of the congregation left the church to form the Westminister Presbyterian church with lot and building on the southwest corner of Bluff street and West Grand avenue. At this time of crisis, President A. L. Chapin and Prof. J. J. Blaisdell of the college offered to supply the pulpit alternately for one year without pay. Their example stimulated members of the congregation to greater efforts, and one young man volunteered to serve for two years as sexton without pay.

On Jan. 4, 1859, the trustees met and heroically resolved, "Hereafter the expenses of this society shall be kept within its income." During the trying years which followed, the Rev. William Adams and the Rev. David Edwards Beach served as pastors, and following the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Beach in 1865, the Westminister Presbyterian group rejoined the First Presbyterian church society. Money realized from a sale of the Westminister group's property was used to enlarge the church under the direction of the Rev. William Alexander, who was employed because he had worked for the reunion of the two factions.

Pastors from this time on are Rev. Alex G. Wilson, 1870-1871; Rev. Henry M. Whitney, 1871-1872; Rev. John McLean, 1872-1884; Rev. A. Wesley Bill, 1885-1887; Rev. Thomas E. Barr, 1887-1890; Rev. Charles D. Merrill, 1890-1896; Rev. Thaddeus T. Creswell, 1896-1906; Rev. Chauncey T. Edwards, 1906-1910; Rev. Hugh Lowry Moore, 1910-1918; Rev.



South Beloit Salvation Army



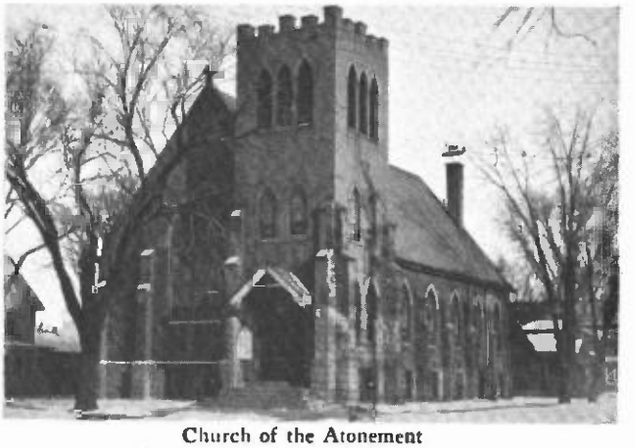
Covenant Mission



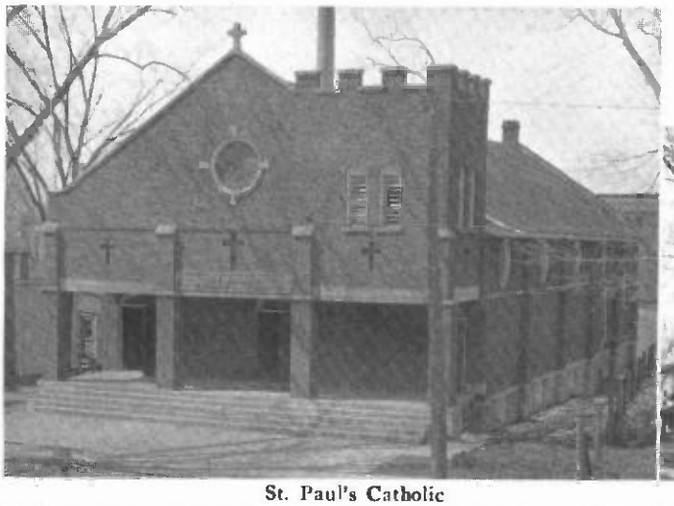
St. Paul's Lutheran



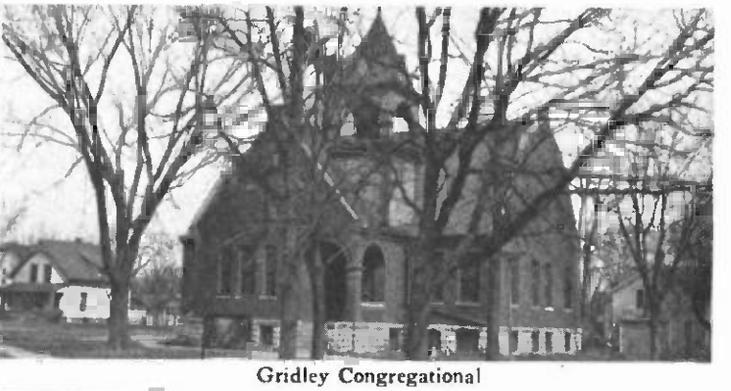
First Methodist



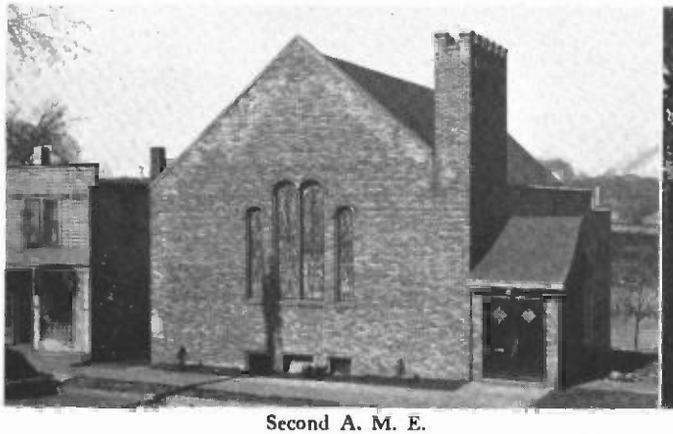
Church of the Atonement



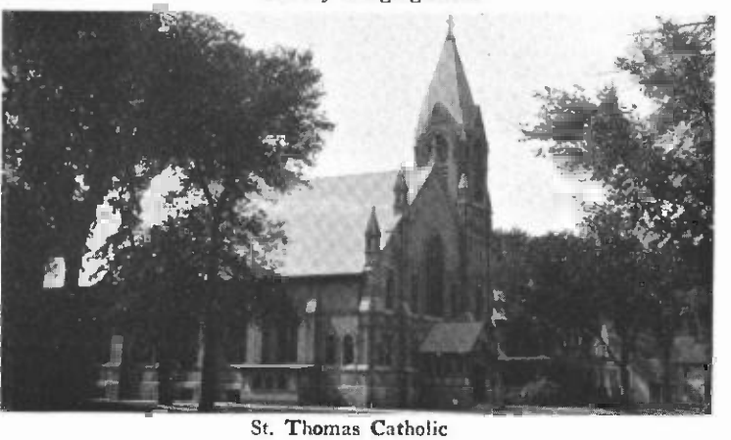
St. Paul's Catholic



Gridley Congregational



Second A. M. E.



St. Thomas Catholic

E. A. Finn, 1918-1919; Rev. Homer Mitchell Noble, 1919-1928, and the Rev. William F. Scoular, 1929—.

Two of the above ministers were active in the affairs of Beloit college. The Rev. Mr. Whitney served as professor of rhetoric, and the Rev. Mr. McLean as a member of the board of trustees and substitute professor of moral philosophy. During the time that the Rev. Mr. Creswell was pastor the new church was built, and during the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Edwards, it was dedicated. (June 7, 1907.) The memorial windows were installed during the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Noble. Since the Rev. Mr. Scoular has been pastor a new organ has been installed, the gift of Mrs. Marian Messer Sawyer. The church was re-dedicated on March 19, 1933.

It is now time to take up the story of the Baptists which was dropped with the construction of the stone church in West Grand avenue.

In 1848 the missionary spirit prompted the Baptists to extend their work, and a branch church was organized in the town of Newark with 28 members —members of the First Baptist congregation who were released from their Beloit bonds "to found the child church." Services were held in the Newark church for about 50 years, but were discontinued in 1900, when Deacon Hallstead and his wife, and George Perkins and his family, the last members of the Newark church, returned to the Beloit congregation.

The church building here was remodeled and towers were built in 1874, during the pastorate of the Rev. E. P. Savage. The edifice was damaged on June 11, 1883, during the cyclone which killed one person and caused great damage to property. The upper part of the steeple was badly twisted and was left leaning at a dangerous angle. No one seemed to figure out a way to repair the steeple, and, as the leaning part seemed to be solidly attached to its base, the church was allowed to remain as the cyclone had left it until fire gutted the building on Easter night, 1884.

A large clock, the gift of Samuel J. Goodwin to the congregation, was in the old tower of the church at the time of the fire. One of the things about the fire which early citizens remember is that the clock struck the Easter midnight hour just before it toppled into the roaring flames. The clock was missed in Beloit because residents had come to listen for it, and because it could be seen for blocks. The fire, blamed on tramps, started from a blaze in the E. C. Allen barn near the church. The church was rebuilt and dedicated in April, 1885, through the untiring efforts of the Rev. F. A. Marsh and his fellow workers. The Rev. Mr. Marsh was at one time associated with the late F. F. Livermore in the publication of a newspaper in Beloit.

During the pastorate of the Rev. A. W. Runyan, a chapel, church parlors, kitchen and Sunday school rooms were built and a gallery was placed in the auditorium. These were dedicated in May, 1896, and the church remained as it was until the farewell service was held July 15, 1928. The service was one of mingled heart-ache at leaving the old stone church and joy at the thought of a beautiful and modern new edifice.

On July 8, 1928, it was voted to buy the Hendley property at the corner of College street and Public avenue. Ground was broken Sunday, May 12, 1929. The first services were held in the new church on Easter Sunday, April 20, 1930. The somewhat long lapse of time between Oct. 4, 1928, and May 12, 1929, is accounted for by the fact that the purchaser of the old property found it impossible to pay a balance of $35,000 to the congregation as agreed, and it was thought at first that plans for a new church would have to be abandoned.

Undaunted, the Rev. R. N. McDonald followed the example of Mr. Marsh back in 1885, and rolled up his sleeves for action. The congregation under his leadership raised $25,000 and the building program was pushed forward. Mr. McDonald became a laborer during the time of the construction of the church and shoveled gravel, hauled concrete and nailed timbers. From the original 14 members in 1841, the congregation has expanded to more than 500 members today.

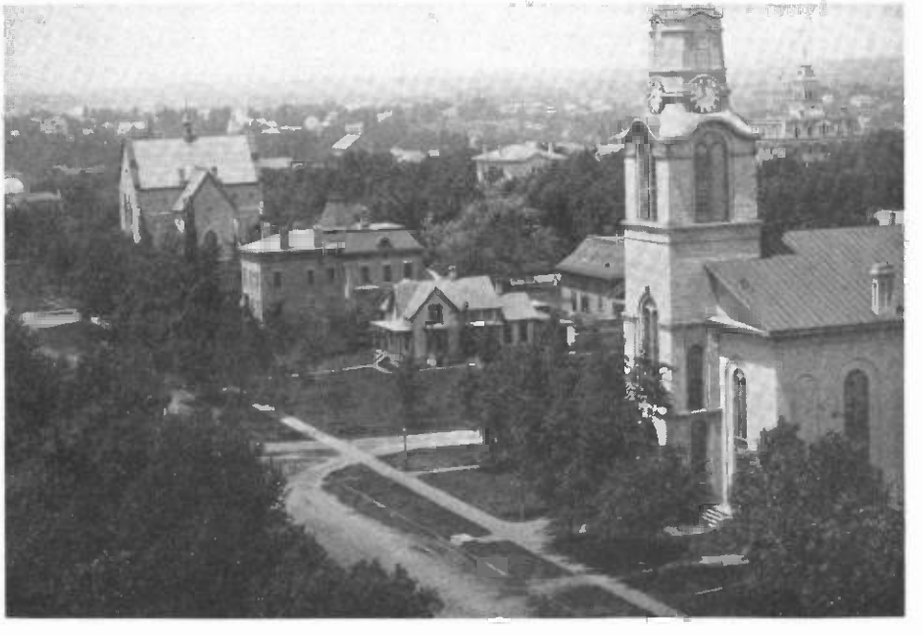
The 23 pastors who have served the church are as follows: the Rev. A. B. Winchell, 1841-1842; the Rev. Mr. Murphy, 1843-1844; the Rev. John Trowbridge, 1844-1845; the Rev. Niles Kinnie, 1845-1850; the Rev. E. L. Harris, 1850-1854; the Rev. Daniel Eldredge, 1855-1855; the Rev. Thomas Holeman, 1855-1859; the Rev. R. R. Prentice, 1860-1861.

The Rev. Levi Parmely, 1862-1867; the Rev. L. F. Raymond, 1867-1868; the Rev. H. W. Woods, 1869-1870; the Rev. Austin Gibb, 1871-1872; the Rev. E. P. Savage, 1872-1877; the Rev. F. A. Marsh, 1880-1888; the Rev. O. P. Bestor, 1889-1893; the Rev. A. W. Runyan, 1893-1896.

The Rev. W. A. Spinney, 1896-1898; the Rev. Howland Hanson, 1899-1905; the Rev. F. W. Hatch, 1905-1913; the Rev. George Lockhart, 1913-1917; the Rev. Ingram E. Bill, 1918-1924; Rev. R. N. McDonald, 1925-1935, and the Rev. C. G. Hansen, 1935—.

* * *

• Bringing the last of the earliest Protestant denominations up to date, let us renew the story of the Episcopalians, which we dropped in 1857, when their stone church was completed. Following the occupation of the new church there came into the congregation the Smeades, the Sherwood and the Ritchie families. (S. J. Sherwood served as a warden for many many years, and the name of Dr. Henry Ritchie is one of which the church will be eternally proud.) The Parkers, Allens, Good-



At 20 minutes of 12 more than 50 years ago Burpee the photographer snapped his shutter; here's the picture. It is the First Congregational church, the college campus, and in the far distance the bluff residential district of the near west side.

hues, Bicknells, Lees, Doolittles, Humphreys, Gastons, Bastians, Pooles, Smiths and Woodwards also have figured prominently in the history of St. Paul's Episcopal church.

One of the great personalities of the Episcopal church and the community was the commanding and dominating spirit of Dr. Fayette Royce. While the names of others are hallowed as organizers and founders of the church, the name of Dr. Royce will live because of his ceaseless efforts in guiding the growth of the Episcopal church and in making his church and the Christian religion influential in this section. Dr. Royce came to Beloit on Nov. 1, 1868, and for nearly 29 years was rector of the church.

During his pastorate Dr. Royce was three times dean of the Madison convention, a district of 11 counties. He was a member of the board of missions for 15 years, and was a delegate to the general convention three times. He served four years as superintendent of schools, and was a member of the school board for three years. He was a public spirited man and did much for Beloit as well as for his parish.

At the time of his death on Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1897, Beloit and communities throughout this region mourned his passing. Schools closed, resolutions and telegrams of tribute to his noble life poured into Beloit, and leading church dignitaries and civil officials attended his funeral. A memorial tablet was placed in St. Paul's church in 1902, and was unveiled by the Rt. Rev. Isaac Lea Nicholson, bishop of the diocese. The tablet describes Dr. Royce as "God's faithful soldier and servant."

The present church was enlarged in 1892.

On Oct. 14, 1896, the present rectory at the corner of Grand avenue and Bluff street was opened with an "open house" program.

No history of the St. Paul's church could be complete without mention of the church choir, which observed its 50th anniversary with a dinner in the Hotel Hilton on March 17, 1934. In the early days the choir was famous in this vicinity and made trips to Milwaukee and elsewhere for sacred concerts. Fred B. Collins was organist 50 years ago, Mrs. Ella Heiny Radway was leader, and Miss Helen Frederick was choir mother.

A complete list of rectors is as follows: Aaron Humphrey, 1841-1845; Stephen Millett, 1845-1853; John E. C. Smeades, 1854-1858; J. H. Egar, 1859-1861; L. W. Davis, 1861-1868; Fayette Royce, 1868, until his death on Oct. 19, 1897; Frank J. Mallet, 1898-1901; H. J. Purdue, 1902-1905; Joseph Carden, 1906-1910; E. J. Evans, 1910-1934, and the Rev. E. Addis Drake, July 1, 1934—.

* * *

● Although Scandinavians of the Lutheran faith settled in Luther Valley west of Beloit in 1839, it was not until 1855 that a Lutheran church was organized in Beloit. Today Beloit has the Our Savior's Lutheran church, St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, the English Lutheran Church of the Atonement, and St. Paul's Lutheran church.

A dream envisioned by the sturdy pioneer Scandinavians who aspired to build a beautiful house of worship with far-reaching influence, was realized by their children and grandchildren in 1922, when the congregation of Our Savior's Lutheran church built its fine edifice. On Easter Sunday morning, 1922, more than 1,000 members of Our Savior's congregation attended services for the first time in the new church. Forty-four new members were received as a special service which honored the founders of the first church.

The building committee included Julius Ledell, chairman; John Cliff, Gunder Hansen, A. S. Koto, Hans Johnson, and Judge Chester H. Christensen. The Rev. M. W. Halverson, pastor, and Thorvald Johnson, superintendent of construction, were ex-officio members. The finance committee members who made it possible to dedicate the church in August, 1922, with little debt, included E. L. Chester, chairman; M. A. Bredesen, Torris Gesley, A. M. Rasmussen, Roy Olson and Carl Anderson.

Our Savior's church is the culmination of more than 80 years of Lutheranism here, and is the combination of two congregations—the Trinity Lutheran, which had a definite organization as early as 1855, and the Bethlehem Lutheran, which was organized in 1893. The congregations consolidated in 1918.

Up to the time of the consolidation, Trinity church had been served by seven pastors, the Revs. Claus F. Magelson, T. K. Thorvildsen, L. Sherven, C. A. Gullickson, J. E. Hegg, Ove J. H. Preus, and J. C. K. Preus. The Bethlehem church was organized in February of 1893, under the direction of the Rev. J. A. Bergh of Luther Valley, and the Rev. J. C. Jensen of Jefferson Prairie. The Rev. Mr. Berg was chosen as the church's first pastor, and was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Jensen, and the Revs. E. O. Loe, N. Kleven, J. N. Brown, H. M. Mason, and T. A. Mason.

In 1918, with S. S. Strand, J. H. Ledell, Peter Jorgensen, M. A. Bredesen and W. O. Hansen representing Trinity church, and Nels Benson, Gunder Hanson, S. J. Morris, L. O. Stordock and Ira Cleophas representing Bethlehem church, forming a joint committee, articles were drawn up and signed consolidating the two congregations. The Rev. T. A. Mason was called as the first pastor of the "new" church. He served until his resignation in 1920, when the Rev. Mr. Halverson, present pastor, came to the church.

Our Savior's Lutheran church is one of the most beautiful in this area and represents an investment of $75,000 in addition to years of consecration which brought about its construction.

No history of Our Savior's church, however short, should omit the Norwegian suppers which have become so widely known. Persons from surrounding communities find it worth their while to drive a score of miles for a snack of "lutefisk," "flat-brodt," "rommer-grot" and other delicious old country dishes.

Nineteen religious-minded persons back in 1874, saw the need for a German Lutheran church in Beloit and began meeting for worship in various homes of the group. On Oct. 4, 1874, under the supervision of the Rev. John Reinsch, an organization was perfected and the St. Paul's Lutheran church of Beloit became a reality. Although the congregation had no church, it continued to gather each Sunday in homes and halls for regular services.

The regular pastor of the St. Paul's church was the Rev. G. Sussner, who served the congregation until 1877, when the church here and the one at Elkhorn formed a parish under the leadership of the Rev. J. J. Meier. This arrangement continued until 1879, when the first resident pastor, the Rev. W. Buehring, took over his duties here. It was during the pastorate of Mr. Buehring, who remained until 1886, that the church building was erected. It was dedicated in 1882. The parsonage was constructed during the ministry of the Rev. G. Kaempflein. From 1890 until 1903 there was three pastors at St. Paul's church: the Revs. D. Kosche, A. Eisiedel and J. Mittermeier.

During the next 15 years, from 1903 to 1918, many improvements were made and the church advanced steadily under the guidance of the Rev. P. Pichler. In 1905 the building was enlarged and in 1909 a pipe organ was installed. Until that time the congregation had been using the German language entirely in all services, but now English was introduced.

Since that time the pastors have been the Rev. Albert Keiser, the Rev. M. Jahr, the Rev. C. W. Musall, and the Rev. G. W. Durkop, pastor since 1935.

* * *

● In the summer of 1895 eight Lutheran families of German parentage met

in the home of William Samp, for a service of worship. The Rev. H. Roehrs of Clinton had been invited to conduct the service and had accepted. Eagerly the little band of listeners drank in his words and before farewells were said he had promised to conduct a similar service on every second Sunday. That promise was faithfully kept, even though travel was still by horse and wagon, and roads and weather made the trip to Beloit difficult.

When some 13 or 14 months had elapsed, his hearers felt that the time had come to effect a permanent organization. This was done on Oct. 18, 1896. On that day the growing group adopted a constitution submitted by the Rev. Mr. Roehrs, elected William Samp, F. Wegner and August Nohr its first officers and declared that it would be known as St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

When another three months had passed, the newly founded organization had so increased in membership that the large Samp home no longer offered the required room and by unanimous vote a resolution was carried to erect a church building. The congregation was incorporated. The large lot occupied by the present church was then purchased of William Samp and without loss of time, plans were made to erect a church. Older residents remember St. John's first church as a small white building with a high tower. The tower stood for 27 years.

The first pastor to conduct services in the new church, the Rev. H. Studtman, now president of Concordia college, Austin, Tex., began his work at $400 a year. The organist received $15, and the janitor $10 a year. It was while Mr. Studtman was pastor that the old horse sheds so familiar to boys 20 years ago were built. The sheds became a neighborhood tradition on the northwest side and figured in many Halloween pranks. A parochial school was begun and the congregation affiliated itself with the Evangelical Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states, of which it is now a member.

In 1900 Pastor Studtman accepted a call to Texas, and the congregation called as his successor the Rev. H. Woltman. The latter was instrumental in building the present parsonage at 1003 Bluff street.

The Rev. Mr. Schaller guided the destinies of St. John's for six years. In these years, church and parsonage were made more modern, a new organ purchased and a choir begun. Two other things had their beginning under Pastor Schaller; services in English, and "jitney suppers." The first service in English was held on the first Sunday in August, 1907. It is not known when the first "jitney supper" was served. In the spring of 1909, Pastor Schaller went to Reedsburg and his place was taken by the Rev. Theodore Bretscher.

The Rev. Mr. Bretscher, now dead, shared the joy and sorrow of the congregation for 13 years. He persuaded the congregation to begin an English Sunday school and instituted English morning services. He also guided the congregation during the turbulent years of the World war and was one of Beloit's "Four Minute Speakers." Among other things, the congregation purchased Liberty bonds, and 35 of its young men saw military service. One of the 35 died in action.

In 1922, the Rev. Mr. Bretscher resigned because of poor health, and the Rev. Theodore Gohlke, present pastor, accepted the pulpit. Since his coming the church has been rebuilt, and the congregation has been increased to more than 1,000 persons, of whom 750 are confirmed members. While services in German are held each second Sunday, English has become the predominating language.

* * *

• The English Evangelical Lutheran congregation, now the Church of the Atonement, was born in the old Presbyterian church at the corner of Broad and Pleasant streets on a Sunday afternoon in April, 1905.

Interest was shown at the first meeting and it was voted definitely to continue services in the Odd Fellows' hall. The Rev. Mr. Anda acted as pastor until more definite plans were made. The first church council, while the congregation was still without a church, included Dr. A. I. Schmidt, George Luety, Charles Ragner, L. B. Laursen, W. N. Helsley and H. E. Gitchell.



The cobblestone house of D. S. Foster, several times mayor of Beloit, was in Broad street (south side) between Pleasant and Prospect. The main portion was built in 1851, the wing in 1859. Stones for the wing were taken from Turtle creek in winter and heated in the Foster oven before they could be set in the cement. The house probably was built by William Fitzgerald's father. From the maples in the front yard the small Foster sons harvested an annual crop of syrup. D. S. Foster ran a grocery store and Oliver J. Stiles was his clerk.

Thirty-four signed the first roll book as charter members. The congregation met faithfully and grew until it was decided to invite a pastor to accept the congregation on a full time basis. On Nov. 1, 1905, the Rev. Charles Dunlap of Muncie, Ind., took over the work. While he was pastor building plans were begun, but the corner stone was laid under the supervision of a succeeding pastor, the Rev. Paul H. Roth.

The Rev. Mr. Dunlap left on Feb. 1, 1906, to accept a call in Chicago, and the Rev. Mr. Roth took over the pastorate on May 1, 1906. The cornerstone of the new church was laid on Sunday, Sept. 27.

The principal speaker of the afternoon was the Rev. William K. Frick, D.D., secretary of the General Council, Milwaukee. The cornerstone was placed by the Rev. Mr. Roth, pastor.

The building was occupied in the fall, and since that time the church has had a normal and progressive life. The Rev. Mr. Roth remained until 1913, when he left Beloit to take over St. John's church of Maywood, Ill. A list of pastors since follows:

The Rev. Walter Krumorde, 1913-1913; Rev. F. R. Webber, 1914-1915; Rev. G. Cowles Smith, 1916-1922; Rev. Carl C. Roth, 1922-1930; Rev. Carl F. Schneider, 1930-1934, and the Rev. Frank Berg, 1934—.

* * *

• Taking up again the story of the Catholic churches, we come to 1908, when Beloit was a city of 15,000. St. Thomas' church was serving approximately 1,560 parishioners, and it was believed that another Catholic church was necessary. Beloit had been expanding to the west and a new parish on the west side of the river became mandatory.

So it was that on a summer evening in June, 1908, a small group met in the Knights of Columbus hall and formulated plans for the organization of St. Jude's Catholic church. The Rev. Father J. E. Hanz, then curate of St. Thomas' church, who had been directed to form a second unit in Beloit to facilitate Catholic worship in a growing city, met with the group and assisted in incorporating on Aug. 17, 1908.

The North Western railroad tracks was set as the dividing line of the two parishes, and Father Hanz was assigned to the new parish. No church was available so quarters were secured in a frame theater building in Grand avenue. An altar was arranged and the first mass in the theater-church was held in March, 1909.

Construction of a new church edifice was started at Hackett street and Roosevelt avenue on a lot which comprised a portion of the old "McGavock Forty," which was contributed by Hugh McGavock, Sr. There were only a few residences in the vicinity of the site of the new church, and within a stone's throw of the new building much of the land was corn fields. Because the church was at the edge of the city at that time it was referred to for a time as the "city limits church."

St. Jude's church was dedicated June 26, 1910, by Bishop Koudelka, of Milwaukee, following cornerstone ceremonies of Sept. 12, 1909. The first mass was celebrated at the time of dedication and the congregation of 125 families was settled in its new home. Two years later the rectory was built, following the same style of architecture and employing the same materials. The building program was not completed until archdiocese heads pointed to the need of a Catholic school and ground for the Brother Dutton school was broken on April 27, 1926. A history of the school and its activities is contained elsewhere in this book.

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● In 1909, when South Beloit was a community of approximately 1,200 persons, 40 South Beloit families worshipped in St. Thomas' church. The need of another parish to serve South Beloit, Rockton and Roscoe was evident, and Bishop Peter J. Muldoon, head of the Rockford diocese, issued an order in August of 1909, that a parish designated as St. Peter's be established.

The first St. Peter's Catholic church, the first church in South Beloit, was built of wood and stucco in Clark street, which was believed to be the center of South Beloit activity and population. At that time the South Beloit-Rockton road was not believed to be a particularly important thoroughfare. The Rev. Father B. X. O'Reilly was assigned to the parish and completed arrangements for the early organization and church. Remaining in South Beloit two years, Father O'Reilly left to assume the work of a larger parish and is now editor of the Catholic Herald at St. Louis, Mo.

The Rev. Father Martin J. McEvoy directed the affairs of the parish until July of 1914. Father McEvoy was an accomplished musician and was active in community musical affairs during his three-year residence here. The Rev. Father James T. Donohue was assigned to St. Peter's when the Rev. Father McEvoy left for a larger parish, and it was while he was priest that the present church was built. Following the breaking of ground, the cornerstone was laid on Feb. 1, 1925. On Feb. 1, 1926, dedicatory services were held with Bishop Muldoon delivering the sermon.

Sent to another parish early in 1928, Father Donohue was replaced by the Rev. Father Thomas O. Maguire, who remained in South Beloit only a short time. The present priest, the Rev. Father R. L. French, came to Beloit to succeed the Rev. Father Maguire.

* * *

● An industrial city which attracted persons of various nationalities, Beloit contained in 1912 and 1913 a large number of Catholic Italian families whose religious requirements could be fulfilled best by a priest who spoke their language. So, in 1913 foundations for the St. Paul's Catholic church were laid.

Father A. Giovanoni of Racine was assigned to Beloit as an assistant to Father Ward of St. Thomas' church to administer to the Italian families, and plans were made for a separate church. The generosity of Miss Alice Broder was a great factor in the church's erection in Pleasant street. The church was named in honor of her brother, Paul Broder, following dedicatory exercises in the fall of 1914.

When Father Giovanoni was transferred to another city in 1916, the Rev. Father John Beccaria assumed his duties here and served 12 years. He died on March 12, 1928, after an illness of only a few days. During the charge of Father Beccaria, shrines of Our Lady of Lourdes and the Little Flower of Jesus were built at either side of the altar in the church, and each year many visitors are attracted to them.

Father Beccaria, in addition to his duties here, was chaplain at Mercy hospital in Janesville, and spent the major portion of his time at the hospital. He conducted services in Beloit each Sunday. The parsonage at 618 Pleasant street was purchased in July, 1927.

The Rev. Father Peter Perardi, a close friend of Father Beccaria, was assigned to the church. Carrying out the wishes of Father Beccaria, Father Perardi in 1928 had the church communion rail and altar done in marble with gold leaf trimmings. In 1929 the decorating was completed. New Stations of the Cross and pictures depicting religious events were added to the interior. In 1933, T. M. Ellis presented a pipe organ to the congregation.

* * *

● Because a Beloit resident had a magnanimous spirit, the Gridley Congregational church, which for nine years was undenominational, today is a thriving institution dedicated to Christianity, and has celebrated its 36th anniversary. William B. Strong was the man who announced on March 25, 1899, that he "had caught a vision." Two days later he explained his ideal—a chapel erected in honor of his father, Elijah Gridley Strong.

Ground was broken for the chapel on April 21, 1899, and the building was erected at a cost of $3,500. The new church was dedicated on Aug. 27, 1899, with a service of devotion.

President James W. Strong of Carleton college presided at the meeting, which opened by a musical prelude by Miss Giles, organist, and Charles A. Gault, flutist. The Rev. T. DeWitt Peake offered the invocation, the Rev. F. F. Mallett read the scripture, the Rev. E. Schuette led a hymn, the Rev. George R. Leavitt said a prayer of dedication, and the address was given by President Strong. The keys of the chapel were presented by Mr. Strong, the donor, and a responsive reading was led by the Rev. W. W. Sleeper.

Charles Kelsey, a missionary, was first in charge of the chapel, and following an address on Oct. 15, 1899, Miss Jennie Anna Gale of St. Johnsbury, Vt., was invited to be the church's full time resident pastor. She took over the work in 1900 and was paid a salary by Mr. Strong. The church was organized on April 22, 1900, with 29 charter members, who voted to adopt articles of faith similar to the Moody church of Chicago.

After being undenominational for nine years, the congregation felt that the future of the church could best be assured by affiliation with some denomination. A meeting was called on June 16, 1909, and it was voted 29 to 3 to become a church of the Congregational denomination. The Rev. H. W. Carter, superintendent of the Wisconsin Congregational association, was present and explained the reasons and methods affecting the move. On July 2, 1909, a Congregational Council, held at the chapel, formally recognized and received into church fellowship the "Gridley Congregational Church."

In 1913 the church was enlarged at a cost of $2,500. The Ladies' Aid society raised funds for a kitchen and dining hall in the basement. The church was re-dedicated on Nov. 22, 1914.

A scrapbook of the Gridley Congregational church owned by Mrs. F. L. Ross contains much information about the church, its pastors, its early Sunday school picnics, important services, women's groups and other interesting events. One clipping of interest, dated Aug. 10, 1907, tells of a Sunday school picnic excursion to the Gates farm, when a new Fairbanks, Morse & Co., tractor hauled a string of wagons decorated with flags and bunting.

A list of ministers follows: Revs.

Charles Kelsey, Jennie Gale, Lyman Winslow, W. S. Carpenter, N. Brant, L. W. Chapman, Darwin Leavitt, C. W. Pinkney, E. L. Jones, W. C. Graf, W. H. Zeigler, Paul Nelson, A. B. McKeith and H. L. Skidmore, present pastor.

* * *

• Almost 50 years have passed since the religious work which later developed into the Swedish Evangelical Mission church was begun by Alfred Beckus and his wife. They began missionary work here in June of 1887, and were supported in their activities by brothers and sisters of Mr. Beckus and the John Lindstrom and Carl Arvidson families.

A Sunday school, which moved from home to home as meetings were held, was led by C. W. Beckus, who is still active in Sunday school work. The first Ladies' Aid was begun by Mrs. Thilda Beckus, and Mrs. Sarah Hamberg contributed the first dollar to the Ladies' Aid fund which grew to sufficient proportions to provide for erection of a church.

In these early days the Methodists extended a friendly hand to the Swedish Mission group, and offered the use of their church for meetings, and for a number of years the Swedish Mission society met in the Methodist church.

Later the group met in halls in the business district, but the majority of meetings were held in the Ingle Carpenter hall. This soon became too small for the growing congregation and a partition was taken out to provide a greater area for meetings. In these days there were a number of visiting ministers and laymen who took the pulpit and preached sermons.

Among the early traveling preachers were J. Stening, Johan E. Johnson, Constantin Olson, S. A. Gustavson, Sven Anderson, C. F. Pamp, August Johnson, E. O. Carlson, John Sholberg and August Fagerstrom.

The present church group was organized on Oct. 1, 1913, with eight members. On Sept. 29, 1918, the present church building was dedicated, and on May 29, 1929, the Rev. E. G. Hjerpe, president of the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant, officiated at ceremonies at which the mortgage was burned. The church is still free of debt, and owns a lot for a parsonage which was given to the society by Emmanuel Rasmussen.

Since 1916, the church has been served by the Rev. Salomon Nordwall, 1916-1920; the Rev. Andrew Gust Berg, 1920-1924; the Rev. Robert Peterson, 1926-1929; the Rev. Elder C. Anderson, 1929-1930; the Rev. Roy N. Wiberg, 1930-1931, and the present pastor, the Rev. Fred Jansson, who came here in 1931.

The Revs. Peterson, Anderson, Wiberg and Jansson were still at ministerial training school when they served the church. The present pastor returned to the church for a full time pastorate after receiving his degree.

Originally all the services of the church were Swedish, but today they are in English. The church and Sunday school have had a continuous growth over the years.

* * *

• Seventh Day Adventist church is among the youngest churches of the city. From a tent pitched on the corner of Prairie and White avenues by Elder A. F. French in the summer of 1917, the Seventh Day Adventist church has grown to an institution with a full time day school and many groups and societies.

After seven weeks of evangelistic work in his tent, Elder French began making arrangements for a small church and the tent was taken down. After looking about for some time, a committee decided upon the lot where the church now stands.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Anna Woodbury, Mrs. Ella Fondo, Mrs. Martha Coon, and Mrs. O. G. Cox, a sufficient sum was accumulated for the construction of the church. Work was begun on Sept. 1, 1917, and was completed on Jan. 1, 1918. Before the church was erected, there was a group of six women who met each Sabbath (Saturday) for religious services in the home of Mrs. Woodbury. When the church was organized there were 24 charter members.

In addition to those already mentioned, charter members included Mrs. Margaret Williams, Mrs. G. N. Norris, Mrs. Bert Brown and Mrs. Matt Calkins. Since the first evangelistic effort in 1917, there have been four campaigns by visiting evangelists, who increased the church membership to well over 100 persons.

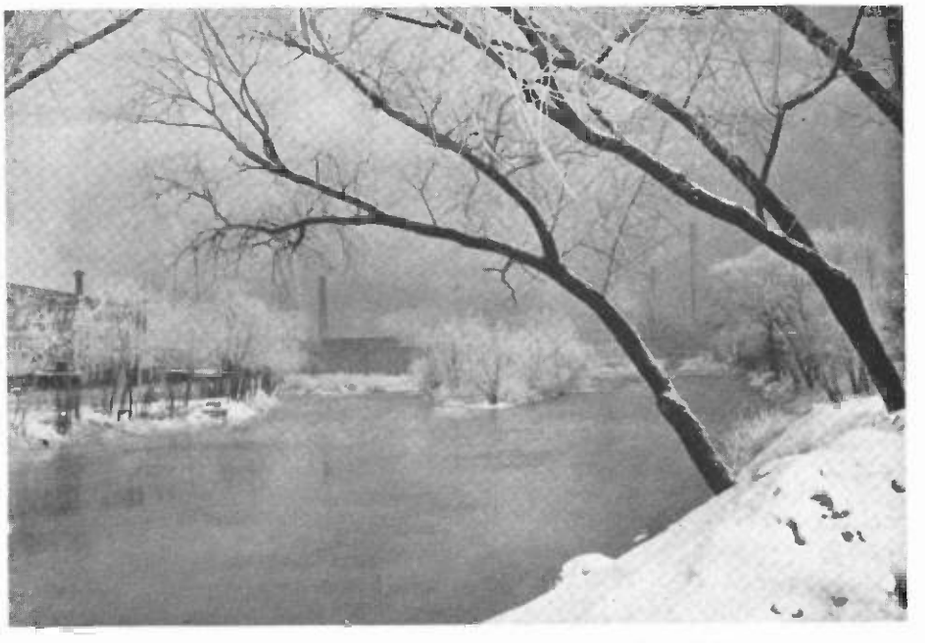
The Adventist church has given generously to the national and international missionary work of the denomination. Records show that approximately $25,000 have been contributed. The church has a Home Missionary society, Dorcas society, Young People's Missionary society, and other groups.

The school operated by the church carries on work corresponding to the first eight grades in public school with Bible classes added.

* * *

• After a period of weekly meetings in the homes of persons interested in Christian Science, 20 persons gathered in Woods hall on May 29, 1889, and organized the First Church of Christ Scientist, of Beloit.

Charter members were Miss M. E. Wood, J. P. Halls, Peter Christiansen, Rudolph Bestor, Sylvester Florey, Mrs. Mary Florey, W. H. Allen, Mrs. Katherine Allen, Joseph McEvoy, Mrs. Lydia Davey, Watson L. Cowles, Mrs. Sarah A. Cowles, H. Fredrickson, John Richards, Mrs. Mary Rosenblatt, Will E. Stevens, Miss Cora Halls, Miss Al-



The winter of 1935-36 brought 36 days when thermometers registered below-zero temperatures. Six were in December and 30 in January and February. Seven days were colder than 20 below. From Feb. 14 to 22 inclusive it was below zero every day—nine consecutive days. Twice there were seven consecutive below-zero days. The coldest day was 24 below. It was the coldest winter in the recorded history of weather observation stations. Snowdrifts blocked the highways and even primary roads were closed to traffic. Some secondary roads were closed two weeks or more. This wintry view looks toward the power dam.

mira Cowles and Mrs. C. Wood.

Five trustees were elected at the organization meeting: J. P. Halls, W. L. Cowles, W. H. Allen, W. E. Stevens and Sylvester Florey. The first mention of incorporation found in minute books is in 1897. On Dec. 23, 1904, the church reorganized and was re-incorporated.

After its meetings in Woods hall, the new church group met in rooms over Carpenter's Dry Goods store, now the Hyde & Brittan building in Grand avenue; in rooms now occupied by the G. A. R. hall, and later in rooms over the Bort & Bailey clothing store, which has become McNeany Dry Goods company at State street and Grand avenue.

In 1909 the congregation voted to build a church at an approximate cost of $16,000. The cornerstone was laid in September of 1909, and the church was completed in 1910. Because no Christian Science church can be dedicated until it is free from debt, the dedication ceremonies were delayed until July 3, 1921. A fine pipe organ was installed at a cost of $6,000 in 1923. Three years ago the church was remodeled at a cost of approximately $8,000.

Present trustees are G. Vanderbeek, John Mulder, Elmer Reimer, Mrs. Augusta Saunders, Mrs. Katherine Raymond and Mrs. Cora Rosenblatt. Vanderbeek is chairman of the board. Miss Vernice Avey is Sunday school superintendent. Ferdinand Boltz is first reader, Miss Mable Meyers is second reader and Mrs. Mary Mayhew is soloist.

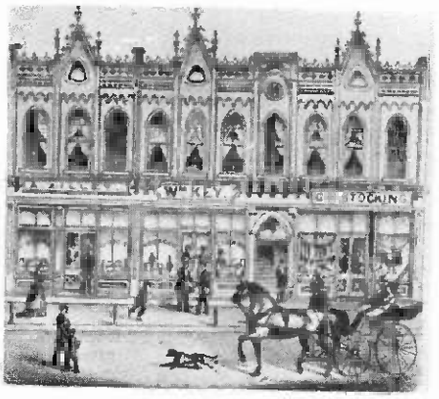
* * *

• Although the West Side Presbyterian church was not organized until June 10, 1903, the property upon which the church stands was given by Mrs. Mary Merriman to the American Sunday School Union in 1900, and the foundation for the church was laid. During the same year the church was completed and has served until the present time.

Officers of that first Sunday School were E. B. Estes, superintendent; L. H. Schuram, assistant superintendent; Mrs. Eva Jenkins Anderson, secretary; Albert Lange, treasurer; Mrs. Grace Halley, librarian; Miss E. Erdahl, organist; Mrs. S. J. Morris, choir leader, and Charles Kelsey, organizer.

Other early workers were Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Warner, who now live in Canada; Earl Matson, Lillian Anderson, Mrs. Alice Marks, M. V. Betz and Mrs. A. Cottingham.

The first Ladies Aid society was organized in 1902. Its officers were: Mrs. Mollie Yost Hibbert, president; Mrs. W. A. Warner, vice president; Mrs. Cottingham, secretary, and Mrs. George Seegmiller, treasurer.



There seems to have been some jay-walking going on in front of the Zilley Block in State street when the artist made this sketch in 1873; but jay-walking wasn't as dangerous then as now.

The West Side Presbyterian church as it is known today, was organized on June 10, 1903, with 30 members. The Rev. T. Creswell, then pastor of the First Presbyterian church, played an important part in the new organization. Of the charter members, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Bernstein are still active in the church.

On April 9, 1904, the West Side Presbyterian group purchased the property it now owns from the Sunday School Union, and incorporated on Sept. 28, 1903. The Rev. George W. Luther served as supply minister from 1903 to 1905.

The Rev. R. A. Carnahan became the first pastor in 1905, and served until 1909. The Rev. C. P. Andrews served from 1909 to 1912, and was succeeded by the Rev. E. A. Finn, who served from 1913 to 1919. Supply preachers from that time until 1923, included Prof. J. F. Crawford, the Rev. C. H. Henderson, and Mr. Campbell, a Beloit college student. The Rev. James Whitelaw became pastor in 1923 and served until the present pastor, the Rev. C. C. White, took over the church in 1926.

Since its organization the church has received 389 members. The building has been remodeled and enlarged, and the present building plans called for an addition. The church has an active Ladies' Aid society, a Mothers' club, and a well-organized Sunday school.

Present officers of the church are William Kernin, president; Mrs. Gladys Dix, secretary; Miss Nellie McCaffrey, treasurer; L. Calvert, choir director; Mrs. W. W. Schwebke and Mrs. Ole Heggen, pianists; M. J. Plumb, H. C. Robeson, L. L. Grant, Ole Heggen, Ernest Kimmel and L. Calvert, elders, and B. A. Bernstein, C. R. Whipple, L. S. Wright, W. W. Schwebke, R. V. Mason and Clyde Jordon, trustees.

• The Second Methodist Episcopal church of Beloit, which is located in Pleasant street and which is the city's newest church building, was organized in the fall of 1917, when the first meeting of the congregation was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Prince, 1041 Forest avenue. Mr. Prince was chairman of the meeting and an organization was perfected at that time.

Early members of the church, dedicated in December, 1935, included Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Prince, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Grady, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Blackwell, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Barnett, W. H. Sandlin and Mr. and Mrs. Prince. First meetings of the church were held in the Booth and G. A. R. halls, and it was not until 1920 that plans for a church were started. The present church represents an outstanding accomplishment in the face of many reversals and serves a large colored congregation.

Pastors of the church have been the Revs. W. L. Turner, C. T. Parker, Fred Bunton, H. B. Mays, W. M. Campbell, G. W. Sherard, J. P. Pierce, O. H. Banks, B. F. Holloway, L. A. Armstrong, and Hermes Zimmerman, present pastor.

The greater part of the labor for the congregation's new church was done by members of the church and their friends. Many ministers have been described as "building their churches" which means that they increased the enrollment, but when this is said of the Rev. Mr. Zimmerman, it means he mixed cement, carried a hod, laid bricks, swung a hammer and saw the edifice rise under his own hands.

* * *

• Other Beloit churches include the Central Christian, the B'Nai Abraham Synagogue, the Wesleyan Methodist, the Reorganized Church of Christ, the New Zion Baptist, the Israel of God's Church, the Gospel Tabernacle, the Free Methodist, the Foursquare Gospel Tabernacle, Everybody's Tabernacle, Emanuel Second Baptist, the Church of God in Christ and the Bethel A. M. E. church.

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Tobacco and Twins

• Beloit Journal, 1849: "Tobacco and Mortality.—At the last meeting of the Academie des Sciences a paper was brought forward by M. Carbonnel, upon the effects of tobacco on the workmen employed to make cigars and prepare tobacco. It would appear that out of 420 females whose husbands followed that occupation, 356 had twins; but with regard to health, out of 1,000 workmen 340 became emaciated to the highest degree, and 64 in a secondary manner."

Public Welfare is Their Concern

Beloit Is Generous In Meeting Social Problems

By PROF. L. V. BALLARD

• Welfare work in Beloit began as private charities developed by groups of public-spirited citizens who were sensitive to certain community needs. Each charity set up its own organization and made a separate appeal for public support; each conducted its activities without much reference to the work of other groups. As the work of these separate charities grew, boards were organized, especially trained persons were employed to carry on the work, and often articles of incorporation were secured to give the organizations legal status.

Eventually seven different welfare agencies were making annual campaigns for funds, namely: Boy Scouts, Red Cross, Salvation Army, United Charities, Visiting Nurse Association, Young Men's Christian Association, and Young Women's Christian Association.

At the instance of the American Legion of Beloit various organizations in the city were asked to meet on April 13, 1926, to name a group of men and women who would make a study of the community chest method of financing welfare agencies. This committee was to report at a public mass meeting at a later date. The organizations represented at this meeting were the Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions Clubs, the Beloit Iron Works, Fairbanks, Morse & Company, the Protestant clergy, the Catholic clergy, the Jewish clergy, the Catholic Woman's Club, the Federated Women's Clubs, and the Business and Professional Women's Club. The committe named to study and report upon a method of central financing was composed of B. O. Bromfield, Hugh Mitchell, E. E. Crowley, Frank Halstead, Mrs. E. B. Brown, Mrs. R. A. Edgar and Mrs. F. G. Hobart.

This committee made its report at a meeting held in the Muncipal Court Room on June 16, 1926. A constitution and by-laws were adopted bringing into existence the Community Welfare Association for the purpose of systematizing and centralizing the financing of Beloit's welfare agencies. The first Governing Board of 18 members was composed of L. W. Thompson, E. L. Chester, E. E. Crowley, Mrs. Arthur Walsh, R. K. Rockwell, C. B. Jahnke, H. A. Webb, F. R. O'Neal, Mrs. C. F. N. Schram, C. S. Renier, F. R. Smith, P. L. Murkland, R. K. Richardson, Mrs. E. B. Brown, E. F. Hansen, T. F. Keefe, and W. K. Magill. Six organizations participated in the central financing provided by the newly formed association, namely: The Boy Scouts, the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the United Charities, the Visiting Nurse Association, and the Young Women's Christian Association.

During 1930 and 1931 the Community Welfare Association carried a burden of relief which had been greatly increased by depression unemployment. During the winter of 1930 $20,450 was raised for such relief; during 1931 $50,000 was dispensed in the relief of distress caused by unemployment. During this same period the Association helped to finance a free medical clinic established at the Municipal Hospital by Beloit physicians. With the organization of the Rock County Department of Outdoor Relief in 1932 a large part of the relief work was turned over to that public agency. Since then the Community Welfare Association has raised no funds for material relief. The budgets of the participating agencies provided only for service and administration expenses.

In 1932 the Governing Board of the Community Welfare Association was enlarged to 24 members and divided into two committees — a Ways and Means Commitee which examines the budgets submitted annually by the participating agencies and conducts the campaign for the funds with which to meet these budgets; and a Council of Social Agencies which seeks to promote cooperation and coordination of welfare services in the city, to maintain and improve standards of service, to make surveys, to keep the community informed with respect to pertinent research and legislation, and to hold public meetings for the discussion of welfare problems.

The Red Cross withdrew from the Community Welfare Association in 1935; the Girl Scouts were accepted as a participating agency in October of the same year.

The following citizens have served as presidents of the Community Welfare Association during its 10 years of service to the community: W. G. Magill, 1926-1928; L. W. Thompson, 1928-1929; Oscar N. Nelson, 1929-1930; Earl M. Van Lone, 1930-1931; Grant W. Curless, 1931-1932; C. Sidney Renier, 1932-1933; George W. Perring, 1933-1934; Lloyd V. Ballard, 1934-1936.

In the 10 campaigns conducted by the Community Welfare Association $393,478.62 has been pledged to the work of the participating agencies as follows:

1926	$ 37,403.04
1927	40,123.08
1928	37,052.75
1929	37,723.65
1930	62,511.21
1931	105,976.39
1932	10,424.18
1933	18,239.10
1934	21,620.00
1935	20,405.22

Of the amounts pledged $343,096.49 has been collected and expended. The campaign expenditures for these 10 years have totaled $2,972.58 or eight-tenths of one per cent. The administrative expenditures for the same period have amounted to $8,050.36 or 2.3 per cent. Of the total amounts collected, therefore, 96.9 per cent has gone directly into the work of the participating agencies.

In 1931 Beloit established a national record when it pledged a total of $105,976.39 or $4.55 per capita. This is the largest per capita amount ever pledged in any city in the United States.

A brief description of the participating agencies follows:

Boy Scouts

• Purpose: To help boys to understand and realize the fundamental aims of the school, the church and the home; to use leisure time in preparation for constructive American citizenship.

History: Beloit is the headquarters for the State Line Area of the Boy Scouts of America. This area comprises LaFayette and Green counties, the lower half of Rock and Walworth counties, and several communities in Illinois. Scouting in this area was first organized in October, 1921. The first executive committee was composed of Dr. P. A. Fox, president; R. W. Schellenger, J. D. Kinzer and J. H. McNeel, vice-presidents, W. J. Baker, treasurer, and W. L. Bredesen, George Carey, William Chesbrough, F. E. Converse, Dr. H. O. Delaney, Ellis

Denney, Mason Dobson, F. W. Dupke, George Ingersoll, S. L. Klinger, A. S. Koto, Ernest Leffingwell, Walter Leishman, T. E. Morrison, P. L. Murkland, Fred R. O'Neal, Guy Shoop, John Stier, Charles Still, C. F. Stupp, B. E. Thomas, Elmer Thompson, Don Van Wart, Sr., A. J. Wagner, W. E. Weirick, Frank Wolf and C. E. Wright.

D. D. Arnold succeeded Dr. P. A. Fox as president of the executive committee in 1923, retaining this office through 1928. Fred R. O'Neal was president from 1929 through 1935. Dr. H. E. Kasten is now serving in this capacity.

Camp Rotary, comprising 16 acres of land on Rock River south of Beloit, is the center of Scout activities in the out-of-doors. This site was purchased for the Scouts in 1921. It is well improved with five log huts or lodges of various sizes, a mess hall and an outdoor swimming pool.

Nationally and locally the organization is sponsored by men whose ideal for the boy is that he become a generous, loyal and active member of his community, one who loves and understands the values and enjoyments offered by an out-of-door life. These aims are expressed in their well-known slogan: "Men of character, trained for citizenship."

Recently the work of the organization has been extended by the Cub movement which serves boys from 9 to 12 years of age, and by Senior Scout organization for those over 15 years of age. These activities are under the direction of those trained for and experienced in Scout work. George A. Garrigan was the first Scout Executive. He was followed by M. B. Sackett, who served from 1921 to 1923. Earl L. Rice, the present Executive, has been with the organization since 1923. Some 515 boys in 26 troops are enrolled with the Beloit organization.

Activities: The Scout program in its entirety is organized around activities that the boy will continue when he grows to manhood. To this end Scouts receive definite training and encouragement in such practical projects as camping, swimming, life-saving and the use of tools in various types of handicraft in leather, wood and metal. Activities are so planned that the boys learn the principles and methods of team-work and cooperation. Scout works seeks to develop such uses of leisure time as will prevent the downfall and defeat of the boy.

Organization: The following persons constitute the board which directs the activities of the Boy Scouts in this area: Dr. H. E. Kasten, president; Fred O'Neal, 1st vice-president; George W. Perring. 2nd vice-president; Earl L. Rice, secretary; Arthur B. Adams, treasurer.

Rev. T. A. O'Reilly, Prof. O. N. de Weerdt, J. H. Johnston, T. B. Moore, Charles J. Popelka, Supt. D. F. R. Rice, Rev. W. F. Scoular, Prof. H. H. Foster, Robert M. Moses, Prof. G. F. Rassweiler, George T. Wheeler, James M. Wolfe.

The staff at Boy Scout Headquarters is composed of Earl L. Rice, Scout Executive; Mrs. Carolyn Rumage, office secretary.

Family Welfare

● Purpose: To assist persons and families to establish and maintain normal social relationships where these are threatened or disturbed by disease death, delinquency, immorality, unemployment or inadequate income.

History: Family service in Beloit began with the efforts of the City Relief Society in which a small group of faithful women for many years administered personal relief to needy persons and families. For some years this society carried on with funds raised by personal solicitation, together with some public support. Confronted with conditions which overtaxed their resources these women called a mass meeting on Nov. 16, 1914, to discuss the situation and ways of meeting it. A second meeting was held on Dec. 2 at which it was decided to organize a Charities Society and to incorporate under the laws of Wisconsin. A certificate was received from the secretary of state on Dec. 10 and the first meeting of the United Charities of Beloit was held on Dec. 18.

The signers of the articles of incorporation were H. A. von Oven, R. K. Rockwell, W. A. Rowell, Anna Bushnell Pratt, Guy Ross Hansen and Helen M. Rogers. A. P. Warner was the first president. Other presidents, in the order in which they held office, were A. H. Booth, F. W. Wilford, the Rev. George Stickney and Harry F. Tower. Miss Helen Freeman of Chicago, a trained social worker, was the first superintendent. Others who have held this position were Miss Ruth Hill, Miss Elizabeth Dutcher and Miss Ella Lemmerhirt, who served for 16 years. After her death Mrs. Ivan M. Stone supervised the work of the United Charities until the organization was disbanded in 1933 because the establishment of a County Outdoor Relief Department which had taken over all of the families requiring material relief.

This left the service to families in distress because of strained personal relationships unprovided for in the welfare set-up of the community. At the instance of the executive committee of the Community Welfare Association, Lloyd V. Ballard, Chairman of the Council of the Association, was asked to organize a Family Welfare Service. Miss Borghild Boe was engaged as director of such a service and a temporary organization was effected as a committee of the Visiting Nurse Association. Work was begun in January, 1934.

In November, 1934, the work had developed to a point where it taxed the facilities provided in the offices of the Visiting Nurse Association. The family service was then set up as an independent agency with a separate board and separate offices. In February, 1935, the agency was incorporated as the Family Welfare Association of Beloit. The association was accepted for membership in the Family Welfare Association of America in March, 1935.

Service: The services of the Family Welfare Association are available to persons and families who are in distress because of low incomes, physical and mental illness, inadequate home management, no mother in the home, strained relationships between husband and wife, behavior problems of younger children, and other social maladjustments. Some 2,700 families have received service from this agency during the 22 years of its history.

Organization: The board which is responsible for family service in Beloit is composed of the following persons: Lloyd V. Ballard, president; Oscar E. Larsen, vice-president; Mrs. Richard A. Thayer, secretary; Mrs. E. B. Brown, treasurer, and

Mrs. M. W. Halverson, Burton E. James, Mrs. H. W. Kishpaugh, E. J. McNeany, Andor Nelson, Mrs. E. G. Peet, Mrs. Guy Shoop, Mrs. John M. Stier.

The staff of the Family Welfare Association comprises the following: Miss Borghild Boe, director; Miss Margaret Maurer, junior staff member; Miss Edna Kraft, office secretary; Dr. E. H. deWeerdt, phychologist; E. J. Caskey, legal advisor; Dr. R. S. Vivian, medical advisor; H. A. von Oven, financial consultant.

At the request of the Executive Committee of the Community Welfare Association Beloit's Confidential Exchange is housed with the Family Welfare Association in its offices in the Goodwin Block.

Girl Scouts

● Purpose: To provide younger girls with a program of physical and character-building activities including opportunities for camping and out-door living.

History: Beloit's first Girl Scout troop was formed by Mrs. F. T. Black in March, 1929. The nucleus of this troop was Mrs. Back's Sunday School class in the First Congregational

church. The troop grew so rapidly that Miss Maurine Maurer of the Young Women's Christian Association joined Mrs. Black in Scout activities, especially on hiking trips.

In 1931 Mrs. A. S. Walker succeeded Mrs. Black. Under her direction the first Troop Council was formed. Mrs. W. E. Alderman, Mrs. C. F. N. Schram, Mrs. H. G. Otis, Mrs. L. A. Pease and Mrs. R. A. Edgar constituted this Council. Miss Phillis Trautmann became Scout captain in 1932. A second troop was organized this same year with Mrs. Gunnard Holt, as captain.

In 1933 a third troop was formed with Miss Ora Haase as captain and Ann Prichett, Katherine Boundy and Jean Edgar as lieutenants. This troop was composed of girls from the west side with headquarters in the Second Congregational church. Later in the year this troop was divided; the new troop met in the Episcopal church with Ann Prichett and Jean Edgar as leaders.

In July 1935 a local Girl Scout Council was formed. This Council was later chartered by the National Council of Girl Scouts.

Activities: In addition to the regular Scout meetings the activities of the troops include camping, hiking, basketry, cooking, various handicrafts and the passing of tests. These activities are adapted to the interests, enthusiams and needs of the girls served. The Girl Scout troops are composed of some 140 girls between the ages of 10 and 17.

Organization: The activities of the Girl Scouts are under the direction of a council composed of the following: Mrs. R. S. Marriett, commissioner; Mrs. R. A. Edgar, vice-commissioner; Mrs. Floyd Mackey, secretary; Mrs. Russell Beimer, treasurer, and

Mrs. Merritt Bach, Mrs. P. W. Boutwell, Mrs. C. H. Christensen, Mrs. R. I. Dick, Mrs. R. C. Huffer, Mrs. R. R. Thomas.

The Council expects soon to employ a full-time director for Scouting activities in Beloit.

Salvation Army

● Purpose: As a welfare agency the Salvation Army gives various forms of supplemental aid in fields of service not covered by other welfare agencies.

History: The Beloit corps of the Salvation Army is the oldest welfare organization in the city. It began its work in March, 1886, and this spring completed a half a century of unremitting service in behalf of needy humanity. Its first quarters was a skating rink near the North Western depot. Capt. J. Deveraux and an assistant officer opened the Beloit corps' post. Charles H. Parker was the mayor of Beloit that year.

Opposition to the street meetings of the Salvation Army developed at first. One of the reasons given was that the music of the band frightened horses and encouraged runaways. An unruly crowd smashed the big bass drum and damaged other instruments one evening when a meeting was being held just off State street, but the miscreants paid for their rowdyism the next day when they were heavily fined. Undaunted, the Army continued to hold its open air meetings and soon gained the respect and friendship of the town. A piece of the head of the old drum that was so severely treated is still kept by the barracks as a souvenir of its first year here.

The Salvation Army activities and services were held in rented stores and other buildings until 1910, when a public subscription was made to meet the cost of a permanent home for it. Other places occupied by the organization included Reitler's Hall, across from Woolworth's, a hall in the Ball building on State street, McKee's Hall on Broad street, and a room in the Thompson building next to the Beloit State bank.

The cost of the present barracks at 328 Broad street was $18,000. The money was raised by selling stone blocks to citizens interested in its erection. The lot was bought from Ball. The building was erected in 1910 and the cornerstone laid by Col. Marshall, Army representative.

The district headquarters of the Salvation Army at that time was in Minneapolis. In 1922 headquarters for Wisconsin was established in Milwaukee. Beloit is one of the 27 corps in the Wisconsin area.

The Beloit corps established an outpost in Rockford after it had been here about five years and carried on activities there until Rockford had its own corps. South Beloit was made an outpost some three years ago, resulting in the purchase and establishment of a hall there by the parent organization, which was dedicated in June, 1934, by Commissioner W. A. McIntyre, commander of the Army in 11 midwest states.

Following is a roster of officers that have been stationed in Beloit since 1905, succeeding one another in the command of the corps. Some of them are now dead, some are retired and others are still in active duty in other parts of the country; Ensign Williamson, Ensign Jeffery, Ensign Oliver, Adjt. Whitson, Capt. S. Symonds, Capt. C. Hansen, Ensign R. Pistorius, Capt. D. Knudsen, Capt. A. Ryan, Capt. A. Taylor, Capt. P. Buyer, Adjt. A. McHarg, Capt. Jas. Bell, Adjt. E. Marshall, Ensign J. Stamp, Adjt. E. Symonds, Capt. D. Rapson, Adjt. Anna Radon, Commandant T. Parkhouse, Capt. H. Johnson, Capt. C. Nelligan, Ensign Alec Thomas, Capt. M. Hemmingson, Capt. O. Agre, Capt. F. Clark, Capt. H. Wiseman, Adjt. J. Bittorf, Adjt. O. Knapp, Adjt. E. Orchard, Adjt. M. Watner, and the present officer, Major O. S. Justvig.

Officers serving prior to 1905 . . . we are not certain that the list is inclusive . . . include Capt. Deveraux, P. M. Lindstrom, W. Moore, A. Trotter, M. Thomas, W. McKindschi, L. Brown, S. Brandt, W. Mayer, N. Wolverton, A. Foss, T. Williams and A. Bayer.

Fifty years is a long period over which to try to trace the activities of such a going organization as the Salvation Army. It fills such a multiplicity of needs. Meals for the hungry, clothes to cover shivering forms, religious education for the young, bedside calls to the dying, morale building in the discouraged. It would make a great story of the work of a great agency if we could trace the work it has done here for half a century. We do know that 36,000 religious services have been held in behalf of religious uplift in that time, bringing people to a knowledge of God.

The figures covering the last five years of administration here are illuminating: An average of 650 families per year have received relief from the Salvation Army. Garments to the number of 35,150 have been distributed. Meals have been served to 209,500 hungry folk. Beds have been furnished to 4,500 persons. Groceries, fuel, etc., for family aid have been provided, of a total value of $49,700. An aggregate of 10,900 calls have been made on families. Christmas baskets and toys valued at $10,000 have made the homes of the under-privileged happy at Yuletide. Figures given for relief do not include county relief expenditures made through the Army.

Major Justvig, acting officer, figures that $25,000 has been expended by the Beloit Corps in the past five years, an average of $5,000 a year. It has been a member of the Community Chest Association ever since that organization was founded, and the annual budget assigned to it by the latter is closely lived up to. Major and Mrs. Justvig came here three years ago from Chicago, following seven years at the head of the Peoria, Ill. corps. They are well liked and have done excellent work maintaining the standards of the Army on curtailed budgets in recent years.

Activities: Meals and other services to transients; clothing and shoes to marginal families; Scouting, club and other character building activities

for low-income groups; distribution of Christmas baskets; supplemental relief in form of household equipment, furniture, and the like.

Organization: The lay board which assumes responsibility for the welfare activities of the Salvation Army is composed of C. F. Kindschi, president; G. A. Macklem, vice-president; Mrs. M. M. Wallace, secretary; C. S. Renier, treasurer, and:

Mrs. A. J. Mathison
Mrs. Henry Bowen
George W. Perring
David G. Fifield
P. C. Murkland
J. H. McNeel
M. J. Skougstad
F. R. O'Neal
Harold A. Roberts

The religious activities of the Salvation Army are, of course, under the direction of Army officials. The staff of the local Salvation Army Post includes Major and Mrs. Severin Justvig and Captain and Mrs. Branwenn Justvig.

Visiting Nurses

• Purpose: To provide bed-side nursing and health education to any persons in Beloit desiring such services.

History: The first visiting nurse work in Beloit was carried on by Salvation Army nurses who served the indigent poor of the community. These nurses were supported by the Federated Missionary Societies for a year and a half; then it was decided to undertake independent management and support of the service.

A Visiting Nurse Committee was formed in September, 1912; members of this committee were drawn from the Federation of Missionary Societies. This first Committee comprised Dr. E. B. Brown, Miss Ellen Chapin, Mrs. Jennie D. Aldrich and Mrs. Mary Burdge.

Miss Anna Luetscher (Mrs. Glenn Hawley) was employed as visiting nurse and began her work on Nov. 1, 1912. She served the community as visiting nurse for six and one-half years. A box was placed in Emerson's Drug Store, then located at the corner of State and Grand Avenues, in which any doctor or individual might drop requests for service. This served as the first office of the association. Miss Luetscher went to this box every morning to receive her calls. Many times she also found there donations of pennies, nickels and dimes. She walked from call to call dressed in a dark blue uniform, coat and sailor hat similar to that worn by the nurses today.

The original Visiting Nurse Committee was incorporated in October, 1914, as the Beloit Visiting Nurse Association. Signers of the original articles of incorporation were Jennie D. Aldrich, Ida F. Cheney, Elizabeth T. Eldred, Mary Q. Porter and Ellen F. Chapin. Nurses who have served the Association in an administrative capacity are Miss Anna Luetscher (Mrs. Glenn Hawley), Mrs. Meta Hansen (Mrs. E. F. Hansen), Mrs. Justine L. Thorp, Miss Irene Slade, Miss Gertrude Greenberg, Mrs. T. M. Woods.

The office of the association is now located in the Goodwin Block. Nursing service is supplied by a staff of three persons with special training for public health nursing, namely: Mrs. Harriet Hoover, supervising nurse, Miss Mary Flanigan, Mrs. Mercedes Safford. A full-time secretary, Miss Eleanor Withers, takes calls and keeps the records. The work has grown from the 1,440 calls made by Miss Luetscher in her first year of service to 7,714 calls in 1935.

Services: The services of the Visiting Nurse Association to the community include bedside care, weekly well baby centers, supervision of tuberculosis and other communicable diseases in connection with the City Health Department, and health educational work designed to help people keep well. Any person in the community is entitled to receive these services.

Organization: A board of 12 members directs the work of the Visiting Nurse Association. These are Mrs. Alan H. Ryan, president; Mrs. W. C. Iunghuhn, vice-president; Mrs. Gunder Hansen, secretary; Donald Van Wart, Jr., treasurer, and:

Mrs. O. N. De Weerdt, Mr. Ronald Dougan, Mrs. George Carey, Mrs. M. F. George, Mrs. Thomas McGavock, Miss Margaret Johnston, Mr. Merritt Bach, Mrs. Elbert H. Neese.

In addition to the direction of the work of the association the board conducts the annual sale of Christmas seals.

Y. W. C. A.

• Purpose: "To build a fellowship of women and girls devoted to the task of realizing in our common life those ideals of personal and social living to which we are committed by our faith as Christians. In this endeavor we seek to understand Jesus, to share His love for all people and to grow in the knowledge and love of God."

History: During the World War a Young Women's League was organized in Beloit to develop non-sectarian character-building activities among the young women of the city. In 1920 this League was re-organized as a Young Women's Christian Association and affiliated with the National Young Women's Association. Since 1922 membership has been open to all women in the city who pledged themselves to the realization of the purpose of the association. No membership fee is required.

Mrs. R. C. Murdock was the first president, and Miss Dora Eddy the first general secretary of the Association. The first campaign brought 850 memberships and $10,000 in pledges to the work of the organization. Headquarters were moved from 420½ Broad Street to 612 Pleasant Street in February, 1929.

Activities: The activities of the Young Women's Christian Association center about the following clubs: the College Women's Club, the Kill Kare Club (business girls), the Fidelis Club (industrial workers), the Fidentia Club (out-of-high-school aged girls), the Filarmonica Club (Italian girls), the Wahanka Club (household employes), the Cosmopolitan Club (all nationalities), the Emanon Club (colored household employes), five units of Girl Reserves, and a Booklovers Club. A Department of Physical Education was maintained by the association until it was necessary to discontinue it because of depression decreases in the budget. For 10 years the young women of Beloit have been given camp outings at Camp Eleanor, Lake Geneva. In all, some 600 young women participate in the activities of the Association.

Since 1924 the Association has sent delegates each year to the industrial conference at Lake Okoboji, Iowa. Since 1927 one young woman has also been sent to the summer school for Industrial Workers at the University of Wisconsin. For the past five years the association has sent a delegate to the conference on the Cause and Cure of War held in Washington, D.C. Mrs. J. F. Crawford, a past president, serves on the committee of Town Departments of the National Young Women's Christian Association.

Organization: The board of directors of the Association is composed of 21 members representing diverse interests and activities of women in Beloit. The following constitute the present board: President, Mrs. Hans Fossum; vice-president, Miss Harriet Dawson; secretary, Mrs. Richard Varnell; treasurer, Miss Eliza Bryce, and:

Miss Harriet Chamberlin, Mrs. A. E. Marsden, Miss Katherine Frederick, Miss Elinor McGinnis, Miss Ramona Garde, Mrs. E. H. Neese, Mrs. R. R. Ginn, Mrs. Tony Pipitone, Mrs. Gunnard Holt, Mrs. A. J. C. Robertson, Mrs. Arthur Karstaedt, Mrs. Ivan M. Stone, Mrs. Claude Lancaster, Mrs. Harry F. Tower, Mrs. Louis Larsen, Mrs. E. M. Van Lone, Mrs. W. W. Young.

This board has full control of the policies and administration of the association.

The Story of the Red Cross

• Drawing inspiration from the devotion and sacrifice of Nurse Florence Nightingale, who laid the ground-work for "the world's most humanitarian organization," the Beloit chapter of the American Red Cross through its executive secretary, its officers and its host of workers has maintained a comprehensive service record in connection with national disasters and aid to distant peoples, and in behalf of the "home folks" of this community.

While honor should be paid M. Henri Dunant of Switzerland for bringing about the International Congress of 1863 in Geneva "to organize a neutral body which might give relief to the wounded in battle," resulting in Red Cross societies, credit for organizing the American Red Cross goes to Clara Barton. Through ceaseless work she convinced the American people there was need of such an organization, and it was formed in 1881. A year later the government ratified a treaty by which the American Red Cross was registered at Geneva.

Aims of the Red Cross are: to render voluntary aid to the sick and wounded, to render aid to the wounded in time of war, to continue and carry on a system to mitigate the sufferings caused by great calamities, and to endeavor to prevent the occurrence or re-occurrence of such calamities. The work of the Red Cross is under the supervision of headquarters in Washington, and is done through 12,000 local chapters and branches.

The Beloit Red Cross serves a territory which includes the city of Beloit, the town of Beloit, the village of Clinton, the city of South Beloit, and the townships of Avon, Newark, Turtle and Clinton.

In September, 1916, a petition was signed by 18 persons and forwarded to Washington requesting that a Beloit chapter be established. The petition was granted and the Beloit chapter has been an active organization ever since. Petitioning members were B. P. Eldred, W. H. Arnold, E. G. Fifield, Harriett Roberts, Dr. Jessie P. Allen, Marie K. Henricksen, H. W. Adams, Rolf Rosman, Anna Pratt, Mary C. Whelan, Ruth Hill, Bessie C. Farr, Vera L. Fisk, Mrs. William P. Leek, Mary Whelan, F. A. Moore, Mrs. George A. Miller and Mrs. H. H. Helm.

Rolf Rosman was the first chairman of the Beloit chapter. Other first officers included Mary Whelan, vice chairman; B. P. Eldred, treasurer, and E. C. Helm, secretary. The first executive committee comprised H. W. Adams, then mayor; Frank Wilford, then president of the Business Mens' Association; Dr. A. C. Helm, then president of the Rock county Medical society; A. P. Warner, then president of the United Charities, and Mrs. A. A. Aldrich, the president of the Visiting Nurse Association at that time.

During the World War, when the membership of the Beloit area approximated 10,000, the Red Cross was active in caring for the needs of residents and was also engaged in making bandages and hospital garments. The city of Beloit loaned the chapter the old Field house in the west side park for this work, and Mrs. Aldrich took charge, with Mrs. John Crist as her assistant. A branch department was established in Clinton and other auxiliary units were established, so that Beloit more than filled its heavy wartime quotas.

In 1918 the National Red Cross requested that a war service (later changed to the Home Service) be set up in Beloit, providing for the needs of dependents of men who were leaving for war service. This office was established in the post office building under the supervision of Mrs. F. F. Gorham, executive secretary, who had entered the work here a year earlier, and who has been the executive officer since that time. She was assisted by Mrs. E. L. Rasey.

"The Beloit Home Service department has been maintained to the present as one of our major activities," Mrs. Gorham said. "More than 4,000 veterans of all wars and their dependents have availed themselves of this service."

The depression gave the Beloit chapter an opportunity to be of significant service to the community. In 1931-32 the chapter distributed 50,000 yards of cotton cloth, 6,000 sweaters, shirts and overalls; 1,000 blankets, 17 carloads of flour in 42,040 sacks of 25 pounds each, and conducted a CWA sewing center which made and distributed 1,500 garments.

"Next to war service, disaster relief has been an important part of the obligation of the chapter. Contributions have been made to all types of disasters. Mississippi river flood sufferers have received more than $6,000 from the Beloit area. A. H. Booth served for many years as our disaster relief chairman, and was succeeded by George Garrigan following his recent resignation. Other activities include an educational program of first aid." Dr. Jessie Allen conducted this work for many years among the women, and Dr. Richard Thayer is carrying on the tradition today among school children and Boy Scouts. A water safety program also is conducted.

The Junior Red Cross, organized by F. E. Converse, includes more than 5,000 pupils. "The youngsters conduct worthy projects such as sending Christmas boxes to American men in foreign ports and distributing home and farm accident prevention literature," Mrs. Gorham said.

Chapter chairman of the Beloit chapter have been Rolf Rosman, E. G. Smith, wartime chairman; George B. Ingersoll, J. A. Janvrin, George A. Garrigan, Rev. E. J. Evans and Mrs. H. O. Delaney, present chairman. Maurice Lund is vice-chairman, Prof. E. G. Smith is honorary vice-chairman, Miss Katherine Frederick is secretary, and B. P. Eldred, Jr., is treasurer.

Directors are the Rev. Father Joseph E. Hanz, George A. Garrigan, Rolf Rosman, Mrs. E. P. Esch, Paul A. Howell, Dr. Thomas Flarity, Mrs. J. E. Mason, the Rev. E. J. Evans, Mrs. A. P. Warner, Miss Gertrude Gesley, A. H. Booth, Supt. D. F. R. Rice, E. G. Peet, Dr. Richard Thayer and Mrs. R. R. Ginn.

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Hunting the Buffalo

• Beloit Journal and Courier, 1860: "The following account of a buffalo hunt is given by Mr. H. S. Dickinson, who left this city for Pike's Peak last spring: 'I write from the bank of the Little Blue in Nebraska. . . . There was one skinflint, the owner of the redoubtable revolver, mounted on a rickety, antediluvian horse; Pat, a fellow excitable as gunpowder, possessor of two unworkable pistols and a club; a laughing, swearing, hot-tempered, funny little Dutchman, the bearer of a spyglass; all of whom, together with D and myself and five or six others, composed our party.

"Ascending the ridge for two or three miles we saw something—very like a hay stack—yes, a buffalo, and no mistake, and behind him a dozen or two more. . . . The first shot put our Emerald friend in a perfect fury of excitement. He must have the other gun and try a shot; he would rush on the wounded animal and take him by storm, meantime swinging his cocked pistols in every direction, to the annoyance of those who had any faith in their efficiency. Skinflint, too, was anxious to charge upon the foe, was sure he could ride up to the fellow as he moped off on his three remaining legs.

"But the buffalo got away, and the party after being lost in a swarm of mosquitoes all night, finally got back to camp the next morning."

In Far Places of the Earth

Beloit Missionaries Spend Their Lives in Behalf of Others

By HARRIET C. DAWSON

• When one thinks of missionaries, there come to mind visions of many lands where devoted Beloit men and women have dedicated their lives to following the admonition of Jesus when He said: "Go ye therefore and teach all nations". Few communities of this size boast so rich a chapter in missionary enterprise as can Beloit. Paths of service lead from this city and its people and its college to China, Japan, India, Turkey, Syria, Africa, South America and other home and foreign fields.

In picking up the threads of the missionary history of Beloit, one can go back to 1839 when the Rev. Stephen Peet, a missionary, visited this city in the course of a 575-mile circuit trip on horseback. Or to 1837 when the Rev. Stephen R. Riggs, who later sent seven sons and daughters out as missionaries and who spent his declining years here, himself set forth from the east to work among the Dakota Indians, a service which still is carried on by a third generation. Or even to 1836 when the Rev. Daniel Conde, a resident of Beloit from 1863 until his death in 1897, sailed for the Sandwich Islands where, during a ministry of 20 years on the Isle of Maui, he won thousands of converts to Christianity.

One looks to China where a people thinks with gratitude of the United States of America because a Beloit missionary had the insight to suggest to President Theodore Roosevelt that the Boxer indemnity be returned to China for educational purposes; to Turkey where a missionary went to build "Beloit in Tarsus"; in India where a Beloit woman heads the "Hull House" of Bombay; to Japan where a Beloiter was co-founder of the Doshisha, first and greatest Christian university in that country; to many other places where life is brighter because the mission call was heard in Beloit and answered.

Wisconsin was missionary territory a hundred years ago and it was with the help of home missionaries that early Beloit churches were founded. One of these pioneers was the Rev. Stephen Peet whose zeal brought 10 missionaries to Wisconsin following a church survey, which included Beloit, made by him in the summer of 1839.

He also was responsible largely for the formation of the Wisconsin Convention of Churches and it was he who, when residents of the area between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi began to think upon the establishment of a college, pointed to Beloit as an ideal spot, "80 miles from everywhere", It was through his efforts that home missionaries, in spite of their meager salaries, contributed a fund of $10,000 toward the college here. To his vision also is credited the establishment of the Chicago Theological seminary, although death prevented his seeing this institution become a reality.

Mr. Peet came to Green Bay in 1837 as pastor of the only Presbyterian church in Wisconsin and he labored as general agent of the American Home Missionary Society for Wisconsin for many years. He died March 21, 1855, and was buried in Beloit.

Early Beloiters in general were missionary-minded. Records show that in December, 1840, a concert was given and between four and five dollars was raised for foreign missions; this in spite of the fact that money was scarce and Beloit churches were having a hard struggle financially. In fact, the money question was so pressing that church members of that day voted to apply to the Home Missionary society for $75 to complete payment of the salary of the Rev. Mr. Adams. On second thought, however, the matter was reconsidered and the members decided to carry their own load. In the 1840's, church women took it upon themselves to pay $30 for a life membership for the Rev. Dexter Clary in the Home Missionary society.

The first recorded missionary society in Wisconsin was organized in Beloit in 1861 and the full organization of the Wisconsin branch of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior was effected here.

A great chapter in the home missionary life of America is linked to Beloit through the Rev. Stephen Return Riggs and his family. Eleven churches with native pastors and the Dakota missionary society bear testimony to the work of this minister who started his labors with the Sioux Indians in 1837 and who translated the entire Bible into the Dakota language. He and his family knew the terrors of Indian massacres and of flight from red men on the warpath. In 1865 he came to Beloit with his family, spending his declining years here. He died Aug. 24, 1883, and a massive block of Sioux Falls Dakota sandstone marks his resting place in Oakwood cemetery.

Of the seven missionary sons and daughters of this pioneer home missionary, the most closely associated with Beloit is Thomas L. Riggs, Beloit graduate in the class of 1868, who played with Indian children as a boy and who became a missionary to the Dakotas in 1872. Today, in his 89th year, he lives with his son at Oahe, S. D., and still maintains a close contact with the Sioux who were his lifetime friends and associates.

Dr. Riggs—he received his D.D. degree from his alma mater on his 60th anniversary in 1928—has traveled all over South Dakota on horseback, sleeping in the open and in Indian tepees, fording streams in flood. He probably has the largest intimate Indian acquaintance of any white man and is the greatest living authority on the language of the Dakota Sioux. In 1928, he had the interesting experience of visiting by airplane the fields which he formerly reached only after great effort. He was greeted thus by one of his Indian friends: "Sacred Herald, you often have told us of Heaven and now you have come to us from the heaven."

Third generation representatives of the Riggs family still live and work in Dakota.

Another Beloiter with a background of Indian missions is W. H. Wheeler, who grew up in northern Wisconsin where his father, the Rev. L. H. Wheeler, was a missionary from 1842 until 1866. On coming to Beloit, the Wheeler family established the windmill factory (now Fairbanks, Morse & Co.) using as a model a windmill constructed by Father Wheeler to make easier the task of drawing water from the deep Bad River ravine on which his home was located in the Odanah mission. W. H. Wheeler, still living here at the age of 89, speaks the Indian language of his boyhood playmates and enjoys relating incidents of his youth.

The Rev. Otis F. Curtis, who came to this area in answer the call of the Rev. Stephen R. Peet for missionaries in 1839, was one of the little band of home missionaries who labored earnest-

ly for the establishment of Beloit college. Later, he had the joy of seeing his three sons graduated from Beloit and enter missionary service. Seven of his grandchildren have since gone out from its doors into active Christian service, three of them to engage in mission work.

So great was the zeal of this pioneer for the Christian church that he and his family lived all one winter on cornmeal mush and milk in order that funds might go toward building a meeting house(dedicated in 1840) at Waukesha. Later, Mr. Curtis was located for a number of years at Shopiere and Emerald Grove, being buried in the latter place in 1879.

The Rev. Asher Wright Curtis, D.D., son of the above-mentioned pioneer, was graduated from Beloit college in 1853. He worked with his missionary uncle, Dr. Asher Wright, among the Seneca Indians during vacation periods. Disappointed in not being able to go into foreign missionary service, he and his wife took up home mission work, for some years in Wisconsin and Nebraska where they not only gave spiritual inspiration but where he did much of the actual construction work on meeting houses. In 1880, because of his wife's frail health, he transferred his efforts to Alabama and Carolina where he labored for many years under the American Missionary association and Sunday School society. There he won the respect and love of both white and colored people and, after retiring from active work, continued to serve as spiritual leader in the penitentiary and convict camps near Raleigh.

His eldest son, Dr. William L. Curtis of Clinton, whose wife was Gertrude Benedict Curtis, a graduate of Beloit high school, was a missionary in Japan from 1890 until his death in 1929. A granddaughter, Miss Dorothy E. Curtis, now teaching near Clinton, carried the work of this missionary family to the fourth generation when she was a missionary teacher in Japan from 1929 to 1932.

Two other sons of Otis F. Curtis were graduated from Beloit college in 1870. The Rev. William Curtis worked among the miners in the copper peninsula of Michigan before embarking on missionary duties in Japan in 1877 where he served for 20 years and where his daughter, Edith Curtis, has for some years been a missionary teacher. After returning to America, he spent the years until his death in 1913 as a field missionary for the Industrial Missionary Association of Alabama, founded by his youngest brother and classmate, the Rev. Charles B. Curtis.

Charles Curtis and his wife worked for a time among the "crackers" on Indian river, Florida, and then gave 10 years of efficient service to the colored people of Selma, Ala., under the American Missionary association. They then launched the Industrial Plantation Missionary Association of Beloit, Ala., through their own efforts and the help of a few friends. Today, at the age of 88, Dr. Curtis still acts as president of this enterprise which has given a new outlook to thousands of underprivileged residents of country areas.

The Rev. B. Royal Cheney, pastor of the Beloit Second Congregational church 30 years ago, was a grandson of Otis F. Curtis. Others of his descendants who have carried on the family tradition are Otis C. Olds, Beloit '86, in Mexico; Alice Olds in Japan and China; Annie Olds Wright, in Mexico; C. Burnell Olds, Beloit '96, in Japan; and Marguerite and Mary Wright in Mexico.

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• In the Near East lies one of the strong centers of Beloit Missionary endeavor. There the Rev. Thomas D. Christie, graduate of Beloit college in 1871, instructor in Beloit academy from 1872 to 1874 and ordained here as a missionary in 1877, carried on his labors for a period of 38 years. After teaching History, New Testament and Greek in central Turkey, mostly at Marash, from 1877 to 1892, Dr. Christie was called to the presidency of St. Paul's institute at Tarsus in 1892.

At that time he wrote to his friend and teacher, the late Prof. William Porter of Beloit, "Beloit college, to which I owe so much, lies ever near my heart. I ask your prayers that we may build another Beloit here in the native city of St. Paul."

The name of Dr. Christie came to be a password in Tarsus where he was known as "The Grand Old Man". He gave much to Tarsus and to Turkey, even the life of his son-in-law, D. Miner Rogers, who was slain in the massacre of Hadjin. His personal library of 3,500 volumes he donated to Tarsus college. He overcame the natural oriental indolence and introduced active sports into his school. Fluent in five languages — English, French, Turkish, Greek and Armenian —he was at home in an area of mixed population and was considered to be one of the best informed men in the world on Near East affairs. Among his published works are two volumes of church history, written in Turkish.

Bitterness engendered by warfare brought his fine service to a close in 1915 when he was driven from Asia Minor for having espoused the cause of the Armenians in Constantinople. His memory was honored by his Armenian friends in a tablet erected in Edward Dwight Eaton chapel on the Beloit college campus a few years ago. He died on May 25, 1921, at the age of 78 years.

The work in Turkey, however, did not die with Dr. Christie.

On graduation from Beloit in 1911, Paul Nilson went out to Tarsus to teach at St. Paul's. He also passed through the period of Turkish unrest



When this stone house at the northwest corner of Third and St. Lawrence was razed in 1902 it was the oldest house on Beloit's west side. It was built in 1844 by David Merrill, the second house to be erected on the west side. Lumber used in it was hauled from Milwaukee by ox team. Merrill bought the land for farm use but when Fourth street was laid out it spoiled his farm and the land was sold for town lots. The house was bought in 1863 by Charles Hansen and the Hansen family occupied it until 1899. It was demolished when the Berlin Machine Works bought the property for a factory site.

which brought exile to Dr. Christie and escaped from the country on a Greek vessel when the time came for his furlough in 1915. Later he was recalled to Tarsus to succeed Dr. Christie as president, continuing his work at great sacrifice since the climate there caused the death of the first four children born to him and Mrs. Nilson (Harriet J. Fischer) to whom he was married in 1918.

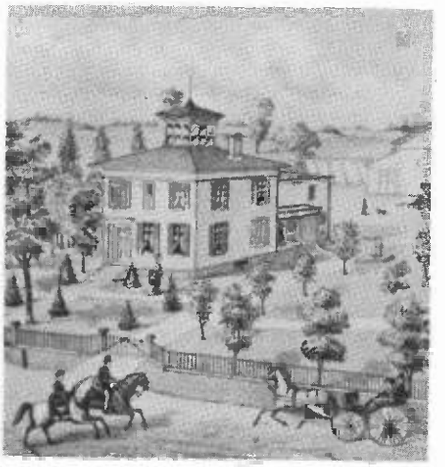
About 10 years ago, the Nilsons moved to a more favorable climate at Talus in northern Turkey where he became director of the American School for Boys. His work there is supported in part by contributions from the student body of Beloit College.

The Rev. Mr. Nilson has a great enthusiasm for people and gave Beloiters vivid views of Turkey in motion pictures when he was here on furlough last year. He is now in the field again, leading his boys in sports as well as teaching native and foreign history, travelling around the country with educational films and otherwise lifting life in Turkey to a higher plane. He has been asked by the Department of Education of the Turkish government to prepare a series of text books on teaching of English for use in all Turkish schools.

Turkey also was the scene of the labors for half a century of another Beloit "missionary president", Dr. Caleb Frank Gates, graduate of Beloit college in 1877 and still president emeritus to Robert college, Constantinople, although he retired from active service in 1932 and is now living at Princeton.

Dr. Gates, one of the oldest living members of the Beloit chapter of the Beta fraternity, went to Turkey in 1881, to remain at Mardin until 1890 and, after a furlough, to return to Turkey in 1892 to serve as president of Euphrates college at Harpot until 1902. Then came the call to Robert college where he was president from 1903 to the end of the school year in 1932.

Those who know Dr. Gates speak of his high sense of responsibility and of the fact that nothing could turn him back from his goal. His was a big field at Robert college which serves Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians, Russians, Jews and Albanians, with the result that delicate adjustments often are necessary. Dr. Gates, however, met the test so well that he was decorated with the Order of George I of Greece and the Order of Alexander of Bulgaria. Because of his understanding of the Near East, he was called on in 1922 to accompany Admiral Bristol to the Lausanne conference as adviser on treaty negotiations. On the 50th anniversary of his graduation, he was presented with an L.L.D. degree by his alma mater.



Owned by E. L. Rasey, northwest of Beloit, the farm home shown above is practically the same as it was 70 years ago. Lorenzo Rasey, father of E. L. Rasey, was owner of the farm when the picture was taken. E. L. Rasey, prominent farmer and extensive land owner, was born in this home.

Miss Kathryn Newell Adams, student at Beloit in the class of 1899, and at one time dean of women at the college here, likewise found her field of service in Turkey where she taught English in Constantinople Woman's college of which she became president in 1924. In writing of the women with whom she came in contact, she said, "Women of the Near East are no longer sitting and dreaming. They are copying the American woman's ideals of freedom and are going against old Turkish traditions." The college of which Miss Adams was president has much to do with this change in the outlook of women of Turkey.

Another Beloiter sailed for Turkey in 1877 on the same ship which carried Dr. Christie. This was Willis C. Dewey of the class of 1873 who was a touring missionary and devoted teacher at Mardin for a quarter century. His was a conscientious devotion to duty and he was a hard and methodical worker.

John Ainslie, '77, and David (Turk) Richardson, '81, also have carried the name of Beloit to Turkey.

Some of the more recent Beloit college graduates have found their missionary field in Syria, teaching at the American University at Bierut. These include A. S. Crawford, Elsa Reckman Keer, Walter Ritsher and his wife, Helen Brown Ritsher, and Eugene Boardman.

* * *

● One of the most picturesque missionary fellowships in which Beloit has pride is that of the Rev. Arthur Henry Smith and Dr. Henry Dwight Porter, college classmates here in 1869, who were ordained as missionaries at the Beloit First Congregational church on May 29, 1872, and together were appointed to the North China Mission of the American board.

They went to China together, joining there the latter's sister, Miss Mary H. Porter, who went to Tientsin in 1868 as the first missionary sent out by the newly-organized Women's Board of Missions of the Interior. The Porters were of missionary heritage, being children of the Rev. Jeremiah Porter who preached the first sermon ever delivered in Chicago and who spent his last years here, cared for by the missionary daughter above mentioned, who served in China from 1868 to 1886 and from 1894 to 1911 and continued missionary leadership following her retirement.

Dr. Porter, a physician, came to be known in China, as he was in America, for his deep and sincere interest in people. Arthur Smith was a keen observer and critic who gained a deep insight into Chinese attitudes and life. He wrote several books on China, among them "Chinese Proverbs" and "Village Life in China".

These two men labored together in the same field at P'ang Chuang until the Boxer rebellion in 1900. The Beloit group there also included Dr. Smith's wife, Emma Dickinson Smith of Beloit, who went out with them in 1872 and (joining the group in 1879) Dr. Porter's bride, Elizabeth Chapin Porter, daughter of President A. L. Chapin of Beloit college.

Testimony to the important place these missionaries made for themselves in China is seen in the fact that, at the time of the Boxer rebellion, no harm was done to their mission hospital and home at P'ang Chuang although, on government order, they vacated the station. That the confidence of China in these missionaries was not misplaced, is evidenced in the influence which Dr. Smith brought to bear on President Theodore Roosevelt which led America to return the Boxer indemnity to China for educational purposes.

The rebellion, however, broke the health of Dr. Porter and led to his retirement after serving in China for 28 years. He died in California in 1916. His wife passed away in Beloit a few years ago. Memorials to Porters are found in the Porter Hospital for Women and the Porter Academy for Boys in China, also in the Porter Missionary lectures, given at Beloit college biennially on an endowment provided by a brother, Dr. James Porter.

Service to China through the Porter family continues today by Dr. H. D. Porter's son, Lucius Chapin Porter, who was born in Tientsin, China, in 1880 and who is now one of the lead-

ing Christian educators in China at Yenching university. He was graduated from Beloit in 1901, as was his wife, Lillian Dudley Porter.

China also was the field of the missionary labors of Miss Sarah M. Bosworth, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Bosworth under whose pastorate (1900-1906) the present Methodist Episcopal church edifice here was built and dedicated. Miss Bosworth, a graduate of Milwaukee Downer, went to China about 1890 and taught in the Anglo-Chinese college at Foochow for 20 years under the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist church.

She came back to live with her parents in Beloit during their declining years, later returning to China to spend 13 years in Shanghai with the Union Methodist and Presbyterian Book Publishing company, a missionary project. She retired in 1930 and is living now at 254 S. Washington Street, Pasadena, Calif. The auxiliary of the Women's Foreign Missionary society in the Beloit Methodist church is named Bosworth in honor of her mother who started it as a Standard Bearer group.

A true daughter of Beloit is Ebba Beckus (now Mrs. Elmer Fondell) who served as a missionary teacher in China for eight years. Mrs. Fondell, a daughter of C. W. Beckus of Beloit and a graduate of Beloit college in 1916, went to the Hupei Province in China in 1922 and had charge of a girls' boarding school there for several years. She was married to the Rev. Elmer Fondell, also a missionary, in China in 1928, and they continued their missionary labors together until 1930 when they were obliged to return to the States because of Mr. Fondell's health. They are now located at Haxtum, Colo., where Mr. Fondell is pastor of the Covenant church.

Another daughter of Beloit serving in China is Miss Anne B. Kelley, graduate of the college in 1907, who is a missionary teacher of English in Bridgman academy at Peiping, China.

Miss Ada Grabill, now retired and living in Beloit with her sister, Mrs. R. C. Chapin, who is a leader in Wisconsin missionary circles, was in China for 12 years, first with the national Y. W. C. A. and later as a teacher at Ginling, a union Christian college for women at Nanking. While there, Miss Grabill compiled an interesting collection of Chinese folk music, some of which had never before been written down.

Ralph G. Conradt, class of 1908, is a field evangelist under the Presbyterian Board of Missions in Tsingtao, Shantung, China, and John H. Freeman, 1886, labored under the Presbyterian board in Muang Prae, Siam, for many years until his death in 1922.

Beloit's roots in Japan go back to 1871 when Dr. Jerome D. Davis, class of 1866, went to Kioto after doing missionary work in Wyoming. There he was co-founder with Joseph Neesima of the Doshisha, first and greatest Christian university in Japan. He died in 1910, greatly honored by the Japanese.

C. B. Olds, '96, and his wife, Genevieve Davis Olds, '97 went to Japan in 1903 and are still at work there. They located at Okayama where Mr. Olds was general evangelist and field secretary of missions. In 1931, he became chairman of the executive committee of the directors of Kobe college and a trustee of Doshisha. He also supervises settlement work and advises the Japanese administrators of the Kumiai churches.

Mrs. Olds likewise has gained a place of prominence in Japan. She heads the education department of the national W. C. T. U., is active in the Purity League, does kindergarten work and is in great demand as a lecturer on sex education and other subjects, travelling far afield in this work. In 1934, on invitation of Dr. Irving Maurer, she represented Beloit college at the dedication exercises of Kobe college.

Harriet Benedict Whitelaw, a graduate of Beloit high school now living near Clinton, saw missionary service in Japan from 1892 to 1900. Her husband, the late James D. Whitelaw, Beloit '81, who was pastor of the West Side Presbyterian church here at the time of his death, held missionary pastorates in North and South Dakota from 1898 to 1909 and served Wisconsin Congregationalists as a district missionary for 11 years.

* * *

• With father, mother and four children dedicating more than 125 years to service in foreign fields—a work still being carried on by the second generation—the William H. Hollisters form another missionary group of which Beloit is proud. William H. Hollister and his wife, Emma Hodge Hollister, both were born in Beloit and went to India under the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1887 after having served in the Wisconsin conference for four years. Their work during the ensuing 34 years was in South India where they not only performed a fine work among the natives but also raised four children, all of whom later carried on the missionary tradition. The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hollister retired in 1921 and, after residing in Beloit for a time, are now making their home in Delaware, O.

Their daughter, Alice Hollister, was born in Sussex, Wis., in 1885 and lived as a child in India, later attending Beloit high school from which she was graduated in 1905. After doing freshman work at Beloit college, she completed her education at Ohio Wesleyan university and went to South India under the Woman's Foreign Missionary society in 1909. She married a missionary, Clayton Gabel, left India in 1925, and now resides in Rock Island, Ill.

John N. Hollister, the eldest son, was born in Kamptee, India, in 1888, was graduated from Beloit high school in 1907 and from Ohio Wesleyan in 1911. After taking his M.A. degree in 1912, he entered service in India, teaching at Lucknow Christian college during his first term. He is still in the field, being superintendent of the Kumaon district, North India conference.

George W. Hollister was born in Bangalore, India, in 1891, and was educated at Ohio Wesleyan academy and university and Garrett institute. He spent 13 years in mission work in South China and is now associate professor of Bible at Ohio Wesleyan.

Beloit was the birthplace of their third son, Paul E. Hollister, in 1895. His childhood was spent in India after which he was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan and the New England Conservatory of Music. He served his country during the entire period of the World War. Later he spent a term of six years in missionary service in Concepcion, Chili, but was unable to remain there on account of his wife's health. At present, he is teaching Spanish in the high school at Douglas, Ariz.

A woman who means much to Bombay, India, is Katherine Van Akin Gates, Beloit '06, who went to Sholapur in 1914 as the bride of the Rev. Lorin H. Gates, who died in 1921. Mrs. Gates went back to India in 1923 where she now heads Bowker hall in Bombay, the "Hull House of India". There she works with Arabs, Syrians, Persians, Mohammedans, Christians, Jews and Hindus of all castes, lifting the plane of their social and moral life.

Among other workers in India are the Rev. Frank B. McCuskey and his wife, Lillian Wherry McCuskey, class of '99, who have been in India since 1902, located at Punjab, where H. A. Whitlock has also been a worker since 1906; Cecelia Louise Johnson, '06, missionary and superintendent of Karen high school, Burma, since 1910; and Richard S. Rose, for 15 years in the Marathi mission and later acting president of the School of Religion at Athens, Greece. Fred Northrop and his wife, Nina Alcan Northrop, went to India under the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist church in December, 1889, and he died there in Agra

a year later. James Parker, descendant of a pioneer Beloit family, gave three years of teaching service in India about a decade ago.

The imprint of Beloit is strong in West Africa where for 33 years the Rev. Merlin Ennis, graduate of Beloit college in 1900, and his wife have been at work, not only bringing Christianity to the "dark continent" but civilization as well. Their work is supported in part by contributions from Beloit Congregational churches and they consider this city their American home, spending much time here during furloughs. One of their daughters expects to enroll at Beloit college next year.

After receiving his B.D. degree from Yale in 1903, Mr. Ennis sailed immediately for Africa, returning to be married on his first furlough. Since that time, Angola has been the field where Mr. and Mrs. Ennis have devoted themselves to missionary service with headquarters at Sachikela. Among other work, they have established there with their own funds the Merlin Ennis Jr. Memorial kindergarten in memory of their first born son who died in childhood. Mrs. Ennis teaches in the kindergarten and girls' boarding school and gives household management leadership to married women as well.

Mr. Ennis, in addition to his missionary work, has done notable work in translating the Bible into the native dialects, in collecting folk lore, stories and traditions, and in compiling valuable archeological and anthropological records and collections. It is his aim to lead the natives to combine economic self-sufficiency with Christian self-respect. Beloit college honored him with a D.D. degree in 1922.

Closely allied with the work of Mr. and Mrs. Ennis is that of Dr. Henry Stanley Hollenbeck, Beloit '02, who went to Africa in 1909 as a medical missionary with headquarters in Cuma, Angola, and who, as head of the Elende hospital, has done signal service in the fight against leprosy. Also Miss Una Jean Minto, '04, works in the Angola field where she went in 1920 under the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior to teach in a girls' school at Bailundo.

While Central and South America have not offered so prolific a field for missionary service as some other countries, Beloit also may look to the south for some of her missionaries. James Demarest Eaton, class of '69 and brother of Edward Dwight Eaton, president emeritus of Beloit college, found his field of work in the Chihuahua Mission in Mexico in 1882 and Alfred Clarence Wright, '80, and his wife, Annie Curtis Olds Wright, of Clinton, served there in Guadalajara.

Mrs. C. A. Phillips, daughter of the Chester Hills of this city and a member of the First Presbyterian church, has been serving with her husband, the Rev. C. A. Phillips, in Caracas, Venezuela, for the past 15 years. Jay F. Davenport, '11, is in Caracas as pastor of the Presbyterian church under the Board of Foreign Missions.



State street (west side) south from Grand avenue 43 years ago.

The southern states have drawn a Beloit quota for missionary work among the negroes and poor whites. The Rev. Robert C. Bedford of the class of '72, a close personal friend of Booker T. Washington, was director and secretary of Tuskegee institute for many years. Charles Winter Wood, '95, also gave years of service to people of his race at Tuskegee.

In their later years, the Rev. and Mrs. Cyrus Hamlin, who left their pastorate in Beloit in the early '90's, were home missionary workers at Tupelo, Miss., he as dean of the negro school and she building up a fine department of music. Miss Sarah Coffin served in the '80's as matron of Straight university in New Orleans, and Darwin A. Leavitt, Beloit graduate and faculty member, taught at one time in negro schools of the south. Porter chapel in the suburbs of Austin, Tex., is a memorial to the Rev. and Mrs. Jeremiah Porter who labored there in their elder years.

Miss Clara Emerson, daughter of the beloved Prof. Joseph Emerson of early Beloit college days, was a teacher for 18 years at Old Atlanta university, which grew from an elementary missionary school to an institution of university rank that no longer needs mission help. Miss Emerson now lives in Beloit. The Rev. Theodore Lathrop also served under the American Missionary association of Old Atlanta.

The Rev. William G. Frost, class of '76, was active for many years at Berea college in Kentucky, retiring as president emeritus. Prof. A. W. Burr, longtime dean of the Beloit college faculty, contributed a season of teaching service to Berea, and Miss Gertrude Cheney, class of '24 and a native Beloiter, now heads the department of music there. Carolyn Richardson Smith '17, spent most of the years following her graduation until her recent death as a teacher at Pleasant Hill, a mission school in Tennessee.

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Advertising Erudition

• From the Beloit Journal, 1853: "Select School. For Boys and Girls. Miss A. L. Higbee, having concluded to reduce her terms one half, (now ten cents per week) hereby gives further notice that she has just opened a select school for boys and girls, in the basement of the Congregational Church. Instruction given in all the common English branches and no pains will be spared to render the school pleasant and profitable. Those disposed to favor her with their patronage would do well to send their children immediately."

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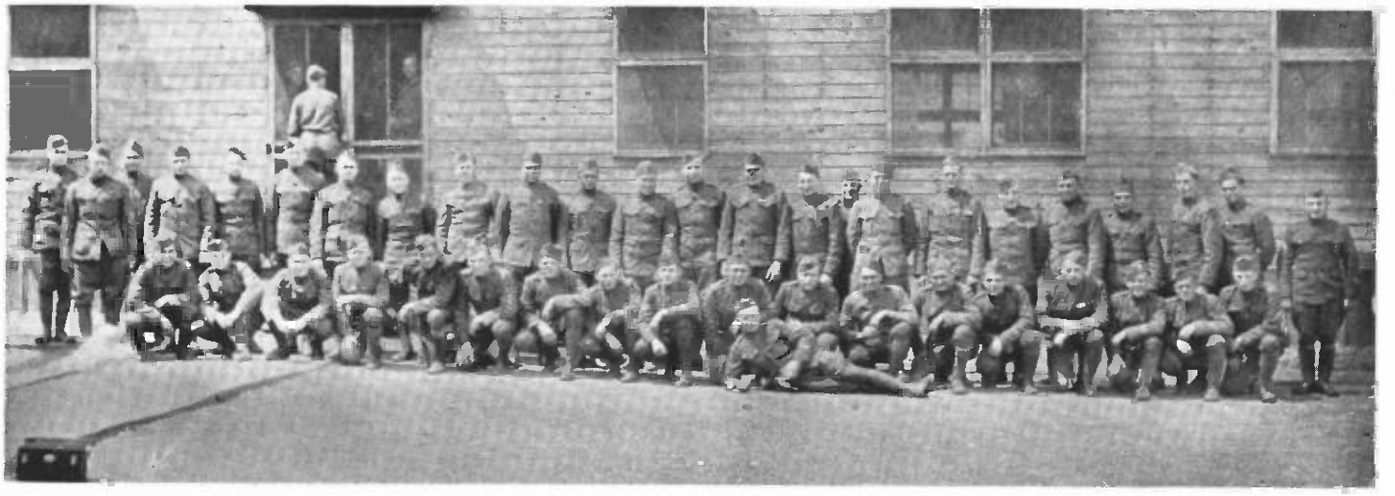
Want Whiskers?

• From the "Local Matters" column of Beloit Journal and Courier, 1861: "Do you want whiskers? — Young men—you who have been so anxiously and imploringly coaxing out that reluctant beard to no purpose, and who have watched with such painful solicitude the discouraging progress of that incipient moustache, — put away now your cream and stuff, and buy a box of Billingham's 'Stimulating Onguent,' and apply it at the place where the whiskers ought to grow. The high reputation of this article in London, Paris, and other places of Europe, seems to have been fully justified by experience in this country. We find that its praises are re-echoed among all classes. A few weeks are said to prove its almost magical influence upon the beard or whiskers. The British volunteers have made such free use of it as to attract the attention of The London Punch. See advertisement of Messrs. Hegeman & Co. in another column."

Beloit's Sons Go To the Wars

In Three Major Conflicts They Served Their Country

By ROBERT T. EDWARDS



Almost home! And happy for it. These veterans of Company L were held a day or two at Camp Grant, the National Army cantonment south of Rockford, until they could be demobilized in May, 1919. They had fought with the Red Arrow Division at Fismes, Juvigny and in many another battle in 1917-18.

• When the United States declared war against Germany on April 6, 1917, Beloit's own military organization, Company L of the First Wisconsin National Guard Infantry regiment was as fit and ready as long drills and previous service on the Mexican border can make a company of earnest citizen-soldiery.

It had for months been a serious business with the company's officers and men to be in fit shape for war—the war that since 1914 had devastated Europe. For officers and men knew that once this country got into it, among the first to be called would be the National Guard units. It was a sober time and it gave seriousness to preparations for combat duty.

Although it was not until August that the company was ordered mobilized and that it entrained for Camp Douglas, there had been previous orders to recruit to war strength. When mobilization was complete the company's roster was 157 officers and men.

On May 31, Mayor H. W. Adams had issued a proclamation designating Saturday, June 2, as Company L day. F. W. Wilford, president of the Business Men's association, called on business houses to participate in the activities arranged at the Fairbanks-Morse baseball park. A parade was held with the First Regiment band, the Fairbanks, Morse & Co. band and the Boys' band in the marching column. Company L was assigned the honored place. The occasion impressed all people with the fact that the United States was at war and that Beloit inevitably was to have an important part in it.

The government was not depending alone on National Guard units and the Regular Army for its manpower. To depend on voluntary enlistments was too uncertain, so the draft was enacted into law. Registration day for all men, citizens and aliens, born between June 6, 1886, and June 5, 1896, was fixed for June 5, 1917. On that fateful day 2,286 men registered in Beloit, 166 in South Beloit and 83 in Beloit township, a total of 2,583 in and near Beloit. Half of those who registered were married men.

Rumors were that Company L was to be mobilized any day, but it was not until Sunday, July 15, the mobilization became a fact. No longer were the guardsmen civilians, free to do as they pleased. They were soldiers. Orders were issued for daily drill periods, bunks were placed in the armory for men who lived outside the city, and the unit was placed on its first war footing. On mobilization day, 136 men answered to roll call. Drill was begun Monday, July 16. Capt. Charles S. Buck was promoted to his majority that same day. On July 25, 1917, Lieut. E. H. Allen was made captain of the company.

The company entrained for Camp Douglas on Thursday, Aug. 2. Thoussands of relatives and friends, many in tears, jammed the streets to bid the guardsmen goodbye and to wish them well, though fearing that at best many would not return. Many did not. It was the beginning of a journey that ended in death for some, disablement for others, and—fortunately—joyous return and reunion for most, after months in the assault battalions of the front lines in France.

The Daily News in its story of the departure said: "A resident saw a white bird flying above the coaches, trying to keep up with the train for nearly a mile until it finally turned back toward the city. The bird may have been a pet pigeon of one of the soldiers trying to follow its master to camp. But some are pleased to take a happy view of the little incident as signalizing a good omen, and indicating the flight of the dove over the train may augur for a safe and peaceful return of the Beloit company."

While the guardsmen completed the training at Camp Douglas the first selective service (draft) call was issued. The Second Assembly District draft board, comprising George B. Inger-

soll, chairman; C. A. Still, secretary; William J. Tucker, chief clerk, and Dr. A. C. Helm, Owen Ritland, William O'Neill, H. A. Moehlenpah, J. J. Brittan, and Dr. A. C. Hutchison, advisory member, began its duties of selecting men to send to the cantonments.

The first group, only 11 men, left for Camp Grant Sept. 8. Thereafter, the board selected quotas for army service until the Armistice. The board was appointed by Senator L. E. Cunningham and Gov. E. L. Philipp in June, 1917. It was discharged officially in March, 1919. It handled more than 8,000 registrants from the southern part of Rock county. All the board members are still living on this date and each Armistice day since the first, the board has held a reunion in Beloit.

The first contingents, Company L and the draft group, were the beginning of a steady stream of men that left Beloit during the war days and which reached a total of 1,800. Many Beloiters, some from the college, entered service even before Company L. Some were in the regular army, some were ambulance drivers in France, some were in aviation sections, and some in officers' training camps. The great bulk of men, however, followed Company L.

With Company L gone, sentiment developed for a Home Guard unit fashioned after the National Guard. This unit was recruited principally from men who had had previous military training and who, by age or some other reason, were unable to serve in the World war. William A. Hauser was commissioned captain of the unit, which took its oath on September 11, 1917.

Word was received on September 22, that the First Wisconsin Regiment, which included Company L, was to pass through Janesville for Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, on Monday, September 24. Hundreds of Beloiters went to the county seat, some early in the afternoon, for that day five long troop trains carrying Wisconsin men passed through the city. The last train carried Company L.

Said the Daily News on Sept. 25: "Beloit went to Janesville for her last good-bye and Godspeed to the members of Company L yesterday evening. But it was a different send off than has been accorded the militia boys ever before. It was more intimate. It had a far different setting. And it was final."

Many relatives that night bade their last good-bye to loved ones. For others, a year and a half was to elapse before greetings were exchanged again.

Waco meant a different type of army life. From morning to night, every minute was spent in training. The men became hardened to the rigors of camp life. Their physical condition improved. Their skins became bronzed. They were eager to be away to France and the trenches.

Company L lost its identity as a Beloit unit at Waco, as did the First Wisconsin Regiment. Under the regulations of the War Department, infantry companies were increased to a strength of 250 men. This meant consolidation of companies. Fifty members of the Beloit company were assigned to Company G of Madison, and 100 members were assigned to Company L of Rhinelander. The new regiment was designated the 127th, and the division, which comprised Michigan as well as Wisconsin troops, was designated the 32nd.

When January came, the 32nd division was placed on the "ready" list and the first units sailed from Hoboken that month. February saw the entire division in transit. The sinking of the Tuscania by a German torpedo off Ireland in February occasioned alarm in Beloit. Word was received here, however, that Company L was still at an eastern camp. Beloit men who were with the 107th engineers, one of the units on the trip, were safe but 25 Wisconsin men lost their lives in the Tuscania. Cards announcing the safe arrival of Company L in France were received in Beloit early in March.

The trip across was a new experience to the great majority of the troops. The transports were crowded, the seas were rough and the result was an "epidemic" of seasickness. "Abandon Ship" drill was frequent, lights were out at night, and everyone was on the alert for submarines.

More weeks of training followed arrival in France. One delight of the high command was to order newly arrived troops to limber their muscles by a little road-building or stevedore duty. This type of assignment caused plenty of robust army language. Maybe mothers didn't raise their sons to be soldiers, but members of combat units enlisted to fight and not "to build roads."

For a time it appeared the 32nd Division might be designated a depot division, which would have meant the loss of its identity, as the men would then be reassigned to combat divisions as replacements. Most of the original 128th regiment of the 32nd was assigned to the First Division as replacements, but before further dismemberment, Maj. Gen. W. G. Hahn prevailed on the high command to retain the division as a combat outfit. That Maj. Gen. Hahn knew the mettle of his men was attested many times before the Armistice.

Training in France was not all dull work. Travel on French railroads was a novelty. Arguing with the French was another amusement—the arguments were usually harmless because neither disputant understood the other. The manure heaps on the streets of villages caused no end of talk and amazement. The contrast between the United States and France was such as to take some of the strain off the business of war. None will forget the hospitality of French housewives who were always eager to prepare fried eggs and French fried potatoes.

In most instances combat divisions moved in easy stages from the seacoast to the front. As the movement took the divisions nearer the trenches, the men felt a thrill which even today cannot be explained adequately.

Take the instance of uninitiated troops moving towards the front and at daybreak, peering out the boxcar doors, to see white puffs of shells exploding about an airplane. The sight was new and different.

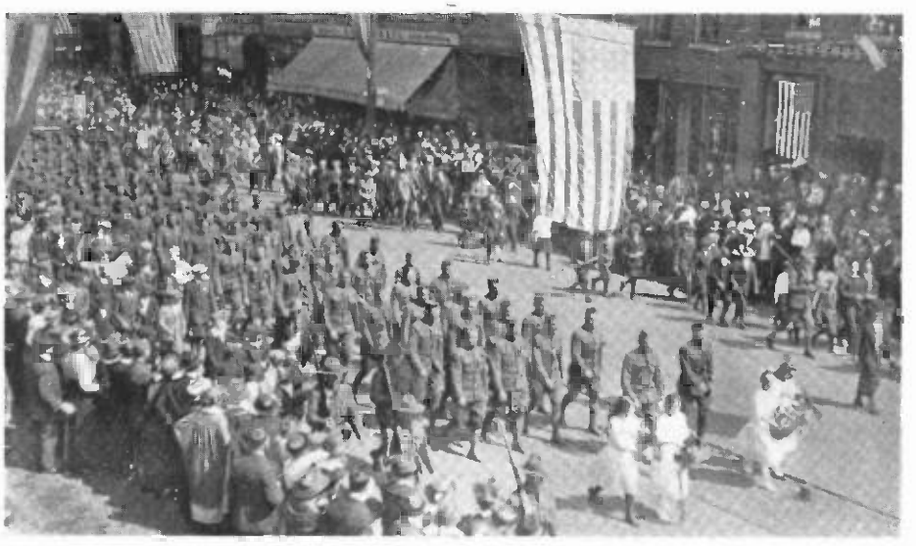
When nightfall came for the newly-arrived, there was the rumble of heavy artillery in the distance. There were flashes along the horizon similar to heat lightning on a sultry summer evening. No veteran will forget those first impressions and experiences. Then the march to the fighting front. Previously officers had reconnoitred so they knew presumably where to effect the relief. For the neophytes it was momentous.

As the new men marched along shell-torn roads past shattered buildings they knew the "war was about to begin" for them. The months of training were over. Each man felt the truth of the slogan there were but two kinds of soldiers, "the quick and the dead."

Suddenly there is a whine in the upper air. Then a deafening exposion and not far away clods of dirt, gravel and shrapnel whistle. Two men fall. One is quiet; the other moans. Comrades rush to their aid. One is dead; the other is given first aid and is sent to a hospital. They are the first battle casualties for the new troops. It is war, in deadly earnest.

First units of the 32nd entered the front lines near Belfort in the Vosges mountains on May 18, 1918, to become oriented to warfare. There they became acquainted with trenches and dugouts and barbwire entanglements.

It was there the men learned to make raids on enemy lines and the method of repulsing enemy raids with handgrenades and other weapons. There they learned the discomfiture occasioned by vivid flares while prowling in "No Man's Land" at night. No Man's Land was that space between the opponents' front line trenches—an area in which it was suicidal to venture in daylight and nearly as dangerous at night.



Sad for those who would never return but happy for the homecoming of its more fortunate soldier sons, Beloit garlanded its streets with flags and bunting on May 18, 1919, when these Red Arrow Division veterans of Beloit's own Company L returned from the World War.

Here first acquaintance was made with the soldier's little pals—his flock of "cooties" which stayed with him through thick and thin and which paid their greatest respects as their carrier got hotter and hotter while he trudged kilometer after kilometer on weary night marches.

Came the day when the "grapevine telegraph" brought the news the "boys would soon be out of the trenches." A statement true enough, but with a shaded meaning—out of the trenches into shell holes. By foot, by train and by truck, the 32nd moved in July from Alsace-Lorraine to the Aisne-Marne sector where the Germans had attempted a big "push" and where American troops had already put a stop to their advance and were pushing the enemy north of the Marne.

On July 30 the division went into line. Here a new and different type of warfare was experienced. The fighting was savage; it was to the death; no quarter was offered and none was expected. Men advanced into withering machine gun and artillery fire. Ears were tuned to the whine of bullets and the blast of exploding shells. Men were bowled over like ten pins. Some "went west"; others were wounded. But there was no faltering; the objective must be reached.

Here the division made history at such places as Grimpettes, Bois de Cierges, Bellevue farm, along the heights overlooking the Ourcq. The enemy was pushed back, but not without bitter battle. The fight continued towards the Vesle river which was reached August 4. Then the village of Fismes fell. Patrols crossed the river and penetrated Fismette on the north bank before relief was made on the night of August 6.

When the infantry was relieved, the worn and tired men went to corps reserve around Dravegny and Cierges. The 107th Engineers, meanwhile, were at Fismes and along the Vesle river with elements of another division. The artillery was in support of other divisions in the same region. On August 24 the artillery, the ammunition train and engineers reverted to the division, which moved to the vicinity of Tartiers as part of the reserve of a French corps.

The ferocity with which men of the 32nd attacked, and the tenacity with which they clung to the territory gained by repulsing counter-attacks of the enemy in the battle around Fismes, impressed General Mangin of the French army to such an extent that when he planned his drive on Juvigny and its surrounding heights, he called for the 32nd Division to be under his command. The division entered the lines near Juvigny on the nights of Aug. 29 and 30. The fighting was savagely vicious—so vicious that it was there the French termed the 127th and 128th regiments "Les Terribles", (vicious fighters), a name which the division retained and brought back with it unimpeached.

"Going Through the Line!"

That was the slogan of the 32nd Division.

And the red arrow, which was this fighting outfit's shoulder patch insignia, typified its line-piercing abilities. The tiny cross-bar in the red arrow signified "the line".

After all but the artillery had been relieved on Sept. 2 after the fall of Juvigny, the division went into rest and for more training at Joinville where it remained until late in the month when it was sent to the Meuse-Argonne sector. After being in reserve a few days the division reentered the lines on Sept. 30 in the Montfaucon region.

Little let-up occurred in the fighting on the Meuse-Argonne front. Day after day the shells rode the air lanes and the machine gun bullets whined. The Germans were fighting for every inch of territory. The attack was frontal for the most part and patches of woods and many hills made the region perfect for the German's defensive battle.

The autumn rains had begun and shell holes were partially filled with water. Roads and soil were slippery. The perpetual curtain of artillery shells continued from early morning until late at night—and sometimes all night. Frequently men sat hunched for hours in shell holes or behind some small bank which offered a bit of protection. Staff officers were confronted with problems of gaining territory without sacrificing too many men.

"Through the line" went the men of the Red Arrow division—through the line at Mamelle Trench—Romagne—Cote Dame Marie—La Musarde Farm—Bois de Gesnes—Bois de Cheppy.

After 21 days on the front the division was relieved on Oct. 20. Replacements were obtained and the division again went into action on the east bank of the Meuse river a few days before the Armistice. The fighting was still severe, as the Germans, to cover their retreat, gave way slowly.

Summer had turned to early fall and now it was late fall, with water freezing in the shell holes, the nights cold and frost on the ground. Thousands of the men who had gone into the first battle south of Fismes in July were no longer with the division — war had taken its grim toll. Replacements had come in. Those who had participated on all the fronts and were still intact were wearying—but they were still "going through the line" when word came on the morning of Nov. 11, 1918, to "cease firing" at 11 o'clock.

When the hush settled over the vast front and the rat-tat-tat-tat of machine guns and the resounding boom of artillery were stilled, there were no wild demonstrations by the men on the front. They took it in stride. But relief from the months of strain was obvious. Gone was the wondering whether one's name was written on the next shell.

A new day had dawned.

Chosen as one of the divisions of the Army of Occupation, the 32nd hiked from France on Nov. 17 through Luxemburg and into Germany, taking station in mid-December in the vicinity of Dierdorf and Rengsdorf at the Coblenz bridgehead.

Company L, 127th infantry, which comprised Beloit and Rhinelander men,

participated in all the engagements of the Red Arrow Division. It fought in some of the bitterest battles of the war and when the Armistice came only a few of those who answered to roll call in the early training areas of France were still answering "present." Many new men had taken the places of those who were dead or disabled by wounds or sickness. How some of these brave Beloit men died can be told.

Three days after the company entered the front lines at Alsace, a patrol went into No Man's Land under Lieut. Ray Dickop. One of the sections of the patrol, comprising three Beloit men and four others, encountered a German, who was made prisoner, but not without a struggle. This was the first enemy prisoner taken by the 32nd Division.

Beloit's first casualty occurred when Arnold L. Peterson was accidentally shot and killed on June 30. The division went into line south of Fismes on July 30, and the next day, Lieut. George Gerald, of Company D, was killed, the first Beloit man killed in action.

On Aug. 4, the third battalion went in at St. Gilles. Company L advanced along a ravine which was raked with machine gun fire from front and from both sides. In the first 10 minutes of the advance, Company L had 110 casualties, killed and wounded. Men who went through those 10 minutes said the fire was devastating, but that there was nothing to do but to proceed. Several Beloit men were killed that day including Lieut. Ray C. Dickop, Sgt. Charles Gerald, brother of Lieut. George Gerald, who had been killed a few days before, Corporals Joseph A. McKearn, Lester F. Butler, Ray Howard, and Privates Lynn M. West, and Frank Holtz.

In the same action Corporal Arno Gerald, brother of the Geralds who were killed, was struck in the leg by a machine gun bullet as he was carrying one of his comrades to safety.

Capt. Thomas Colbert, Beloit, an officer in the 127th Infantry, during the advance on Fismes found the grave of Quentin Roosevelt, son of Theodore Roosevelt, who had been shot down in an air battle with the enemy.

The fighting of Beloit men on August 4 not only brought attention of their acts to the high command, but to the nation at large. Lieut. Dickop was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously for his valor in the action south of Fismes. The citation said: "Ray C. Dickop, first lieutenant, 127th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action in the attack on Fismes, France, Aug. 4, 1918. On reaching Chezelles Farm, he was shot in the head, body and legs. Although thus fatally wounded, when orders came for another assault, he gave the command, 'Charge,' to the company and led the assault until he fell dead."

The sacrifice of Mr. and Mrs. George Gerald, of Beloit, parents of three sons in the service, two of whom were killed and one wounded seriously in the action before Fismes, attracted the attention of President Woodrow Wilson, who on Sept. 7, 1918, wrote the Gerald family: "May I not express to you my profound sympathy for the loss of your sons, Lieut. Gerald and Sgt. Gerald, and for the wounding of your other son, Corporal Gerald, and express not my sympathy merely, but my admiration for the services which your sons have given and the great sacrifice they have made for the safety of their country and the freedom of the world. I sincerely hope that in years to come, and even now in the midst of the first anguish of these losses, you may be cheered by the consciousness that your sons accepted a destiny touched with unusual distinction and which will be forever memorable throughout the world."

Company L remained in the line at Fismes until August 6 when the division was relieved. After relief, the men were given rest for a few days but on the night of Aug. 28-29, they again went into action near Juvigny. In this action Walter F. Evans and Richard Sprightly were killed. The fighting was particularly bitter in that area and many were wounded. Relief came on Sept. 2 and the division went into reserve in the region of the St. Mihiel sector.

Company L and other companies of the division were badly depleted by the severe fighting. Some of the replacements received in September had been civilians as recently as July 4 and days were spent in getting them acquainted with their arms.

Company L taking its place in the Argonne lines on Oct. 5 participated in severe fighting around Romagne in mid-October. Among other German divisions, it fought the famous 28th Prussian Guards, termed the "Kaiser's Own". Two Company L men from Beloit were killed in the Argonne, Corporal Miles Allen and Private Albert L. Hibbard. The division and Company L were relieved on Oct. 21. The next time Company L was called to the front was on Nov. 9 when it went in east of the Meuse river and remained until the Armistice on November 11.

While in the Army of Occupation, the Company was stationed at Shenkleburg, near Coblenz, which was occupied Dec. 16, and remained there until April 18, 1919, when it started for home.

Capt. Forest H. Himes, Rhinelander, took the company overseas and returned with it, but during some of the time in France he was at an officers' training school and the company had several commanders.

In the reorganization of the Wisconsin troops in Texas 50 men from Beloit were assigned to Company G of Madison, which also had men from Marinette and Superior National Guard units and about 20 from the first draft contingent sent to Camp Grant. Company G was commanded by Capt. Floyd Henderson of Beloit and participated in the general training of the division and in the trench warfare training in



The last big reunion of veterans of the Water Witch and Ever Ready volunteer fire companies was held in 1913 when the survivors—once deadly rivals in contests to see which company would be first at the fire—hauled the old Water Witch through the streets. The old pump now is the property of the Historical Society.

Alsace. When the order came to move into the conflict south of Fismes, Company G men had an opportunity to witness results of the terrific struggle that was in progress as they passed through Chateau - Thierry, Belleau Wood and Vaux, where American troops had already demonstrated their effectiveness.

The second battalion, which included Company G of the 127th, received orders to proceed to the front on the night of July 29.

"There was much artillery activity in the salient," a veteran G company man said, "the sky was blood-red. We were billeted in a woods full of French and American artillery. The firing kept up all night. Many gas alarms were sounded, but they were false. On the afternoon of July 30, the movement was started towards Roncheres, where the sector was taken over at night."

The attack on Grimpettes Woods was begun next morning with only a brief artillery preparation. The battalion advanced into a terrible machine gun and artillery barrage laid down by the Germans. The fire was so severe and the casualties, if the advance was to continue, would have been so heavy, that orders were issued to retire. Casualties already numbered hundreds. In the afternoon, after more intense artillery preparation, the advance was made on Grimpettes, which fell to the Americans. A counter attack against Grimpettes was repulsed by the battalion and Company G. Relief for the battalion was effected next day and the men watched the 128th Regiment attack. A large group of returning prisoners was struck by a shell and many killed and wounded.

When orders were received to relieve the 128th, the 127th moved into Dravegny in daylight under the observation of a German sausage balloon which signalled the German artillery and the town was subjected to heavy artillery fire. At Dravegny Capt. Myron C. West of Headquarters Company received fatal wounds on August 3. He was mounted at the time, a shell striking near him and his horse. Another officer with him was wounded fatally at the same time. Capt. West died of his wounds on August 5.

Company G suffered its most tragic occurrence of the war that night while moving into the lines. The company was marching along a road when a high explosive shell made a direct hit, killing 19, including three Beloit men, and wounding 23 others. The Beloit men killed that night were Corporal Robert Spencer and Privates Harry Rimstidt and Ralph Reynolds. Several other Beloit men were wounded. Sgt. Harold V. Beebe and Private Claude W. Hirst were killed in the drive on Fismes. At Juvigny also, Company G participated in the encircling movement which brought about its fall. Artillery fire was particularly severe and many casulties occurred. Private Rawleigh Fowler, Company G, was killed in the action at Juvigny. Albert E. Brown, who was with Headquarters company, also died there.



State and Grand was thronged on April 28, 1898, when Company E, Beloit's National Guard unit, marched through the streets to entrain for the Spanish-American War.

Two Beloit men in Company G were killed in the Argonne, Privates Frank Carroll and Jens Johnson. The company was in line at the Armistice.

Capt. Henderson was wounded at Juvigny and after receiving first aid, with his right arm in a sling, he used his left hand to hold his revolver while he marched a large group of prisoners back to headquarters. Capt. Henderson resumed active charge of the company in the second phase of the Argonne offensive. After the armistice, Company G was with the division in its march into Germany.

The records of Company L and Company G show that fewer casualties were suffered among Beloit men at Juvigny and in the Argonne than at Fismes. This is accounted for by the fact that so many Beloit men were killed and wounded in the action about Fismes that relatively few were left for subsequent action. Many who survived Fismes were casuals at Juvigny. By the time the division went into the Argonne, only a few of the original men of the two companies were still present. Replacements had taken the places of the absent. Many of the sick and the wounded returned to the company in Germany. Others were sent home direct.

In the citation of the 64th Infantry Brigade, comprising the 127th and 128th infantry regiments, following the action at Juvigny, Gen. Mangin said:

"The 64th Infantry Brigade, a magnificant brigade to which the French soldiers fighting at its side rendered the most beautiful homage by calling it 'Brigade les Terribles'.

"It is composed of the 127th and 128th Infantry Regiments and the 121st Machine Gun Battalion. It took in a brilliant and irresistible attack on the village of Juvigny, August 30, 1918, and pursued its advance the 31st of August and the 1st of September, dominating the enemy constantly in spite of heavy losses and sustaining without faltering the most violent enemy counter attacks, and fighting for three days without stopping, without rest and almost without food."

Several Beloit men who served in divisions other than the 32nd were killed in action or died of wounds in France.

Lieut. Noble Glenn Ross was wounded in action between Cunel and Romagne in mid-October and died of wounds Oct. 26. Lieut. Ross left Beloit with Company L, was transferred to Company G, went to an officers' training school in France, was assigned to Company K of the Sixth Infantry, Fifth Division, and entered the lines in the Argonne with that unit on Oct. 12. Elements of the Sixth Infantry went through Beloit in 1832 at the time of the Blackhawk war.

Private Charles Devins served with the 150th Machine Gun Battalion of the 42nd (Rainbow) Division. He was killed in action on July 28 in the Aisne-Marne offensive. Lieut. Emil Hornke, who left with the Beloit company, and later went to an officers' training school in France, was killed in action in the Meuse-Argonne offensive Oct. 9. He was assigned to Company H, 142 Infantry, 36th Division. Private Palmer Klingbeil was killed in action on Sept. 12 in the St. Mihiel drive. He was with Company E, 26th Infantry, First Division.

Lieut. Manderson Lehr served with the LaFayette Escadrille, French flying unit. He was a former Beloit college student. Lieut. Lehr was shot down in defending Paris during an enemy air raid on July 15, 1918. The bodies of Lieut. Lehr and his observer were not found until six years after the armistice. The wrecked plane was in a woods near Paris. Private Glenn Mead was killed in action in the Meuse - Argonne drive on Oct. 13. Mead was with Company C of the 307th Field Signal Battalion, 82nd Division. Private Christian Olson died Nov. 8 of wounds received in the Meuse-Argonne drive. He was with Company D, 26th Infantry, First Division.

Private Elvin O. Olson, Company I, 361st Infantry, 91st Division, was

killed in action in the Meuse-Argonne on Oct. 9. Corporal Harry Sponholz, Company C, 307th Field Signal Battalion, 82nd division died of wounds and gas on Aug. 18. Private Pearl B. Waldsmith, Company L, 59th Infantry, Fourth Division, was killed in action on Oct. 9 in the Argonne. Private Roy Westby, 56th Infantry, Seventh Division, was killed in action near the Meuse river on Nov. 1.

Beloit men who died of disease, many of influenza, and the units they were with are as follows: Private Oliver Bartlett, Company L, 127th Infantry, died at Waco; Private Clarence Cassaday, 343rd Infantry, 86th Division, overseas; Private Christian Chrispensen, 343rd Infantry, 86th Division, overseas; Harry Conant, chief boatswain's mate; Private John Coughlin, 161st Depot Brigade; Private Arthur Culver, Ordnance Department; Private George W. Dann, 3rd Provisional Regiment, overseas; Private Jesse Dixon, 806th Pioneer Infantry; Private Clarence Eggen, 333rd Machine Gun Battalion, 86th Division, overseas; Private Edward Erickson, 36th Machine Gun Battalion, 12th Division;

Lieut. Ray Glover, Air Service; Charles Goldstein, Yeoman in the Navy; Sgt. Walter Graham, 307th Field Signal Battalion, 82nd Division, overseas; Sgt. Ray Harris, 121st Machine Gun Battalion, 32nd Division; Private James A. Jensen, 343rd Infantry, 86th Division, overseas; Private John Kapralos, Coast Artillery; George P. Kull, 13th Air Squadron, overseas; Private Cassius Morse, Fifth Field Signal Battalion, Third Division, overseas; Corporal C. N. Newhouse, Motor Transport; Sgt. Floyd Ramsey, 320th Bakery Company, overseas; Lucius Rann, navy;

Sgt. Lawrence Riley, Fort MacArthur, California; Private Edward L. Robb, 343rd Infantry, 86th Division, overseas; Private John A. Sehrt, Medical Detachment, 127th Infantry, 32nd Division, overseas; Private Thomas Stanley, Quartermaster Corps, New Jersey; Private Gilman Stuvengen, 34th Machine Gun Battalion, 12th Division; Private Orville Thomas, 343rd Infantry, 86th Division, overseas, and Private Thomas Wintermute, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Many from Beloit who served in the various divisions overseas were wounded.

Three American Legion posts and one Veterans of Foreign Wars post have been named in honor of Beloit men who gave their lives in the World war. Myron C. West post of the American Legion in Beloit was named for Capt. Myron C. West. The Hirst Holtz post of the American Legion in South Beloit was named for Claude W. Hirst and Frank Holtz. The Footville post of the Legion was named for Charles Devins. The Mead-Allen post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, in Beloit was named for Glenn Mead and Miles D. Allen.

Several Beloit men served with the 339th Infantry Regiment, detached from the 85th Division, in Siberia.

The following Beloit Red Cross nurses served in hospitals in France and at home: Madeline Christiansen Berner, Cecile Drenning, Marion Graves Serns, Ruth Kimball Lyons, Anna Lowry Penney, Anna Luetscher Hawley, Loretta Pratt Knap, Laura Schneiberg, who died in uniform, Ida Wellman Parker, and Margaret Johnston.

While hundreds of Beloit men were overseas and in the various branches of the army and navy, Beloit women were engaged in war welfare work. The Red Cross chapter was one of the most active units in distributing supplies for the men in the service. Many recall gasless Sundays, and certain days which were wheatless and meatless.

Institutions and individuals in Beloit backed the government to the utmost in the Liberty Loan drives and in the final victory loan drive. L. Waldo Thompson was chairman of these drives and hundreds of men served under him in raising even more than the quotas assigned to Beloit. More than $6,000,000 was raised in the five drives here.

Organizations that aided in the war on a national scale and overseas were the Y.M.C.A., the Knights of Columbus and the Salvation Army.

When the 32nd Division was en route home, Gov. Philipp named a "Welcome Home Committee." Col.

The Story of the Divisions

	Killed	Wounded	Enemy Captured	Days on Front: Quiet	Days on Front: Active	*Kilos Advanced
Regular Army						
1	4,966	17,324	6,469	127	93	51
2	5,150	18,066	12,026	71	66	60
3	3,401	12,000	2,240	0	86	41
4	2,903	9,917	2,756	7	38	24.5
5	2,120	6,996	2,356	71	32	35
6	68	318	12	40	0	0
7	287	1,422	69	31	2	1
National Guard						
26	2,281	11,383	3,148	148	45	37
27	1,829	6,505	2,357	0	57	11
28	2,874	11,265	921	31	49	10
29	1,053	4,517	2,187	59	23	7
30	1,641	6,744	3,848	0	56	29.5
32	3,028	10,233	2,153	60	35	36
33	993	5,871	3,987	32	27	36
35	1,298	5,998	781	92	5	12.5
36	591	1,993	549	0	23	21
37	1,066	4,321	1,495	50	11	30
42	2,810	11,873	1,317	125	39	55
National Army						
77	2,110	8,084	750	47	66	71.5
78	1,530	5,614	432	17	21	21
79	1,517	5,357	1,077	28	17	21.5
80	1,241	4,788	1,813	1	17	18
81	248	856	101	31	0	5.5
82	1,413	6,664	845	70	27	17
83	67	257	(332nd regiment served in Italy)			
85	145	281	(339th regiment served in Russia)			
88	20	58	3	28	0	0
89	1,466	5,625	5.061	55	28	48
90	1,496	6,053	1,876	42	26	28.5
91	1,454	4,654	2,412	15	14	34
92	182	1,465	38	51	2	8
93	591	2,943	(This division was brigaded with French)			
Others	1,073	3,139	These were non-attached combatants)			
Totals	52,942	202,614	63,079	1329	905	788.5

*A kilometer is 3,280.8 feet.

Rolf Rosman of Beloit was one of those on the committee and he went to New York to welcome the Beloit men when they debarked on May 5, 1919, from the George Washington, the same boat on which many of them went to France.

Mayor J. A. Janvrin named a Beloit "Welcome Home Committee" comprising F. W. Dupke, chairman; George B. Ingersoll, the Rev. Father J. E. Hanz, J. J. Brittan, Prof. E. G. Smith, L. S. Moseley, Col. Rolf Rosman, Melvin A. Brannon, president of Beloit college, the Rev. E. J. Evans, F. E. Converse, superintendent of schools, Mrs. Julietta Morris, Mrs. C. S. Bradley, Mrs. E. T. Ramsey and Mrs. F. E. Janvrin. The Fairbanks, Morse & Co. band and hundreds of Beloiters were present when the train reached Camp Grant Friday, May 16.

On Sunday, May 18, 15 months from the day they sailed from Hoboken and one year from the date they set foot on the front in Alsace, Beloit men who served in Companies G and L of the 127 Infantry, 32nd Division, returned to Beloit. The men were brought in cars and were escorted in East and West Grand avenues under two large triumphal arches. A halt was made at Horace White park where the men were welcomed officially.

With most of the Beloit men home by early September, arrangements were made for a general reception on Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1919, for all former service men, and women who served as nurses.

A huge parade was held that morning with 500 soldiers and marines, 60 sailors and two war nurses in the line of march. Dinner was served in downtown halls, and in the afternoon there was special entertainment and a baseball game at Morse Field. In the late afternoon, free entertainment was provided at Waverly Beach and in the evening motion pictures and pavement dancing were provided.

Except for wounded and sick, many of whom today are still in government hospitals, the World War was over.

* * *

THREE times Beloit's sons have been called to bear arms for their country in war. Three times they responded. Some fell on the field of battle. Some died of disease in army camps. Many were wounded. Others returned unscathed to civilian life.

Veterans of all three of these wars live in Beloit today. A few who fought for the Union in 1861-'65 still remain. They are not many and they will not be here long. The veteran of the Spanish-American War is younger, but it is 38 years since he went off to war. Nineteen years ago another army of young Americans shouldered arms, this time in the most devastating war of all history.

One war was brought to the Rock river valley. It was of no military consequence as great wars. But it was the Blackhawk War that made the Rock Valley known everywhere in the east and that brought land-hungry colonizers westward to dwell here. It drove the Indian from his ancestral village sites west across the Mississippi. In that war Abraham Lincoln was a captain of volunteer infantry and bivouacked here. Here, too, was Albert Sidney Johnston, who died a Confederate general at Shiloh; and Robert Anderson, in command at Fort Sumter when the shells from Charleston blasted its ramparts and made the Civil War a fact. Jefferson Davis served in Wisconsin in that early day. He became president of the Confederacy.

There was no Beloit in 1832 when Blackhawk's band was pursued up the Rock river valley, but four year's later Thibault moved out and the white man moved in.

• Relations with Spain became strained early in 1898. The climax came on Feb. 15 when the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor and 258 men were killed. A state of war existed on April 22, when Cuban ports were blockaded by United States ships.

The fact the United States was in a war was brought home to Beloiters that same day when two troop trains carrying the Tenth U. S. Cavalry passed through the city. Patriotic spirit was running high and a huge flag was suspended in State street, and many stores and homes were decorated.

Orders were received for Company E, the Beloit National Guard company of that time, to entrain Thursday, April 28, 1898. Hundreds of persons were at the station to see the guardsmen off. Mayor C. F. Hardy addressed the men before their departure under the leadership of Capt. T. J. Rogers. In the parade to the station were the City Band, the G.A.R., Company E, police, the mayor and aldermen. Special decorations were placed on the outside of the troop coaches.

Company E, along with other Wisconsin companies, was first stationed at Camp Harvey, the state fair park, at Milwaukee. On May 20 the regiment entrained for what they believed was Tampa, Fla. Orders were changed enroute to make the destination Jacksonville, where Camp Cuba Libre was established and where the Beloit company remained until it was returned home.

Although the Beloit men did not participate in combat with the enemy, they were beset by difficulties as bad. The weather was hot, sanitation was lacking, and the dread typhoid fever was common. Many men were stricken with the disease. Six of these died, three at camp and three shortly after returning to Wisconsin.

Mace Mollestad, for whom Mollestad Auxiliary of Morris camp, United Spanish War Veterans, is named, died Aug 13, 1898. Frank Schipman died Sept. 2, and Clark Osgood, Sept. 8, all at the Florida camp.

Company E and the rest of the regiment reached Milwaukee on their return early in the morning of Saturday, Sept. 10. The Beloit men reached here the same day. Many were so sick they had to be taken to their homes in carriages. Sgt. C. J. Morris, for whom the Morris Camp of the United Spanish War Veterans is named, was so ill he could not be moved to Beloit from Milwaukee, and died the same day. On Sept. 22 Jesse Gleason died, and on Sept. 25 Fred Cousin died.

Company E was mustered out of service on Oct. 22, 1898, a little more than two months after the peace with Spain had been signed on Aug. 12.

Several Beloit men later participated in the Philippine insurrection from 1899 to 1902.

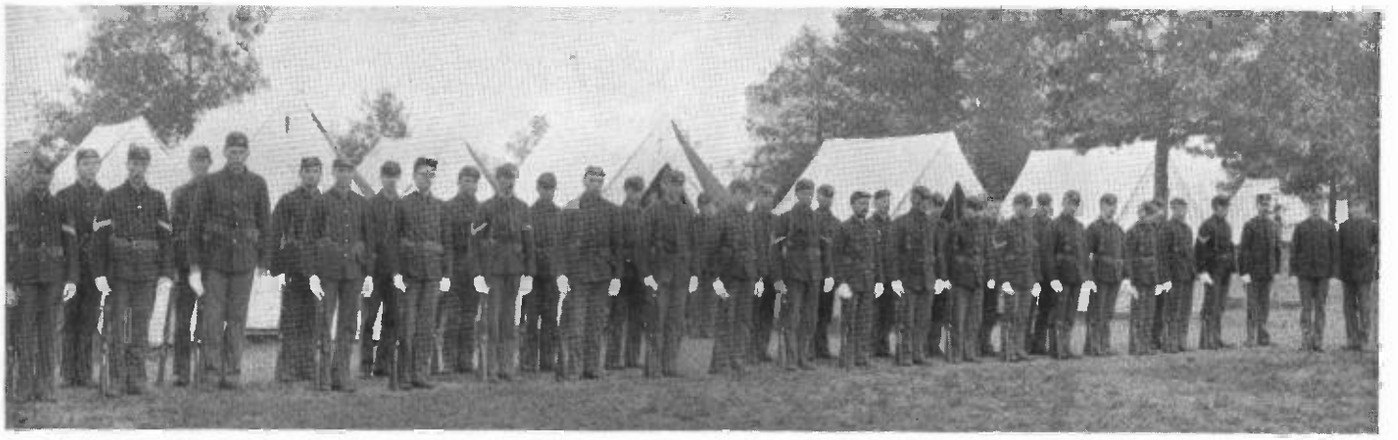
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• Beloit pioneers, who came principally from New England, were stoutly opposed to the institution of slavery. Try as leaders might to evade the question, it was always present and as the years passed the issue grew more serious until the climax came with the firing on Fort Sumter in 1861.

Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan were leaders in the central states in fighting slavery and its spread into new territories. It was in these states the Republican party grew and it was from Illinois its leader, Abraham Lincoln, came.

The Civil War did not come as a bombshell. Though many hoped armed conflict might be averted, the outbreak of hostilities and Lincoln's call for volunteers was a surprise to no one. Anti-slavery groups and societies met frequently in churches and halls in Beloit. Beloit sent money and men to "Bleeding Kansas" where guerilla warfare was going on between sympathizers of the north and south. In March, 1856, the Rock County Kansas League was formed at a meeting in Janesville. A contest was conducted between Beloit and Janesville to see which city could send the most men to Kansas. Those who went suffered great hardships and some lost their lives fighting to make Kansas a free state.

Lincoln's appearance in Beloit was



A few months after this picture was taken most of these young soldiers were on war duty in the Spanish-American War. The photograph shows Company E, First Wisconsin National Guard, at Camp Douglas. They were several months at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Florida, where there were several fatalities from disease. Captain Tom Rogers commanded the Beloit company during the war. Henry Quinn and Fred Hart were its lieutenants in Florida.

one of the most important events in the history of the city, for his address was the turning point for many in their attitude towards slavery and in shaping their determination to fight for the union if necessary. Lincoln spoke at Hanchett's hall on the northeast corner of State and Broad streets, in what is now the Company L armory, on Oct. 1, 1859.

Then, one day in 1861, the Beloit Journal and Courier flashed to its readers this poignant call: "Patriots to Arms! Your Country Calls! Respond! Respond!"

"The long, lowering, and portentious cloud of war has burst upon us. The Spirit of Peace has been invoked in vain. The enemies of the country demand blood, and blood has been shed," the editor said.

Events came fast those early days of April after Fort Sumter had been fired on. A huge mass meeting was held at Hanchett's Hall on April 19. Business was suspended, and practically every ablebodied man was in the hall. A parade was held through the streets, cannons were fired, and a bonfire built.

On April 26 the Beloit City Guards, headed by Capt. W. M. Clark, entrained for Milwaukee from the Racine and Mississippi railroad station, which was thronged with persons. At noon the company, headed by the City Band playing "Yankee Doodle," marched to the depot. An address was given by Mayor C. H. Parker. Tears were shed as Beloit's first contingent moved eastward towards the war zone.

Only a few days later, May 2, Capt. S. H. Slaymaker took his company, the Cadet Rifles, to Madison. Both units had enlisted for 90 days at Lincoln's call. When the Cadet Rifles reached Madison officers were informed that all 90-day enlistments were filled and all enlistments would have to be for three years. As several of the men had not planned for so long an absence from home, the company returned and a three-year unit was formed.

The City Guards, however, got under the wire and in a short time were on their way to the Potomac. The only engagement of any importance in which this unit engaged was the battle of Falling Waters in July, 1861. One member of the company wrote of that battle: "The balls whistled over our heads, down by our feet and at our sides. The bullets whizzed around us (so near that many of the men were stunned by the wind caused by them) and the dust flew over our clothing from bullets landing in front."

J. F. Vallee wrote: "It is a business that I don't like much, but I never was cooler in my life. I jumped fences, I can't tell how high, but I would no sooner jump on a fence than Alex Anderson and Mart McDevitt were on with me, and my little band on our heels pell-mell."

With the war settling down for a long struggle additional companies were formed in Beloit and most of the 90-day men re-enlisted for three-year service. On June 27, 1861, Capt. M. A. Northrop mustered a company of 95 men. It was assigned as Company G of the Sixth Wisconsin Infantry, which became a part of the Iron Brigade. Another Beloit company, headed by Capt. Alexander Gordon, was mustered into the Seventh Wisconsin Regiment as Company K and also became a part of the Iron Brigade. Capt. Gordon was killed at the battle of Fitzhugh's Crossing in Virginia on on April 29, 1863.

The first Beloit company to leave for the front returned in August of 1861. The men were given an enthusiastic reception and a banquet on the college campus. Many of these men re-enlisted in Beloit or other Rock county companies.

On Sept. 20 Capt. J. F. Vallee mustered 100 men for the Fourth Battery of Wisconsin Light Artillery. In October a Soldier's Aid Society was organized to make bandages and other supplies needed in hospitals.

Two full companies were recruited in Beloit in August, 1862, for the 22nd Wisconsin Infantry. One was commanded by Capt. T. P. Northrop and the other by Capt. Warren Hodgdon. In July and August, 1864, another company was recruited. Capt. Amasa F. Parker was captain and the unit was assigned to the 42nd Wisconsin Regiment.

In April, 1864, a call was issued for more men to serve three months. Beloit furnished a company which included a large number of college men. S. Merritt Allen, a college student, was captain. The unit was assigned to the 40th Wisconsin Regiment. Company H of the 47th Wisconsin was mostly Beloit men and was recruited by Lieut. Sam W. Barr. Beloit men served in the Navy, the First and Second Wisconsin Cavalry, the 12th Battery, and the 13th, 16th and 23rd Wisconsin Infantry regiments and in other units, including the regulars.

The Iron Brigade, which included two Beloit companies, consisted of three Wisconsin infantry regiments, the 2nd, 6th and 7th, the 19th Indiana, the 24th Michigan, and the 4th U. S. Light Artillery. The brigade made an enviable record. It fought in many of the chief battles of the war including Bull Run, both the first and second battles, Rappahannock station, Gainesville, Sulphur Springs, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fitzhugh's Crossing, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Dabney's Mill, Five Forks and Appomattox.

The brigade numbered 7,259 men,



No airplanes in the 70's, but this map-maker, now unknown, imagined himself aloft when he painted Beloit in perspective. What is now Woodward avenue is the northernmost east-west street on the east side; Middle on the west side. Location of the two races which diverted water from Turtle Creek to furnish power for lumber and flour mills in the earliest days is plainly indicated, as is the race which still partly powers the west side industrial district. Trees are painstakingly painted.

of whom 1,763 were killed or wounded. The symbol of the Iron Brigade was a red strip of felt in the hat. It had its origin in the battles around the Potomac.

Capt. Northrop's company became Company B and Capt. Hodgdon's Company I of the 22nd Wisconsin. The regiment was mustered into service at Racine early in September and within two weeks was at the front.

Early in March, when engaged with a Confederate force 30 miles south of Nashville, Tenn., the enemy was drawing so near that Corporal L. S. Moseley of Company B remarked to Col. Utley, commander of the regiment, "Why don't we fire?" "Fire away," said the colonel, and Moseley fired the first shot in that engagement, which continued for five hours. The Confederates far outnumbered the Union forces and when the battle was over 1,306 Union men were captured, including most of Companies B and I. That part of the regiment that escaped fought at Brentwood, Tenn., on March 25, and 300 of them were captured.

The prisoners, including several Beloit men, were taken to Libby Prison where they remained four or five weeks. When the order came for exchange they were sent to St. Louis, where, getting tired of waiting for the final exchange order, some returned home. When the exchange was completed they returned and were mustered into the Union army again as Companies B and I of the 22nd Wisconsin Regiment and assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, 20 th Army Corps under General Hooker. The regiment went through the Atlanta campaign with Gen. Sherman on his March to the Sea and around to Washington and there participated in the last grand review.

Rock county furnished 2,817 soldiers and upwards of $500,000 to the Union cause in the Civil War.

This sketch of the Civil War period has been brief because events before, during and after, have been told in the Daily News and other publications in detail previously.

Beloit's men and women have never shirked when their country called.

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• Henry Talmadge, who lived in Beloit from 1852 when he came here, a seven year old lad, with his parents, George S. Talmadge and Marie Briggs Talmadge, from Williamsport, Mass., until the year of his death, 1932, will probably be best remembered as he appeared down town in the last years of his life, always nattily dressed, and with his ever present button hole bouquet.

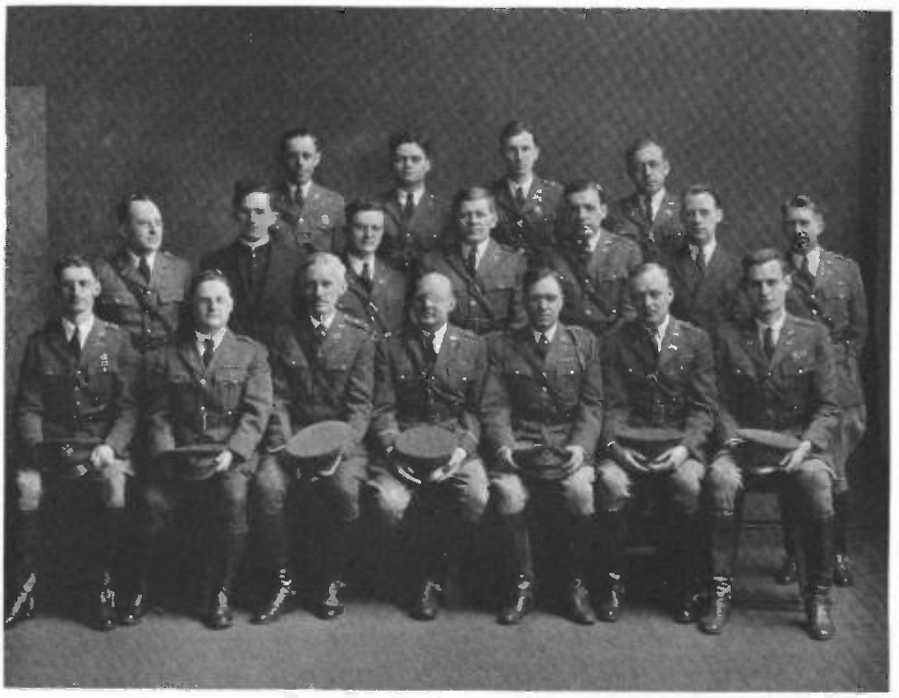
Anaesthesia in 1850

• The Beloit Journal, 1850: "We last week witnessed a surgical operation performed by Professor Lathrop, of Beloit College, on the person of a young girl. The cords of one leg had become so contracted by scofulous ulcerations as to render the foot straight with it, and walking inconvenient and unseemly. The cord close above the heel was cut, and the foot brought into its natural position. The clothes on which she lay were not stained by a drop of blood. Cloroform was successfully administered. Professor Lathrop is gaining much credit for his skill in surgery, having operated in several difficult cases since he came among us."

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• Harry Wade, a Beloit man, first brought to the attention of the War Department the plan to have gold stars on service flags as an indication that those in service had paid the supreme sacrifice. The idea was commended by Newton D. Baker, then secretary of war, and the plan soon became national in scope. Mr. Wade is a veteran of the Boer war, which he fought through on the side of the British, and his splendid service in many of the greatest battles of the South African war is attested by the British service medals he has.

They'll Be Ready When Emergency Comes



Beloit's chapter of the Reserve Officers' Association is one of the most active in the state. Those pictured are: first row (left to right): Second Lieut. Ralph Tabor, Capt. Earl L. Rice, Lieut. Col. John Stotz, Lieut. Col. H. E. Burger, Major George A. Garrigan, Capt. William J. Huempfner and Second Lieut. Hans Schou. Second row: First Lieut. Carl Everson, First Lieut. T. A. O'Reilly, First Lieut. D. A. Ryan, Capt. Oscar Friske, First Lieut. J. W. Bussler, Second Lieut. Clark Enking and First Lieut. Elliott E. Warren. Third row: Second Lieut. O. E. Kretzman, Second Lieut. Wilbur Melaas, Second Lieut. Lincoln Williams and First Lieut. Fayette Merriman.

• The structure of the country's national defense consists of the Regular Army with its commissioned officers and enlisted men, of the National Guard which is organized in every state in the union, of the Organized Reserves, both enlisted and commissioned, and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Of these four branches, Beloit has a National Guard company, an Organized Reserve chapter and an R. O. T. C. unit.

The history of Beloit's Company L, Wisconsin National Guard, traces to an organization formed here shortly before actual fighting in the Civil War and known as the Beloit City Guards.

At the call of Governor Randall on April 17, 1861, Company F was organized at Beloit, subject to a three months enlistment in the Union Army. William M. Clark was captain, Thomas P. Northrup was first lieutenant, and Noble W. Smith was second lieutenant. Non-commissioned officers were John F. Vallee, first sergeant; Frederick W. Goddard, second sergeant; Alexander Anderson, third sergeant; David M. Bennett, fourth sergeant; Henry H. Stafford, Phillip E. Fisher, Benjamin Vaughn and Charles A. Rathbun, corporals; Volney P. Van Buren, fifer, and Alexander Lee, drummer.

An early issue of the Beloit Free Press states that the company entrained for Milwaukee on April 26, 1861, but on Aug. 21 of the same year it was mustered out with the First Wisconsin Volunteers to which it had been attached. Guard companies were scarce after the Civil War, but in the late 70's the "Guards" were reorganized. At Beloit the reorganization took place on Aug. 11, 1877, with J. M. Hoyt as captain, J. I. Comstock as first lieutenant, and C. H. Parmely as second lieutenant.

The arms and accoutrements, the former Springfield rifles of the breech-loading pattern, were supplied by the state, the company giving bonds of $3,000 for their preservation. The uniforms of a regulation blue, with light blue facings, and fatigue uniforms of the regulation color and pattern were purchased by members of the company, whose somewhat slender finances were supplemented for that purpose by a number of citizens.

H. H. McLenegan was made captain of the company in 1878 with C. H. Parmely as first lieutenant and F. J. Bending as second lieutenant. A drum corps of eight drummers was formed to head the organization at times when the company paraded.

The Beloit company, whether it has been "G" or "F" or "L" in blue or olive drab, has always been active and ready for a call to duty. "The Guards" went on the famous "Sawdust Campaign" to Eau Claire where they did riot duty. Later they went to Milwaukee and then to "Dunham Hill." In 1898 "the boys" went to Florida, in 1916 they went to Texas and the border, and then to France in 1917. During the last several years Company L men have seen active duty at Camp Williams and on other duty.

Company L has always been at or near the top of the 128th Infantry whether the event has been inspection, rifle marksmanship, parade and ceremonies at camp, bivouac problems in the field or athletics.

Three members of Company L have gone to the United States Military Academy at West Point. They are Bert Johnson, Robert Ferguson and Edwin H. Crouch. A number of former Company L men have gone far in the military. Among these are Lieut. Col. Wesley F. Ayer and Lieut. Col. Charles S. Buck of the Regular Army, Major Waldo G. Hanson, quartermaster at the Soldiers' Home at Waupaca, Wis., and Col. Rolf Rosman, retired. Beloit is also the home of another National Guard colonel, Col. William S. Wood, 1835 Sherwood avenue, commandant of the 121st Field Artillery regiment. Col. Wood is a graduate of West Point in the class of 1920.

Other commanding officers of Company L have been Chalmers Ingersoll, Albert F. Ayer, E. J. Bending, Thomas Rogers, Gilbert Hammer, H. R. Yeakle, M. H. Taylor, Rolf Rosman, Charles S. Buck, E. Howe Allen, Floyd C. Henderson, Waldo G. Hansen, Ralph C. Baumgarde and Chester F. Allen, present captain.

A roster of Company L follows: Captain Chester F. Allen, Second Lieut. Ralph C. Ackerman, First Sergeant Robert W. Florey, Sergeants David Davenport, Theodore C. Florey, Karl W. Fryday, William H. Lueders, Jess W. Miller, John M. Roworth, Elmore E. Shepherdson and Edward M. Yaeger.

Corporals Adney B. Carr, Robert G. Clayton, Jay H. Edwards, Henry J. Florey, Floyd A. Monroe, John E. Shannon and Ralph M. Tingley, Privates First Class Norris E. Barr, Floyd

R. Bates, Sheldon M. Baukin, James Bukoskie, Kenneth W. Crittenden, Carl A. Dietzel, Robert L. Edwards, Earl J. Marks, Lawrence W. Maxwell, Fred L. Miller, Melvin D. Minks, Paul E. Niles, Edward A. Nussbaum, Earl M. Puhl, Kenneth E. Smith and James J. Warfield.

Privates Theodore E. Addie, Robert F. Aimer, Harry R. Alexander, Carl V. Bare, Harold E. Bare, Leslie R. Berry, Harold I. Bliss, Robert A. Braunling, Edward W. Burman, Ernest L. Champlin, Wilbur E. Cole, Clyde P. Durban, Kenneth C. Fowler, Ralph J. Gaserude, Robert E. Hanson, Robert A. Harred, Chester E. Hill, Burdetta W. Johns, William E. Johnson, James A. Littel, Frederick Lovelace, Howard F. Maxwell, Orlen L. McMillan, Lloyd A. Monroe, Floyd P. Podwell, Walter J. Rieff, Julias L. Ross, Robert Schendel, Myron C. Shaw, Egert N. Stiles, Edward C. Thrasher, Donald R. Witt, Homer E. Wright and Raymond F. Bohm.

The National Defense bill of 1921 makes it possible for the President of the United States to commission army officers whose status is ordinarily civilian but who can be called to active service in times of national emergencies. Such men are the active members of the Reserve Officers' Association. Reserve Officers in a large measure are veterans of the World War who feel that the country should maintain an adequate defense policy. Others are graduates of Citizen's Military Training Camps, the National Guard and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

The Beloit chapter of the Reserve Officers' Association was formed in Beloit in 1925, shortly after the organization of the state association. Lieut. E. A. Longnecker, a World War officer, was the first president of the group. Other presidents have been Lieut. L. W. Warner, 1926, who later became state R.O.A. president; Major Joseph W. Elliott, 1927; Lieut. Charles Dawson, 1928; Capt. Robert W. Fisher, 1929; Capt. William J. Huempfner, 1930; Major C. W. Andrews, 1931; Lieut. Henry W. Werner, 1932; Capt. William J. Huempfner, -1933; Lieut. John W. Bussler, 1934, and Lieut. Col. Harry E. Burger, 1935-36.

Members of the R.O.A. chapter have taken an active interest in the R.O.T.C., sponsoring an annual Military Ball for cadets at the Hotel Hilton and embellishing cadet uniforms.

There are 48 members of the Reserve Officers' Association living in Beloit, two in Clinton, one in Evansville, one in Honey Creek, 11 in Janesville, four in Lake Geneva, one in Milton, one in Walworth, two in Williams Bay, and one in Orfordville, making the Beloit roster 77 members, as follows:

Lieut. Claude E. Ackerman, Lieut. Raymond M. Baldwin, Lieut. Clifford E. Baptist, Lieut. James E. Barron, Lieut. Orville M. Bickel, Lieut. Louis J. Bohm, Lieut. Philip G. Bredesen, Lieut. Col. Harry E. Burger, Lieut. Merle J. Cain, Lieut. John W. Bussler, Lieut. Charles R. Cantonwine. Lieut. William C. Enking, Lieut. Evan J. Evans, Lieut. Carl O. Everson, Capt. Robert W. Fisher, Lieut. Oscar W. Friske, Major George A. Garrigan, Lieut. John P. Hesler, Lieut. John D. Hines, Lieut. Russell G. Hirth, Capt. William J. Humpfner.

Lieut. Orville E. Kreitzman, Lieut. Fayette L. Merriman, Lieut. Wilbur W. Melaas, Lieut. Harold E. Moore, Lieut. George C. Mueller, Lieut. Thomas A. O'Rielly, Lieut. Richard T. Perry, Capt. Roy E. Reed, Capt. E. L. Rice, Lieut. Herman R. Rosenow, Lieut. David W. Ryan, Lieut. Robert A. Schneiberg, Lieut. Hans H. Schou, Lieut. Frank I. Spangler, Capt. Carl A. Sparks, Lieut. Col. John K. Stotz, Lieut. Kenneth Summerfield, Lieut. Ralph A. Tabor, Lieut. Albert C. Warner, Lieut. William E. Warren, Major Russell F. Wilson, Lieut. Albert R. Williams, Lieut. Lincoln E. Williams, Lieut. John H. Willis, and Lieut. Lawrence A. Wright, all of Beloit.

Lieut. Jay G. Dresser and Lieut. Brayton W. Hogan, Clinton; Lieut. Harry E. Roderick, Evansville; Lieut. Lloyd D. Frazer, Honey Creek; Col. Royal P. Davidson, Lieut. Leo A. Quinn, Major John W. Roy and Lieut. Theodore J. Scheerer, Lake Geneva; Lieut. Stuart N. Mitchell, Milton; Capt. Arthur K. Vincent, Walworth; Lieut. Paul Rudnick and Lieut. Roy A. Tulane, Williams Bay; Lieut. Adrion J. Molseed, Orfordville; Lieut. Pat W. Dawson, Lieut. Louis E. Drever, Lieut. William S. Howell, Lieut. Leonard R. Mason, Lieut. George S. Metcalf, Lieut. William J. Oestreich, Lieut. Robert Podlesak, Lieut. James A. Shaw, Lieut. Victor L. Thom, Lieut. Lyal D. Williams, and Lieut. Clark Woodstock, Janesville.

Beloit high school's R.O.T.C. unit, the only high school unit in Wisconsin, was organized in 1919 under the national defense laws, with Major L. J. Williams, later chief of police here, as first Professor of Military Science and Tactics. He was assisted by Sergeant Charles A. Clawson of the Regular Army, and remained in charge until 1923. (Major John Stotz was a temporary officer in charge of the unit before the assignment of Major Williams to Beloit).

Capt. Felix R. Holmes succeeded Major Williams, and while he was commandant Beloit developed excellent rifle teams. Captain Holmes was an enthusiast for rifle marksmanship competition, and the high school team fired many shoulder-to-shoulder and telegraphic meets with the best teams in the state and nation.



An active organization is Beloit high school's R.O.T.C. unit, and its cadet officers, pictured here, are among the leaders of the school in scholarship and student activities. The officers are from left to right Second Lieut. Robert Cornish, Second Lieut. Robert Bower, Captain Earl Kidd, First Lieut. Elwin Lindstay, and First Lieut. Dale Doty.



Captain Chester F. Allen is commandant of Company L, 128th Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard, of Beloit.

Colonel William H. Kennedy succeeded Major Holmes and organized the bagpipe band which is now an important part of the unit. Colonel Kennedy saw a need for embellishing the cadet uniforms and solicted funds for "uniform trimmings". He inaugurated the regulation of wearing the Beloit shield on the arm as a "shoulder patch". The shield was designed by Major Holmes. Capt. J. H. Comstock succeeded Colonel Kennedy in 1932, and in 1933 the present commandant, Major Cyril Bassich, took over his duties.

Under Major Bassich the Beloit organization has been placed on the excellent list and is enjoying a healthy condition. In addition to close order drill, studies in the classroom include citizenship, hygiene, sanitation, mapping, signalling, and military courtesy.

The organization now comprises a company of two platoons commanded by a cadet captain, but until 1928 it comprised three companies with a cadet major. With the coming in of physical education requirement, enrollments dropped and it was believed advisable to reduce the unit to one company with 120 cadets. Among the cadet majors have been Harold Mathews, William Duggan, Richard Winegar, Clark Ackley, Laurence Raymer and Edward Yaeger.

Cadets of the R.O.T.C. assist patriotic organizations at military funerals, parades, the annual Y.M.C.A. Pet and Hobby Show, and football games at Hancock Field.

A roster follows: Capt. Earl L. Kidd, First Lieut. Dale A. Doty, First Lieut. Elwin F. Lindsley, Second Lieut. Robert S. Cornish, Second Lieut. Robert V. Bauer, First Sergeant Jay H. Edwards, Sergeants John R. Corbett, Oscar Crouch, George B. Griswold, Robert C. Koper, Erwin S. Losey, Lavern W. Olson, Roger W. Perkins, Kenneth C. Shultz, John R. Thomas, and Andrew L. Thrasher; Corporals Charles Abbott, Edward J. Berg, Charles F. Dawson, Rex M. Disch, Leon H. Johnston, Harry Mitchell, DeWayne C. Peterson, Tom J. Pollard, Donald E. Rosenow, William F. Tice and Clark P. Weeden.

Frank R. Adams, Leif A. Alseth, George L. Anderson, John R. Babcock, Cyril G. Bassich, Jr., Frank Beard, Travis C. Bernstein, Myron J. Bennett, Thomas H. Berry, Jay G. Black, Robert H. Blood, Maurice D. Capron, Richard E. Chase, Glenn E. Clement, Howard S. Conant, William E. Corcoran, Arlington R. Cole, George E. Crawford, Ralph W. Currie, Edward M. Dazey, Jr., Dick G. Durkop, Raymond L. Empereur, Charles E. Fairchild, Harold Fast, Merritt L. Fiske, Allen W. Fox, Earl L. Frayer, Edward E. Fuller, Marshall G. Gandy, Dale Gates, George E. Graves, John Gray, David A. Hansen, Florian A. Heitz, John M. Hemmis, Dean O. Hinshaw, Charles E. Hobart, Gerald E. Holloway, Francis C. Hoague.

Earl N. Inks, Allan C. Johnston, Bruce W. Johnston, Ralph F. Jordon, LeRoy J. Kopp, Donald W. Kramer, Eugene R. Luedtke, Robert W. McCarville, Joseph E. McDowell, George E. MacKenzie, Tom E. McKearn, Clifford C. Monroe, Donald E. Neberman, Lavern E. Nichols, Jack L. Peterson, Clifford J. Phen, Howard L. Reynard, Lawrence W. Rice, Melbourne E. Rounds, Richard S. Rule, Francis J. Schafer, Don F. Schellenger, Frank J. Seach, Philip O. Short, Theodore H. Shaw, Jules C. Spangler, Fred W. St. John, Frank T. Staak, Raymond R. Siebel, Herbert E. Swanson, Alan J. Teague, Sid J. Thomas, Don D. Thompson, Marshall J. Thompson, John W. Torphy, Albert W. VanKeuren, Eugene W. VanKeuren, Nick Vurnovas, Charles A. Wade, Ira E. Williams, Willard E. Weiondt, Marvin L. Wieck, Ernest L. Wood, Robert G. Yeck, Robert B. Yonts and DeWayne G. Joslin.

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• The first public wedding, as it was called, in Beloit was that of David Merrill and Miss Agnes Fonda, in 1842.

The Good Old Times

• Charles F. Rau, veteran Beloit business man who died several years ago, was no sympathizer when folks mourned the passing of the "good old times". He had this to say of those days in a letter published in the Daily News nearly 20 years ago:

"Lately one hears much of the 'Good Old Times'. These remarks are usually made by the rising generation and not the fellow who lived in those times. I will mention a few of the things I know of the old times. One of the oldest pioneers, David Merrill, carried a sack of cornmeal on his back from Chicago so that his family might have something to eat. Others lived on suckers they caught in the river and help from newcomers. Later some of the students that I know sawed and split cordwood for 50 cents a cord. In Milwaukee they did it for 25 cents.

"I worked in the Bushnell House as a bellboy for $3 a month, seven days of the week. I worked for Chester Clark, tending 400 sheep. I had to take them out at 5 o'clock in the morning where South Beloit now is so that the sheep could get the dew on the grass as they were not watered. I brought them back at 11 o'clock, took them out again at 3 o'clock and brought them in for the night at between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening—all for $3 per month. I used to make a hundred match-boxes out of pasteboard before going to school in the morning. I got 6 cents per hundred. Men shoved planes across hard wood all day smoothing up parts that went into the reapers at the Parker & Stone plant for a dollar a day. Then when Saturday night came the factory gave its men orders on grocery stores for what their men wanted most as they had no currency to pay their men.

"Men worked on farms at $10 per month. John Ritsher cradled four and a half acres of grain on the average every day. The neighbors cheered his performances but extra pay was not forthcoming. He also worked in a meat market after he was married and had a family for 75 cents a day. Good hard-working German girls did house work for $1.25 a week. Labor was cheap and merchandise high. . . .

"At the beginning of the Civil War a collection was taken up in the Methodist church one Sunday and the people had to give postage stamps as the only small money they had. . . . These were the Good Old Times as I knew them. I have no regrets that they are past and I am thankful to be living today in America and in the Beloit of today."

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• The last torch-light parade in Beloit was at the time of the free silver fight in 1896.



MILES ALLEN GLENN MEAD L. H. D. CRANE CASSIA MORRIS MYRON C. WEST

These who died in their country's service gave their names to Beloit veterans' organizations. The Veterans of Foreign Wars honor Private Glenn Mead and Corporal Miles Allen. Mead served with the 307th Field Signal Battalion and was killed Oct. 13, 1918, at Summerall, France. Allen fought in the 127th Infantry and was killed Oct. 12, 1918, in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Lt.-Col. Louis H. D. Crane was honored by the G.A.R. He was killed leading his regiment at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Virginia, on Aug. 9, 1862. Sergeant Cassia J. Morris, Co. E, First Wisconsin Regiment, died in September, 1898, from typhoid contracted at a Florida mobilization camp. The Beloit American Legion post is named for Captain Myron C. West, Red Arrow Division, who was wounded at Dravegny, France, on Aug. 3, 1918, and died two days later.

For Love of Country's Sake

Patriotic Organizations Honor the Service Men

By GEORGE A. CLARK

• Important among the influences which have moulded this community during more than half its 100 years are its patriotic organizations. Patriotism, love of country and community, and honor for the men who served country and community at the hazard of their lives have dominated the activities of these organizations. To promote comradeship and to keep fresh the memories of the veterans who died in battle or have answered the last roll call in the long years since they served in uniform has been constantly the purpose of the patriotic groups.

Beloit was hardly more than a dusty village in 1878 when veterans of the Civil War organized the first ex-soldiers' group in the city's history. It was the Veterans' Club. Its members were the boys who in '61 to '65 had left farm and factory, store counters, offices and schools to wear the Blue and to fight for preservation of the Union. There was no national organization of veterans here then and the primary purpose of the organization was to foster comradeship and to keep a record of the graves of Union soldiers. The graves of 36 such were located and a record also was made of the graves of five men who had fought in the War of 1812.

There were 80 veterans at the first meeting but shortly the membership increased to 100. O. C. Johnson was head of the club with the title of colonel. Next in rank were J. F. Vallee, lieutenant-colonel; J. M. Hoyt, major; Thomas P. Northrop, adjutant; M. Egan, paymaster; L. S. Moseley, color-sergeant, and C. H. Bullock, sergeant-major. Later C. W. Stark, Shopiere, was lieutenant- colonel and Charles Newburgh, adjutant.

This Veterans' Club of 1878 was the forerunner of the Grand Army of Republic, the United Spanish War Veterans, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, American War Mothers and allied orders.

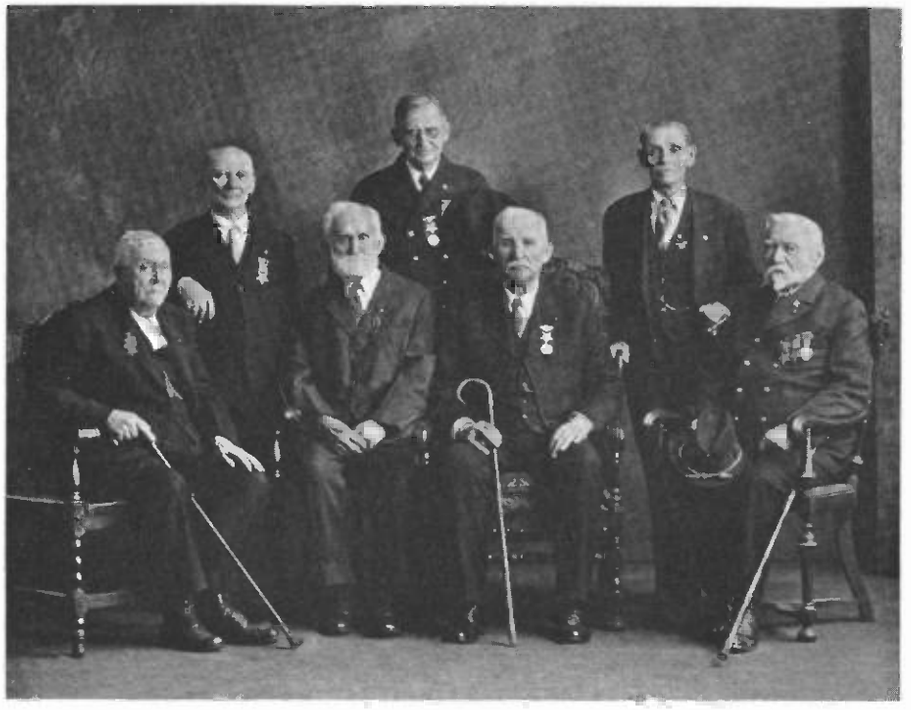
Sixteen years after the forming of a national order of Union veterans of the Civil War, a chapter of the Grand Army of the Republic was instituted in Beloit. The charter meeting was held on Nov. 21, 1882.

The Grand Army of the Republic had been organized in 1866. A surgeon, Dr. B. F. Stephenson, and a chaplain, the Rev. W. J. Rudolf, of the 14th Illinois Infantry, launched the national movement at a meeting of veterans at Decatur, Ill. The first post in Wisconsin was established at Madison in June, 1866.

Beloit veterans honored the memory of Lieut.-Col. L. H. D. Crane when they chose a name for their post. Lieut.-Col. Crane was born July 7, 1826, in Oneida county, N.Y., the son of a clergyman. He came to Beloit as a teacher in 1853. From 1858 to 1861, he served as clerk of the assembly of the Wisconsin legislature and when the Civil War broke out, he enlisted on May 30, 1861, in the 3rd Wisconsin infantry, Company A. The company became part of the 20th Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Lieut.-Col. Crane was killed in action in the Battle of Cedar Mountain, on Aug. 9, 1862. His body was wrapped in a flag and brought to Beloit for burial in Oakwood cemetery.

Late in the fall in 1882, members of the W. H. Sargent post of Janesville helped organize the G.A.R. post here at a charter meeting in Fenton's Hall. Chalmers Ingersoll, father of City Manager George B. Ingersoll, was asked to take the chair. C. Newburg was secretary.

Veterans whose names are recorded as charter members are S. Sherman, A. W. Bullock, J. W. Field, H. S. Hendee, John H. Lyle, Henry O. Mahar, Chauncey H. Parmely, W. H. Gilbert, R. J. Butler, J. M. Hoyt, W. H. Grinnell, Oscar Graves, Frank S. Walker, Chalmers Ingersoll, George

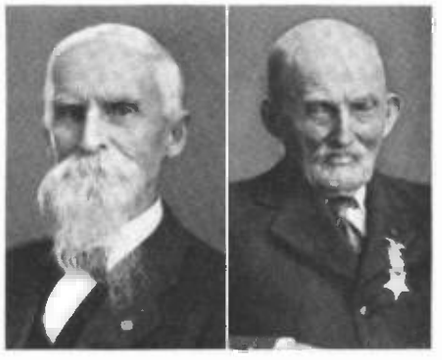


Seventy-one years after Appomattox, L. H. D. Crane Post of the Grand Army of the Republic has nine members and of these seven were able a few weeks ago to meet for their Book of Beloit picture. These nine are the last to wear the little bronze button out of hundreds of Beloit men who fought for the Blue in the war with the Gray. They are, front row (left to right): Albert E. Winegar, L. J. Musselman, Commander William H. Wheeler, Peter Crave. Second row: J. A. Perry, William H. Chesbrough and Carlton Olin. Members unable to be present for the picture are Alonzo De Groff and Ansel Schellenger.

W. West, Simon Smith, William H. Wheeler, Charles A. Rathbun, H. B. Haskell, C. C. Wells, Edwin F. Hollister, Luther C. Irish, Hugh Riley, A. Malone, S. L. Bibbins and Charles Newburgh. Of that group of 26, W. H. Wheeler is the only surviving charter member.

Chalmers Ingersoll was named the first commander. C. H. Parmelee was elected senior vice-commander; R. Butler, junior vice-commander; W. H. Grinnell, chaplain; H. S. Hendee, officer-of-the-day; Samuel Sherman, officer-of-the-guard; J. M. Hoyt, adjutant; J. W. Field, quartermaster, and W. H. Gilbert, sergeant-major. Ingersoll served as head of the group until 1886 when S. W. Barr was elected commander and served until 1890. David Baker then assumed the command for two years.

Commanders who have directed the affairs of the post since are J. V. Richards, H. W. Ford, L. P. Northrop, Shumway Conant, William G. Wilson, L. S. Moseley, W. H. Grinnell, S. D. Ross, Simon Smith, W. B. Smith, E. M. Gammon, J. E. Ross, Peter Crave, J. A. Howe, George Seegmiller, W. L. Austin, A. C. Stevens, J. P. Kildow, W. H. Chesbrough, Peter Crave and W. H. Wheeler, who now commands the post. Those who have been commander more than one term are S. W. Barr, S. D. Ross, W. B. Smith, W. H. Chesbrough and Peter Crave.



Schellenger *DeGroff*

Other officers of the post this year are Peter Crave, senior vice-commander; Carlton Olin, junior vice-commander; Ansel Schellenger, chaplain; W. H. Chesbrough, adjutant and quartermaster; J. A. Perry, officer-of-the-day, and L. J. Musselman, officer-of-the-guard. Mrs. Hattie Goule serves as secretary.

One of Beloit's most stirring occasions was in June, 1929, when the city entertained the entire Wisconsin Department of the G. A. R. The Boys in Blue who still were fit and able marched to the martial music of the old days, and hundreds of members of the orders allied to the Civil War veterans were here. Another important occasion in the life of the post and the community was the 50th anniversary of the post's founding, held in 1932. State and national officers of the G. A. R. and many members of allied orders were present to honor the handful of active members who remained of the 312 veterans who once wore the G. A. R. insignia of L. H. D. Crane Post.

Almost from its organization more than a half-century ago the post has held its meetings in the hall it now occupies above the river in Grand avenue. Walls of the hall are covered with pictures, charters, historic records and data which preserve the records of the post and of the veterans who formed its membership.

Now the roster grows shorter each year and the time cannot be far distant when the active post will be mustered out, as posts have been in hundreds of communities. Today nine members are on the rolls. A word about them:

Commander W. H. Wheeler enlisted early in 1864, Company B, 40th Wisconsin Infantry, and went to Memphis where the 40th repulsed an attack by General Forrest. The 40th was composed almost entirely of boys of the colleges and schools of Wisconsin. Mr. Wheeler was attending Beloit Academy when he enlisted along with 31 from the college and 25 from the academy. After being stationed at Memphis he went to Mississippi where he remained until the middle of September, 1864, when the regiment returned home.

Peter Crave, commander of the post last year, enlisted on August 30, 1864, and served in Company K, 3rd Wisconsin Infantry. In the army under General Sheridan, he took part in the battles of Atlanta, Savannah, Bentonville and Averysboro. He received honorable discharge on June 9, 1865.

L. J. Musselman's military career starts even before the Civil War. An Indian scout in the West before the break in the Union, both sides had hardly started to arm before he enlisted. He joined Company C, 82nd Ohio infantry on April 16, 1861, in Cincinnati. Later he was a member of the 24th Ohio artillery, and saw action in Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. He fought in many battles, including Loudon Heights, Cold Harbor, Antietam and Atlanta. He was twice wounded. He marched with General Sherman to the sea. After being discharged on July 4, 1864, he returned to the West to his life as a scout which he continued until 1885.

W. H. Chesbrough, probably the most active Beloit member of the G.A.R., whose interest and ability in veterans' circles has brought him national recognition, served in Company A, 13th Wisconsin Infantry. He served five months with the 13th without enlisting and was regularly enlisted in the 40th on May 4, 1864. He participated in skirmishes in Tennessee and in

Mississippi. He was discharged in the fall of 1864.

Two enlistment periods are in the record of Ansel Schellenger who answered the call to arms at Black River Falls in 1861. He was ready to be mustered in when the Battle of Bull Run was fought and he intended to join for three months, but the government turned down that classification. A few months later he enlisted in Company C, 13th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. Again in 1864 he enlisted for another three years and served until the close of the war. The 13th was engaged in guerilla warfare except at the battle of Clarksville, Tenn,. and at Donelson, Tenn.

J. A. Perry enlisted for a year on Feb. 13, 1865, in Company H, 47th Wisconsin Infantry. Under the command of General Gentry, he took part in skirmishes in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. He was discharged on Sept. 28, 1865.

Lorenzo De Groff, who now lives at Roscoe, enlisted for 19 months service early in 1863. He joined Company K of the 17th Illinois Infantry. He served as dispatch rider over a route of 100 miles for six months and then entered the ranks in Georgia. After serving under General Hind, he was discharged early in the fall of 1864.

Albert E. Winegar, not a long-time member of L. H. D. Crane Post, joined several years ago. A resident of Connecticut when Lincoln sought to free the slaves, Mr. Winegar enlisted on Aug. 26, 1861, in Company I, 7th Connecticut Infantry. He was made a corporal and on his second enlistment, Dec. 22, 1863, became a sergeant. His service was confined to action in the East and he took part in much of the fighting in Virginia. His record includes wounds received in the battle of Deep Run, Va. He was mustered out on July 20, 1865.

Carlton Olin, who lives at Janesville but is a staunch member of L. H. D. Crane Post, served in Company B, 4th U. S. Artillery. He was in the Battle of Gettysburg but at that time his company had charge of the firing of small light brass cannons. "We were known as Gibbon's Battery and we were under the command of General Warren," Mr. Olin said. He served with the Army of the Potomac in two battles at Weldon, two at Hatcher's Run, at the Notaway River, Jerusalem Plank Road, and at Sailor's Creek, Appomattox River, and was present at the surrender of General Robert E. Lee.

Women's Relief Corps

• The Women's Relief Corps was the original and only auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic in the early years. The national order was founded July 26, 1883, at Denver. The group here, which was the 49th, was organized Jan. 26, 1887. It was a bitter cold night when about 24 women met in Fenton's Hall and officers were installed by Mrs. Gertrude Rogers of Milwaukee. Charter members were Martha Barr, Mary Sherman, Mary Rathbun, Hattie Westcott, Sussie Dewing, Flora Reitler, Kate Fisher, Marie Reilly, Nettie Graves, Marian Holloway, Catherine Allen, Charlotte B. Ingersoll, Rachel Barr, Beulah Richards, Augusta Resseguie, Mary Fallam, Martha F. Johns, Mary Garlick, Alvira Riley, Georgia Irish, Harriet Turney, Libbie Carroll, Teresa Irish and Alma Shaw.



Officers of the Women's Relief Corps are: front row (left to right): Clara Lascelles, Minnie Dolan, Jean Smith, Delpha Lyons, Edith Frankland, president, Hattie Goule, Lucy Garber, Eleanor Karberg, Edith Haas and Emma Weber. Second row: Ruth Butler, Inez Anderson, Carrie Burrows, Nona Scrivens, Myrtle Salladay, Amelia Lee and Emma Conrad.

First officers were Catherine Allen, president; Rachel Barr, senior vice-president; Martha Barr, junior vice-president; Charlotte Ingersoll, secretary; Flora Reitler, treasurer; Mrs. Hugh Reilly and Alma Shaw, conductors, and Libbie Carroll and Georgia Quick, guards. The last surviving charter member of the corps, Mrs. Alma Quackenbush, the former Alma Shaw, was buried on Grand Army Day, April 6, 1935.

Present officers are Mrs. Edith Frankland, president; Mrs. Minnie Dolan, senior vice-president; Mrs. Hattie Goule, junior vice-president; Mrs. Millie Lee, chaplain; Miss Annie McLenegan, treasurer; Mrs. Clara Lascelles, secretary; Mrs. Inez Anderson, conductress; Mrs. Myrtle Salladay, associate conductress; Mrs. Eleanor Karberg, publicity; Mrs. Nona Scriven, patriotic instructor; Mrs. Delpha Lyons, musician; Mrs. Carrie Burrows, guard; Mrs. Edith Haas, assistant guard; and Mrs. Jean Smith, Mrs. Lucy Garber, Mrs. Emma Conrade and Mrs. Emma Weber, color-bearers.

Members of the corps have been prominent in the state organization. Myra C. Grinnell, Julietta Morris and Edith E. Frankland have served as state presidents. Past department secretaries include the names of Harriet J. Purcell, who was also formerly department treasurer, Ella W. Peck and Sara M. Artlip. Eugunia McCarthy was patriotic instructor last year. Mrs. Artlip was a department chaplain.

Emma E. Grinnell, who died in 1934 and who was especially active in the local corps, was at one time president of the Idaho department. She was national patriotic instructor in 1917. She transferred her membership to L. H. D. Crane Corps in 1905.

Clara Lascelles was formerly senior vice-president of the Department of Illinois. Mrs. Frankland was Wisconsin department inspector from 1927 to 1932.

In 1904, 1909, 1914, 1920, 1926 and 1931, district conventions were held in Beloit and the city was also host to the state encampment in 1929. The history of the group records that funds were contributed to furnish a room in the hospital at the Wisconsin Veterans' Home. Also the corps and the post combined to complete a room at the Beloit Municipal hospital.

In 1929 the W.R.C. enjoyed its largest membership, 399. There are 121 members now.

In addition to bequeathing a large sum for a patriotic building for all patriotic organization of Beloit, Mrs. Grinnell also bequeathed $2,500 to the corps, and several years ago Mrs. Martha Rogers left $50 to the group.

Those who have served as presidents of the corps since its organization, several for more than one term, are Katherine Allen McEvoy, Rachel Barr, Augusta Resseguie, Charlotte Ingersoll, Flora Reitler, Delia Ayer, Myra C. Grinnell, Fannie Warner, Elizabeth Starling, Delphine E. Schellenger, Anna Robinson, Celia West, Julietta Morris, Lizzie Johnson, Clara J. Royce, Helen Carpenter, Electa Haynes, Jeanette Wolfersberger, Gladys R. Miller and Mrs. Edith Frankland.

D. A. R.

• Descent from patriots who fought in the nation's first war is the rich heritage of members of the Beloit chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which more than any other organization has kept alive the traditions and the patriotism of the pioneer times. The chapter was established here on Sept. 4, 1896, with 12 charter members. At the end of two years the membership had grown to 38.

Charter members were Mrs. Anna E. Harris, Mrs. Isabelle Cole, Miss Ellen C. Merrill, Mrs. Theresa Ingersol, Miss Alice Brittan, Mrs. Florence A. Yates, Mrs. Eleanor D. Parker, Miss Elizabeth Todd, Mrs. Carrie Hansen, Mrs. Carolyn Weirick, Mrs. W. M. Brittan and Miss Sarah Wheeler. The first officers were Mrs. Cole, regent; Mrs. Yates, vice-regent; Miss Brittan, treasurer; Mrs. Hansen, registrar, and Miss Wheeler, historian. The first meeting of the chapter was at the home of Mrs. Hansen on Oct. 1, 1896.

To encourage interest in American history and more prominently portray the incidents that went with the turning point in the life of the colonies, the chapter sponsored its first essay contest among school children in 1898. Each year hereafter for 10 years the contest held the attention of many youthful writers. In that first year of organization also, the city park became a benefactor when a flag and staff was presented. A flag was presented to the public library in 1903.

The Daughters of the American Revolution played an important part in all patriotic observances of the community and nearly 40 years ago, when Civil War veterans were actively in charge of Memorial Day exercises, they looked to members of the D.A.R. as well as to their own allied orders to help to make the occasion a success.

Those who have headed the chapter, some for more than one term, are Mrs. G. L. Cole, Miss Julia Salmon, Mrs. E. F. Hansen, Mrs. John Paley, Mrs. W. H. Grinnell, Mrs. J. B. Dow, Mrs. W. C. Weirick, Mrs. F. W. Wilford, Mrs. J. H. McNeel, Mrs. W. S. Perrigo, Mrs. H. P. Tower, Mrs. F. E. Calland, Miss Lenora Northrop, and Miss Margaret Goodwin.

In 1907 the D.A.R. worked for the installation of water services to maintain plots and flowers in the cemetery in satisfactory condition. A contribution to preservation of the city's history was the placing of the Lincoln memorial tablet on Hanchett Hall. The bronze marker on the Broad street side of the building catches the eye of the passer-by and its brief inscription tells a significant historial fact.

No Beloit patriotic organization failed to do an outstanding work when the world experienced its greatest war tribulations in 1917 and 1918. In those years the Beloit chapter laid aside its usual endeavors and became an auxiliary of the American Red Cross which temporarily directed the work of the Daughters in preparing clothing and in numerous other services that made life a little easier for millions of men who answered the call to arms and who found themselves in military camps or at the front on foreign soil. The D.A.R. also gave aid, when hostilities ceased, members contributed to the restoration of a French village. Funds of the Beloit chapter also assisted in the care of a French child victim of the war.

Mrs. McNeel now heads the chapter, which has a membership of 106. Other officers are Mrs. C. E. Wright, vice-regent; Mrs. John Perrigo, recording secretary; Mrs. T. O. Withers, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Hugh Stoffregren, treasurer; Mrs. R. A. Shepard, registrar; Mrs. W. S. Perry, historian, and Mrs. McNeel is chaplain.



In this picture are officers of the Beloit Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They are, left to right, front row: Mrs. John Perrigo and Mrs. David G. Fifield; second row, Mrs. C. E. Wright, Mrs. J. H. McNeel, regent, and Mrs. H. P. Tower; back row, Mrs. T. O. Withers, Mrs. Hugh Stoffregren, Mrs. William Perrigo and Mrs. R. A. Shepard.

U. S. W. V.

• Cassia J. Morris, whose name is honored by Spanish-American war veterans in Beloit, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Morris. He was born Sept. 15, 1878.

A student at Beloit Academy after he had graduated from high school, he volunteered a short time before Company E, Wisconsin National Guard, left for training at Milwaukee and then at Jacksonville, Fla., where it remained for the duration of the war.

Too young to be accepted in regular enlistment, Cassia was allowed to join the company only after his father signed the necessary papers. According to regulations in 1898, even though the parents' consent was given, a boy as young as he could not be rated as a private. He was allowed to sign as a bugler.

"There never was a boy more thrilled with the prospect of service. He could hardly wait for the company to start on its trip," said his sister, Mrs. Rolf Rosman. Mr. Morris, Cassia's father, also lives in Beloit.

The sultry, hot nights of the southern climate and poor sanitary conditions wrough havoc in the Company E ranks. Cassia was taken ill. He con-

tinued to walk guard until too sick to stand. The tender nursing of the Powers family at Jacksonville failed to restore him to health. He was invalided home but got only as far as Milwaukee. He arrived in Milwaukee on a Saturday night and died the next morning. Four days later he would have been 20 years old.

When Spanish-American war veterans returned to Beloit and organized it was natural that the name of one of their youngest comrades should be honored. Morris Camp No. 7, U.S.W.V., perpetuates that honor.

The camp was granted its charter on April 18, 1904. It started with 42 charter members. They were Rolf Rosman, Ira Thompson, Fred Hart, George Robinson, Fred Bush, Fred Graham, William Whitfield, J. Armstrong, William Rance, William Kennedy, Frank Anderson, William Widdowson, Charles Moore, William Bains, John West, R. I. Meyers, S. B. McCauley, Charles Manning, John Larson, B. F. Howe, Charles Schult, Raymond Chambers, J. W. Moses, Bert Holliday, F. Ford, George Gleason, A. L. Rasey, H. R. Yeakel, T. C. Smith, William Bauchle, Charles Broker, Fred Hunt, H. O. Beadle, H. Means, James McIntyre, Clarence Newton, Ray North, Nels Nelson, L. L. Davis, Lewis Bond, Al Hanson and George F. Farmer.

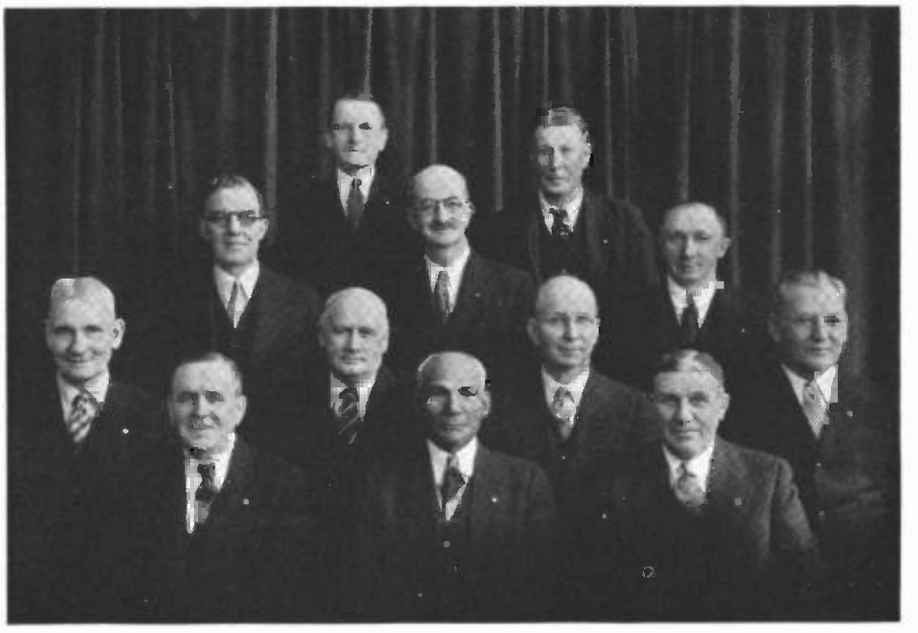
William Knipschield is the present commander. Other officers are Henry Quinn, senior vice-commander; Charles Schultz, junior vice-commander; C. E. Secor, officer-of-the-day; Frank Anderson, quartermaster; Charles Wheeler, chaplain; Rolf Rosman, Fred Graham and Hans Harred, trustees; Edward Snow, senior color-bearer; Otto Shober, junior color-bearer; Thomas C. Smith, patriotic instructor, and William Trimble, historian.

Comradeship and help in time of need, patriotism, and the promotion of beneficial legislation are the aims of the camp. The camp maintains its own burial plot in Oakwood cemetery as does the G. A. R. and American Legion. The last four years it has met in its own hall in South State street.

The observance of all patriotic days, and especially those connected with the Spanish-American war, namely Maine Day, McKinley Day and Muster Day, provides an active program. The group has been host to various district meetings and in 1924 entertained the state encampment. William Knipshield, now commander, has also served as department inspector.

Mollestad Auxiliary

• Nearly seven years after veterans of Company E, Wisconsin National Guard, had returned from Florida, and a little more than a year after the organization of Morris Camp No. 7, U. S. W. V., the camp auxiliary was formed.



Morris Camp No. 7, United Spanish War Veterans, is officered by the veterans in this picture. Front row (left to right): Fred Graham, Joe Drummond, Clarence Newton. Second row: Alex Secor, Charles Wheeler, Commander William Knipschield, Henry Quinn. Third row: Eugene Miller, Frank Anderson, Charles Schult. Rear row: Hans Harred and Edward Snow.

Early in June, 1905 eight women met at the G. A. R. hall here. Six were wives of veterans. One was a sister and one a mother. Interest in the women's unit was not limited to the eight who started the movement and soon the charter contained 17 names.

It is interesting that the women, in their enthusiasm, did an unusual thing in selecting a name of another veteran to identify their auxiliary. They decided on the "Mollestad" auxiliary. Their number issued by the department was "5."

Cassia Morris and Mace Mollestad were inseparable friends. When Cassia "signed up" Mace was with him. Neither boy was to see his home again. Mace possessed talent as a musician and he was listed as Musician Mace Mollestad. He was born in Beloit on Nov. 20, 1876. Stationed in the camp at Jacksonville on army band duty, he contracted typhoid. He died in camp on Aug. 13, 1898, only a very short time after Company E had reached Jacksonville. He was a brother of Mrs. Clayton Zilley of Beloit.

When the charter of Mollestad auxiliary was returned to the 17 original members, a letter was received from department officials directing that the name of a comrade should be associated with the unit. "No mention was made of the rule that we should take the same name as that chosen by the camp," the auxiliary history explains. Later attention was called to that regulation but it was too late to make a change as the charter had been granted. The auxiliary is the only one in the department, if not in the entire national organization with a name differing from that of the camp it serves.

Charter members were Anna Chambers, Minnie Moore, Julietta Morris, Ethel Rosman, Harriet Broker, Emma Means, Rose Newton, Mary Schult, Emily Cousin, Louise Chase, May Bauchle, Nellie Anderson, Ida Holliday, Anna Beadles, Anna Bains, Celia West and Lillian Smith. Of these, four have died, four are no longer members, and nine remain active members. On June 20, 1935, the 30th anniversary, the auxiliary gave a dinner in honor of the charter members. Eight were present.

Distinctively a patriotic and relief organization, the purpose of the auxiliary is to aid veterans and their families; to promote patriotism and to preserve the history of the Spanish-American war. Relief is given to the needy, sunshine to the ill and sympathetic burial to the dead.

The program calls for anniversary banquets for veterans, patriotic exercises and Christmas parties. In the promotion of patriotism the auxiliary assisted in obtaining the Spanish-American war monument at Oakwood cemetery. It has presented flags to schools, to Boy Scout troops, and to the camp.

Fifteen patriotic days are observed each year. The Beloit group entertains the district convention in turn and



Officers of Mollestad Auxiliary No. 5 United Spanish War Veterans, front row (left to right): Anna Bains, Mary Schult, Olive Howard, Winnifred Trimble, Emogene Gates. Second row: Alvina Quinn, Hazel Nelson, Edith Frankland, Carolyn Johnson, Madison, department president, May L. Bauchle, president, Gladys Ross, Pearl Graham, Eva Anderson, Floy Bumstead. Back row: Magdalena Kreuger, Elizabeth Brooks, Anna Beadle, Lulu Carrel, Ethel Herbert and Elizabeth Harred.

has been hostess to one department convention. The district convention will be here again in October. Auxiliary funds have gone to the department aid and the non-pensioned soldiers' fund. They have financed Christmas boxes for veterans at the Milwaukee hospital and at Waupaca.

An interesting work of the auxiliary has been the sponsoring of a case of relics of the Spanish-American War at the Beloit Historical Society museum which contains, among other things, the uniform of Comrade Charles Ingleby.

"While all these activities have been the outward show of our interests, at heart we have felt our first consideration was our veterans," it is explained by Mrs. May L. Bauchle, president and department reporter.

Prominence in the organization outside of the local ranks has been gained by several members. Mrs. Edith Frankland has served as department president and Mrs. Lillian Smith as department secretary. Mrs. Bauchle is department reporter, Mrs. Floy Bumstead is district president, Mrs. Frankland secretary, and Mrs. Ada Knipschield, treasurer.

Auxiliary officers are May Bauchle, president; Gladys Ross, senior vice-president; Olive Howard, junior vice-president; Winifred Trimble, chaplain; Hazel Nelson, patriotic instructor; Anna Bains, historian; Elizabeth Harred, conductress; Elizabeth Brooks, assistant conductress; Alvina Quinn, guard, and Floy Bumstead, assistant guard.

Ladies of G. A. R.

• Mary L. Bradley Circle of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized March 30, 1911. Of the 47 charter members, five are still in the organization. They are Loretta Carroll, Mary Cronk, Blanche Clayton, Mary Rachford and Ella Haas.

Named in honor of an army nurse in the Civil War, the group comprises mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, granddaughters and nieces of veterans. The purpose is the relief of ill or needy comrades and their dependents, and members are ready at all times to render aid and comfort. Departed comrades and members of the circle are honored by flag services.

Officers of the circle are Ella Haas, president; Blanche McMasters, senior vice-president; Marie Bailey, junior vice-president; Emogene Gates, treasurer; Ora Haas, secretary; Nina La Tour, patriotic instructor; Susan Trafford, conductress; Olga Varnell, musician and chaplain, and Clarice Haas, guard.

Meetings are held in the G. A. R. hall once a month. Formerly the membership was 100. Now approximately 20 are affiliated with the circle.

Sons of Union Vets

• The Sons of Union Veterans were established as a national organization on Nov. 12, 1881, and L. H. D. Crane Post camp No. 16 was chartered in Beloit in 1911.

Carrying on for the aged veteran is the primary purpose of the order and in these later years the Sons have almost entirely taken over some of the duties once handled by the G. A. R. The camp here is comparatively small, having only 25 members, but what it lacks in size it makes up in activity.

Especially proud are the Sons of their drum corps. Organized in 1928, it comprises 13 members. Merlin Bailey was the first manager and now Everett Petitt directs its affairs. In uniforms of the days of '65, and playing only fife and drum music, its style and type appeals particularly to the Civil War veteran.

In 1932, at the state encampment, the Beloit corps was declared the official musical body of the department. A trailer was built by members and is used for trips and engagements. The corps has participated in conventions at St. Paul, Minn., Grand Rapids, Mich., and Springfield, Ill., and at Eau Claire, Waukesha, Sheboygan, Kenosha, Appleton, LaCrosse and Oshkosh, in Wisconsin.

Charter members of the camp were T. M. Lien, L. H. Briggs, Merlin Bailey, Everett Petitt, William H. Hutchins, Fred Bigsby, George A. Miller, Milford Bailey, Ward Morse and William Bigsby. T. M. Lien, deceased, once served as department commander. Everett Petitt now serves as national patriotic instructor.

The officers now are William Hutchins, commander; Frank Maxon, senior vice-commander; Levi Briggs, junior vice-commander; Oney Raymer, secretary and treasurer; Willard McIntyre, chaplain; Everett Petitt, patriotic instructor; Milford Bailey, inside guard; Clayton Phillips, outside guard; Merlin Bailey, guide; Fred Tripp, color guard, and Charles Crave, William Laffin and Everett Petitt, councilmen.

Sons Auxiliary

• The Sons of Union Veterans auxiliary was organized in Wisconsin in 1899 and unit No. 13 was established in Beloit on June 13, 1916. Minnie E. Groth was president of the department and Blanche Wiedenkoff, Baraboo, a state officer, helped the Beloit women when they met to name officers.

Those who signed the charter were Grace Kline, Anna Brinton, Celia LaVine, Nina LaTour, Mary Haroon, Kate Sackett, Anna Black, Clara Smith, Anna Upham, Gladys Miller,

Anna Bryant, Edith Boardman, Elizabeth Goldsworthy, Anna Seegmiller, Marie Bailey, Isabelle Bort, Mary Woolsey, Sarah Artlip, Bertha Lien, Hattie Veach, Della Buck, Minnie Ellis, Hattie Bryant and Jeanette Wolfersberger.

For three years prior to 1925 the auxiliary was inactive. During that time the charter was held by Anna Black, Emogene Gates, Anna Iverson, and Bertha Lien. With reorganization, the unit ceased to be referred to as the H. P. Strong unit and adopted the name L. H. D. Crane Post Auxiliary No. 13, Sons of Union Veterans.

Members who have served as presidents are Gladys Miller, Anna Black, Emogene Gates, Mabel McIntyre, Mary Hunt, Bertha Lien, Margaret Colbert and Hazel Petitt. Mrs. Petitt, formerly department vice-president and inspector, is now department president. Mrs. Miller has served as department vice-president and treasurer and is now department secretary. Mrs. McIntyre is department vice-president, and Mrs. Black is department delegate-at-large.

This year the officers are Hattie Goule, president; Bertha Lien, vice-president; Sarah Morris, chaplain; Margaret Colbert, patriotic instructor; Emogene Gates, secretary; Mable McIntyre, treasurer; Pearl Fawcett, guide; Gladys Miller, assistant guide. Color bearers are Flossie Raymer and Mary Matson, and Annie S. McLenegan is musician.

Union Daughters

• Mary A. Chesbrough Tent No. 5, Daughters of Union Veterans, was organized in Beloit, Nov. 28, 1924.

Allied with the Grand Army of the Republic, the Daughters were organized nationally on Memorial Day in 1885, and incorporated Dec. 12 of that year. Major William McKinley, Massillon, Ohio, then United States representative and later president, assisted in establishing the organization.

W. H. Chesbrough, commander of L. H. D. Crane post when the women organized in Beloit, materially assisted the group here and because of his interest, it honored the name of his mother. The Chesbrough home was the place of the first meeting. Starting with 33 charter members, Susan Trafford was named the first president. Hattie Goule was the second, and following her were Mary Black and Pearl Fawcett.

The present membership is 44. Seven members have died, five within a period of 10 months, and others have been honorably discharged. Assisting in activities of L. H. D. Crane Post, cooperating with other patriotic organizations in observances and rendering service and kindness when needed, have been the purposes of the group.

The officers now are Mrs. Emogene Gates, president; Mrs. Minnie Phillips, senior vice-president; Mrs. Elizabeth Howell, junior vice-president; Mrs. Mary Black, chaplain; Mrs. Hattie Goule, treasurer; Mrs. Ada Tyler, patriotic instructor, and Mrs. Nellie Carpenter, Miss Julia Lunn and Mrs. Pearl Fawcett, council members.

Charter members were Emogene Gates, Gertrude Fucik, Emma Rachford, Nellie Rachford, Hattie Rachford Goule, Nellie Carpenter, Susan B. Trafford, Sarah Morris, Loretta Carroll, Charlotte A. Ingersoll, Jessie Moseley, Mary Gilmore Black, F. Fern Nelson, Alma Quackenbush, Adele Van Dusen, Josephine J. Wadmond, Joyce Wadmond, Mary E. Cronk, Georgia L. Miller, Clara Lascelles, Maude R. Francis, Nina LaTour, Celia LaVine, Marie Bailey and Luella Haas.

American Legion

• When more than four million men who served in the United States army and navy between April 1917, and November, 1918, returned to civil life they became the foundation of the largest and most powerful veterans' organization ever established in the nation's history. This is the American Legion, whose membership is open to any man or woman who served between the dates of declaration of war and the armistice and who received an honorable discharge. It had its beginning in St. Louis in April 1919. The Beloit post was organized a few months later.

Both colorful and business-like was the establishment of Myron C. West Post. It started with a Veterans' club, the Beloit War Veterans' Association, which in August, 1919, decided to affiliate with the American Legion. The meeting for formal affiliation was held in September, 1919, when 200 men vowed their responsibility to promote the interests of veterans of the World War, as presented by the American Legion. Charter members are Floyd C. Henderson, H. L. Cox, L. C. Bailey, R. L. Barnes, George Carey, Harry L. Engleson, Charles W. Baukin, Gilman H. Stordock, Marshall M. Northrop, Alfred Nelson, William M. Dawson, Percy H. Lamkin, Blaine Hansen, Floyd Turner and Waldo G. Hansen.

Captain Charles Buck, commanding officer of Company L prior to the war, and who also headed his company as a unit of the American Expeditionary Force, was elected the post's first commander. Gilman Stordock, later twice commander of the post, and now a department officer, was named vice-commander. George Carey was elected adjutant, E. H. Denny, finance officer, and E. H. Allen, historian. Prof. C. A. Culver of Beloit college was the



Officers of Mary L. Bradley Circle, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, are: front row (left to right): Emogene Gates, Marie Dailey, Ella Haas, president, Blanche McMasters and Ora Haas. Second row: Nina LaTour, Clarice Haas, Olga Varnell, Mary Cronk and Susan Trafford.

first chaplain. The following year George A. Garrigan was named commander; Carl Sparks, vice-commander; Earl J. Caskey, adjutant; B. P. Eldred, Jr., finance officer, and Charles Ellingson, historian.

As the world struggled for peaceful recovery after the greatest conflict in history, the American Legion, which enrolled in its ranks more than a million men and women, adopted a program of service both to its members and to the country that was to play an important part in national affairs.

Legionnaires the nation over have exemplified the worth of their organization. Aside from its original purpose of hospitalization and rehabilitation of disabled and unfortunate veterans of the World War, whether members of the organization or not, its program of community service has been comprehensive and purposeful.

Like other veterans' groups, the Beloit post was confronted with the problem of paying honor to a Beloit soldier who had given his life. Many had distinguished themselves and had made the greatest sacrifice. A score of names were considered. There were many who equally deserved the honor that would perpetuate their memory. But outstanding, it seemed, was the sacrifice of Myron C. West, whose name the post bears.

Capt. West won his commission as a lieutenant in the ranks of Company L in 1914. He later served as battalion adjutant and was promoted to the rank of captain and adjutant of the First Wisconsin infantry in 1916. When American troops were sent overseas, he was in command of the Headquarters company. He sailed for "Over There" on March 4, 1918. He went into the line on July 23 when he entrained for Chateau Thierry. He was wounded Aug. 3, at Dravegny, and died two days later. His body now lies in Belleau Wood National Cemetery, in France.

Members of the new post met first at the National Guard armory, then at the G. A. R. hall, the Elks hall, and at other convenient places. The first regular Legion hall was Booth's hall in East Grand avenue, where headquarters were maintained until 1927. Following that period the Elks hall was again the scene of activities but late that year the post moved to the Frederick building in State street, where it remained until the fall of 1935. It now shares quarters with the Elks lodge.

For nearly 16 years the post has been a leader in Beloit civic and veterans' affairs. Probably as noteworthy as any contribution to the city at large is the Community Chest organization which was almost completely a Legion project at the beginning. Not far behind in importance is the assistance given the Goodfellow movement, safety schools, the municipal hospital, the county tuberculosis sanitorium, high school athletic field, municipal airport, and other civic enterprises.

The program of the post always has been an incentive to membership enrollment by veterans. First, the post has a splendid record for service to disabled and worthy veterans. Assuming the entire burden for many years because of absence of any similar organization, the demands upon the post have been heavy. Difficult years of depression when units of government tried by various means to apportion relief and work programs increased the load, and as legislation was enacted depriving veterans of benefits, the pulse of service was quickened. City and county officials cooperated with the program and from 1932 to the present Myron C. West Post has administered soldiers and sailors relief in Beloit.

That accomplishment alone, which has required many hours work of service officers week in and week out for nearly five years, considerable strain on post finances, and days of tireless effort to officers unpaid, is a record that will go down in the records of charity in Beloit. On innumerable occasions the Legion has given assistance and many families and persons not veterans have had the benefit of the Legion's helping hand.

The work of William J. Huempfner, William Waugh, Marshall Northrop and others in relief activities has been an important contribution to veterans' welfare.

Beloit's bid as a Legion convention city was realized when the city entertained the state convention in 1922. The Legion was young then. It had not grown to the proportions of recent years but as host, the city was early introduced to thousands of men with the memory of war still fresh in their minds.

Two years later the post organized a fife, bugle and drum corps that for the next 12 years was one of the most important agencies in carrying the name of this city to many parts of the country. The "fife and drum corps" movement started at a meeting held on Sept. 22, 1924. Robert Moses was its first manager. He is manager at present although several others have directed corps affairs in the interval between. Dr. P. A. Howell was one of the early directors and has maintained his interest in it.

After the corps had been organized two weeks, 30 veterans had enrolled. The unit made its first appearance on Nov. 4, 1924. Its first outstanding accomplishment was in 1925 when it won first place at the department conference at Marinette. In 1926 it again ranked first at the conference at Stevens Point.

With few exceptions the drum and bugle corps has been high in the ranking in competitive events. Other cities in Wisconsin where it carried the name of Beloit and gathered honors were Sheboygan, Racine, Kenosha, Janes-



Officers of the Sons of Union Veterans in this picture are (left to right) front row: Fred Tripp. Second row: Everett Petitt, Milford Bailey, Willard McIntyre, William Hutchins, commander; Oney Raymer. Rear row: Merlin Bailey, Levi Briggs and Frank Maxon.

ville and Milwaukee. On many other occasions, not all sponsored by the Legion, the corps has been a popular attraction.

Its greatest scope of influence has been at national legion conventions and it has given a good account of itself at Omaha, Philadelphia, San Antonio, Louisville, and at Chicago on more than one occasion.

In Beloit and nearby cities the drum corps has been an important factor in community celebrations and events. For years it has made its appearance at all patriotic observances. Fourth of July celebrations, homecomings, and other occasions. It now comprises 40 men.

The drum corps is not only a Legion but a Beloit institution, and its loss would be felt in the community if it ever disbands. Despite lean years and no assured program of financial help, its members have rehearsed and worked, prompted by civic and Legion pride. The martial cadences of bugles and drums, the gold of the corps' French helmets and the snappy blue uniforms with gold brocade have stirred thousands of people.

The most extensive and most colorful city-wide Fourth of July celebration was held in Beloit under the auspices of the American Legion in 1926. Combining the features of a pageant of progress and history, the program and parade of that celebration will long be remembered.

Much could be written regarding the influence of the post in bringing about the Big Hill Memorial park, the Goodfellows movement, the hospital, the Pinehurst sanatorium and other institutions, but there is also another field of endeavor that merits a few words. Beloit Legionnaires have been active in originating projects to interest children. They have conducted Halloween partes for all youngsters of the city. For several years the post has sponsored an ice carnival in which both boys and girls have competed in winter sports. The annual marble tournament which in recent years has become a major attraction, was started and conducted by the Legion. Legion-sponsored baseball teams the last four years have been highly successful.

Educational work in patriotic instruction by means of essay contests and the introducing of flag codes in the schools has been a Legion project for years. The post has done much of the work at the Boy Scout camp. By the efforts of a large group of members, six log cabins were recently completed. Earl Rice, executive scout administrator in this area of Wisconsin and Illinois, is a member.



Officers of the Sons of Union Veterans Auxiliary are: front row, left to right: Emogene Gates, Hazel Petitt, Mabel McIntyre, Bertha Lien; second row, Blanch McMasters, Hattie Goule, president, Mary Hunt, Annie S. McLenegan; back row, Florence Raymer, Pearl Fawcett, Mary Maxon, Margaret Colbert, Gladys R. Miller.

The Legion has cooperated in Memorial Day exercises and has sponsored Armistice Day programs by furnishing speakers in schools. On each Nov. 11, at 11 a.m., its firing squad and buglers have been a familiar sight at State street and East Grand avenue as three volleys saluted the dead and taps bid them rest in peace.

Organization for emergency relief in time of disaster, the conducting of Red Cross roll calls; compiling of records of graves of veterans; decorating graves and furnishing flowers, flags and markers; helping transient veterans; combining with the Y. M. C. A. in a "society circus" each year; activity in employment campaigns and an extensive man-a-block canvass in 1931 to create work and jobs; and the establishing of school police in Beloit, are other achievements of the post.

Adhering to the national defense program of the Legion, the post has a keen interest in maintaining the Beloit high school R. O. T. C. It has taken steps to assure continuance of the unit by working to increase its enrollment. For several years it has rewarded outstanding achievement of members of the R. O. T. C.

Social activity of the post comprises a pleasing variation of dances, card parties, stag parties, picnics, carnivals and other programs. The annual Armistice Ball has become an institution. Monthly mixer parties with the post auxiliary, and occasional county entertainments round out the program, together with the annual "open house" and frequent cribbage matches with other groups.

Several Beloit veterans have made their mark in the Legion organization outside the post. Gilman Stordock, department adjutant, Milwaukee, who retains his membership at Beloit, and who did much to give the post prominence in meritorious service, has held his state position four years.

Both in the county and district organizations, Beloit has furnished leaders. William J. Huempfner is now commander of the First District. Dan Chatsey, now a member of the South Beloit post, was one of the early district commanders. Frank Halsted and Ralph D. Gardner have been county commanders.

Myron C. West Post now numbers nearly 300 veterans. It is headed by Commander George A. Garrigan. George Carey, the first adjutant of the post, is now first vice-commander. William N. Waugh is second vice-commander; Gordon K. Mountain, adjutant; Frank Normington, finance officer; Roy R. Guilkey, historian; Irving Kunz, chaplain; William J. Huempfner, service officer, and Charles Barrand and Harvey Green, sergeants-at-arms.

Sons of American Legion

• The Sons of the American Legion, junior order of Myron C. West Post, was organized Oct. 28, 1933, under Commander Ralph D. Gardner. P. G. Nase did much to establish the group and its charter was approved by the national adjutant, in December 1933.

Charter members of Squadron No. 48, were Robert Waugh, John Bre-

ton, Edward Breton, Richard Halsted, Robert Stahlnecker, Joseph Stapleton, Edwin Schroeder, Norman Swatek, John Clark, Phil Nase, Guy Bassich, Clarence Moses, Jr., Donald Martin, Paul Lynch, Raymond Klute, Roger Evans, Frank Ellsworth, Carl Nelson, Jr., Robert Wisch, Billy Ellsworth, Orwed Sommer, Richard Shanbarker, Stewart Maxted, Jr., Donald Cherry, Robert Stone, Winfield Stone and Richard Ten Eyck.

Gordon Stendel was the first captain of the group. Officers this year are Robert Waugh, captain; Jack Luttig, first lieutenant; Stuart C. Maxted, second lieutenant; Robert J. Maxted, adjutant; Carl Nelson, finance officer; Russell Austin, chaplain; Robert Stendel, historian, and Ray Luttig and Bernard E. Hull, Jr., sergeans-at-arms.

The boys meet the first Friday night in each month. The squadron comprises about 40 members. Their service to the senior order is principally in Poppy Day sales and they take part in all major patriotic celebrations. The squadron program deals with citizenship. Frequent hikes, camping trips, dinners and parties round out the social activities.

Legion Auxiliary

• The auxiliary of Myron C. West Post No. 48 of the American Legion was organized Sept. 16, 1921, at the Elks Club rooms, when Mrs. Alonzo Cudworth, Milwaukee, then a member of the state executive board, urged that an auxiliary be established.

"For God and Country", and with "service" as the slogan, the unit was instituted and Mrs. Benjamin Fosse, now deceased, was chosen the first president. On her shoulders fell the responsibility of directing initial activity of the group. Mrs. Horace Anderson was named vice-president; Mrs. Earl Colladay, secretary, and Mrs. Herbel Lang, treasurer. Mrs. Dean Van Camp was the historian and Mrs. J. A. Ellingson, Mrs. G. L. Ross and Mrs. J. E. Mason, were elected to the executive board. Mrs. Ellingson was chairman. Mrs. Hazel Rutt was appointed to have charge of the sale of pins. Dr. Gus Strindberg, then commander of the post, assisted in organizing.

The names of the following women are inscribed on the charter: Mrs. Edna Anderson, Mrs. Winnifred Fosse, Mrs. Mary Gerald, Mrs. Joanna Fowler, Mrs. Jennie Hoadley, Mrs. Florence Goldstein, Mrs. Clara McAdam, Dorothy McAdam, Mrs. Freda Sprightly, Mrs. Hazel Colladay, Mrs. Frances Ellingson, Mrs. Mary Rosenthal, Mrs. Bena Lange, Mrs. Sophia Ross, Mrs. Sarah Walker, Mrs. Estella Gordon, Mrs. Bertha Alf, Mrs. Hazel Rutt, Mrs. Mary Hibbard, Mrs. Ella Mason, Mrs. Augusta Hornke, Mrs. A. M. Belding, Miss Janet McAdam, Mrs. J. H. McNeel, Mrs. Maude Reynolds, Mrs. Lena Stordock, Mrs. Dean Van Camp and Mrs. Margaret Rasmussen.

Those of the charter group who have since died are Mrs. Fosse, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Florence Goldstein, Mrs. Alf, Mrs. Hibbard, Mrs. Hornke, Mrs. Reynolds.

The auxiliary began with a membership of 40, which increased to 52 the following year and reached a high point of 600 in 1929. The auxiliary has functioned in a significant way. It has been more than important in bringing to a successful conclusion many programs of community service and Americanism. It has been the initiative of the women and the detail work by them that has spelled much of the success.

The annual sale of poppies, while originally a Legion undertaking, has almost entirely been in the hands of auxiliary members. Poppies are made by veterans in government hospitals and in many cases have been the only income those veterans have. The auxiliary has disposed of nearly $10,000 worth of the little red paper flowers. In addition to reimbursing hospitalized veterans, the unit's share of the proceeds has gone to local welfare in large part.

Without going into great detail, and keeping in mind the trying years of the depression, a few of the projects completed will tell the story. Community service, rehabilitation and child welfare are closely allied. In 1933 the unit gave help to 210 families, not all of these the families of veterans, furnished 300 garments, and did much work for charity. More than $550 was contributed to charity and child welfare in 1927; $335 in 1930; $400 in 1931, and on through the years in both smaller and greater amounts. The last two years in addition to contributing hundreds of dollars, more than $100 was appropriated for milk for undernourished children in one Beloit public school.

Every year the unit has served the Beloit Municipal hospital in furnishing food, clothing, surgical supplies, toys for children and baby clothing, and members have spent hundreds of hours sewing at the hospital. Assisting the Beloit chapter of the Red Cross in recent years, when help was most needed, has been a major service. Assisting the



Mary A. Chesbrough Tent, No. 5, Daughters of Union Veterans, is officered by these women. Front row (left to right) they are: Hattie Goule, Elizabeth Howell, Emogene Gates, president, Minnie Phillips, Pearl Fawcett. Second row: Nellie Carpenter, Nina LaTour, Sarah Morris, Ella Haas. Back row: Isola Burns, Julia Lunn, Ada Tyler, Martha Lunn and Edith Haas.

Legion in the administration of the Soldiers' and Sailors' relief has required many hours of work.

The auxiliary gave its support to the movement for Pinehurst sanatorium, the Municipal hospital, the Big Hill Memorial park, a proposed municipal building for Beloit, and other needed improvements. Favors to Gold Star Mothers each year, Easter baskets to veterans of the G. A. R., Christmas gifts to veterans at hospitals here and at Madison, Milwaukee, Waukegan, Mendota and Maywood has been a consistent program. Subscribing funds to those institutions, to the Wisconsin Association for Crippled Children, to the Goodfellows' Fund each year, and to other groups and enterprises has kept the auxiliary more than ordinarily active. In 1935 seven high school pupils were completely outfitted in clothing.

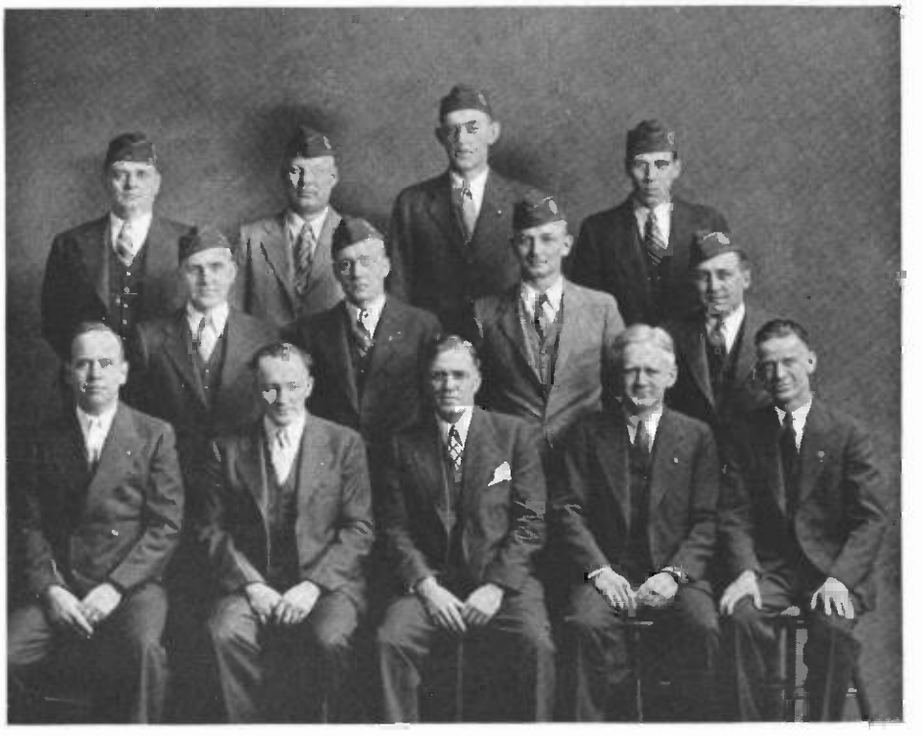
The auxiliary has given numerous Christmas parties for children. The unit assisted the post in conducting community Halloween parties and its has sponsored picnics for the Camp Fire girls as well as for children of Legionnaires. Mrs. Pearl Guilkey, former president and state historian, served on the Salvation Army board for several years. In welfare and in the preparation of clothing, Mrs. Ella Mason has been untiring.

In Americanism and national defense, and the former is allied with community service, the record is enviable. Participation in Memorial Day observances and other patriotic occasions has been extensive. Strict attention has been paid to legislation and the unit has been prompt to support department programs. More than 2,500 copies of flag codes were distributed in 1934 and 1935 to school pupils.

The unit organized a junior group in 1926 known as the "Cradle Roll," which became the junior auxiliary in 1932. Citizenship has been the subject of many meetings where children have been concerned. A consistent program of conservation has been observed and each year a certain amount of money has been contributed for reforestation.

Fidac, an interallied organization for better understanding between nations, was instituted in the Beloit unit in 1928. Frequent discussions and programs have made that department of the auxiliary especially colorful and interesting, and it has assisted by the contribution of funds both directly to French orphans and to the national organization.

The social side of the auxiliary has been emphasized. It has sponsored many parties and often joins with the post at mixers and dances. Several outstanding theatrical productions have been given. The auxiliary has repeatedly assisted the Legion and other local groups in the serving of banquets. Under the auspices of both the post and the auxiliary, nationally known speakers and entertainers have been brought to Beloit.



Those who direct the activities of Myron C. West Post No. 48, American Legion, are: front row (left to right): Frank H. Normington, William N. Waugh, George A. Garrigan, commander, George Carey, and Gordon K. Mountain. Second row: Victor Martin, William J. Huempfner, Irvin J. Kunz and Bernard E. Hull. Back row: Roy K. Guilkey, Charles D. Barrand, E. F. Wegner and Harvey Green.

Presidents of the auxiliary have been Mrs. Benjamin Fosse, Mrs. Hazel Rutt, Mrs. Hugh Mitchell, Mrs. Hazel Davis, Mrs. George Garrigan, Mrs. Vera Stordock, Mrs. Vera West, Miss Katherine Frederick, Mrs. Pearl Guilkey, Mrs. Ann Huempfner, Mrs. Hazel Breton, Mrs. Edna Clark and Mrs. Thelma Wegner.

Distinction as department historian goes to Mrs. Guilkey who served in that office two years. Mrs. Huempfner has been county president, and twice unit president, and Mrs. Mitchell was twice president of the Beloit unit, also twice district president. Mrs. Guilkey is now department music chairman.

Officers this year are Mrs. Wegner, president; Mrs. Florence Frederick, first vice-president; Mrs. Helen Lane, second vice-president; Mrs. Eva Wardin, treasurer; Mrs. Mary Steckenbauer; chaplain; Mrs. Geraldine Gardner, historian; Mrs. Sarah Walker, sergeant-at-arms; Mrs. Violet Green and Mrs. Frances Evans, color bearers, and Mrs. Hilda Nelson, musician.

Junior Auxiliary

● Not the least of Legion auxiliary activities has been the sponsoring of its junior organization. Daughters of Legion and auxiliary members, in the early years of the parent organizations, were in many instances too young to conduct their own organization. But in 1926 a "Cradle Roll" was started. The junior auxiliary grew out of this in 1932, with Mrs. Florence Frederick as chairman. There were 36 girls between the ages of 6 and 16 enrolled.

Charter officers were Adeline Jane West, president; Harriet Everson, first vice-president; Donna Mulder, second vice-president; Wanda Amundson, secretary; Virginia Carter, treasurer; Martha May Plencner and Delores Serns, color bearers; Josephine Barber, pianist; Bonnie Jones and Norma Swatek, sunshine chairman, and Jean Huempfner, vocal leader.

One of the first activities was the making of scrap books for the Municipal hospital. Programs have been given by the youngsters on Mothers' Day. Honor has been paid to Gold Star Mothers, and there have been patriotic programs on various occasions. Assisting in poppy sales; contributing funds raised by candy sales and quilt projects to aid orphan children; sponsoring playlets; studying citizenship; learning the responsibilities of the senior auxiliary in preparation to continue its duties, and other projects have given the juniors much to do.



In this picture are officers of Myron C. West Post Auxiliary, American Legion. They are (left to right) front row: Eva Wardin, Minnie Gaetske, Edna Clark, Thelma Wegner, president, Florence Frederick, Marie Bassett. Second row: Pearl Guilkey, Madeline Mitchell, Sarah Walker, Ella Mason, Hilda Nelson. Third row: Frances Evans, Ann Huempfner, Violet Green and Annie S. McLenegan.

Wanda Amundson was the president of the juniors the second year; Harriet Everson, the third year. The unit is now headed by Marvis Amundsen. Jean Huempfner is first vice-president; Helen Mae Green, second vice-president; Elaine Bernstein, treasurer; Marion Everson, secretary; Jean Pierce, chaplain; and Gloria Wegner, historian.

American War Mothers

• To keep alive and develop the spirit that promotes world service; to maintain the ties of fellowship born of that service, and to assist and further all patriotic work is the object of the American War Mothers.

To emphasize individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to work for the welfare of the army and navy; to assist the men and women who were wounded or incapacitated in the World War, and to foster and promote friendship and understanding between America and other nations, is the broad program of the organization. Its membership includes mothers who have known trials and uncertainty as only mothers can know them in time of war.

The Beloit chapter came into existence on April 23, 1926, with the assistance of the Rev. Father J. E. Hanz and Mrs. Margaret Means. It was organized under the direction of Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, state president. First officers were Mrs. Laura Larabee, president; Mrs. Margaret Means, first vice-president; Mrs. Lillian Ramsay, second vice-president; Mrs. Josephine Butler, recording secretary; Sara Murray, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Sophie Ross, treasurer; Mrs. Mary Gharrity, custodian of records; Mrs. Mary Lloyd, historian; Mrs. Katherine Mueller, auditor, and Mrs. Mary Fairchild, chaplain.

Charter members are Eva Ballou, Josephine Butler, Bertha Dahl, Charlotte Dralle, Minnie Dolan, Mary Fairchild, Mary Gharrity, Martha Graves, Anna Hanson, Jennie Hartwich, Augusta Hornke, Margaret Kilgore, Clara Lascelles, Laura Landsworth, Bena Lange, Laura Larabee, Mary Lloyd, Maria Lynch, Margaret Means, Louise Morse, Katherine Mueller, Sara Murray, Margaret Neitits, Julia Pratt, Anna Preston, Lillian Ramsay, Florence Rayment, Nora Rosenthal, Sophie Ross, Caroline Schultz, Frieda Sprightly, Bridget Sreenan, Lena Stordock and Mary Ward.

The sale of War Mothers carnations the Saturday before Mothers' Day has been a principal means of financing the service activities of the society. Card parties and food sales have provided other sources.

Christmas baskets to needy families of Beloit veterans; a contribution of $35 each year to the Veterans' hospital at Milwaukee; the gift of bathrobes, and visits to that hospital with other favors, have been highlights in achievement. The group also has made gifts of 75 pairs of wool socks, 12 sweaters and 13 knit caps. Three trees have been planted, one in each of the Beloit cemeteries in memory of World War veterans. Approximately $800 has been contributed to assist veterans, and there have been other substantial gifts of money to Goodfellow Funds, the Red Cross and other welfare agencies.

Mrs. Laura Larrabee has served as both state secretary and state chaplain, and Mrs. Clara Lascelles as state treasurer. Mrs. Margaret Means is permanent state custodian of records. The membership of the chapter is 27 and the present officers are Jennie Hartwich, president; Nellie Hogan, vice-president; Florence Rayment, secretary, Clara Lascelles, treasurer; Lena Stordock, chaplain; Maria Lynch, custodian of records, and Margaret Means, historian.

V. F. W.

• The United States veteran whose service in war took him to foreign soil has his own particular veterans' organization. It is not that he was more fortunate or less fortunate than his comrade whose service could be best utilized within the nation, or that he contributed more, but there is distinction in the fact that he was "over there."

A national fraternity organized in 1899 later included in its membership veterans of the Spanish-American war, the Philippine Insurrection, the Vera Cruz Expedition, the border trouble preceeding the World War, and veterans of all other military service required to put down uprisings on foreign soil where United States forces served. The Veterans of Foreign Wars comprises men credited by the government with war time service on foreign soil or on hostile waters, and Mead-Allen Post No. 2306, was organized in Beloit in the early months of 1931.

Largely through the efforts of J. C. Hopper and R. W. McComb who first affiliated with the post at Janesville, the Beloit unit was established. Hopper enlisted in May, 1917, and served in the 32nd Division. He sailed for France in January, 1918, on the Tuscania, which was torpedoed. In France he was transferred to the Second Division. McComb enlisted in Company F, 130th Infantry, 33rd Division, and served as a runner at the front.

The organization meeting of Mead-

Allen post was held in the American Legion Hall. The post was instituted on Dec. 20, 1931. With the closing of the charter on Feb. 20, 1932, 129 names were included in its roll. They were Ludwig R. Abrahamson, James Bartusek, Wilbur Bartholomew, Will Bauchle, Chris Berner, Fay Bestor, Orville M. Bickel, Allen R. Binger, Joseph S. Bishop, Casper A. Bjerkland, Alfred W. Borchert, E. Bowles, Wilbur L. Bowers, Arvel Bradford, Fred C. Brand, Carl F. Brolin, William Budres, John H. Burns, Frank W. Callahan, Ernst G. W. Carlson, Pat F. Carey, Thomas Carey, Roy W. Chase, Thomas B. Chandler, Arnold A. Christiansen, Roy R. Conant, Alfred G. Cox, Glen Crisman, Clarence J. Cushman, P. B. DeClark, Leonard J. Dorsey, DeFoste Edwards, Glenn F. Franz, James Paul Gharrity, T. J. Gharrity.

Oliver Giselson, Peter Goetzman, Lawrence J. Griffin, Albert F. Grosskreuz, William F. Haskin, Herman Hack, Noah A. Hall, Harry H. Hamilton, Alvin H. Hanson, Lawrence H. Hayden, Ralph C. Hoadley, Zenas E. Hodge, Chris F. Hoogland, Carl L. Hundley, J. C. Hopper, Carlton H. Johnson, John H. Jones, J. P. Jorgenson, Helmar O. Kaatrude, Thomas J. Kelly, Charles W. Kliver, P. H. Lami, Charles C. Larkin, Samuel Leschinsky, Russell McGilvia, William H. McIntyre, Thomas Clarence McKearn, W. D. McKearn, Julius Madelein, Theodore C. Mann.

Claire B. Mathews, Earl L. Mawhinney, Clayton L. Miller, Ernest L. Miller, Eugene C. Miller, Ray W. McComb, William G. Munson, Harry B. Moore, Ed. E. Mullranin, Herbert Munson, Francis W. Murphy, Earl A. Musselman, Alfred C. Nelson, Martin Luther Nelson, Norman E. Nelson, Merlin Neyhart, Victor Nielson, Lawrence L. Niesen, Fred L. Oliver, Eddie Olseth, Jesse L. Oliver, Forrest B. Palmer, Walter Pettit, Fleva Pharo, George H. Poe, Ernest Polglaze, Theron Poole, James E. Price, Alva D. Rayment, Ralph T. Reese, Frank C. Rosman, C. P. Russell, Elmer Scheibel, Russell H. Scheibel, Herbert A. Schultz, Floyd B. Sims, James F. Sheard, John Slavik, Harold Sly, Walter H. Smollen, Oscar J. Sobel, Gullick H. Springen, Harry Springer, P. J. Sreenan, Peter Stauffacher, Herbert L. Steiner, George W. Stevens.

Edward C. Stier, Carl E. Swanson, Russell H. Sweeney, Raymond R. Thomas, Lewis Thorson, John H. Torphy, Henry J. Trush, Frank Tyler, John F. Vallee, B. L. Vosburgh, W. W. Wilhelm, Mathew J. Wilson, Albert Wuthrich, David R. Worthington, Ray Whitmore, Charles H. Brocker and Arthur Burger.

"Mead-Allen" commemorates the heroic sacrifice of two Beloit men who gave their lives. Glenn Mead served in Company C, 307th Field Signal Battalion. Born in Newark on Oct. 4, 1895, he enlisted on June 2, 1917, and was sent to Camp Gordon, Ga., where he completed his training. He went overseas in May, 1918, and a shell ended his life on the night of Oct. 13, 1918, at Summerall in France. He was buried near the spot where he fell. He was the son of Mrs. Ella C. Mead, 717 Highland avenue. Mrs. Mead is one of the most interested and active members of the post auxiliary. She is also the "post mother."

Miles Allen whose name shares the post honor with Mead, served in Company L, 127th Infantry, 32nd Division. He was born July 23, 1896, at Woodford, Wis., and enlisted in July, 1917. He was killed on Oct. 12, 1918, while his company was taking part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, and was buried in the Meuse-Argonne cemetery in France. Later his body was brought to Beloit and is now buried in the Oakwood cemetery. He was the brother of Mrs. Hazel Davis, 502 Vernon avenue.

To guide the destinies of the newly formed group fell to the following men who headed its activities the first year: Frank Rosman, commander; Ray C. McComb, senior vice-commander; DeFoste Edwards, junior vice-commander; Russel Sweeney, chaplain; Wilbur Bartholomew, quartermaster; Ralph C. Hoadley, adjutant; Peter Lami, quartermaster sergeant; John Torphy, sergeant major; Alfred Nelson, officer of the day; Albert Wuthrich, guard; Benedict De Clark, sentinel; Leonard Dorsey, advocate; Thomas Gharrity, historian, and Merlin Neyhart, patriotic instructor.

Mindful of its four-fold purpose—that its influence must be educational, social, patriotic and historical—the post set out to take its worthy place in the community. The colorful patriotism and sympathetic understanding that helped the soldier in wartime and that prevailed in the first years of the post-war period, has been encouraged.

Members of Mead-Allen Post organized a harmonica band with 12 harmonicas, a banjo and a guitar. For two years the band played at community gatherings, church affairs, school meetings and at many other public and group events. It was also heard on radio programs. In service work the post has provided for the poor and needy; contributed to local charities, and to the entertainment of patients at the hospital here, at Pinehurst, and at the Veterans' hospital at Milwaukee. A large collection of war relics on display at the Historical Society rooms is a gift of the post.

Legislative work to improve the condition of veterans has been primary and much has been done for the national home for widows and orphans at Eaton Rapids, Mich., which is supported entirely by the national organization. Working in connection with other patriotic groups on all patriotic occasions, sponsorship of the Beloit R. O. T. C.



Officers of the American War Mothers are: left to right, front row: Florence Rayment, Jennie Hartwich, president, Maria Lynch; second row, Mary Carr and Margaret Means; back row, Nellie Hogan, Lena Stordock and Clara Lascelles.



Mead Allen Post No. 2306, Veterans of Foreign Wars, is officered by 19 members. They are, front row (left to right): Omer Gibbons, James Bartusek, Martin Sprecher. Second row: Hamilton West, Merlin Nyhart, Victor Nielson, Raymond Dick, Gulik Springen, Ray McComb, Ervin Shultz, commander, Benedict deClark, James Gharrity. Third row: Frank Tyler, Peter Lami, Clarence Cushman, Frank Haskin. Back row: Fleva Pharo, William Bauchle and Forest Palmer.

unit, the furnishing of copies of the Constitution in schools, and a number of special programs in the interest of patriotism, have kept the post occupied. In the west side park, once the site of the "Field house" and also the site of the Red Cross quarters during the war, is a five inch "60 pounder" gun weighing nearly six tons, which was presented to the city by Mead-Allen Post.

Assisting in the "President's Ball" in 1934, and in the golden anniversary of L. H. D. Crane Post, G. A. R., in 1932; furnishing "Beloit" programs at radio stations, aiding the Red Cross roll call, conducting military funerals and numerous other activities are listed in post records.

Quarters are now in the Eagles building in West Grand avenue and as a more intimate meeting place for small social affairs a "dug-out" has been established at the "river patio" below the historic G. A. R. hall.

Several members of the post have won honors in the department organization. Will F. Bauchle was honored as judge advocate, and Thomas Gharrity was chosen department patriotic instructor. Robert Jeffers has served as a district commander, and Bauchle and Gharrity are also department public speakers and are "on call."

Notable speakers, Congressman George W. Blanchard, Gov. Phillip La Follette, Henry Marquardt, national judge advocate of the V. F. W., the Rev. C. E. Skoien, department chaplain, and others have spoken in Beloit under the auspices of the post.

Commanders who have headed Mead-Allen Post are Frank Rosman, Thomas Gharrity, Forrest B. Palmer, J. R. Kampschroer and Ervin Shultz, present commander. Other present officers are Victor Nielson, junior vice-commander; Merlin Neyhart, senior vice-commander; Clarence Cushman, quartermaster; Raymond Dick, advocate; F. B. Palmer, chaplain; James Gharrity, officer of the day; Jesse Oliver, historian; Gulick Springen, patriotic instructor; Hamilton West, guard; Benedict DeClark, sentinel; Raymond McComb and Fleva Pharo, color guards; Frank Tyler and Frank Haskin, color bearers; Omer Gibbons, adjutant; Peter Lami, quartermaster; Robert Jeffers, sergeant major; T. J. Gharrity, service officer and James Bartusek, bugler.

V. F. W. Auxiliary

• The auxiliary of Mead-Allen Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, went almost hand in hand in organization. It was a unanimous decision of the post that an auxiliary was essential to its success and it asked mothers, wives, widows, sisters and daughters to join.

The auxiliary organization meeting was held March 8, 1932, in the U. S. W. V. hall. Mrs. Marie Palmer was elected temporary president and Mrs. Deborah Hoadley was named temporary secretary.

On March 15, 1932, the new unit elected Mrs. Palmer president. Other officers named were Mrs. Hoadley, senior vice-president; Florence Bartholomew, junior vice-president; Ingert Springer, chaplain; Ella Nelson, secretary; Norma Lami, treasurer; Lulu Demrosky, conductress; Marie Torphy, guard; Myrtle Slavik, patriotic instructor; Kathryn Hopper, historian; Leona Mathews, musician. Trustees were Loretta McComb, Edna Edwards, Eva Vallee; color bearers, Irene Cushman, Lorene Haskin, Jessie Kliver and Florence Smollen.

Instituted at ceremonies on March 19, 1932, the charter was closed in June with 60 names. Charter members are Edith Barksdale, Florence Batholomew, Elsie Bartusek, Kirstine Berner, Madaline Berner, Jessie Bestor, Elizabeth Bowers, Omilee Bradford, Mildred Carey, Marie Chadsey, Anna Crisman, Irene Cushman, Helen Dorsey, Hazel Davis, Lulu Demrosky, Edna Edwards, Hazel Hall, Pearl Hanson, Clara Harris, Lorene Haskin, Christal Hayden, Deborah Hoadley, Jennie Hoadley, Hazel Hodge, Kathryn Hopper, Laura Jones, Jessie Kliver, Norma Lami, Annie Leschinsky, Loretta McComb, Gulma Maddalien, Hallie Marion, Leona Mathews, Ella Mead, Lillian Miller, Florence Murphy, Ella Nelson, Louise Nelson, Jennie Neyhart, Zelda Nielson, Gertrude O'Donnell, Kathryn Oliver, Mary Owenson, Marie Palmer, Inga Pharo, Marie Polglaze, Clara Price, Lillian Rosman, Myrtle Slavik, Florence Smollen, Inger Springer, Freda Sprightly, Ella Stauffacher, Pearl Sweeney, Marie Torphy, Grace Towne, Florence Tyler, Eva Vallee, Mabel Worthington and Anna Mae Wuthrich.

The Mead-Allen auxiliary started its activities in depression years and its helpfulness was first felt when members assisted the Beloit chapter of the Red Cross. Many garments were made by experenced fingers. Children of the V. F. W. have been annually entertained at Christmas parties. Food and clothing has been given to families at the Christmas season and patients in veterans hospitals at Milwaukee and Madison.

Assistance in the purchase of flags for school children for Memorial day parades; an outstanding program at those exercises two years ago when the auxiliary had charge; the purchase of flags for the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts as a departmental and national program, and other endeavor has marked the auxiliary's service.

The accomplishments of the auxiliary drill team has been a source of pride to both post and auxiliary. It was organized in January, 1934, and won first honors at the state convention at Green Bay that year. Participating in patriotic parades in Beloit and many cities in Wisconsin and Illinois, the group has brought credit to its home city.

A series of home talent plays, entertainment, parties and dances, the selling of "Buddy Poppies," and doing much to support the national home at Eaton Rapids, Mich., are other achievements. The auxiliary has been an important factor in promoting the R. O. T. C. here.

Honors outside their own auxiliary have come to several members. Mrs. Hoadley served for two years as council member of the department, and one year as legislative chairman. Mrs. Palmer was formerly department patriotic instructor and at present is a council member.

Presidents of the group have been Marie Palmer, Deborah Hoadley, Lulu Demrosky, and Myrtle Slavic is directing its affairs this year. Other present officers are Lorene Haskin, senior vice-president; Loretta McComb, junior vice-president; Hazel Hodge, chaplain; Grace Clickner, treasurer; Clara Price, conductress; Rachel Fisher, guard, and Pearl Hansen, trustee.



In this picture are officers of the auxiliary of Meade-Allen Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars. They are (left to right) front row: Florence Smollen, Loretta McComb, Lorene Haskins, Inga Pharo. Second row: Rena Shultz, Deborah Hoadley, Myrtle Slavik, Clara Price, Hazel Hodge. Third row, Esther Sprecher, Emma Dahl, Pauline Long, Evelyn Oliver. Back row: Grace Clickner, Crystal Hayden and Rachel Fisher.

Holtz-Hirst Post

• When state lines divided government work projects in the winter of 1933, a number of veterans of the World War living in South Beloit, former members of the Beloit post of the American Legion, decided a post in their own city would be an advantage.

There was a meeting at the home of Dan Chatsey, former commander of the first district of the Department of Wisconsin. He was named temporary chairman to make arrangements for a charter, and the first regular meeting was held in the South Beloit city hall on Jan. 11, 1934.

Illinois District Commander Arthur Gustafson presided at that session, which named the first officers as follows: Dan Chatsey, commander; Jesse White, vice-commander; Bert Cherry, adjutant; S. Earl, finance officer; Charles White, sergeant - at - arms. Wayne Woods was later named chaplain.

Veterans who signed the charter were James Armstrong, Elmer Olson, Horace Stickler, Jesse White, Charles White, Bert Cherry, Paul Garber, George Holtz, Sumner E. Earl, Charles Dowd, Michael Kamens, Dan Chatsey, Frank Amato, Walter Petitt, John Jensen, Wayne Woods, Louis Jones, George Reddy, Harry Blish and Frank McReynolds.

Subsequent meetings were held at the city hall and in the building where the post office is now located, but early in the spring the group had secured its own quarters. The old St. Peter's church, then owned by the Racine Feet Knitting company, was donated to the post as a memorial to John W. Amend. The youngest patriotic organization in this community, its members were confronted with the task of firmly establishing the post and putting their building in shape.

First they decided to perpetuate the memories of two South Beloit men who were killed in France. Frank F. Holtz was a member of Company L, 32nd Division. He lost his life in the Marne offensive on Oct. 4, 1918. Claude William Hirst, also a member of Company L, enlisted Aug. 23, 1917. He was later transferred to Company G, and was killed Aug. 2, 1918, in the Battle of the Marne. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Hirst now live in Rockton. The post department number is 288.

In his account of post activities, Dan Chatsey, now historian, describes the work of many months to complete the post building and equipment. The first flag was donated by Jesse Etcheson; the gable to the building by J. Armstrong, Jr.; the first brooms by H. Stickler; a lamp of war history by F. Amato; a pump by S. Earl; piping by Frank McReynolds; the chairs by Rolf Rosman. The history of the first year includes a page of names of those the post has recorded as "Friends in Need," and among them are Turner, Wallace, Blackmer, McComb, Daedler, Laird, Sly, Robinson, Brousher, Smith and others.

Dances, stags, socials, carnivals and other affairs have added about $2,000 to the post funds. Boys have been taken to Chicago to witness ball games and students in grade and high schools have been honored for athletic and scholastic ability. Poppy day has been an outstanding accomplishment with much credit for cooperation going to other veterans' groups who formerly canvassed South Beloit residences and business concerns.

In its service to South Beloit the post has contributed to a long-felt need —a community meeting place. The hall in Clark street has been the scene of many social and civic gatherings and is available to all groups of the city. Walter Petitt is the present post commander. Arthur Ellis is vice-commander; Harry Blish, adjutant; Jesse White, finance officer; Wayne Woods, chaplain; John Jensen, sergeant-at-arms, and Dan Chatsey, historian.

Holtz-Hirst Auxiliary

• The auxiliary was organized when 16 wives, sisters and mothers of South Beloit veterans held a meeting on May 1, 1934, and at which Mrs.

Daisy F. Niles, president of the 12th district of the Illinois Department, explained the ideals and aims of the order.

Charter members of the unit are Laura White, Ethel B. Shanbarker, Nellie Petitt, Myrtie Hirst, Mary Stickler, Isabelle E. Jensen, Edna Doud, Mary McReynolds, Ruth Earl, Sarah Etcheson, Nora Dohm, Mary Bartley, Emma Patrick, Annie Garber, Florence Jones and Ruth Blish. Mrs. Jesse White acted as temporary chairman at the first meeting and Mrs. Ethel Shanbarker as secretary. There were 25 women present. Mrs. White was named the first president; Mrs. Sumner Earl, vice-president; Mrs. Walter Petitt, treasurer; Mrs. Ben Patrick, historian; Mrs. Florence Jones, chaplain, Mrs. Ethel Shanbarker, secretary, and Mrs. Mary McReynolds, sergeant-at-arms. The present officers are the same, except that Mrs. Isabelle Jensen has succeeded Mrs. Patrick as historian.

The unit ended its first year with a membership of 19. Its second year showed a slight increase and there are 25 members now.

Typical of other Legion auxiliary units, the South Beloit group has been active in community service work, Americanism and welfare. It has been of great assistance in the conducting of poppy sales, Christmas parties for children, and in the distribution of Christmas baskets and appropriation of hospitalization funds. Much credit is given by the post to the women for completing the equipment of the hall by sponsoring dances, card parties, showers and similar events.

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● Lucius Moseley, one of Beloit's earliest citizens, often told the story of the big flood of June, 1849, when Turtle creek overflowed its banks and backed up to the extent that it emptied into the river at a point north of Yost park. He also remembered when there were two public fords across Rock river and one mudsill bridge located about where Central bridge now is.

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● A landmark in early Beloit and a meeting place for the "society" folk of Beloit for many years was the home built by Lucius G. Fisher at the corner of Public avenue and Pleasant street, razed by the city which bought the property as a city hall site almost a decade ago. The house was built in 1839, at that time "a palace in the wilderness." Fisher sold it to Squire E. P. King when he left for Chicago. Squire King's daughter, Mrs. Nellie King Smith, sold it to the city.

54 Years of the Y. M. C. A.



Noble J. Ross, many years a Beloit manufacturer, has been president of the Young Men's Christian Association 29 years and is the organization's most generous benefactor.

● Beloit's Y.M.C.A. organization is 54 years old this year.

In that time the organization has developed from a small group which met in one rented room to an institution which serves almost every member of the community through some branch of its many activities.

On December 20, 1881, a meeting was held in the Goodwin House parlors to discuss plans for a Y.M.C.A. organization and to consider whether the necessary funds could be raised. A finance committee was appointed, consisting of J. B. Peet, C. B. Salmon, John Foster and J. B. Dow. On Jan. 16, 1882, the committe reported subscriptions had been received to the amount of $1,200. On Jan. 20 the organization was completed and a constitution adopted. J. B. Peet was elected president but declined because of necessary absence from the city. He was then elected vice-president. G. S. Merrill was elected temporary secretary and T. B. Bailey treasurer. At a later meeting R. J. Dowd was elected president.

The following directors were chosen: Fred Messer, T. B. Bailey, C. B. Salmon, W. H. Wheeler, J. T. Johnson, W. M. Brittan and O. T. Thompson. Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Thompson are the only surviving members of the original board.

Sunday meetings were held in rooms upstairs in the Foster-Gregory block at the northwest corner of State and Grand. Later the "Y" was moved to rooms in the Carpenter block, the present L. C. Hyde and Brittan bank building. A few years later the quarters were moved to the Hanchett building at the corner of State and Broad, which is now used as the Company L Armory. In 1906 the first gymnasium facilities were installed and a physical director was employed.

Soon after the founding of the organization in 1882 Mr. Lougee was chosen to serve as general secretary. After several years he was succeeded by J. W. Van Beynum. Later a Mr. Young was engaged. In 1893 G. A. Swasey took over the position. C. A. Emerson was one of the men active in the early organization.

In the late 90's the association became inactive for a few years due to lack of financial support. In 1903 it was revived, with Mr. Caulkins as secretary. He was followed by Mr. Hansen. In 1909 J. A. Steiner took charge and remained until 1920. For a year Mr. Waterman served as secretary. In 1921 C. A. Daly was engaged and for the last 15 years he has been first physical director and then general secretary of the association.

R. J. Dowd, who was elected the first president in 1882, served for many years. In 1904 the position was held by Mr. W. S. Carpenter. He was succeeded the next year by Mayor Charles A. Gault.

In 1907 Noble J. Ross became president and has served in that capacity ever since. He is closely identified with the success and development of the or-



In 1913, when the Beloit Y.M.C.A. had been in existence 31 years, public-spirited citizens raised $100,000 to house it in this adequate and complete building. The cornerstone was laid in 1914 and it was formally opened the following year.

ganization and has been a generous donor to it.

The Beloit Young Men's Christian Association was incorporated in 1911. Signers of the articles of incorporation were: H. W. Adams, C. A. Gault, W. O. Hansen, C. J. Mitchell, R. C. Murdock, F. W. Wilford, R. K. Rockwell, F. E. Converse, E. J. Fluekiger.

By this time the organization had greatly increased in membership and scope of program and the old quarters in McKee's building (formerly Hanchett's Hall) were no longer adequate. A new building with modern equipment was needed. In 1913 public-spirited citizens started a campaign to raise $100,000 for a Y.M.C.A. building. Citizens responded well and the money was raised. The cornerstone was laid the following year. The large red brick and stone building was completed in 1915 and was formally opened in August of that year.

The Beloit organization was now able to carry out to the fullest extent its program of spiritual, mental and physical education. The three story building, with the basement floor, houses a large gymnasium and swimming pool, two locker rooms, three bowling alleys, a cafeteria, a banquet hall, club meeting rooms, a dormitory of rooms for single men, game rooms, two lobbies and executive offices. The dormitory rooms can accommodate 66 men. There are seats for 70 in the cafeteria. There are 35 showers in the building.

In 1929 another campaign was necessary. Beloit citizens contributed $42,000. With this money the debt was paid off, the equipment repaired and renovated, and funds remained sufficient to provide for three years' budget.

The Y.M.C.A. has been an important and valuable element in the life of this community. It cooperates with and assists worthy civic enterprises. It sponsors athletic leagues. And it carries on its main work of physical education and guidance of boys and young men.

In 1935 there were 1066 members. The "Y" now allows women to use the pool on certain nights. Last year the total women's attendance was 2644. Swimming instructors taught 148 children to swim. The Y.M.C.A. sponsors 29 special interest clubs which have regular meetings in the building. Last year 1586 visitors were accommodated.

Throughout the 54 years of its existence the Beloit Association has been a beneficial influence in the community.

Sister City of South Beloit

• As old as Beloit, and an integral part of its economic, industrial and commercial development, South Beloit has been separated from its sister community by a state line and hardly anything more during most of its history. But in 1917, when the population of the community south of the state line was 1,000, a municipal government was established.

A city council was elected, comprising a mayor, a commissioner of public health and safety, a commissioner of streets and public improvements, a commissioner of accounts and finances, and a commissioner of public property. The council held its first meeting on Sept. 4, 1917. A month later the charter was received and the name of South Beloit, Ill., was officially adopted.

Before its incorporation South Beloit comprised seven subdivisions. They were Goodhue, Mills and Adams on the west side, Wheeler, Clark and Helm, Hayes, Fair Oaks and Forest View on the east side. There were two school districts, the east and the west side.

A. E. Weirick was the first mayor and the four commissioners were A. A. Bennett, C. E. Cadman, W. W. Porter and R. R. Radway. Weirick continued in office until May, 1920, when L. S. Parson became the second mayor. Parson died in August, 1926, and S. W. Stearns was appointed. Thomas Hodges was elected mayor in May 1927, and served until 1931 when C. E. Cadman was elected. In 1935, Stearns succeeded Cadman.

One of the first acts of the commissioners in 1917 was the establishing of a city police department. Police officers were employed part-time for several years and later the head of the department was given full time employment. Two years ago when city officials declared the services of the police chief were not needed constantly, he was again contracted on a part-time basis. E. W. Heideman is now chief of police.

The city fire department was authorized by an ordinance of June 17, 1928, and C. L. Hillman was appointed chief in January, 1929. Except for the chief, firemen are at call and leave their workday duties or their homes when an alarm is sounded. Fay A. Hanson is the present chief.

Center of governmental and public affairs, the city hall in Blackhawk Boulevard was constructed in 1928 at a cost of $14,000. It contains the city offices, council chamber, court room, police and fire departments, and formerly housed the post office.

The post office was commissioned on May 9, 1932, and the first day of business was May 31. Established as fourth class, it served a definite need as indicated by the amount of business that has been transacted and which has been responsible for its promotion to second class in approximately two years.

Jesse White was the first postmaster. He served until the appointment of Leon J. Walsh on July 24, 1933 when the institution became third class. Promotion to second class was in July, 1935. On Feb. 5, 1934, the post office was changed from the city hall to a privately owned building a short distance north of the city hall.

At the end of the first year of business, postal receipts were approximately $2,631. Receipts in 1935 were $11,509. Wallace Wright is assistant postmaster and Bert Moldenhauer is employed as clerk.

Since 1917 the population of South Beloit has increased 150 per cent. The estimated population in 1935 was 2,600, the second largest in Winnebago county. Comprising approximately 22 miles of streets, five miles of which are paved, the business district is located on Blackhawk Boulevard which is also U. S. Highway 51. In the last few years new buildings have added to the business appearance of the city.

An industrial city manufacturing a variety of products, 15 plants make grinding and polishing machines, mechanical refrigerators and air conditioning units, locomotive repairs, concrete building blocks and tile, wood and metal patterns, machine specialties, railroad fuses and fireworks, hosiery, job foundry products, tools and dies, electric brakes, and much building sand and gravel comes from several pits in the city.

S. W. Stearns is the mayor of South Beloit. George E. Marsden is commissioner of public health and safety; Gordon R. Sharpe, commissioner of streets and public improvements; Melvin Lynch, commissioner of accounts and finances; Erdman Moldenhauer, commissioner of public property, and W. W. Weirick, city clerk.

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• The Friends of Freedom for Kansas were strong in this section of the country in 1856, when the northern states were trying to send enough settlers into Kansas to vote it a free state. Many men were sent from Rock county into the new territory. Beloit and Janesville were the strongest competitors, watching each other enviously to see which place would send the most men. Janesville, with a population exceeding Beloit's by 2,000, won.

Good Fellowship and Civic Service

Four Service Clubs Have Programs Which Engross Beloit Men

• Fostering a spirit of high business ethics and genuine civic pride, Beloit's four luncheon clubs play an important role in this community's events for children and young people, such as Camp Rotary, the winter frolics, the college scholarships and the promotion of clean interscholastic athletics; for the raising of local governmental standards; for a high type of city advertising and for general civic good.

The clubs are the Rotary club, the Kiwanis club, the Lions club, and the Beloit club.

As Rotary International is the senior service club movement in the United States, so is the Beloit Rotary club, No. 503, chartered on April 28, 1919, the senior service club of the city. On that April evening in 1919, 18 men gathered in the old Chamber of Commerce rooms on East Grand avenue to perfect the Rotary organization. On May 19, 1919, official confirmation and a charter were received from Rotary headquarters, and the organization began a healthy and beneficiary growth.

Charter meeting members were Don Van Wart, D. H. Foster, H. N. Ross, Eugene Reitler, B. F. Lyons, W. B. Leishman, J. Dana Peet, Dr. P. A. Fox, H. A. vonOven, Lafayette Bean, Harvey E. Bailey, Fred M. Coons, Ralph W. Schellenger, H. E. Owen, Thomas C. Hendley and Charles H. Hill. Burton E. Nelson, Racine, then governor of the old ninth district of Rotary International, and Burrill B. Treat, Rockford, also attended the first meeting.

Following a talk by Governor Nelson, a business session was held and Thomas C. Hendley was chosen the first president of the club. Other first officers were Walter B. Leishman, secretary; Fred M. Coons, sergeant-at-arms. F. E. Converse, Thomas C. Hendley, P. L. Murkland, J. Dana Peet, Don Van Wart, W. B. Leishman and D. H. Foster were named directors.

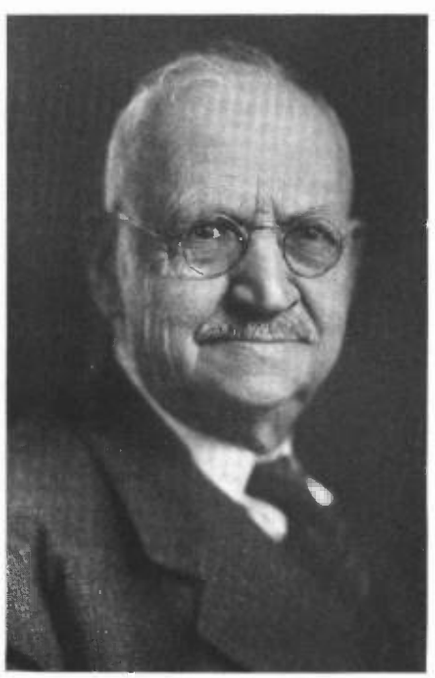
Before the charter was closed the names of W. H. Arnold, Dr. M. A. Brannon, the Rev. E. John Evans, P. L. Murkland, the Rev. J. F. Ryan, A. J. Wagner and C. E. Wright were added. The present membership is 68 men.

Administrative officers of the club have been, 1919-1920: Thomas C. Hendley, president, and Walter B. Leishman, secretary; 1920-1921: Dr. Melvin A. Brannon, president, and Don Van Wart, secretary; 1921-1922: James H. McNeel, president, and George Carey, secretary; 1922-23: the Rev. E. John Evans, president, and Alfred Bredesen, secretary; 1923-24: Charles E. Wright, president, and Milton B. Sackett, secretary; 1924-25: Dr. George L. Collie, president, and Clinton F. Karstaedt, secretary; 1925-26: George Carey, president, and Clinton F. Karstaedt, secretary; 1926-27: George A. Garrigan, president, and Clinton F. Karstaedt, secretary; 1927-28: Elliott D. West, president, and E. L. Rice, secretary; 1928-29: L. Waldo Thompson, president, and Clinton F. Karstaedt, secretary; 1929-30: Dr. H. E. Kasten, president, and Clinton F. Karstaedt, secretary; 1930-31: N. P. Thurber, president, and Clinton F. Karstaedt, secretary; 1932-33: Clinton F. Karstaedt, president, and Paul L. Frederick, secretary; 1933-34: M. A. Bredesen, president, and Paul L. Frederick, secretary; 1934-35: Paul J. Howell, president, and Paul L. Frederick, secretary, and 1935-36: Joe W. Bean, president, and Paul L. Frederick, secretary.

The major activity of the Beloit Rotary club has always been boys' work. A group of 10 public-spirited men—J. H. McNeel, Don Van Wart, F. E. Converse, William Weirick, J. E. Kinzer, Dr. P. A. Fox, A. S. Koto, B. E. Thomas, R. W. Schellenger and A. J. Wagner — personally signed a note at the Beloit State bank for the purchase of a camp for Beloit Boy Scouts. In 1926 the club was incorporated and took over the site for $3,595.88 —all of which has now been paid. The Beloit Rotary Club holds title to this property for legal reasons only, and each year members are feted at Camp Rotary by appreciative Boy Scouts, who have enjoyed the camp's facilities these years.

The club has had one of its members, Clinton F. Karstaedt, serve as governor of the 13th district of Rotary International. The club is now planning to entertain the 1937 state conference, with the support of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Beloit College, the Commercial Club and other organizations which have volunteered cooperation.

Until 1922 the Rotary movement was known as the National Association of Rotary clubs. When the Rev. E. John Evans, then president of the club, attended the Los Angeles convention in that year the name was



Joseph Bean is president of the Rotary Club of Beloit.



William J. Tucker is president of the Kiwanis Club of Beloit.



Homer Wright is president of the Lions Club of Beloit.

changed to Rotary International. At the present time there are more than 4,000 Rotary clubs in 80 countries. Beloit Rotary was represented in 1924 at the international conference at Ostend, Belgium by Dr. G. L. Collie, and in 1929 at Vienna, Austria, by Dr. H. E. Kasten.

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• The Beloit Kiwanis Club was organized in the spring of 1920 with approximately 50 charter members. The earliest dated membership card available now is that of the Rev. W. W. Willard, on May 18, 1920.

Members of the club in 1920 were as follows: W. H. Adams, Dr. W. J. Allen, W. J. Baker, W. L. Bredesen, Benjamin J. Chilson, Lee F. Clark, Dr. G. E. Cleophas, Dr. V. D. Crone, Prof. John Pitt Deane, F. W. Dupke, B. P. Eldred, E. F. Gates, Max Herman, Ira Inman, M. F. Jacobs, J. A. Janvrin, J. E. Kinzer, F. E. Gardner, S. O. Klinger, A. S. Koto, R. G. Krumrey, Dr. F. W. Leeson, Homer O. McCabe, M. B. McNeille, Laurence A. Miller, T. E. Morrison, J. F. Mutchow, William L. Odett, W. S. Perrigo, Charles W. Phinn, R. R. Porterfield, C. L. Reynolds, Edward Salmon, John Schneiberg, J. R. Schuster, C. G. Shoop, John M. Stier, B. E. Thomas, I. M. Thurlow, Dr. J. Clyde Smith, S. G. Strong, O. G. Sturtevant, William J. Tucker, W. C. Weirick, F. W. Wilford, the Rev. W. W. Willard, Frank P. Wolfe, D. B. Worthington, Prof. Theodore Lyman Wright and P. B. Yates.

A list of presidents of the club follows: H. W. Adams, 1920; Homer McCabe, 1921; S. O. Klinger, 1922; Max Herman, 1923; Dr. V. D. Crone, 1924; J. E. Kinzer, 1925; Judge Chester H. Christensen, 1926; G. A. Dowd, 1927; Prof. John Pitt Deane, 1928; Wiley Smith, 1929; Walter Bredesen, 1930; David Fifield, 1931; B. P. Eldred, Jr., 1932; the Rev. R. N. McDonald, 1933; R. A. Edgar, 1934, B. E. Hull, 1935, and William J. Tucker, 1936.

Present officers are: William J. Tucker, president; Meinick Skougstad, vice-president; A. G. McCreary, secretary, and Howard Eldred, treasurer. Directors are Paul J. Zeller, J. Harry Crowley, the Rev. William F. Scoular, G. A. Dowd, John J. Gray, Wallace B. Uehling and Bernard E. Hull.

Speaking at an anniversary meeting on Monday, Feb. 4, 1935, H. W. Adams, one of the charter members, said: "Some of you will remember the distinguished appearing and excellent gentleman, Eltinge Elmore of Milwaukee, who represented Kiwanis International in organizing the Beloit club. He is a man of keen mind and fine spirit, and a most attractive appearance with his grey beard parted in the middle 'a la J. Ham Lewis.'

"I very well remember his first call on me and the many conferences we had during the weeks he was here organizing. After it was decided to have a Kiwanis club in Beloit, the next task was the selection of membership, and then the securing of their applications. This was no small task. The thought in mind in making the selections was to get men who were vital forces in their various businesses and professions, and who would make a congenial group and a live, constructive club. I believe you will agree with me the membership list shows that this policy was carried out," Mr. Adams said in honoring charter members.

The Kiwanis Club, too, has been interested in the youth of the city, having sponsored many events for boys and girls, and provided hospitalization and medical and surgical treatment. Last summer a Kiwanis committee marked the swimming places in this area, describing currents, pollution, deep holes and the best bathing places.

* * *

• The Beloit Lions club was organized in 1923 and received its charter on Nov. 23 of the same year. Officers elected at the first luncheon, which was held at the Y.M.C.A., were as follows: the Rev. H. A. Studebaker, president; Fred Zweifel, first vice-president; E. E. Crowley, second vice-president; J. B. Krebs, third vice-president; E. M. Van Lone, secretary; L. V. Reckord, treasurer; Ray F. Collins, tail-twister; M. H. F. Steil, lion-tamer, and Hans Rasmussen, Harry



President of the Beloit Club, an organization of younger business and professional men of the city, is Chester T. Uehling.

M. Balaban, Warren S. Rundell and Dr. W. G. Melaas, directors.

Charter members included L. V. Reckord, Harry M. Balaban, L. C. Bailey, W. O. Wright, Sam Kapitanoff, Fred Zweifel, C. P. Russell, Frank Witte, Robert W. Fisher, Merritt R. Bach, Frank W. Lory, H. M. Rassmussen, C. W. Montague, H. O. DeLaney, Thomas McGavock, J. R. Thompson, the Rev. H. A. Studebaker, Dr. W. G. Melaas, Earl M. Van Lone, E. L. Gillespie, Max Bloom, Dr. J. J. Kinast, L. Lindeman, E. D. Spickerman, J. B. Krebs, M. H. F. Steil, J. L. Jorgensen, R. F. Collins, Warren S. Rundell, A. D. Weller, Ole Hanson, R. Louis Brusberg, N. P. Plough, C. A. Erickson, E. E. Crowley, Albert Wienke, Fred S. Witte, T. J. Kelley, D. A. Amerpohl and A. A. French.

Past presidents of the organization are E. E. Crowley, J. B. Krebs, E. C. Bredesen, T. J. Kelley, Earl M. Van Lone, Joseph H. Johnston, Harry F. Tower, Russell V. Mason, Dr. C. E. Smith, Peter P. Carr and Homer P. Wright. Treasurers of the club have been Earl M. Van Lone, L. V. Reckord and C. S. Renier, who has held this post since 1926.

Secretaries have been Earl M. Van Lone, E. C. Bredesen, Eric F. Stone and J. B. Krebs, who has held this office since June, 1930. Krebs, a charter member, has an unbroken attendance record. Present officers are Homer P. Wright, president; Henry A. Heim, first vice-president; R. Louis Brusberg, second vice-president; Ray

E. Locke, third vice-president; C. S. Renier, treasurer; J. B. Krebs, secretary; Arthur K. Mueller, lion-tamer; Albert Wienke, tail-twister, and Prof. R. K. Richardson, Russell V. Mason, W. C. Kepplinger and T. M. Collins directors.

Soon after its organization, the Lions club adopted as one of its major activities an interest in the educational institutions of Beloit. In 1927 the group started awarding an annual freshman tuition scholarship at Beloit college to a worthy high school graduate. Victor R. B. Oelschlager, now a full professor in the Romance Language department of the University of Wisconsin, was the first recipient of this scholarship. Since that time the award has been made to Elsie DeNoyer, Mildred Warren, Bertha Ingalls, Donald Jones, Helen Armstrong, Henry B. Tice, John Gillespie and Joe Tamulis.

In April of 1924 the 10 highest ranking seniors in Beloit high school were entertained at a luncheon, and since that time the "honor students' dinner" has been an annual affair. In the fall of 1924, the club entertained Coach James E. Wolfe and members of the footbal squad just prior to the Beloit-Janesville game. Coach Tommy Mills of the college was the speaker, and so succesful was the meeting that it too became an annual event. The basketball squads are also entertained by the club.

The club put over a "Booster Week" for Beloit in 1925, raising more than $700 among merchants for prizes used in essay contests, window decorations, parades and advertising. The club became actively interested in better regulation of traffic, and in cooperation with Police Chief L. J. Williams, the mayor and council, drew up a petition regarding the installation of a parking limit system, marking of parking places and the purchase of automatic "stop and go" lights. In 1925 the club sponsored the appearance of the U. S. Marine band, which gave two performances before capacity audiences in the First Congregational church. During 1927 the club donated $300 to cover the cost of hospitalization for a 12-year-old girl threatened with the loss of speech. Under the direction of Dr. C. E. Smith, welfare committee chairman, a St. Louis specialist was secured for the girl.

The Lions club sponsored the first winter frolic held in Beloit, proposed the first Community Chest drive, started the movement to beautify the banks of Rock river, sponsored the first state-wide model airplane tournament last year, and inaugurated the "old time" Fourth of July picnics at Big Hill several years ago.



Nearest of kin to Caleb Blodgett living in Beloit is Mrs. C. A. Emerson, his granddaughter. The only other grandchild living is Mrs. Ella Hackett Adams, La Jolla, Cal. Great-grandchildren of Caleb include Mrs. Sam Wallace, Selvy K. Blodgett and Elmer Blodgett, of Beloit; and Mrs. David Holmes and Frank H. Blodgett, of Janesville; Mrs. H. L. Adams, Cincinnati. Great-great-grandchildren include Mrs. Kenneth Jeffris and Caleb Frank Blodgett of Janesville. There are several great-great-great-grandchildren.

● Sensing the need for a luncheon club for younger business and professional men, 11 men met at the Hotel Hilton on Oct. 30, 1928, and organized the group which later became The Beloit Club. Gilbert Schmitz was named temporary chairman in charge of organization.

First officers were Gilbert Schmitz, president; Lee D. Bort, secretary; Albert Bradley, treasurer, and Philip Bredesen, sergeant-at-arms. On Nov. 20 a committee on names submitted the names of The Beloit Club and The Beloit Business Club. The present name, suggested by Philip Bredesen, was chosen.

Charter members included Ted Roach, Ralph Wilford, Dr. A. B. Bradley, Gilbert Schmitz, Philip Bredesen, Eugene Winger, James H. Hayes, Oscar Larsen, Paul Keeley, John Beebe, Lee D. Bort, Albert Warner, Frank Peters, Chester Uehling, Arthur Amerpohl, Russell Webster, Camden Murkland, Charles Larson, William Saunders, Roscoe Grimm, Harold Rueschle, Charles Woolley, Harvey Cary, Howard Hoyt, Harold Olson and Fred Schildhauer. Eleven of these men are still active.

"The club has experienced a healthy growth from the beginning and has filled a definite need for the younger men of Beloit," Chester Uehling, present president, said in reviewing the history of the group. "The club now has a membership list of 65 men who maintained an average weekly attendance of 57 during the last year."

Among the outstanding speakers who have appeared before the club are Phil S. Hanna, Chicago Journal of Commerce editor; Senator Harry Griswold, Senator George Blanchard, Justice John J. Wickhem, Dr. Clarence W. Spears, Major John Griffith, Dr. Charles Douglas Booth, DeLoss Walker, associate editor of Liberty magazine; Prof. Jerome Davis of Yale, and others.

Past presidents of the club are Gilbert Schmitz, Harvey T. Cary, Camden Murkland, Eugene A. Winger, Oscar L. Larsen, Fred J. Schildhauer and Lee D. Bort.

Officers of the club at the present time are: Chester Uehling, president; Arthur B. Adams, vice-president; the Rev. E. E. Voelkel, secretary; John Brady, treasurer, and Russell Hirth, sergeant-at-arms.

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● Under the altar of St. Thomas' Catholic church lie the bodies of Thomas A. Power, who had served in the English navy, and his wife, Lucy Power, early residents of Beloit and benefactors of the church. Captain Power, who came here in 1842, was a native of County Cork, Ireland. He bought several farms around Beloit, directed the work on them from the rear seat of a landau drawn by two black horses and driven by a young Irish coachman. Five Catholic families met regularly in Captain Power's home and later in his barn which he fitted for a chapel. This barn he finally gave to the society. He was buried in the old chapel, his body later taken up and reburied when his widow gave the church two lots and a new building was erected. When Mrs. Power died in Chicago her body was brought here and buried beside that of her husband.

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● In Oakwood cemetery stands a monument that tells its own story. A marble tree, 10 feet high, clustered ferns and flowers around its base, is erected there in memory of Kate (Dollie) Grout, killed by lightning as she stood under a tree during a summer storm in 1884 when she was 21 years old. The ferns and flowers are the exact replicas of those she loved most, and an irregularity in the side of the tree gives resting place for the package of books, the hat with the plume and ribbon and the field glasses of the dead girl. The branches are exactly as they were shattered by the bolt of lightning. Her parents had the monument specially designed to represent the life and death of their daughter.



Presidents of five of Beloit's prominent women's groups are pictured above, left to right, as follows: Mrs. Ronald A. Dougan, Federation of Women; Mrs. Henry Bowen, Catholic Woman's Club; Miss Florence Ackley, American Association of University Women; Miss Hazel Garland, Business and Professional Women's Club; Miss Margaret Johnston, Altrusa Club.

Woman's Organizations Serve

Many Worth-While Movements Originated With Women's Groups

By HARRIET C. DAWSON

• Beloit owes much to her women's service organizations which have been responsible for many of the forward steps taken and for many of the welfare and civic projects which have been carried on in the community.

Thousands of dollars and innumerable hours of personal effort have been expended in the past 42 years by the Beloit Federation of Women, which is credited with being the first federation of women's clubs in the United States.

The organization meeting was held on May 17, 1894, with the Monday, Fortnightly, East End and Social Reading clubs on the charter list together with several others no longer in existence. Today more than 400 women are enrolled in the Federation. Clubs represented are the Parliamentary Law, Monday, Fortnightly, West Side Fortnightly, Graduate Nurses, Coterie, Fine Arts, Beaux Arts, Twentieth Century, Treble Clef, North End, Mothers', Thursday, East End and Saturday. The Current Literature and Social Reading clubs, one-time members, are no longer affiliated.

The pioneer days of the Federation were thrilling ones, with the club women working successfully in many causes. It was through the effort of these women that free kindergartens were established in the public schools. They cooperated with the school board in equipping model school rooms; in providing each grade room in the city with a good picture at a total cost of nearly $500; in conducting sewing schools; in offering cash prizes for children in garden contests; in furnishing school rest rooms; and in donating the initial $750 which brought about the introduction of domestic science and manual arts courses in the school curriculum.

Interest, however, was not confined entirely to the schools. The Federation also pioneered the establishment of the free library, circulating petitions successfully in the summer of 1894 for a library and expending more than $700 for reading room and library purposes. The women also started the children's story hour at the library and circulating traveling libraries. Many boxes of reading matter were sent to soldiers during the Spanish-American War and to lumber camps in the state.

Other causes with "no visible means of support" were adopted from time to time. About $500 went to the Strong Emergency Hospital to equip men's and women's wards. The Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., and other welfare organizations have profited through the generosity of the Federation down through the years and hundreds of dollars were spent in bringing to the city worthwhile free lectures. City garbage collection came through the efforts of the group, the city park was beautified with flowers, and a municipal Christmas tree was established in the years before such trees came into common use outdoors. It also is of interest that the name "Oakwood" was urged by the Federation for the Clary street cemetery a decade or more before this name was selected in a city-wide contest.

All of the good works of the Federation, however, were not confined to the early days. A score of years ago, the project of a city rest room was taken up so that women shoppers, girls employed downtown, and other women, might have a place to rest, eat lunch, etc. This Women's Center was established in East Grand avenue and maintained at an annual cost to the Federation of close to $1,000 for several years until the city took over payment of the rent. The Federation continued to supervise the Center and to provide a paid matron until two or three years ago when the city withdrew support and the Federation found it impossible to carry on alone, due to the depression. The room was used by thousands of city and rural women.

A major center of service during the past few years has been the Municipal Hospital. When the new building was opened the Federation provided more than $1,000 for the equipment of its maternity ward and for several years an average of $200 has been given annually for the hospitalization of maternity and other cases there. The Federation also is responsible for main-

taining a weekly service day at the hospital when women, both inside and outside the Federation, donate their time in sewing, making bandages and other work.

The Beloit organization was a charter member of the Wisconsin Federation of Women and has entertained several conventions here. Its presidents through the years have been Mmes. R. J. Burdge, M. L. Hull, C. W. Pearson, John Paley, A. Aldrich, H. L. Sherman, C. A. Emerson, A. N. Bort, L. F. Bennett, E. F. Hansen, F. J. Bailey, Julietta Morris, A. Schellenger, R. C. Murdock, W. H. Chesbrough, Florence Salmon, F. F. Gorham, Axel Figenbaum, D. H. Pollock, J. W. Buchanan, J. Clyde Smith, Miss Clara Paley, E. F. Gates, F. R. Woodbury, R. A. Edgar, A. J. Mathison, F. G. Hobart and Ronald Dougan, now in office.

During more than a score of years of activity, the Beloit branch of the American Association of University Women has contributed in various ways to the welfare of the community. Its outstanding purpose is to promote education and it has a student loan fund which is used extensively by Beloit college girls in completing their education. The chapter also cooperates in sending money to national headquarters for fellowships and scholarships and in donating to various community causes as they arise.

On Dec. 14, 1914, a group of 17 women graduates of accredited colleges met at the home of Mrs. E. G. Smith to organize a chapter of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, organized in 1882. The present name was adopted in 1921.

Miss Alda Fluekiger was first president and was followed in turn by Mrs. C. D. Rosa, Mrs. W. P. Leek, Miss Mary Houston, Mrs. W. J. Dougan, Miss Florence Robinson, Mrs. F. E. Converse, Dean Kathryn Adams, Mrs. O. N. de Weerdt, Mrs. Paul Nelson, Miss Iva Butlin, Mrs. O. T. Thompson, Miss Orpha Thompson, Mrs. Gordon Anderson and Miss Florence Ackley, present incumbent.

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● The Beloit Business and Professional Women's Club was organized in 1921 and in the years since has shared in the service work of the community. At first a local organization, the club took on state and national affiliations in 1930 and also has international ties. Mrs. George W. Wilkinson served as first president with others in succeeding years being Mrs. Minnie M. Wallace, Mrs. O. N. de Weerdt, Miss Harriet C. Dawson, Miss Grace McLay, Miss Eliza Bryce, and Miss Hazel Garland, now in office.



This picturesque old well with its hollow tree curb and windlass, from which pioneers drew water nearly a century ago, is located near Milton. It dates back to 1837. Something like this was a familiar scene in the long ago.

The range of community service of the Business and Professional Women's club has been broad. Included is the erecting of a bronze tablet and sponsoring the planting of an avenue of trees in Eastlawn cemetery as a memorial to Beloit's World War dead; furnishing the Oakwood cemetery chapel; installing flower boxes on the central bridge; being first to donate funds for furnishing a room at the Municipal hospital; providing scholarship funds for Beloit high school and college girls; furnishing a hostess committee for the Beloit tourist park; bringing art exhibits to the city prior to the days of the Art League; sponsoring flower shows; offering vocational guidance to high school girls; financing hospital care; contributing to the Y. M. C. A. and other welfare organizations, and lending financial and moral support to many causes.

Glenn Frank, when new in the office of university president, was introduced to Beloit in a public lecture sponsored by this club and many other prominent speakers have been heard through the courtesy of the business women.

● The Catholic Woman's Club of Beloit, was organized Oct. 8, 1923, under leadership of the Rev. C. F. McBride, with its purpose to promote good fellowship and good works among Catholic women and to secure cooperation in the religious, civic, educational and philanthropic activities. The club carries on its philanthropies not only within the city but in a much wider range, including Indian and child welfare support, financing of summer outings for needy children, and contributions to denominational service funds. Major projects in Beloit have been the furnishing of a room at the Municipal Hospital, paying for the care of an indigent patient there, assisting Brother Dutton school, and aiding various welfare organizations in the city.

In the winter of 1932, the club sponsored the organization of The Junior League of Catholic Women. It has sponsored study groups for the past six years. Affiliations with the National Council of Catholic Women was made in 1925. Since its inception, the club has belonged to the Milwaukee Archdiosecan Council and the Wisconsin Council of Catholic Women. Last year the state convention of the latter organization was entertained here.

Presidents of the Beloit Catholic Woman's club, in the order of their service, are Mrs. Arthur Walsh, Mrs. Winifred Lynch, Miss Mary V. Howard, Mrs. John Plencner, Miss Mary Burns, Mrs. Frank A. Beebe, Mrs. Vernon Truesdell and Mrs. Henry Bowen.

* * *

● The Altrusa club, a nationally affiliated organization which includes in its membership selected women who own their business or hold important executive positions, was organized in Beloit in 1930. It has for its objective social service and it has made vocational guidance conferences with high school students its principal civic project. Mrs. Waldo G. Hansen was first president of the club, which had a charter list of seven, and Dr. Jessie P. Allen, Miss Katherine Winslow and Miss Margaret Johnston have also served in this capacity.

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● Isaac Sanders, father of Mrs. J. A. Love, was a stone mason from Cornwall, England, who worked on Bushnell House, Middle college, and most of the other buildings erected in Beloit in the early fifties. He died after a fall from the steeple of the first Baptist church built in Chicago.

100 Years After Caleb Blodgett

A Glimpse of the Beloit of the Present

By GEORGE B. CLEMENTSON

• The city of Beloit lies on both banks of Rock river in the fertile valley through which that stream flows. It is in Rock county and the Wisconsin-Illinois state boundary divides the community into two distinct municipal entities — Beloit, Wisconsin, and South Beloit, Illinois. It is 90 miles from Chicago and 79.5 miles from Milwaukee.

Main lines of the Chicago and North Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific railroads give direct communication with the nation's main business and industrial centers. Two bus lines, the Greyhound system operating north and south, and the Wisconsin Motor Bus Lines operating east and west, furnish additional common carriers.

Three principal concrete trunk highways and many hard-surfaced secondary roads radiate from the city. United States Highway 51 is a direct short-line route from New Orleans to Ironwood, Mich. Wisconsin Highway 81 takes motorists through Beloit west to Monroe, Darlington, etc. Wisconsin Highway 13 is the shortest route to Madison and Ashland.

The area contained within the city limits of Beloit, Wis., is 5.38 square miles. The elevation above sea level ranges from 739 feet in Shirland avenue east of the river to 855 feet at Town Line and Burton avenues. The elevation at the city's principal intersection, State street and Grand avenue, is 744 feet.

Population

• The combined population of the community is more than 30,000, of whom 25,152 live within the city limits of Beloit, Wis. Latest population figures compiled for a city directory issued in the fall of 1935 are:

City of Beloit	25,152
City of South Beloit, Ill.	2,797
Adjoining, but beyond city limits	2,187
Total	30,136

Over a long period of years Beloit has shown a steady increase in population, indicating a constant and healthy growth. The population figures since 1840 are as follows:



The Beloit Municipal hospital, built and equipped at a cost of approximately $275,000, was opened on Dec. 5, 1928. Modern throughout, this 100-bed institution for the care of the sick and injured, had administered to 13,737 patients at the close of 1935. The hospital is on the fully approved list of the American College of Surgeons.

1840	300	1890	6,315
1845	1,144	1900	10,436
1850	2,753	1910	15,125
1860	4,098	1920	21,284
1870	4,396	1930	23,611
1880	4,790	1936	25,152

The census of the city of Beloit by wards:

First ward	1,402
Second ward	1,601
Third ward	1,549
Fourth ward	1,286
Fifth ward	1,151
Sixth ward	1,167
Seventh ward	1,518
Eighth ward	1,153
Ninth Ward	1,794
Tenth ward	1,177
Eleventh ward	1,327
Twelfth ward	1,489
Thirteenth ward	1,419
Fourteenth ward	1,269
Fifteenth ward	1,308
Sixteenth ward	1,889
Seventeenth ward	1,343
Eighteenth ward	1,310
Total	25,152

The composition of Beloit's population as given in the 1930 federal census was: Native white—86.6 per cent; Foreign born—9.5 per cent; Negro—3.5 per cent.

Industry

• The history of Beloit and its growth to a city of more than 25,000 is interwoven with its industrial development. Beloit is noted for its college, the sturdy conservatism of its citizenry, for its sons and daughters who have brought it fame. Above all these, however, Beloit is most widely recognized for its diversified manufacturing interests. For, first of all, Beloit is an industrial city.

"What Beloit Makes—Makes Beloit," is the legend of a large signboard extolling this city's manufacturers. The board has been erected by a prominent merchant and placed alongside his business house in the downtown section. That slogan drives home the importance attached to local industry. For industrial payrolls truly "make Beloit."

During 1935 approximately 60 Beloit industries turned out products valued at more than $29,000,000. Likewise industrial establishments here paid approximately $7,350,000 in salaries and wages to 6,100 workers. Normal business years show proportionately higher figures.

Beloit products included the following—Diesel engines, pumps, stokers, home water plants, home light plants,



Comprising five members elected from the city at large, Beloit's first common council under the city manager form of government was elected on April 16, 1929. Members of the 1936 council are shown in the above picture. They are (left to right): E. J. Caskey, H. F. Kemman, Dr. Thomas Flarity (retired April 21, 1936), A. J. Wagner, John T. Wootton, and Ralph M. Fisher. At the extreme left of the picture are City Manager George B. Ingersoll (nearest to the camera), and City Attorney Clarence L. Haugan. Seated behind the council are Mrs. Myrtle Sturtevant, city clerk, (right), and Miss Jane Finnegan, deputy clerk.

woodworking machinery, automobile radiators, radiation equipment, shoes, paper making machinery, paper, refrigerating units, air conditioning units, ice cream freezing equipment, counter freezers, ice cream mix and hardening cabinets, x-ray tubes, newspapers, magazines, concrete stone products, sewer tile, chemicals,

Cleaning compounds, exterminator, windows, sashes, mill work, fixtures, machine knives, powdered milk, skimmed milk, butter, ice cream, ice cream mix, candy base, cheese, farm engines, automatic heat regulators, electric brakes, electrical equipment, flares, fusees, torpedos, fireworks, flavoring extracts, neon signs, soft drinks, castings, gloves and mittens,

Hosiery, stock feeds, feed making machines, ice, punches and shears, mattresses, rotary bakery ovens, machine patterns, sand and gravel, scales, machine tools and small tools, soaps and disinfectants, washing machines, radios, refrigerators, air-conditioning apparatus, batteries, taps and dies, disc grinding machines, carpenters' squares, monuments, breads, pies, pastries, bed plates, magnets, auto tops, retread tires, cigars, children's play suits, railway air-conditioning units, and bending rolls.

The Beloit Commercial club of 400 members encourages new industries to locate here. During normal times each year sees the establishment of new concerns in Beloit. Small firms and local inventors are encouraged, and there are a number of such concerns now growing with the community. Because of the diversification of its industries, Beloit was one of the last cities in the state to feel the full force of the depression. For the same reason Beloit is making a quicker and greater recovery than are most cities.

Industrial payroll statistics compiled by the Wisconsin Industrial Commission placed Beloit either at or very near the top of all Wisconsin cities each month during 1935, and for the entire year only one city surpassed Beloit. From the low point of the depression in July, 1932, Beloit's aggregate weekly payroll increased 428 percent in July, 1935.

The ease with which Beloit can transact business economically with all parts of the country is an important factor in industry. Central geographic location, fast transportation and favorable freight rates are influences, and the high character and stability of the ctiy's people are also of tremendous economic, as well as civic importance.

Principle raw materials available locally are agricultural products, sand and gravel, and moulding sand. A highly developed dairying business has been established in the Beloit territory for the production of milk which is used chiefly in the manufacture of butter, condensed milk, ice cream, cream and milk for commercial consumption. Blooded dairy cattle, beef cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry and a variety of products are also marketed in large quantities. Numerous truck gardeners in this vicinity market their products in Beloit.

Agricultural authorities place the value of farm products sold through the Beloit market at more than $1,000,000 annually. The Chicago fluid milk market gives milk producers of the Beloit area a favorable price situation. Beloit is headquarters of the Brown Swiss Cattle Association of America and $10,000 is being expended on a new building which the association occupies. Ira Inman is its national secretary.

One measure of a community is its water, gas, and electric customers, its telephone subscribers and bank deposits. Today more Beloiters use electric and water service than at any time in the history of the city. Depression brought a falling off in the number of gas customers, and in the number of telephones, but daily the totals are increasing. Postal receipts in 1935 were considerably less than the 1930 peak, but they were the highest since 1931. Bank deposits on Dec. 31, 1935, approximated $10,000,000.

The following tables tell a statistical story of Beloit:

	1920	1930	1935
Postal Receipts	$ 126,259	$ 226,000	$ 184,664
Telephones	4,277	6,571	5,260*
Electric Customers	3,748	7,790	9,147*
Gas Customers	4,232	5,616	5,561*
Water Customers	3,725	6,203	6,796*
Bank Deposits	$9,246,286	$11,651,876	$9,488,850*

* Dec. 31, 1935.

With 1935 building permits showing an increase of approximately $69,000 over 1934, indications are that Beloit is about to enter a period of increasing construction activities. Never over-built, there is an actual shortage of homes in the city today. It is expected that 1936 will be a big year for the building trades.

The latest survey, made in 1934, revealed that there are 5,433 homes within the Beloit city limits, of which 2,350 are on the east side, and 3,128 are on the west side.

Beloiters bought 906 new automobiles in 1935. A recent survey revealed that Beloiters own more than 5,200 radio sets.

Retail Business

• Beloit is excellently equipped as a trading center. Merchants maintain attractive assortments of goods. It is a friendly place to shop.

The U. S. census of distribution of 1930 showed net retail sales for 1929 totaled $14,168,526. The depression reduced this total greatly, the official net sales figures for 1933 being $6,129,000. Steadily, however, since the low point of the depression, retail business has improved. Net retail sales for 1935, it is believed, were in the neighborhood of $10,000,000, although official figures are not available. During normal times Beloit's net retail sales approximate $15,000,000, according to Oscar Nelson, executive secretary of the Beloit Commercial club.

Beloit's trading zone has a population of more than 50,000 and covers a highly developed agricultural district comprising about 25 cities, towns and villages which do the greater portion of their buying in Beloit. Trade outlets and professional services here number in the hundreds. The Beloit Daily News is the principal advertising medium employed by Beloit retailers. Local merchants encourage out-of-town shoppers to come here, and the city cooperates with free park-

ing spaces, and unlimited parking privileges.

The downtown shopping district includes the 500, 400, and 300 blocks in East Grand avenue; the 100 and 200 blocks in West Grand avenue; the 100, 200, 300, and 400 blocks in State street; the 300, 400, and 500 blocks in Broad street; the 200, 300, 400, 500, and 600 blocks in Pleasant street; the 300 block in St. Paul avenue; the 400, 500, and 600 blocks in Fourth street; and the 400 and 500 blocks in Public avenue.

Beloit has five hotels, the Hilton at 442 East Grand avenue; the Carleton at 146 State street; the Branigan at 207-211 State street; the Doris at 500 East Grand avenue, and the Lorlen at 502 Broad street.

There are three banking institutions, sound and conservative, the Second National bank, the Beloit State bank, and the Beloit Savings bank. There is also a building and loan association—the Beloit Building & Loan Association.

Three service clubs, the Kiwanis, the Rotary, and the Lions hold weekly luncheon meetings. The Beloit club, an organization of young business men, also meets weekly at luncheon.

Utilities

• The electric power and light service, gas and water service, and intra-city bus transportation for the city of Beloit are furnished by the Wisconsin Power & Light Co. Local steam generating and hydro-electric plants for the generating of electricity are supplemented by a transmission line to the north connecting with plants at Prairie Du Sac, Kilbourn and Sheboygan.

The gas plant of the Wisconsin Power & Light is located in Shirland avenue near Rock river. It is of sufficient size to care for greatly increased consumption incidental to the growth of the city. Water service is furnished from three pumping stations, and a constant supply of water is assured at all times. A 100,000 gallon capacity cypress water tank located in Eclipse avenue recently was replaced by a new steel watertank of 200,000 gallons capacity.

Buses operated by the Wisconsin Power & Light Co. carry passengers to all parts of the city for a 10-cent fare. The buses are well patronized, particularly during winter months. Buses replaced street cars operated by the Beloit Traction Co. in 1930.

City Government

• Beloit's city government is vested in a city manager appointed by a council of five members who are elected from the city at large. The city manager



Mrs. Emma E. Grinnell, long an active worker in patriotic societies, bequeathed $100,000 for the erection and endowment of a building to be used as a home by all patriotic organizations in Beloit. The bequest was in memory of her husband, William H. Grinnell, veteran of the Civil War, once department commander of the G.A.R., and many years a leading Beloit manufacturer. The building will be named the William H. Grinnell Memorial Hall. It will be built during the next year on the site of the Lee Homestead in Bluff street north of Grand.

form of government supplanted the mayor-alderman form April 16, 1929. It was approved by the voters on April 3, 1928, by more than a two to one majority, the count being 3,450 to 1,024. George B. Ingersoll, a lifelong resident of Beloit and for many years a Fairbanks, Morse & Co. executive, is the present city manager. He was appointed Oct. 9, 1933.

Members of the common council are E. J. Caskey, H. F. Kemman, Ralph M. Fisher, John T. Wootton and A. J. Wagner. Councilmen are elected for terms of two years each on the first Tuesday of April each year. The council, however, retains an experienced membership, because unless a vacancy occurs not more than three councilmen are elected in the same year. In alternate years two councilmen are elected.

The Board of Education, commonly known as the school board, is the other important governmental body whose members are chosen at popular election. The school board comprises six members, two of whom are elected in April each year. The board is concerned with nearly all matters in connection with the administration and operation of the public school system, but in financial matters the council is the final determining body which may accept or reject the board's recommendations. Members of the school board are Paul Frederick, Clare D. Rejahl, J. B. Krebs, Dr. L. R. Finnegan, Mrs. Glen Cass and Oscar Larsen.

Beloit's assessed valuation for 1935 was $30,005,582, of which $25,868,600 was in real property, and $4,136,982 in personal property. Residential property accounted for $16,958,750 of the real property total, mercantile for $5,235,875. manufacturing for $3,601,025, and agriculture for $72,950. Beloit's growth is nowhere better exemplified than in its assessed valuation. Twenty years ago the city's assessed valuation was only $14,246,318.

The 1936 tax rate is $25.50 per $1,000 of taxable property. Total 1936 appropriations were $1,073,012, of which $364,435 was for the general city budget, $318,710 for schools, $269,642 for the city's share of county taxes, $34,800 for the Vocational school, $65,424 for bond principal and interest, and $20,000 for work relief projects. Income estimated at $307,873.28 left $765,138.75 required from the general property tax.

On Jan. 1, 1936, the city of Beloit's bonded debt was $993,000. The bonding limit is five per cent of the assessed valuation which would be $1,500,279 at the present time.

The city has 18 wards. There are eight wards on the east side of the river, and 10 on the west side. Each of the wards elects a representative to sit on the Rock county board of supervisors. Beloit has the largest representation on the county board of any community in the county, with the result that the vote of local supervisors is often the deciding factor on important measures. The total county board membership is 62. Janesville, with 14 members, is next in numbers to Beloit.

Approximately 175 persons are employed by the city of Beloit in rendering its many community services. Heads of departments are as follows: assessor, H. L. McCarthy; attorney, Clarence L. Haugan; building inspector, E. A. Lufkin; cemetery superintendent, Harold Flint; city clerk, Mrs. Myrtle Sturtevant; electrical inspector, W. P. Stone; city engineer, C. J. Popelka; fire chief, Elmer Fairbert; golf course superintendent, R. D. Yost; health officer, Dr. R. S. Vivian; hospital superintendent, Miss Margaret Johnston; city manager, George B. Ingersoll; plumbing inspector, George A. Marks; police chief, Daniel Torrisi; street superintendent, W. A. Collins; and city treasurer, David Throne.

Fire Department

• Beloit has maintained a fulltime paid fire department since 1885. Since Jan. 1, 1924, the fire department has operated under a two platoon system. Twenty-two firemen are employed, including one chief, one assistant chief, one battalion chief, two captains, one lieutenant and 16 pipemen. The chief is on continuous duty and alternates with the assistant chief at headquarters. One member of the department is as-

signed as electrician on the fire alarm service.

Firemen, like policemen, get 14 days' annual vacation with pay. No substitutes are provided for vacations or for sickness. Members are required to attend alarms when off duty, being notified by telephone from headquarters. They must obtain permission to leave the city. Fourteen men are stationed at the central fire station in Fourth street. They are divided into two platoons and their equipment includes three pumpers — two large, and one booster pump for community service.

Number Two station is located in North College street. Eight men stationed here are divided into two platoons and are equipped with two service hose wagons.

There are 72 alarm boxes in the city, a private phone between the two stations, and a connecting alarm box with police headquarters. A standing pressure of 75 pounds is maintained in the 471 hydrants which are rented from the Wisconsin Power & Light Co. at an annual rental of $37,250. The hydrant pressure in the business and high value district is raised to 100 pounds.

By state law the control of fire prevention activities is placed with the State Industrial Commission. The chief of the fire department is given the powers of deputy, and the members of the fire department designated by him are given the authority to inspect buildings. Elmer Fairbert has been chief of the department here for the last four years.

Police Department

• Twenty-one officers comprise the Beloit police department. This group includes three desk men, two plain clothes officers, one motorcycle patrolman, one captain, one chief, and 13 patrolmen. Four downtown beats are patrolled day and night, and during summer months the entire city is patrolled by squad cars. Police motor equipment includes three squad cars, one ambulance, one patrol wagon and two motorcycles. Besides arms which officers carry regularly, additional arms include rifles, sawed-off shotguns, two automatic shotguns, and one tear gas gun.

The department employs a fingerprint man and photographer, who also acts as day desk sergeant. A complete file of prisoners and their fingerprints is kept. Files are also maintained to cover other police activities, including the reporting of automobile accidents.

During 1935 police made 846 arrests—more than were made here for any other year during the last five years. Of the 846 persons arrested, 568 were taken to court and 520 were found guilty of the offense charged. Since the summer of 1933, Daniel G. Torrisi, an experienced police officer, has been chief of the local department.

Schools

• Beloit has an excellent school system. The 1935 school census showed 7,044 children of school age, from four to 19 inclusive. Of this number more than 6,000 are enrolled in the 11 grade schools, one parochial school, one training school, two junior high schools, one senior high school and the Vocational school. The senior high school enrollment for 1935 was 1,140. Since 1870 4,479 pupils received diplomas from the high school. The public school system employs 217 teachers, supervisors, principals, janitors, clerks, etc.

Beloit College, founded in 1846, has an annual enrollment of about 550 students. It has a productive endowment of more than $2,500,000. The physical plant of the college is valued at approximately $1,800,000.

Churches

• There are 35 churches of all denominations with an average attending membership of more than 10,000.

Welfare

• Beloit has a Family Welfare Association which supplements county relief, aids needy families in making home and financial adjustments, handles a number of probation cases from the courts, and does other work of a welfare and charitable nature. The Family Welfare Association, with five other organizations, the Salvation Army, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Y.W.C.A., and Visiting Nurse association, receives funds from an annual Community Chest drive. The Y.M.C.A. stages its own membership drive for funds.

Important Buildings

• The $300,000 federal building is located at Pleasant street and East Grand avenue, and is the most imposing downtown public structure. The Strong building and the Goodwin block, both located at State street and East Grand avenue, and the Public Service building at Public avenue and Pleasant street, are the principal office buildings.

Other large buildings include the junior and senior high schools, vocational school, the public library, the Masonic Temple, the E. L. Chester & Co. store building, the McNeany Dry Goods Co. building, the Y.M.C.A., Beloit college buildings, churches, and the municipal hospital.

Music, Drama, Art

• The Beloit Civic Music association with more than 1,000 members



The 22 members of the Beloit fire department are shown in the above picture with the department's larger equipment in front of the No. 1 station in Fourth street. Eight of the 22 men pictured are employed regularly at the No. 2 station located in North College street near Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Beloit has maintained a fulltime paid fire department since 1885.

has brought outstanding singers, musicians, actors, and dancers to large audiences each winter. The College Players and the Little Theater group annually present a number of meritorious amateur stage productions. Two motion picture theaters bring the best and latest sound pictures to Beloit.

Art lovers frequent the Theodore Lyman Wright Art hall at Beloit college. Numerous exhibitions of oils and water colors by famous artists are held here under the auspices of the Art League and Beloit college.

Libraries

• There are two libraries and one branch library in Beloit endowed by the Carnegie foundation. There are 6,411 adult and 3,758 juvenile borrowers, a total of 10,169 persons holding cards in the Beloit public library.

During 1935 circulation of books from the public library totaled 15,298 from the east side branch library and 95,141 from the main library—a total of 110,439, it was reported by Miss Nellie B. McAlpin, librarian. Books added to the collection during the year numbered 1,225. There were 739 volumes withdrawn from use during the year.

The Beloit college Carnegie library is used principally by students, but it is open to the public, and is widely used for reference purposes.

Municipal Court

• The Beloit municipal court has jurisdiction in all criminal cases excepting murder and in all civil cases involving not more than $20,000. The courtroom is located on the second floor of the city-owned building at 419 East Grand Ave. Judge Chester H. Christensen has filled the municipal bench for the last nine years.

During 1935, a total of 509 cases were brought before the criminal side of the court. Other 1935 court statistics: divorces granted, 81; judgments (circuit side), 20; judgments (justice side), 100; mothers' pension cases, 108; juvenile cases, 75.

Municipal Hospital

• Since Dec. 5, 1928, when Beloit's modern 100-bed municipal hospital was opened for the care of the sick and injured, thousands of persons have received the attention which only a completely-equipped and scientifically progressive hospital can give. Located in Olympian boulevard, overlooking the greens and fairways of the municipal golf course, the hospital is ideally situated for the rest and quiet which convalescent humans must have. The building is a five-story fireproof brick structure. It was built and equipped at a cost of $275,000.

From kitchen to operating rooms this hospital which adequately has met a community need of many years, renders a service not to be measured in dollars and cents. The hospital has a competent staff of physicians and a trained personnel of 50, including a nursing staff of 20. It employs a full-time pathologist and roentgenologist. State laboratories for testing of milk and water are located here.

The rigid standards demanded by the American College of Surgeons have been met each year by the municipal hospital, which never has failed to achieve full approval of this important national organization. In order to meet minimum requirements of the American College of Surgeons, physicians and surgeons must be organized into a staff, and meet at least once each month for review and anaylsis of clinical experience in various departments. Furthermore, the hospital must keep complete and accurate record of all patients, and must be equipped with a clinical laboratory providing chemical, bacteriological, serological, and pathological services.

The institution has kept pace with the advance in medical science. It is one of the few smaller city hospitals offering deep-therapy treatment for cancer, skin disorders and allied ailments. The latest deep-therapy apparatus was purchased and installed in the hospital at a cost of $6,700 in 1935. Public-spirited citizens have contributed more than $6,500 worth of hospital equipment.

The hospital is prepared not only to handle the present-day needs of the community, but also is equipped to care for increased community demands. Operating facilities include three major operating rooms, two rooms for minor operations and a fracture room. There are two delivery rooms, and the third floor is reserved exclusively for maternity cases. From the date of the hospital opening to Dec. 31, 1935, there have been 2,116 births recorded. Laboratory and x-ray facilities are in keeping with the times. Radiographic, fluoroscopic and electro-cardiographic equipment is included. Metabolism tests may be made in the hospital laboratory.

An auxiliary light plant for emergency use eliminates any danger which might result from storm or other conditions affecting the local light plant. The hospital houses its own laundry in the basement where also are located storage rooms, boiler rooms, a dining room, rest rooms, and the kitchen and dietary department. Under the supervision of a trained dietitian, the hospital kitchen is modernly equipped with every safeguard taken to insure patients sanitary, nourishing food. Dumb waiters connect the kitchen with other floors.

A hospital board of five members appointed by the city manager determines hospital policy and governs admission of physicians to the medical staff. The board meets once a month. Members of the present board are R. K. Rockwell, John B. Clark, R. E. Freeman, Judge Chester H. Christensen, and Miss Margaret H. Goodwin. Miss Margaret Johnston is the hospital superintendent.

The annual report for 1935 gives an idea of the scope of the work done in the institution and the service which it renders the community. The hospital closed its records for 1935 as the 13,737th patient was admitted Dec. 31, on-



Nineteen regular members and three extra officers of the Beloit police department are shown in this picture taken in front of police headquarters. They are, front row, (left to right) Patrolman Otto Reichard, Patrolman Thomas McKenna, Acting Night Sergeant John Reaf, Night Capt. Leslie Sheahan, Chief Daniel G. Torrisi, Sergeant Fred Stockwell, Patrolman Jesse Lanphear, Patrolman Charles Blazier, Extra Patrolman Clark Sowl and Patrolman Thomas Slamer. Second row: Patrolman Jasper Webb, Patrolman William Ramsey, Extra Patrolman Frank Bubser, Motorcycle Officer Charles Erickson, Detective T. L. Timmons, Day Sergeant Albert Untereiner, Day Capt. J. Stanley Dietz, Detective Sergeant Herbert A. Schultz, Extra Patrolman William Albright, Patrolman Charles Hoague, Patrolman Arthur Larson and Patrolman Leo Tuller. Patrolman Joseph Helms is not pictured.

ly a few more days than seven years since its opening. During the year 2,196 patients were admitted. More than 50 persons every day in the year received some hospital service. There were 361 births during 1935, almost 100 more than in 1934. Accident cases brought 604 persons to the hospital, of whom 211 were victims of auto accidents. There were 75 auto accident patients who remained at the hospital, while 136 were treated and discharged at once.

The 1935 surgical report shows 384 major, and 1,318 minor operations were performed. Some other 1935 hospital statistics: laboratory examinations, 13,331; x-ray treatments, 568; fractures, 162; burns, 9; poisons, 3; general anaesthetics, 925; local anaesthetics, 200; mothers delivered 357; total births, 361; pairs twins, 4; number mother deaths, 1; number newborn deaths, 11; radiographic examinations, 2,343.

Beloit's hospital is a tax-supported institution, inasmuch as the city makes up whatever deficit may occur. Lean years of the depression accounted for several fairly sizeable deficits, but better times of 1935 indicated that the hospital under normal business conditions should be practically self-supporting. The hospital's cash deposits for 1935 were $83,287, and its total earnings $89,303. The cash deficit for the year was $3,677. Free work allowed Rock county indigent amounted to $6,611, which if included in the earnings, would swell that total to $95,915.

A summary of operating expenditures for 1935 is as follows: payroll, $52,-132.99; office supplies and patient records, $779.67; water, gas, light and power, $4,125.97; food, $11,145.82; laundry and cleaning supplies, $1,-533.09; fuel, $2,540.32; textiles, $1,-455.15; drugs, $1,448.75; maternity, $1,489.15; x-ray supplies, $1,583.36; laboratory, $248.27; operating room supplies, $2,720.37; anaesthetic supplies, $1,376.96; dressings, etc., $1,-560.87; equipment expense, $895.24; new equipment, $700; miscellaneous, $458.15; total operating expenses, $86,-194.13.

Recreation

● When the 40-hour week at some future date has been reduced to a four-hour week, Beloit may have to provide additional facilities for leisure time recreation. Today, however, and apparently for some time to come, this city's playtime accommodations appear adequate.

Topping the recreational facilities is the municipal golf course of 141 acres, bounded by Hackett street and Olympian boulevard, in the far northwest part of the city. Opened as a



Beloit's municipal golf course was opened for nine holes of play in 1927. In 1931 the course was enlarged to 18 holes, and the commodious club house, shown above, was made available to golfers. The club house provides dressing rooms and showers for men and women, a large lounge or resting room, and a screened-in porch where players may relax after a strenuous session on greens and fairways.

nine-hole course on May 1, 1927, the municipal links was enlarged to 18 holes in 1931. The latter year also saw completion of a clubhouse containing locker and shower facilities for men and women, a large assembly room with open fireplace and provisions for food, soft drinks, and equipment concessions.

The course today rates as one of the finest golf plants in the mid-west. A picnic park has been constructed by federal relief workers, who, in addition, have beautified the course, and have made numerous improvements on its fairways, greens, tees and general layout. Several rustic shelters have been erected to protect golfers from sudden squalls. Recently federal relief workers, under supervision of Ross Yost, golf course superintendent, planted approximately 2,100 trees and 10,000 shrubs.

The municipal course boasts 140,000 square feet of splendid putting greens. All greens are of Washington bent grass. Fairways are kept in good condition and closely mowed, while the rough is no rougher than the ability of the mashie-wielder who gets into it. Six full time employes are kept busy at the golf course every day during season. Since 1933 much additional labor had been handled by CWA, FERA and WPA workers.

Since its opening as a nine-hole course in 1928, through the succeeding years and to the end of the 1935 season, approximately 350,000 nine-hold rounds of golf have been played on the municipal links. The average season's play has been about 38,000 nine-hole rounds.

A complete sprinkler and water system helps to keep greens and fairways in excellent condition despite heat and drought. Many golfers from Chicago, Rockford, Janesville, and other cities in this vicinity frequently motor to Beloit to play a round or two at the municipal course. They have been unanimous in praising it as one of the finest in the country.

Par, this writer has been told, although he never came close enough to it to find out for himself, is 72 over a distance of 6,193 yards. There are 10 par four holes, four par five holes, and four par three holes. The longest hole is number one which is 492 yards, and the shortest is number five which is 125 yards.

Total cost of the golf course, including land purchases, amounted to $108,-702 in 1931. Improvements since that time, including federal relief projects, probably would bring the total to approximately $150,000. Receipts, reduced by depression years, are mounting again, and are expected in the future to more than pay for maintenance of the local links.

Golfers of the community have no lack of proper places to demonstrate their skill. The Country Club of Beloit has a very fine 18-hole course at its grounds north of the city and recently entertained the Wisconsin state tournament. There is a splendid club house, which this season is being remodeled and improved, and a swimming pool for members' use will be ready within a few weeks.

The Morse Hills course, available to employes and executives of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., is nine holes and has a big play each year. The Morgan Memorial course, privately owned as a fee course, also is a nine-hole layout, and an 18-hole course at Macktown Park, an Illinois preserve, is only three miles south of Beloit.

While Beloit's golf facilities are of the best, so is its park system which includes several large, and a number of smaller, parks. Largest and most popular park is Big Hill Park overlooking Rock river north of the city. This park of more than 86 acres has been preserved in all its original wooded loveliness. The view from the crest of the hill has been described as the most beautiful in this vicinity.

Picnic and play facilities are provided at Big Hill, and numerous winding trails take the pedestrian or motorist through one of the largest remaining stands of timberland hereabouts. The rustic motif has been preserved, with hillside steps, shelters, etc., all constructed to harmonize with natural beauty.

Horace White Park, named for the famous Beloit journalist, is the second most important park. It is situated in the city's near east side and is bounded by East Grand avenue, College street, Bushnell street, and Park avenue. Comprising almost eight acres, Horace White Park is noted for its beautiful flower beds and lawns. Here open air

concerts are held, candidates rend the heavens with promises during election years, and college couples promenade in the springtime. The park is especially popular during summer months when many persons seek the shade of its many trees.

Field Park, adjoining the high school grounds in West Grand avenue, is small—1.56 acres, but is a popular resting place for shoppers returning from downtown. Strong Park is located alongside Eastlawn cemetery on Milwaukee road; acreage 4.75.

Two additional parks are now under construction here. Riverside Park along the Rock river in the vicinity of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. will, when completed, be the second largest park in the city. It consists of 22.40 acres, mostly made-land, and extends from near Eclipse avenue to Henry avenue on the east bank of the river. Approximately $200,000 in federal funds is being expended in making this park. It will provide facilities for skating and other outdoor amusements, and is expected to greatly enhance the appearance of Beloit as approached by motorists from the north on U. S. Highway 51. Bridges, a lagoon, and a $12,000 shelter house are being constructed.

The other large park being developed here is Leeson Park, along Turtle creek near Milwaukee road, on land which was given the city by Dr. Fred W. Leeson. This park of 19.47 acres promises, when fully developed, to be a valuable addition to the city's recreational facilities. There also are a number of smaller park areas of a fraction of an acre each. Total land in use for parks and playgrounds here comprises 186.38 acres.

Seven playgrounds are operated for the benefit of school children during the summer months under trained playground directors. West side playgrounds are at Lincoln school, Vernon avenue, Parker, and Burdge schools. East side playgrounds are at Roosevelt school, Mechanics Green and Summit avenue.

The Vernon avenue, Mechanics Green and Summit avenue playgrounds were purchased and designed specifically for playgrounds. Size of each is as follows: Vernon avenue, 4.06 acres; Mechanics Green, 2.65 acres; and Summit avenue, 6.99. There is also a 3.40 acre plot of ground on the far west side, known as Hinckley Field, available for playground purposes. At Roosevelt Field there is a natural ampitheater and large baseball diamond, which is floodlighted on summer nights for league kittenball games. Crowds of 4,000 to 5,000 persons often attend these games.



Built as a federal work-relief project, the park in the above picture is located at the municipal golf course west of the club house. The stone map of Wisconsin seen in the left of the picture was constructed with painstaking care as to size and accuracy. The steps lead to picnic grounds located on the small knoll which they surmount.

Tennis courts are provided at both junior high schools and at Vernon avenue and Mechanics Green playgrounds. Horseshoe courts likewise are a part of the playground equipment. Swings and other apparatus are available. A new playground, for colored children, is being constructed by the city near the east Turtle creek bridge.

During 1935, playground attendance for a season of nine weeks was 77,438—33,461 girls and 43,977 boys. Approximately 95,000 spectators watched the playground activities during the season.

Well-rounded physical education programs at both junior and senior high schools are a part of the school curriculum. The two junior high schools and the senior high school have gymnasiums. The large Fairbanks, Morse & Co. auditorium is used by senior high school basketball teams for all scheduled games with other schools. High school teams compete in all major sports.

Swimmers may indulge in this body-building sport in either of two indoor tanks—Y.M.C.A. and Beloit college gymnasium—but some choose Rock river. The Waverly Beach amusement park provides a bathing beach, and there are a number of other swimming places along the river. Many Beloiters motor to Delavan, Lake Geneva, Turtle Lake, or any one of several other lakes within a distance of 25 miles of this city.

The Beloit Y.M.C.A. is equipped with bowling alleys, pool and billiard tables, volley ball courts, etc. There are two other bowling alleys in the city, and a number of pool and billiard halls.

Winter months find Beloit skaters skimming over the ice on the lighted lagoon in Riverside Park.

Streets and Bridges

• The total length of all streets in the city is 85.34 miles, of which 53.94 miles are paved. The street classification is as follows: concrete, 29.98 miles; sheet asphalt 13.75 miles; asphaltic concrete, 4.37 miles; brick on concrete base, 2.41 miles; brick on sand base, 3.03 miles; woodblock, .40 miles; gravel and dirt roads, 31.40 miles. There are 62.83 miles of sanitary sewers, and 24.08 miles of storm sewers. Alleys total 11.1 miles, and the total street and alley area is 644.2 acres.

Shoppers are provided three downtown parking places where they may leave their automobiles without charge. Largest parking place is on the east side, bounded by Rock river, Pleasant street and Public avenue. It is 1.73 acres in area. The west side parking place, located at the rear of West Grand avenue is .55 acres in area, and Haymarket square at Second and Third streets is .21 acres.

With Rock river winding through the heart of the city, and with Turtle creek meandering along its outskirts, bridges are essential. Longest, and newest of the bridges spanning the Rock and connecting east and west sides is the Portland avenue bridge, which is 500 feet long, 36 feet wide, with two walks of six feet on either side. It was completed in 1927.

The other bridges across Rock river are those at Grand avenue and Shirland avenue. The Grand avenue span, known as the Central bridge, is the main artery between the two sides of the river. It is 249 feet long, 40 feet wide, with two 13-foot walks. It was completed in 1920. The Shirland avenue bridge was completed in 1922. It is 342 feet long, with a 24-foot road-



An increasing volume of mail necessitated erection several years ago of an addition to the Beloit post office building located in Pleasant street and East Grand avenue. The building and building site today are valued at approximately $300,000.

way, and one sixfoot walk. The Portland avenue, Shirland avenue, and Central bridges are all built with reinforced concrete girders, concrete piers and abutments.

Bridges over Turtle creek are located on the east and west Rockford roads, on Colley road, and on Milwaukee road. The Milwaukee road bridge is an overhead span above the Milwaukee railroad tracks. It was dedicated five years ago as the W. J. Lathers overhead, in honor of the county supervisor who was instrumental in securing it.

Make-Work Projects

● Although the exact figures have never been made public it is estimated that by the time the current work-relief program is ended, the federal government will have expended close to $500,000 on Beloit make-work projects which had their inception with the CWA (Civil Works Administration) in November, 1933.

Most of the monies expended have gone for wages, but some small parts has been paid out for materials, supervision, etc. The city of Beloit has spent more than $30,000 in supplementing federal grants.

The CWA lasted until the spring of 1934 when it was succeeded by the FERA (Federal Emergency Relief Administration). Whereas CWA jobs had not been limited to relief clients, the new setup was restricted to those on relief. FERA gave way in the fall of 1935 to a new order — the WPA (Works Progress Administration) — which differed little except in name.

At its peak approximately 2,500 people were drawing federal checks from the CWA. As this is being written there are about 500 employed on WPA projects, of which approximately 300 are working on projects within the city.

G. E. Heebink, former city engineer, is the city's present engineer in charge of work-relief projects. He is employed by the city. A number of worthwhile projects are now being prosecuted here under his supervision. C. J. Popelka, city engineer, has also been instrumental in getting something of value for Beloit out of the federal make-work programs.

Riverside Park—located in Riverside Drive from a point near the Fairbanks, Morse & Co. foundry north to Henry avenue, was initiated under the CWA. The project has been continued under succeeding alphabetical setups, and is now assuming a shape which augurs well for its completion into a valuable addition to Beloit's park system.

Other CWA projects include installation of a water system, building of roads, and laying of a storm sewer at Eastlawn cemetery and Leeson Park; removal of several miles of old street-car tracks; training, planting, grading, etc., work at the municipal golf course; renovation of police station; repairing and painting at library, and the same at the hospital; extension of Olympian boulevard from Tenth street to Hackett street; engineering surveys; improvements at Big Hill park, and street drainage work.

A number of projects started under the CWA have been continued under other federal programs. The FERA continued work on Riverside Park, Bill Hill, Eastlawn cemetery, golf course, hospital, and library projects. In addition there was some work done in grading terraces.

The WPA projects now under way are likely to prove of lasting value. One of the most needed and most important is the construction of a sanitary sewer from Carnegie avenue to Hancock street, eliminating the Turtle creek septic tank in the northeast part of the city, and thus eliminating pollution of Turtle creek. The federal cost of this project is estimated at $21,461. The city's cost, $3,503.

A new playground is being built along Turtle creek in the southeast part of the city at an estimated cost of $5,935, federal, and $378, city. Leeson Park, Eastlawn cemetery, and Oakwood cemetery are undergoing further improvements. Estimated cost, federal, $28,184; city, $2,703. Golf course improvements under the WPA are estimated to cost $23,344 in federal; $3,242 in city funds. Riverside park is being pushed to completion at a cost of $78,000—federal; $9,937—city. A library project is costing $1,320 in federal funds, $50 in city funds. Painting at the municipal hospital under the WPA has been alloted $1,893 in federal funds, and $432 from the city. Additional work at Big Hill park is estimated at $25,860 from the federal government, and $2,645 from the city.

All WPA projects now being prosecuted here have been estimated to cost a total of $209,047 in federal and city funds, although the probability is that the total cost will be somewhat less. The CWA, it has been estimated, spent about $250,000 in Beloit, although the federal government's figures for this work-relief program are not available. FERA expenditures were considerably less.

Future Projects

● Despite the fine progress made during 100 years of steady growth, Beloit looks to the future with the realization that there are many worthwhile and much-needed projects which must eventually come. In this connection city engineers have listed what they believe are the most important projects for future consideration.

The largest of these projects and their estimated costs are as follows:

An addition to the central high school, $500,000; laundry and power house at the municipal hospital, $10,000; a new isolation hospital, $15,000; nurses' dormitory, $10,000; sewage disposal plant, $250,000; stadium at Roosevelt field, $20,000; a bridge over Rock river at Public avenue, $130,000; city hall, $100,000; branch libraries, $16,000; swimming pools, $100,000.

Besides the above, there are necessary extensions to the city's storm and sanitary sewer systems, and a continuance of the concrete paving program to include streets now of less permanent composition.

There are doubtless many other worthwhile projects which the city must at some time seriously consider. Private interests, too, can find room here for construction activities. Beloit needs a civic auditorium, a new hotel,

apartment buildings, a modern theater —all these and many more unquestionably will come.

Plan Commission

• The Beloit City Plan Commission was created under the authority of section 62.23 of the Wisconsin Statutes of 1923, and despite the fact that the city manager form of government presupposes that powers of commissions be vested in the city manager this commission has continued to function since the adoption of that form of government here.

Members of the present city plan commission are W. J. Fitzgerald, a contractor; Lee Clark, realtor; the Rev. J. E. Hanz, pastor of St. Jude's Catholic church; C. F. Kindschi, insurance man; City Engineer C. J. Popelka, City Manager George B. Ingersoll, Ralph Schellenger, and the president of the city council, now R. M. Fisher.

The duties of the commission are: 1.—recommend to the council changes in the present street and alley system; 2.—prepare plans for street and alley systems in unplatted portions of the city; 3.—insure platting of territory adjacent to the city so that it shall efficiently serve needs if it becomes part of the city; 4.—classify streets as to traffic requirements; recommend changes in railway or highway communication between Beloit and other cities; 5.—recommend zoning, building, and housing restrictions; 6.—make recommendations as to location of bridges and public buildings; 7.—recommend means and routing of public transportation; 8.—recommend action to be taken on any other matters commonly considered as constituting a part of the general subject of city planning.

French Were Pioneers Too

• Among the wooded hills west of Beloit, in Newark Township, are the farms and old stone barns and houses of early French settlers, most of whom came from near Belfort and Dasle in Alsace-Lorraine and had known each other there. They were looking for new country, frontier land where they could make their farm homes among the forests and streams.

About 1845 a young man, Peter (Pierre) Beley, found his way here from France. At that time the country west of the village of Beloit was a great forest, where Indians still occasionally camped. This wilderness must have appealed to Beley's pioneer spirit for he went into the wildest part of the dark forest and built his log cabin there, in the sandy hollows 10 miles straight west of town. Peter Beley chopped down trees and grubbed out the stumps to clear enough land for a small garden. The next year he set out to chop a farm out of the forest.

His letters home to Dasle must have been full of exciting tales of the frontier life and his relatives and friends soon wanted to come to America. On April 8, 1847, a passport was issued to Jean Pierre Beley, age 55; his wife, ned Girard, 54; three sons, 28, 24 and 18; and a daughter, 12. Jean Beley was born in 1792. The boys were Frederic, Charles and George. The little girl was Louise. They went to Havre and took passage on a sailing vessel, the Apollo, for New York. Storms buffeted the ship; they were at sea more than a month.

They lived for a year in New York State, where Louise was sent to school. In 1848, the year Wisconsin became a state, they came here and settled near the cabin of the son. On Nov. 15, 1848, they bought from John M. Keep, for the sum of $50, a homestead of 40 acres which is still being farmed by the Beley family. Eugene Beley, who now lives on the farm, has the original deed to the land and the passport issued to his great-grandfather in the name of the king, Louis Phillipe.

Soon after came Francois Merlet and his wife, Barba, friends of the Beleys. They also were from Dasle. From La Chappelle came the family of Vincent Cousin, and Mr. and Mrs. Francois Lieb, their four sons, Vincent, Philip, Francois and Richard, and the daughters, Francis and Adeline. In a little while three of the Lieb brothers and the two sisters went on farther west to Minnesota. The parents and Francois stayed here and established farms near the Beley home.

The next year the news of California gold reached Beloit. In the spring of '49 Peter, George and Charles Beley hitched their team of oxen to a stout wagon and started west. They did not join the Beloit companies of gold seekers but went alone, without fire-arms. They walked the entire distance, making the trip in six months.

At the goldfields George had bad luck and in two years was ready to come home. His parents sent him $100. With this money he paid his stagecoach fare and bought himself a pair of new pants. He got home safe and sound but the long ride on the coach had completely worn the seat out of his pants. Penniless he came back to the family cabin.

The eldest son, Peter, stayed in the goldfields six years. He accumulated some gold, returned, and bought more land adjoining the family homestead. Charles Beley spent 16 years in California and came back well laden with gold. Dressed in his rough miner's clothes and carrying his gold dust in a pack, he went by sea to Panama, walked across the isthmus, and took ship to Philadelphia, where he cashed his gold. He then came back to Beloit and bought a farm near that of his parents.

The other son, Frederic, meantime had gone to New Orleans. He married a Mlle. Monier, and lived there 18 years until the death of his wife. He was a blacksmith and swordmaker for the Confederacy during the Civil war. At the close of the war he returned to the farm in Newark township.

In the meantime the hardworking Frenchmen had carved prosperous little farms out of the wilderness. As more land was cleared they made arrangements for more of their friends to come over. Those who came during the early '50's were Francois Meuret and his wife, Francis, Celestin Rossez, the Eichers, the Morelles, the Rambolts, Nickola Roy and his wife, C. Klopfenstein and his wife Mary, and the Madrus. Francois Madru was born in 1796, when Napoleon was a youth; and his wife MaryAnn in 1799. They brought with them their two sons, Jean and Peter, and a daughter,



Catherine Girard Beley, wife of Jean Pierre Beley, was the first French woman in what later became the French community west of Beloit in Newark Township. With her husband, three sons and a daughter, she came to Beloit in 1848. The same year Jean Pierre Beley bought from John M. Keep the first 40 acres of the farm now occupied by his descendant, Eugene Beley. For 88 years without a break a Beley has lived on the farm. The Beleys were forerunners of many French families whose descendants still occupy farms of the section.

Francis, who married a man named Caron. These pioneers, some of whom were born in the 18th century, are buried in the Newark cemetery on a hill overlooking their old homes.

As each family arrived it bought a tract of land, and soon there was a community of a dozen or more farms. As they cleared more land and raised good crops they replaced their log cabins with stone or frame houses. Often they merely built a stone addition to the old cabin. Some of these are still occupied. They planted fine grape arbors, which are still fruitful. They all spoke their native language and lived much as they did back in Alsace and Lorraine.

In the spring of 1864 a group of young men and girls of Belfort decided to come to the new settlement. Among them were Celeste and Nicholas Haas, Peter Rusch, Louise Bernard and Peter Crave, with his sisters, Mary and Maggie, and their widowed mother, Catherine. Their home was in the village of Aggenue, near Belfort. Mrs. Crave's sister, Mrs. Rambolt, had come to Beloit 10 years before. The newcomers lived with the older families and started at the work of making their own farms. Peter Crave, then 19 years old, decided to join the army of the north in the Civil war. He enlisted in Co. K. of the 3rd Wisconsin Infantry on Aug. 30, 1864, when he had been in this country only 11 days and could hardly speak a word of English. He served throughout the remainder of the war in the army of General Sheridan, and fought in the battles of Atlanta, Savannah, Bentonville and Averysboro. When he received his discharge at the close of the war he returned to the Crave farm in Newark township. Mr. Crave, now 90 years old, lives in Beloit at the home of his son, Charles.

The young woman, Louise Bernard, married George Meuret. She loved the country life of the new community, and wrote home glowing descriptions of her good times to her younger sister, Emily. When Emily was 16 years old she decided to come to Beloit. Her father and mother would not leave their comfortable home in Dasle so she came alone. Emily, (Mrs. Vincent Cousin), now 87 years old, lives in Rockford. She has vivid memories of the journey and the life here in the early days. It was in 1865 that she came. She was put in the care of two young men, family friends from Alsace, who were also going to America. With them they carried an enormous round cheese, the delicacy of the region, which they intended to give to President Lincoln, one of their heroes. In Paris they were saddened by the news of his assassination. At a town in Ohio Emily was met by her uncle, Peter Beley, who brought her to Beloit. Their train arrived at 2 a.m. They walked the 10 miles to the Beley farm, while wolves howled in the woods, and arrived at dawn at the log cabin.

Many of the farms in Newark are still cultivated by descendants of the early settlers.

From Erin Came Pioneers

Westward the course of empire takes its way
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day,
Time's noblest offspring is the last.

* * *

● So wrote Lord George Berkley, the Irish bishop of Cloyne 200 years ago. He visited the New England colonies and established schools in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York. The close of the Cromwellian wars resulted in the forfeiture and confiscation of vast estates in Ireland. Hundreds of the poor class were sold to slave owners in the West Indies. A few of the well-to-do imigrated to Virginia.

The McCarthys, whose ancestors built the Blarney Stone castle in County Cork, 500 years ago, which tourists now osculate, settled on the lower Potomac and intermarried with the F. F. V. (first families of Virginia) and their descendants live there today.

William Jack told the writer that he came to Beloit in 1838; that he was a native of Ireland, and labored in the construction of the old Red Mill in Beloit. Thomas A. Power arrived from New York in 1842 and was the first chairman of the village board.

With the advent of the railroad the Irish immigration from the east increased rapidly. It is a well known fact that Irish men who labored in construction work later became officials of the same lines. I have this statement from John Lawler of Prairie du Chien, who declared to me more than 40 years ago, when he was a member of the board of directors of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. Co., that he labored as a day hand in its construction.

Hugh McGavock came to Beloit about 1853 with his parents and became famous as a railroader. He was a large contractor on the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific. Among those who were engaged in business in Beloit and resided here before 1860 are: Alice Broder, Thomas Buckley, William Butler, Michael Caldwell, John Clinchy, Michael Egan, John Finnegan, Patrick Fitzgerald, Dennis Garrigan, Richard Gullen, Arthur Gillespie, Martin Kehoe, John McAlpin, Hugh McGavock, Thomas Moran, Henry Pentland, Daniel Riordan, George Shaw and William Shaw.

Others who lived in Beloit and vicinity before 1860 and who have descendants now living here are James and John Baker, Richard Barry, Thomas Blunt, Thomas Branigan, Patrick Breen, Timothy Buckley, John and James Burns, John Carroll, Daniel and Dennis Cary, Michael, Thomas and Patrick Clark, Timothy Clifford, Edward Corcoran, James Cotter, James Coughlin, Bernard and Patrick Cunningham, James and John Curran, Dennis Coyle, Dennis Davin, James Donnelly, John and Martin Duggan, John Eddy, Joseph Ennis, John and Martin Fallon, William Fitzgerald, Richard Fox, Michael Galvin, Richard Gard, Thomas Gilroy, Thomas Goodwin, Patrick Graham, Patrick Hayes, Michael Haley, Gilbert Hayes, Dennis Hennessey, Timothy Higgins, Michael Roward, John Kelly, Roger Kerwin, Edward Kerwin, Sr., Thomas Kinney, Martin Laffin, William Lenigan, Michael Maloney, Edward Madigan, Bernard and James McCormack, Michael McDonald, Michael McEnary, James Monahan, James Mullen, Arthur Murphy, Bernard O'Neil, Robert Pollard, John and Patrick Quinn, Brian Smith, James Sheehan, John Sullivan, Edmund and James Walsh, Thomas and John Welch, William Whalen and Roger Winn.

On the whole the list of names mentioned represent a class of useful and industrious citizens. McAlpin and Pentland were early merchants. Riordan was a merchant and for several terms an alderman. His son is now postmaster at Beloit and the first native-born postmaster.

The Irish element in Beloit has much to be proud of. Scores of descendants of parents who strove to educate their children and prepare them for the duties of life, are found today behind bank counters, in commercial houses, in railroad offices, in the learned professions, in pedagogics, 'teaching the young idea how to shoot."—By Cornelius Buckley.

* * *

● Smith J. Sherwood moved from Chicago to Beloit in the spring of 1854 and purchased all the land now known as Hillcrest and built on it the first residence, which was completed in 1855. Later he sold a part of the land to Judge Mills and A. P. Waterman, but retained the driveway from what is now Emerson street to his residence, which he called Sherwood avenue.

Art Affords Pleasure To Beloiters



This is the scene which greets the eye on entering the Theodore Lyman Wright Art Hall. It is the court, with the fountain flanked by Greek casts of the Fisher collection. Above is the balcony which overlooks the court from the Logan exhibition room.

• Beloit college, with its Art Hall, Museum and Department of Art, has created in this city an art center seldom found outside metropolitan areas. Thousands of resident citizens, as well as a great number of students, have had their lives enriched by opportunity to view splendid works of art and to hear lectures by nationally-known artists and art connoiseurs. Valuable support has been given these activities since 1927 by the Art League of Beloit, an organization of citizens interested in art.

The college Department of Art took definite shape 40 years ago when the old chapel building was turned over to Prof. Joseph Emerson and his wife, Helen Brace Emerson, to be used as a center for an art collection. Mrs. Emerson, an art teacher and collector before her marriage, was curator of the hall for 30 years and gave to the college many works from her personal collection.

It was after the World Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1892-93 that a gift of great significance came to the art hall through the generosity of Lucius G. Fisher, Jr. This was the collection of casts from the antique which had been prepared by the Greek government for display at the exposition. These formed the nucleus of the large art collection of today, which has grown through the years by gifts and purchases.

Another great step forward came in 1930 with the dedication of the Theodore Lyman Wright Art Hall, built largely through donations from Beloit citizens.

Theodore Lyman Art Hall is of chaste Grecian architecture, admirably suited to its purpose. The front door opens into a Grecian court where a fountain plays and where the larger Greek casts from the Fisher collection appear to be thoroughly at home. An overhead skylight gives the illusion of great spaces and the open air.

To the south an arched opening leads to the loggia where the Greek stele or grave reliefs from the Fisher collection give glimpses of the everyday life of the Greek families of the fourth and fifth centuries B. C. A brilliant blue background simulates the Greek skies.

In the north gallery are some of the paintings owned by the college and at the rear is the library with its many valuable art books, photographs, slides and prints. Here also hang the portraits of Beloit benefactors and distinguished sons. From the library, with its overhanging balcony, one looks out over "As You Like It Hill" and its open air stage.

The second floor houses the class room and studio, also the Logan exhibition gallery where loan collections are displayed. Adjacent to this are the print room and the early American room, also used for exhibitions. In the basement are located the auditorium, and the Oriental room where are shown brasses, carvings, embroideries and objects of art.

In the permanent collection are more than 100 oil paintings, including portraits of Beloit trustees, benefactors, teachers and illustrious sons. Among these are Professor Theodore Lyman Wright, who also is represented by a bust done by James Tanck Porter and presented to the college by Greek citizens of Beloit in whom Prof. Wright took a helpful interest; Dr. Frank G. Logan and President Melvin A. Brannon, by Trebelcock; President Chapin and Dr. G. L. Collie by Count Szanskow; Prof. Joseph Emerson by Caesar Phillips; President Edward Dwight Eaton, who also is represented by a bust done by Lorado Taft; Prof. A. W. Burr, and others.

Among the most valuable paintings owned by the college are "In the Meadows" and "A Drear Day," done by Alexander Wyant. Rosa Bonheur, Theodore Robinson, Rockwell, of the old Hudson River school, Joseph Weiss, and Leopold Seifert are among others prominently represented.

The guiding spirit in Theodore Lyman Wright Art Hall today is Miss Caroline L. Burr, daughter of the late Prof. A. W. Burr. Miss Burr serves as curator, has a happy faculty for making school children interested and respectful within the walls of the art hall, greets the public graciously, and links the art interests of college and community through her work with the Art League of Beloit. Prof. Philip B. Whitehead has headed the Department of Art since shortly after the death of Prof. Theodore Lyman Wright, who was for many years a vital figure in this field.

Also distinctive in the art life of college and community is Logan Museum, a repository of archaeological art named for its founder, Dr. Frank G. Logan, and widely recognized in America and Europe as a great center of prehistoric and Indian culture.

Although a museum existed at the college prior to that time, it was not until the close of the Columbian exposition in 1893 that it assumed distinctive character. At that time Dr. Logan presented to the college the Rust archaeological collection which was a



Madame Helen Brace Emerson, wife of Prof. Joseph Emerson, was a leader in establishing an art hall on the campus and was curator of the first exhibits for about 30 years.

prize winner at the fair. Around this collection the Logan Museum, housed in Memorial Hall for the past 30 years, has been built.

At first planned to depict the culture of the American Indian, the museum, through many donations, has developed a range that gives the pre-historic picture not only of this country but of the world. More than 100,000 aboriginal artifacts are included in its collections. The culture of many people is shown in stone, pottery, copper, shell, bone, jewelry, rock carvings, weapons, utensils and other media. Among additions in recent years is the famous Aurignacian necklace, a priceless relic of the early Cro-Magnon craftsman dating back 50 to 75 thousand years.

Logan Museum took on new beauty in 1925 through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Logan who have made repeated substantial gifts to the museum and art hall and have endowed the George L. Collie chair of anthropoly. At the time they presented 12 mural paintings, illustrating man's development from the earliest pre-historic times to the cave and cliff dwellers. These were painted by John W. Norton and they form a striking background for the artifacts which have been arranged so that art of each age is shown beneath the painting representing the corresponding period. Again in 1935 the Logans added to the impressiveness of the museum by presenting for the lobby murals of American Indians done by Elmer C. Winterberg.

Closely allied with the development of Logan Museum is Dr. George L. Collie, for many years head of the Archaeological Department, in addition to his other large duties with the college. Ira M. Buell also served as curator for several years and Alonzo Pond assisted in this capacity for a time. Paul Nesbitt is the present curator and head of the department in classroom and on expeditions.

Working hand in hand with the Art Department of the college and fostering appreciation of art throughout the community is the Art League of Beloit, organized in November, 1927, at the home of Mrs. R. K. Rockwell. The community is indebted to this organization, which is open to all who care to participate, for many fine loan collections and for the bringing to Beloit of prominent artists and lecturers.

Mrs. George Carey was first president of the League. This office has passed in turn to Mrs. E. H. Neese, Mrs. R. K. Rockwell and Mrs. F. E. Converse. Miss Burr has been corresponding secretary of the group since its organization.

Among contributions of the League to the art culture of the community will be remembered the series of scholarly lectures by Dr. Oskar F. Hagen, who made old world artists and their works live through his brilliant delineation. Also that gentle artist friend of Prof. Wright, Henry Turner Bailey, who had a refreshing life philosophy and a faculty for passing on to others the beauty not visible to ordinary eyes; Lorado Taft, the sculptor; Walter Sargent, head of the Art Department of the University of Chicago; Frank Lloyd Wright, the architect; Bertha Jacques, etcher, artist and poet; Abby White Howells, daughter of Horace White; Alice VanLeer Carrick, authority on antique furniture; Bruno Roselli, Italian artist; and many others who have made their audiences richer in art understanding and appreciation.

During many months of the year, the Art League provides for the temporary exhibition rooms of Wright Art Hall exhibits of the art of yesterday and today, with a glimpse annually of the art of tomorrow in the exhibit of the work of Beloit school children. One of the loveliest displays ever seen in Beloit was that arranged in the old art hall when Russian icons and priceless robes were shown by candlelight with striking effect.

Oils, watercolors, portraits, landscapes, seascapes, still lifes, conventional and modernistic designs, prints, photography, etchings, old and new china and glass, shawls and other tapestries, books of art significance. statuary and wood carvings—all have had their day in displays and the Art League is always on the alert to bring to its members and to the city new and worthwhile expressions of art. Several displays of home arts and crafts have been sponsored, also exhibitions of the work of Beloit artists. Bellows, Sloan, Remington, John Costigan, John Whorf, the Grand Central School of Art, are a few from among the artists whose works have been shown. A new venture planned for the coming June is a flower show to center in the lovely court of Wright Art Hall.

Art has had a well defined place in Beloit's public school system for the past 50 years, having been introduced as an added subject in the curriculum in 1886. Miss Helen Rogers received the appointment as art director, a position which she held for a long term of years. At first a more or less "set" course without much opportunity for development of originality, art has developed until today pupils are working in many media and, in some instances, with surprising spontaneity, originality and creative imagination.

Miss Eva Delaney, supervisor of art in the elementary schools for a number of years, declares that an effort is made to recognize the child's interests, abilities and ideas. "We consider that knowledge and practice of art can give more pleasure than almost anything else with which the individual may deal. Art develops vision and reveals hidden beauty. It makes common things valuable."

Purposes of art education, Miss Delaney says, are to develop an under-



Miss Caroline Burr is curator of Theodore Lyman Wright Art Hall and a leader in activities of the Art League of Beloit.

standing and appreciation of the beautiful; to bring a realization of the greatly enhanced value of well-designed industrial products; to vitalize other subject matter by means of construction and representation; to help the child to realize that appearances and facts of form may be easily expressed; to develop the ability to discriminate between good and bad examples of fine and industrial art and to apply these standards to every day life; to stimulate self expression; and to enable the child to experience satisfaction through his own intelligent use of art principles.

The highlight of the school art year for the past decade or so has come in the late winter or early spring when an exhibition of public school art is staged at the college art hall under auspices of the Art League. This display is surprising in its range and shows how the creative ability of the child develops and changes as he progresses from the first grade to adolescent years.

Distinction has come to Beloit for the past three successive years in that a Beloit eighth grader has won the district Helen Farnsworth Mears Art prize, given by the Federation of Women. Miss Kornelia Schneider, now studying with Frank Lloyd Wright, Miss Lois Smith and Miss Barbara Mackey were district winners, the latter also taking first place in the state.

Citizens From Sunny Greece

• From the shores of Greece in the first decade of this century came a a group of men who now play an active part in the life of this community.

The first Greek to come to Beloit arrived about 1902. No one now remembers his name, but he was known as Christ. In the fall of 1905 Kostas Jiannacopulos and his cousin, George, came. Their home was the village of Tropea, in the southern province of Arcadia. About the same time came John Spyreas, Mike Vaskas and John Georgison. Later that year and in the spring of 1906 several more Greeks came to Beloit. They came from all parts of their native land and most of them made the long trip alone. Some became acquainted in Milwaukee or Chicago before they came here. Among them were John and Anton Kochicas, James Jiannacopulos, George Chelalis, Alexander Garoufalis and George Paris.

They were welcomed by Professor Theodore Lyman Wright, the life-long friend of Beloit's Greek citizens. In addition to his work as head of the Greek Department at Beloit college, "Teddy" Wright, in 1907, began giving night classes in Middle College to help the new arrivals learn the English language. One of his pupils, Bill Vark, (Vargadis), entered the college that same year as a special student and graduated in 1911. He is now principal of a high school in the east.

Each year several more Greeks followed the first group here. There are now about 35 families of Greek descent in Beloit.

When the Balkan war broke out in 1912 about 20 young Beloit Greeks went back to fight for the country of their birth. Some were wounded and several were killed in the fighting against the Turks. Fifteen returned to Beloit when the war ended late in 1913. Only four of the veterans still live here. They are John G. Kochicas, James L. Leeson, John Mavroulis and Harry Demus.

About 18 Beloit Greeks went to the World war under the Stars and Stripes. One, John Kapralos of the Coast Artillery, died in service. Veterans who died after the end of the war were Christ Hion, Velico Petroff and John Zunis.

In 1911 a fraternal benefits organization was founded. After several years the organization lapsed. But there was a need for a local organization of this type, and on Dec. 30, 1922, the Hellenic Brotherhood Elpis was established. Its objects and aims are:

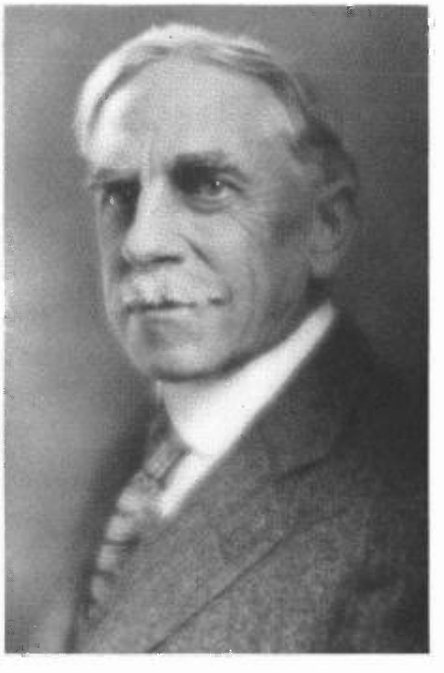
"To promote among its members and nonmembers the spirit of good fellowship and their love for their Motherland; to promote loyalty and reverence to the laws and institutions of their adopted country and to cultivate worthy understanding between them and the American people; to teach the English and Greek languages, preserve the Greek Orthodox Belief, and to cultivate moral principles among the Greeks in America, to provide moral and financial support to its members and to protect the immigrant and the worker."

The first president of the organization was Alex Castagles. Through the years the following men have held that office: George Peters, John Tsikkogianis, George Chekouras, John Spyreas, Christ D. Parrish and George A. Malleris. Frank Catchis is now the president. The brotherhood maintains an office and lodge hall at the corner of Pleasant street and Eclipse avenue. There are 65 members.

Theodore Lyman Wright Chapter 164 of the Order of Ahepa was established on March 27, 1928. There are 60 members of the Beloit chapter of this national organization. The presidents, successively, have been Anton G. Kochicas, James L. Leeson, Peter C. Zouvas, Steven Econopoulos, James Fortounis and Gus Perry. Last summer the state convention of the Ahepa was held in Beloit. The program of the Order is as follows:

"On July 26, 1922, eight men, conceiving the proper moral principles and merits of fraternalism, gathered in the basement of a school house in Atlanta, Georgia, and taking for their foundation, love, truth and justice, those virtues, those principles which can never be destroyed, organized the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association which is known as the Order of Ahepa, a non-partisan in politics and non-sectarian in religion, and with objects, aims and purposes—

"To promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America; allegiance to its flag; support to its constitution; obedience to its laws and reverence for its history and traditions; to instruct its members by precepts and examples in the tenets and fundamental principles of government; to instill in every one of its members a due appreciation of the privileges of American citizenship and the sacred duties attendant therewith; and to encourage its members to always be profundly interested and actively participating in the civic, social and commercial fields of human endeavor; to awaken in every member an abhorrence of all



Teacher, traveler, poet, dramatist, Greek scholar, and art authority was Prof. Theodore Lyman Wright in whose honor the art hall on the college campus was named. He produced and directed Greek plays which for many years made Beloit famous in drama.

political corruption—the destroyer of free institutions; to promote throughout the world, and especially in the United States of America, a better and more comprehensive understanding of the Hellenic peoples and Nation, and to revive, cultivate and marshal into active service for America the noblest attributes and highest ideals of true Hellenism; to labor for the perfection of the moral sense of its members; to promote among them a spirit of good fellowship, common understanding and mutual helpfulness; and to point out to them the advantages of education, the beauties of sacrifice and the deformities of selfishness; to champion the cause of education; and to support the American System of public schools and to keep them free from religious prejudice; to resist, by lawful means and methods, any tendency toward a union between the government of the United States of America and any church or religion, and to repel the interference of any religion in governmental affairs."

The English language is the official language of the order and is used in the transaction of all its business.

The Greek Ladies' club was organized in 1930. Its main purpose is child and social welfare, to promote a better understanding among the Greek women and their American sisters, and to foster and maintain a Greek language school for the children of Greek extraction. The presidents of the society have been: Mrs. James L. Leeson, Mrs. George Gianopoulos, and Mrs. John Mavroulis. The children's Greek class is taught by Constantine Tziolas, language teacher at the high school. Mr. Tziolas was born in Greece and spent his boyhood there.

★ ★ ★

When Beloit Beat Pecatonica

• There was a hot time in this little old town on the night of Sept. 15, 1889 when Beloit defeated the Pecatonica Blues in baseball, 8 to 0.

Perhaps beating Pecatonica in any branch of athletics would not seem like much of an accomplishment today but 47 years ago the Blues formed one of the most formidable baseball teams in the middle west. So widespread was their fame that the Chicago papers devoted considerable space to their achievements.

Beloit, in 1889, was not so well known in a baseball way as Pecatonica and was regularly rebuffed in its efforts to obtain games with the haughty Blues but finally the stars of the Illinois hamlet condescended to come here on Sept. 15, which was a Sunday.

An immense crowd turned out to see the bitter rivals clash at a South Beloit field known variously as "Montgomery Hill" or "Hayes' Pasture."

According to the story that has come down the years Nig Mullen and Larry Rosenthal, the Beloit pitchers, were both suffering from sore arms as a result of games played a few days previously, but each offered to sacrifice his wing on the altar of civic loyalty. Mullen was chosen to start first with the understanding that when he tired Rosenthal would rush to the rescue.

In the first two innings neither team scored but in the third the Pecatonica defense fell apart and Beloit tallied four runs, most of them attributable to the visitors' errors. The Beloiters went on to count a run in each the fourth and seventh innings and added two in the eighth.

Mullen, so strenuously did he toil, well nigh threw his arm out of its socket and finally retired with the gleeful crowd thundering his acclaim in the seventh. Rosenthal finished and, like Mullen, held the woebegone Blues helpless.

The Beloiters promptly claimed the championship of this section and there were few to say them nay.

Besides Larry Rosenthal and Mullen others who participated in the game for Beloit were Frank Rosenthal, Frank Van Wart, J. W. Layden, Charlie Stocking, Pat Hawkins, John Mills and John Gibbons. George Hall was manager.

A faint, indistinct photograph of the team shows some of the athletes sporting fierce mustachios.

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No Buckets, No Hooks, No Ladders

• Beloit Journal, 1851: "They have had a fire in Rockford and another in Rockton. We shall very probably not be as much longer without having one ourselves as we have been and when we do have one, nothing will be so much needed as a fire engine. We do think our citizens are disregarding their own safety, and losing sight of a wise economy, in not procuring one. We hope some one will set the project on foot immediately, and head it with a substantial subscription. No buckets, no hooks, no ladders, no engine—what should we do if we had a fire?"

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Many Children Die

• Beloit Journal, 1850: "The superintendent informs us that the interments in the cemetery of this town for the last three months have been: August, 4 adults, 4 children; September, 4 children; October, 3 adults, 1 child."

★ ★ ★

• *Western landmarks are impermanent as fallen leaves. Nothing endures but the sky and the silent waves of the plain.—Hamlin Garland in Back Trailers From the Middle Border.*



John Hackett sold this house at 323 Euclid to Ira T. Shue in 1854 and it has been in the family ever since, 82 years. It was built, so it is said, by a man named Golden who had been a sea captain and some of its stairways resembled ship's ladders. Ira T. Shue came to Beloit from Tully Valley, N. Y., in 1847, was a business man and large landowner, mayor of the city in 1867, and one of the early masters of Morning Star Lodge, No. 10, F. & A.M. He died in 1872. The house is now owned by his son, Ira Edgar Shue. Ingle R. Shue is his grandson. This picture of the old home was taken 63 years ago.

Beloit Banks Build Solidly During Years

By Robert T. Edwards



B. P. Eldred H. A. von Oven J. C. Teague

These are presidents of Beloit's three banks. Mr. Eldred is president of the Second National Bank, Mr. von Oven of the Beloit State Bank, and Mr. Teague of the Beloit Savings Bank.

• Banking in Beloit, as elsewhere in communities in the newly settled west of 90 years ago, was more or less haphazard. Banking, as it is recognized today, did not exist here then. Few persons had money to bank, and those who did either had it in some eastern bank or carried it with them.

Alvin B. Carpenter, who came to Beloit in 1845, conducted the first banking business in this community, although it was not a banking business in the modern sense of the word. He did not accept deposits. His business concerned loans and his interest rates were high—3 per cent per month—according to early records. Carpenter left shortly after he came to Beloit, but returned in 1854 and remained here until 1857 when he voluntarily liquidated his banking business.

In April, 1854, a fire destroyed the E. D. Murray block at the southwest corner of State and Race streets. Carpenter, it is said, had put his money and valuable papers in a wooden box which he hid under the front sidewalk. Fortunately the wind kept the flames from getting to it and the banking business was saved.

The first regular bank was called the Rock River Bank. It was organized in 1852. Pittsburgh men furnished the capital. In 1858 an interest in the bank was sold to William C. Ritchie, William Newcomb and John Doolittle, who started the Frontier Bank. Later, Ritchie continued it as the Rock River Bank until 1859.

In 1854 George B. Sanderson and Louis C. Hyde organized the Bank of Beloit with capital of $60,000. Mr. Hyde, prior to this organization, had been conducting a private banking business. His bank was on the east side of State street where the Branigan hotel now stands. Officers of the bank were George B. Sanderson, president; J. G. Winslow, vice-president, and Louis C. Hyde, cashier.

Shortly after the organization of this bank, Mr. Hyde withdrew and on the opposite side of the street started a private bank. The latter institution continued in his name until 1873 when he took into his business his son-in-law, Walter M. Brittan, making the firm name, L. C. Hyde and Brittan.

During this time, in 1863, H. N. Davis, F. K. Davis and others from Kenosha formed the Beloit National Bank with $50,000 capital. This bank continued in operation 10 years.

When the Beloit National Bank closed in 1873, Hyde and Brittan organized the First National Bank of Beloit, which succeeded the L. C. Hyde and Brittan Bank. L. C. Hyde was president and Walter M. Brittan, cashier. The capital was $50,000 and offices were in the Goodwin block. The institution continued in operation 10 years when it was liquidated voluntarily. National banks at that time were not permitted to make real estate loans. This was a distinct handicap in Beloit where a large portion of the banking business was with the farming community. The bank was re-established as the L. C. Hyde and Brittan Bank. After the death of Mr. Hyde in 1899 the bank was reorganized under the state banking laws with Mr. Brittan, president; E. S. Greene, cashier, and R. K. Rockwell, assistant cashier. Mr. Rockwell later became president and continued in that capacity for several years. In 1904 the bank bought a site near Central bridge, erected a new and modern building and occupied it until January 1, 1931, when it merged with the Beloit State Bank.

In January, 1879, the Citizens' National Bank of Beloit was formed with H. P. Taylor, president; J. R. Reigart, vice-president, and W. H. Baumes, cashier. The Manufacturers' Bank was started in 1880 by C. B. Salmon & Co. The following year it was merged with the Citizens' Bank. In 1886 the latter was liquidated voluntarily.

Establishment of the Beloit Savings Bank was a new departure in banking in Wisconsin. It was an adaptation of the mutual savings banks that flourished in the east and in Europe. It was the first of its kind in Wisconsin. The bank was organized on March 26, 1881, through the efforts of Sereno T. Merrill and John A. Holmes. The former was elected president and the latter secretary-treasurer.

Its first location was the second floor of the D. S. Foster block. In 1866 it moved to a rear room in the Citizens' Bank. The next year it moved to a front room in the same building.

As its business increased larger quarters were necessary and in 1890 it moved to A. P. Waterman's office in the Goodwin block. The next year it was in the Ritsher block and in 1900 it had quarters on the street level on Grand avenue east of the river which it ocupied until 1927 when it moved to its modern quarters in State street. Deposits of the bank in 1893 were $187,942. The following were connected with the bank: R. J. Dowd, E. J. Smith, C. D. Winslow, T. W. Laramy, C. L. Vale, S. T. Merrill, C. C. Keeler, E. G. Smith, H. M. Whitney, A. N. Bort, E. F. Hansen and O. T. Thompson.

Because the First National Bank was still in operation in 1882 when the Second National Bank was established, the latter has continued to

operate under its original name — a name that is distinctive, as only a few Second National Banks are to be found in the United States.

The Second National Bank was capitalized originally for $50,000. Charles H. Parker was president; Samuel H. Slaymaker, vice-president; Frank H. Starkweather, cashier, and L. Holden Parker, assistant cashier.

The bank opened for business on July 1, 1882. Deposits on its first day were $14,044.59. That same day the comptroller of the currency called for a national bank report which the new bank filed and published as required by law.

The Beloit State Bank was opened for business on October 6, 1892, with capitalization of $75,000. John Paley was president; J. M. Rinewalt, vice-president, and G. S. Whitford, cashier.

The year 1892 was one of prosperity. Industry, banking and business throughout the west were flourishing. The next year, 1893, however, brought disaster to many banks ,but Beloit banks weathered the financial storm as they did the more recent banking and financial crisis of 1932 and 1933.

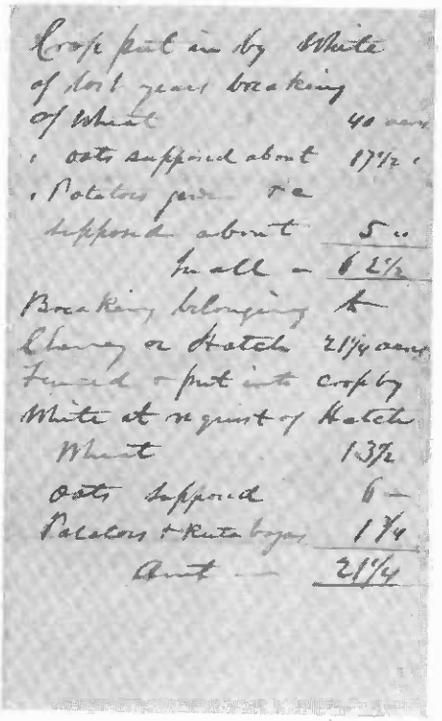
History of Beloit banking reveals that the banks here were established on firm foundations and that the officers and directors of the institutions have kept them so. In many communities, especially in 1932 and 1933, depositors saw their savings swept away. This was not true in Beloit. All three banks, except for a brief period when all banks were closed during a period of stabilization, reopened for business and are open today and are on a strong footing.

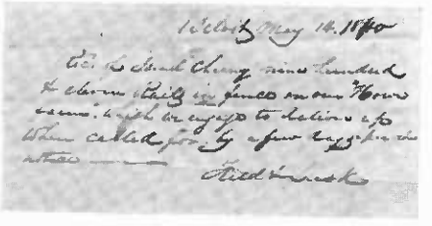
Officers of the Beloit Savings Bank at present are E. G. Smith, chairman of the board; J. C. Teague, president; G. A. Dowd, vice-president; Rolf Rosman, vice-president; Earl M. Van Lone, treasurer; Paul L. Frederick, secretary and trust officer, and C. M. Woolley, assistant secretary and treasurer.

Trustees are M. A. Bredesen, William Blazer, F. E. Calland, G. A. Dowd, P. L. Frederick, G. B. Ingersoll, J. Dana Peet, Rolf Rosman, R. W. Schellenger, J. C. Teague, E. G. Smith and E. M. Van Lone.

The Beloit Savings Bank was the first institution in the United States to establish a school savings system. S. T. Merrill established it after attending a conference in Vienna. The school savings plan of that day was abandoned later but in 1921 it was re-established in Beloit schools with the Savings Bank as the depository.

E. F. Hansen, who died in 1930, was connected with the bank in various capacities for more than 40 years.





A bit of bookkeeping from the old New New England Company. Above is the bill of the Company for the breaking of land for wheat, oats and potatoes for Israel Cheney and Leonard Hatch and the bill for the fencing of the fields as ordered by Hatch. Below is a receipt given Cheney by the Field & Lusk store for "911 rails in fence on our Howe farm, which we engage to deliver up when called for by a few days previous notice." The originals and many other records of the Cheney family are in the collection of Dr. A. C. Hutchison.

He was president of the bank at the time of his death. E. G. Smith, the present chairman of the board, also has been associated with the bank for more than 40 years. Deposits of the Savings Bank at present approximate $2,350,000.

Present officers of the Second National Bank are B. P. Eldred, president; L. K. Munn, vice-president; B. P. Eldred, Jr., vice-president; Russell Mason, cashier. Directors are G. F. Moran, L. W. Miller, L. K. Munn, B. P. Eldred and B. P. Eldred, Jr.

Mr. Eldred has been associated with the Second National Bank 46 years. He came to the bank on June 1, 1890. His first duties were in the accounting department. Mr. Eldred had had previous banking experience in New York. In 1896 he was named cashier and was elevated to the presidency in 1912. L. K. Munn was named cashier that year and was later made vice-president.

The Second National Bank's present capitalization is $100,000. Its surplus is $25,000 and it has undivided profits of $20,000. Deposits approximate $2,800,000. The bank is located at 352 East Grand avenue, in the Parker block, its original quarters with the banking space enlarged and modernized. The bank bought the building from F. M. Strong in 1920.

Among Beloit business men who have been associated with the bank as officers or directors in the past are Charles H. Parker, F. H. Starkweather, John B. Gordon, August Zilley, S. H. Slaymaker, L. H. Parker, R. J. Burge, A. N. Bort, Lou Raubenheimer, R. D. Salisbury, A. J. Dearborn, W. B. Strong, A. Loewi, C. F. Rau, F. M. Strong, A. J. Raubenheimer, Mary B. Burdge and H. A. Adams.

Present officers of the Beloit State Bank are H. A. von Oven, president; R. K. Rockwell, first vice-president; A. R. Dahms, vice-president; W. J. Baker, vice-president; C. S. Renier, cashier; Glenn F. Franz, J. H. Hayes and Arthur B. Adams, assistant cashiers, and E. A. Leffingwell, trust officer.

Directors are W. J. Baker and A. R. Dahms, vice-presidents of the bank, H. C. Freeman, vice-president of the Freeman Shoe Corporation; R. E. Freeman, president of the Freeman Shoe Corporation; F. A. Meech, retired; E. H. Neese, president of the Beloit Iron Works; R. K. Rockwell, first vice-president of the bank, and H. A. von Oven, its president.

Mr. von Oven was elected president of the Beloit State Bank on Jan. 1, 1905. Mr. Dahms and Mr. Baker were named vice-presidents in 1912. Mr. Rockwell was named a vice-president in 1931. The State Bank occupied its new quarters in West Grand avenue in May, 1923.

In January, 1932, Mr. von Oven was named a member of the Wisconsin Banking Review board by Gov. Philip F. LaFollette. During this period the Banking Review board was confronted with one of the most difficult jobs any state board ever had to face. It frequently was in session more than 24 hours at a stretch in ironing out banking problems that confronted individual banks and the entire banking structure of the state.

Mr. von Oven was renamed to the board by Gov. A. G. Schmedeman in 1934. His term expires on Jan. 1, 1939. The board still has much work

to do, but not as strenuous work as during the financial crisis.

Deposits of the Beloit State Bank at present approximate $4,200,000. The capital stock is $500,000 and it has $138,911 in surplus, undivided profits and reserves.

The Beloit Building and Loan Association was incorporated on May 25, 1916. Incorporators were Lee W. Bort, E. S. Greene, C. E. Jones, T. M. Lien, and T. D. Woolsey. The first officers were Frank S. Foster, president; M. B. MacNeille, vice-president; Lee W. Bort, secretary and treasurer and T. D. Woolsey, assistant secretary. Directors were F. S. Foster, E. F. Hansen, B. P. Eldred, Charles Ramsden, J. P. Kraeplin, M. B. MacNeille, Lee W. Bort, E. S. Greene and H. A. von Oven.

Present officers and directors are George B. Ingersoll, president; George F. Moran, vice-president; Lee D. Bort, secretary and treasurer, Isabelle D. Bort, assistant secretary; T. D. Woolsey, attorney; B. P. Eldred, H. A. von Oven, R. K. Rockwell, J. C. Teague and Ingle R. Shue. Mr. Woolsey has served as attorney for the association ever since it was founded.

The Beloit Building and Loan Association provides financial assistance for the building or buying of homes. A large number of the homes built in Beloit since 1916 have been financed through the association. At present the association is financing or helping to finance 334 homes in Beloit. The names of 684 persons appear on the books as investing stockholders.

The annual statement of the Beloit Building and Loan Association shows it to be almost a million dollar institution, $979,601 to be exact. Its undivided profit account as of Dec. 31, 1935, was $50,888.95.

A forerunner of the present association was formed in 1887. It was called the Beloit Cooperative Loan and Building Association. Connected with this association were David S. Foster, C. D. Winslow, John Foster, C. Eugene Wheeler, N. J. Ross, L. E. Cunningham. G. H. Rosenberg, A. N. Bort, E. F. Hansen, George S. Whitford, E. J. Adams and J. B. Dow. The association was liquidated voluntarily some years after its founding and there was a lapse of several years before the present association was organized.

All three banks are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation — which safeguards depositors' money.

Beloit banks and the Building and Loan association are confident of the city's future and are helping in every way possible to further its growth.

Seeking the Cradle of Man

• Nothing has done as much to make the world aware of the thriving, lively city of Beloit and its widely-recognized college as the search for the "cradle of man."

Expeditions headed by Beloit college men have been the subjects of news stories, pictures, and magazine articles read with interest by people in all parts of the civilized world. Nothing is more interesting than the story of the way people looked and lived hundreds and thousands of years ago, and none have done more valuable work in getting and telling this story than Beloit and Beloit college men and women.

Man's natural interest in his ancestors and their ways has kept the eyes of the world focused on news of the findings of Beloit college and other expeditions searching for the "cradle of man," the "missing link," and objects that tell parts of the story of prehistoric man. Nearly all of the reading public knows something about shell mounds, bone implements, dump piles, flint arrow points and scrapers, hammer stones, the Aurignacian necklace, and the Bear Tooth necklace.

Logan Museum at Beloit college has three large scrapbooks crammed full of newspaper and magazine clippings from papers in all parts of the world which tell about the progress made by the various expeditions. The museum houses a large, valuable, interesting collection of implements, weapons, and skeletons from different stages in the development of the human race. In it are the 10 famous murals which show man's progress.

Beloit specifically and the world in general are greatly indebted to Dr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan of Chicago for their great interest and heavy financial contribution to the museum and its expeditions.

Looming largest in the Logan Museum and expedition picture is Dr. George L. Collie. He was born in Delavan and was graduated from Beloit college in 1881. He received his A.M. degree from Harvard in 1891 and his Ph. D. degree in 1893. He was assistant principal and principal of Delavan high school between 1885 and 1890. After heading the Department of Geology of the college from 1892-1923, Dr. Collie became professor of anthropology, which position he held until he retired. He was curator of Logan Museum of Archaeology from 1893 until his retirement. The first long scientific journey made by Dr. Collie was a 40,000-mile geology trip in 1910-11. Following this, shorter trips were made into the southwest.

Beloit college has been identified with the study of early man since members of its first class started to take notes on the lectures of their professors. Stephen D. Peet, a graduate in the first class, became interested in the Indian mounds on the campus and excavated some of them. He went from Beloit to found the first journal devoted exclusively to archaeological subjects. Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin, his successor, became head of the geology department at the University of Chicago. Neither became imbued with the evolution idea and stuck to it as consistently as did their pupil, Dr. Collie. When most of the rest of the world was just beginning to be interested, Dr. Collie had been seeking to unravel the mysteries of evolution for 50 years.

"Who built the Beloit mounds? What became of this vanished people? Who were their ancestors? Where did they come from? Who was before them?"

The questions which led the mind of the student of the '70's back through the ages stimulated a life interest which brought fame to Beloit and new, valuable knowledge out of places which had appeared to be nothing but piles of dirt.

"A definite plan had been forming in my mind during those years," Dr. Collis once said, commenting on his years as undergraduate and post-graduate student. "I knew when I came back to Beloit how to go about my study of man, what I wanted to do, and how I wanted to do it. Then came years of waiting." And during those years Dr. Collie studied and thought and planned.

Professor Collie was dean of men of Beloit college for many years and served two years as acting president. When he was mentioned to take the place of E. D. Eaton as president, he said, "No. I want to find that 'first man.' I have spent my life trying to solve the problems of evolution; let me go on."

He did go on. In 1924 valuable specimens were being uncovered in France and Africa. Dr. Logan gave $15,000 a year for five years for field work under Dr. Collie's direction. Here was the opportunity after "years of waiting."

"Nineteen hundred and twenty-five will go down in the history of science as the time when the map of the known world of ancient man expanded as

suddenly as the known world of modern man did in 1492," a January, 1926, newspaper story said. Several expeditions were mentioned in the story, including the Beloit college one, which was spoken of as follows: "This links the European and Asiatic finds with the Stone Age remains in Egypt and in the Sahara desert beyond, where old cave dwellings are now undergoing their first thorough-going investigation by a Franco-American expedition under Alonzo Pond of Beloit college and M. Maurice Reygasse, governor of Tebessa, Algeria."

Dr. Collie always has contended that the cradle of the human race would be found in north Africa, but his most famous student, Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, believes that man's birthplace was the Gobi desert in China. A writer tells of their scientific disagreement as follows: "Dr. George L. Collie, curator of Logan museum of Beloit college, in a statement, not only disagrees with Roy Chapman Andrews' claim that Asia is the cradle of the human race, but also disputes the explorer's claim that man has lived upon this earth but 20,000 years. Dr. Collie was emphatic in his declaration that man inhabited the earth at least 100,000 and perhaps 150,000 years.

"In one cabinet at the Beloit museum, below the mural decoration depicting a scene in the life of man, are a number of stone articles, cone shaped and flaked on the edges. It has been proved that only man could flake the edges in such a manner, and experts in this country and France, where they were found, have estimated their age at from 100,000 to 150,000 years, Dr. Collie declared."

A shell necklace estimated to be 75,000 years old is a prized possession of the museum.

Bradley Tyrrell, trustee of the college, went with Pond and other members of the Franco-American expedition through north Africa late in 1925 in a search for remnants of prehistoric civilization.

Pond, assistant curator of Logan Museum at that time, was Logan museum's active representative during the first year of the Beloit expeditions' work. Dr. Collie sailed for France in July, 1926, and was actively engaged in hunting for the cradle of man in France and Africa for more than a year.

Paul Nesbitt, a graduate of the college in the class of 1926 who succeeded Dr. Collie on the faculty, assumed active charge of the work in Algeria when Collie and Pond returned. Dr. Collie returned to Algeria in March, 1928, to continue his search. He was accompanied by Mrs. Collie. Nesbitt's bride, who was a Beloit college classmate, joined him while he was working on the north African site.

In 1929, the college sent out a Mimbres expedition. Nesbitt, accompanied by Mrs. Nesbitt and assisted by Dr. A. W. Bowers, a Beloit college graduate, made discoveries which threw new light on a "mystery people" who built their "apartment" houses on a mesa rising above the little Mimbres river in southwest New Mexico. Nesbitt led a Logan-Mimbres expedition again in 1930.

Nesbitt and Bowers have headed Logan museum expeditions into North and South Dakota, where important information about Indian tribes was obtained, and into Arkansas and Arizona. Dr. Bowers made a three-year study of the Indians in the Dakotas. The most recent of the expeditions, headed by Nesbitt, have been into Arizona and New Mexico.

In the Gobi Desert and other fields separate from those mainly investigated by Beloit college expeditions of recent years, Dr. Andrews was the outstanding figure. He was born in Beloit. His life as a naturalist and explorer began when as a boy he made his earliest observations of bird and animal life in the woods and streams nearby. In 1906 he graduated from Beloit College and went to New York and The American Museum of Natural History.

As leader of the Central Asiatic Expeditions of The American Museum of Natural History, Dr. Andrews took his first expedition into the field in 1916 to work in the territory of Tibet. His second expedition went into north China and Outer Mongolia in 1919, and the third expedition worked in Central Asia, especially in Mongolia, from 1921 to 1930. It was the largest land exploring expedition that has ever been sent out from America, comprising 40 men, 150 camels and eight motor cars. The cost of the work was $700,000. In the Gobi Desert it discovered some of the richest fossil fields in the world. This expedition found the first known dinosaur eggs, skeletons of the oldest, as well as the largest known land mammals, geological strata previously unknown, and evidences of primitive life. It mapped many regions previously unknown and brought out the largest collection of recent mammals ever taken from Asia.

Bob Becker, well known former Beloiter, made two trips for Field Museum of Natural History of Chicago to explore little known corners of Brazil, Peru and Bolivia and make collections of birds and mammals. Later he had a season with the United States Biological Survey. In having a South American bat named for him, Becker was given recognition by museum officials for finding a new species in Bolivia hitherto unknown to science.



The first church bell that was used among Norwegians in America is still on duty in the Luther Valley church. The bell is dated 1857.

Ellsworth Huntington, born in Galesburg, Ill., and a Beloit college graduate in the class of 1897, was president's assistant and instructor at Euphrates college at Harput, Turkey, from 1897 to 1901. He explored the canyons of the Euphrates river in 1901 and was awarded the Gill Memorial by the Royal Geographic Society of London. He became a research assistant for the Carnegie institution at Washington, D. C.

Dr. Huntington was a member of the Pumpelly expedition to Russian Turkestan in 1903-04. He spent 18 months in Turkestan and Persia. As a member of the Barrett expedition to Chinese Turkestan, he was in India, China and Siberia for 18 months in 1905-06. He was on an expedition to the Syrian desert, Palestine and Asia Minor for eight months in 1909 as representative of Yale university and special correspondent for Harper's magazine.

Dr. Edwin R. Heath, a graduate of Beloit college in the class of 1861, was awarded the decoration of "Order of Condor" by the Bolivian government in 1926. Bolivia paid him this respect because of his work in exploring the country. Dr. Heath went to Bolivia about 50 years ago and did notable work in opening up heretofore impassable rivers and in exploring. He was instrumental in opening up the Beni river which leads into the Amazon.

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• Fifty-two years ago a Rockford hackman attempted to start business in Beloit, taking up his stand at the corner at State street and East Grand avenue. After waiting for 10 days without a single call, he gave up and returned to Rockford.

Newspapers From 1848 Until Today

By MARION BROWN

• One bleak November day in 1850, the editor of the Beloit Journal, with a thought for his slim subscription list and the long winter months ahead penned these lines on the "Benefits of Newspapers":

"Newspapers . . . bring to mind scenes long forgotten. They give us a clue by which we can judge of the improvements of the social world — of changes in politics, religion, and in moral science—they are a map of the past, and may be used as a chart for the future. They are histories of the busy world narrowed down to the stated periods of a day, of a week, wherein the various characters of a motley multitude are delineated with critical skill. They show the prevailing passions of the times in which they were published, and often record on their pages the essence of sparkling wits."

And then the editor concluded this honest "promotion" with one practical line—"Let every family, then, take a paper, not only *take* it, but *read* it." And he might have added "and pay for it!"

Those were hard days for newspapers. It was the common thing, rather than the exception, to pay for one's newspaper subscription in produce. Good money was scarce. Prosperity was estimated by the number of teams in town on Saturday nights.

In the fourth year of the Journal's existence, 1852, the editor ran this note in his columns when the temperature and the woodpile were both decreasing rapidly: "Those of our subscribers who have expressed a desire to pay us in wood will very much accommodate us by bringing it on at once."

But by the time of the paper's fifth anniversary, in June, 1853, things were looking up. "Owing to a press of advertisements, we are obliged to omit several matters of interest, which we had prepared for today's paper," a note on the local page announced.

The Journal continued its long and honorable existence down to 1870, in its later years with a hyphenated masthead, Free-Press-Daily News.



THE BELOIT DAILY NEWS

BELOIT, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1936—Twelve Pages

Price Three Cents

A. J. Wagner Is Candidate For Council

Election in April

Beaming on Hawaii Invasion

Flood Loss In Four States In Thousands

New Mexico Takes Hand In Coal Case

33.5 Per Cent Average Tax on Undistributed Profit Is Recommended

Flood Puts Houseboats 'on Ice'

Data Is Submitted

Soviet Union Is Prepared To Go to War with Japan, Stalin Tells American Newspaperman

President Observes Beginning Of Fourth Year Well into Fight Against '36 Campaign Criticism

82 Reward

Mrs. Barker Dies; Funeral To Be Friday

Edgar G. Hotchin Will Be Speaker At Williams Bay

Memorial Begins Peace Plan Study

Polish University Closed Because Of Anti-Jewish Riots

Hatch Will Fight New Reprieve For Bruno Hauptmann

Fighting Reports Cause Uneasiness

J. J. Tyndal Will Not Be Candidate For School Board

4th Basketball Player Reports Grievance Against Cage Coach

Ghost House

Bangelmann Case Conference Held

Winter Colder in 44 States; One Same, Three Are Warmer

Upside Down

Among 943 newspapers in its circulation group, the Beloit Daily News was awarded second place in the annual competition for the Francis Wayland Ayer trophy for typographical excellence in 1936. Competition for the Ayer trophy is nationwide. All newspapers of the United States are divided into three circulation groups and the issue of the same day is ordered from every newspaper. Because of this every editor has the same news "breaks" to deal with in makeup. Included in typographical excellence is selection and use of type faces and headlines, design of makeup, composition, stereotyping and press work. Judges of the competition, which is held at Philadelphia, were Sir Willmott Lewis, Washington correspondend of the London Times; John Clyde Oswald, an author and expert on typography, and Prof. Kenneth E. Olson, head of the Department of Journalism of Rutgers University.

Lathrop E. Smith, who died at his home in Lansing, Ia., at the age of 91, in 1928, the last survivor of Beloit's Civil war journalism, and his good friend, Charles F. Rau, 72 years a resident of Beloit when he died at the age of 80 in 1926, preserved in their letters and writings most of the accurate data about this early period in the history of Beloit newspapers.

In June, 1918, Mr. Rau's account of early journalism here was published in the Daily News. He sent a copy of the paper to Mr. Smith, then living in Madison, and Mr. Smith in return sketched his knowledge of the period. He wrote as follows:

"Dear Charley:

"I thank you for favoring me with a copy of the Beloit News of June 22d containing your interesting paper on Beloit's Early Days, which I have read and re-read with pleasure.

"I intended to acknowledge its receipt earlier, but a combination of circumstances, among them automobile trips to Iowa and Minnesota and making and receiving summer visits, have delayed my intentions. But knowing

you so well and so long I feel sure you will excuse the delay.

"Your address threw me into a reminiscent mood. You and I traveled the same road in nearly the same experiences in our early days in dear, good old Beloit—though it was not old then—and my dear brother William, your true friend, was our traveling companion. I travel the road again in mind and heart as I read your vivid historical address telling of persons, things, and events that are imprinted in my mind and which your paper develops. You tell much, but you and I could tell more and then leave a great deal more untold.

"Our family came to Beloit in 1846 and yours in 1854. I learned the printer's trade in the Journal office and you and William in the Journal and Courier. So your sketch of the press of Beloit interests me personally.

"The Journal, founded by J. R. Briggs in June, 1848, was the first permanent paper in Beloit. Mr. Briggs conducted it for six years. Mr. Stokes was his partner the first few months and C. G. Foster succeeded Mr. Stokes in September, 1849. The partnership of Briggs and Foster continued until May, 1854, when Mr. Briggs eloped with a woman and was succeeded by J. A. Brewster of the senior class of Beloit college—a few weeks before his graduation. Mr. Brewster served as editor until July, 1855. They sold out to A. Paine, J. J. Bushnell and L. G. Fisher, who in a short time sold it to H. L. Devereux, who conducted it in partnership with B. E. Hale from January to May; Hale alone nine months; B. E. Hale and Co., till April, 1859; Horatio Pratt one year, in partnership with Wm. E. Hale till June, 1860; and with James A. White three months. Consolidated with the Courier April, 1860, and conducted by Barrett H. Smith, in partnership with W. O. Perkins from April, 1860, to November, 1861; with Lathrop E. Smith, November, '61 to January '63.

"You know the history of the Journal and Courier, the Free Press, the Argus, the Graphic, the News, and the others, the mergings, the ups and downs of the newspaper business in Beloit, better than I do, altogether better after 1863, when I went to Burlington and established the Standard.

"Sincerely,
"Lathrop E. Smith."

Although the Beloit Journal was the first newspaper of long tenure here, it did have a short-lived predecessor, the Beloit Messenger, which was first published in 1845 by Cooley and Civer and lasted about a year. The offices and shop of the paper were located in the old Cass building, on Broad street, according to the reminiscences of M. W. Hammond published in 1880.

Reading through the files of the Journal gives one a real appreciation of these pioneer newspapermen. They published a good newspaper, clear, cleanly set type on paper that has survived years since it was printed, with a slight tinge of yellow as its only mark of age.

There is a mellow fineness about these newspapers of the 50's and 60's. There were no scare-heads, the front page was given over to poetry and literature, the inside pages to politics and small local items and such news as sifted in from the outside world weeks and months late, and the back page to more literature.

There was nothing standardized about the style of writing used. There were none of today's newspaper features, women's pages, or columnists, but the editorial salty remarks used as fillers covered all departments.

There was no mention of inches of rainfall or degrees of temperature in a weather story of the 50's, also culled from the Journal: "We are having a drenching time of it. We have had showers, and most of the time thunder and lightning, nearly every day for the last two weeks. The forepart of the season was very dry, and the heavens were so parched and shrunk that they have leaked ever since."

A society note of the same period: "We are requested to state that it is the intention on part of the gentlemen of the village to call on the ladies generally on New Year's day."

A beauty hint: "To kiss a rosy cheeked girl and find your mouth filled with Venetian Red and she growing pale on it, is truly awful."

And this one might go in any modern newspaper's child training department: "The parent who would train up a child in the way he should go, must go in the way he should train up his child."

These early papers existed chiefly for the sake of politics, however. The Journal was a strong Whig paper, its first editor, J. R. Briggs, Jr., an important member of the party organization.

The personality of the editor was what "made" the newspaper. Mr. Brigg's staff must have realized this, for a note on the editorial page of the issue of Nov. 14, 1850 reads: "The absence of the editor for a few days must account for any lack of interest in the Journal."

Two ingenious editors solved the problem of presenting both sides of a political question without the expense of two separate printing plants, when in 1857 the Beloit Herald and the Beloit Times, the former Democratic and the latter Republican were issued together, one on each side of the sheet. This arrangement lasted for some time, until N. O. Perkins, the editor of the Times, bought out the Herald interests and issued the weekly as the Beloit Courier, a Republican newspaper.

A Democratic newspaper again entered the field in 1859, but it lasted just that year. Hamilton Reigart and George Pratt, the publishers, called it the Rock County Democrat. It was chiefly an instrument for the Stephen Douglas campaign.

The town couldn't support two Republican newspapers for long — they merged in 1860 as the Journal and Courier with Perkins as editor, and continued to be the dominating paper as managed by Barret H. and Lathrop E. Smith through the Civil War days, returning to the original name, the Beloit Journal, in 1864 when A. Paine took over the plant.

Chambers Ingersoll, a young New England printer who had come west and was employed by the Chicago Tribune when the Civil War began, decided to get into the business "on his own" after the war and in 1866 came to Beloit and started the Free Press, soon buying out the Journal.

After a few years he became more interested in manufacturing than he was in the newspaper game. He sold his interest in the paper and began the manufacture of paper plates, the first to make them for use by grocers.

In the meantime the old name of the paper, the Journal, was taken up again, but its "lease on life" was growing shorter. It was last used in 1871, when Ingersoll, who had started the Free Press again in 1870, bought out the Journal for the second time.

The history of Beloit journalism is really covered in the histories of three newspapers, the old Journal, the Free Press, and the Daily News.

The Free Press began as "opposition" to the Journal and finally absorbed the Journal; the Daily News was the Free Press's "opposition" newspaper and finally absorbed it in turn. Through all the journalistic history of the city the undeniable fact that the city wasn't large enough to support two newspapers always made the race an interesting one.

The Journal served Beloit for 23 years, the Free Press for 49 years, and last year the Daily News celebrated its 50th anniversary.

When the Free Press began in 1870, N. O. Perkins was in partnership with Ingersoll, continuing as editor when Ingersoll became the sole owner. He didn't break his connection with Beloit journalisim until in 1873, when he

went to a position on the staff of the Milwaukee Sentinel.

The name Ingersoll and Hobart appeared on the masthead of the Free Press for four years. Henry R. Hobart appeared on the masthead of the Free Press for four years. Henry R. Hobart, who had published a quarterly called the Beloit Crescent for a short time became associate editor of the Free Press in 1873 and soon bought a half interest in the paper. By 1875 the paper was a nine column folio.

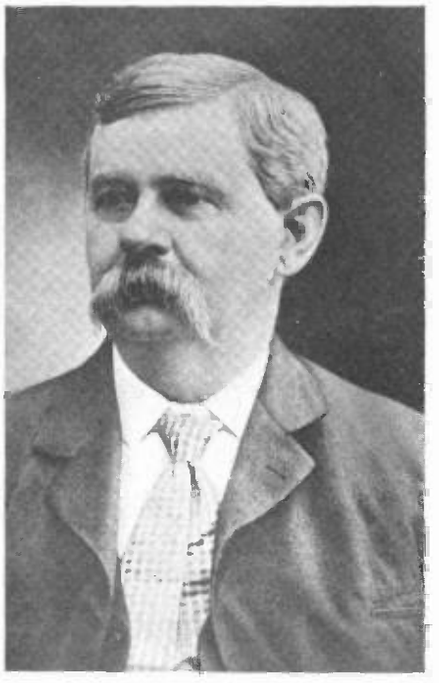
There was feverish activity in Beloit journalism in the year 1878 when the first daily newspaper, The Beloit Record, came into the field, soon followed by the Daily Herald and the Daily Phonograph, the Free Press's candidate. The Free Press came out on top, absorbing the Herald, which was the successor to the Record, and the Phonograph, emerging on Feb. 1, 1879 as the Daily Free Press, a four column folio with Albert F. Ayer as local reporter. In 1882 Ingersoll again became the owner, editor, and publisher of the Free Press, with Ayer continuing as city editor.

M. C. Hanna, a Milwaukee newspaperman, came to Beloit in 1903 and was admitted to partnership in the paper and in 1907 Ingersoll and Hanna sold the paper to the Free Press Publishing Company whose officers were: M. C. Hanna, president and editor; A. F. Ayer, vice-president; D. H. Foster, secretary; and J. S. Hubbard, treasurer.

The "opposition" during these years was represented by the semi-weekly Register, which appeared in the spring of 1870 and lasted for just a few issues; the "Graphic" an eight page Democratic weekly, which began in 1877 with F. E. Fillmore and W. J. Matthews as the editors and proprietors; the Outlook; the Argus; the Citizen; the Daily Grit; and finally the Daily News.

O. H. Brand became editor of the Graphic in 1879 and tried to save it unsuccessfully, as the Free Press explained when the paper was discontinued in 1880: "After an existence of just three years and a half, during which time the feasibility of establishing a Democratic paper in Beloit has been thoroughly tested, under various ownerships and with a commendable persistence to clinging to life amid discouragements, the "Beloit Graphic" has ceased to exist. Mr. Brand in his last week's issue, announced his prospective departure from Beloit, and said a kindly, courteous 'farewell' to this community."

In 1877 Julius A. Truesdell was graduated from Beloit college, and in 1879 became associated with Hobart



Chalmers Ingersoll, father of City Manager George B. Ingersoll, was newspaper editor and publisher, postmaster, and a leader in Wisconsin Republican politics during a long life of activity in Beloit. He came to Beloit in 1866 after serving with the 8th Illinois Cavalry in the Civil War, started the Free Press and continued to be its editor and publisher until 1906. He died Jan. 1 1908. He was postmaster in 1883-87, 1891-95 and 1899-07.

on the Free Press and a short time later founded his own paper, a weekly called the Outlook. The Outlook was taken over by F. F. Livermore in 1883 for a period of three years and then it was discontinued.

A. H. Van Tassel remembers much of this period in Beloit journalism, when he was a local reporter and later local editor of the publication which succeeded the Outlook, the Daily Citizen.

Among the stockholders in the paper, which was incorporated, were F. F. Livermore, R. J. Dowd, the Rev. F. E. Barr, Presbyterian minister here, the Rev. F. A. Marsh, Baptist minister, and others. The paper was printed, like most of them at that time, on an old Prouty press, which required the combined strength of three men to operate. John Briggs, who still works in the composing room of the Daily News, was in charge of the press operations.

The elaborate organization of the paper was more than its circulation could support and it was little more than a year before it began to totter. Charles Mead was brought here about 1889 from Waterloo, Wis., in an effort to save it, but the Free Press was already too strongly entrenched. After being connected with Beloit newspapers for four years, Mead went to Geneva, Ill., where he edited a weekly paper the rest of his life.

Julius Truesdell went on to make a name for himself in journalism. The Free Press reported on Jan. 22, 1885: "Mr. J. A. Truesdell, the founder and editor of the Beloit Outlook, is now a successful and popular Washington correspondent. Few young men ever went from Beloit College with a keener and more versatile pen than his, nor one perhaps, which more needed a controlling check to keep it within bounds. Experience has been a good teacher to "Jule" as well as it has to thousands of others."

Another short-lived paper of this period was the Argus, which began as a daily and ended as a weekly through 1885, 1886, and 1887. W. F. Palmer, H. H. Swain, H. Brown, and George W. Ford were among the editors of the Argus. The weekly Citizen succeeded the Weekly Argus.

In 1891 the Daily Citizen had become the Morning Citizen and was owned and edited by Wallace C. Brown, who conducted the paper also as the Daily Grit and the Weekly Citizen.

In September, 1892, Clay W. Metsker bought out Brown and immediately changed the name of the paper to the Beloit Daily News. The population of Beloit at that time was about 6,000. The paper was Democratic, and in this Republican community, never a financial success. Metsker struggled along with it until 1896 when he began looking for a prospective buyer—and found one—David B. Worthington, a reporter on the old Chicago Herald.

The story of the development of the Daily News from that time down to the present was described by Mason H. Dobson, present managing editor, in the Fiftieth Anniversary edition of the Daily News which was published on July 15, 1935:

* * *

If institutions are the lengthened shadows of a man—and they are—the Daily News is the lengthened shadow of David Byron Worthington.

He was 28 years its editor and publisher.

It was a name and nothing more when on January 7, 1897, he became its editor in a city of fewer than 6,000 people. It was an established institution serving a city of 25,000 people and a far-flung neighboring area when he died on Feb. 27, 1925.

He grew with the community and the newspaper that was so much of his life grew with him and with the city. Restless, ambitious, impatient with less than the best, driving himself and setting the tempo for all other activity about him — he strove to make the

Daily News the finest newspaper that was possible; a paper which might be regarded as worthy of a community which he loved and for which he wanted only the best.

Those ambitions which he had for the Daily News have dominated the plans and purposes of the men who more and more in the last years of Mr. Worthington's life had new responsibilities thrust upon them in the active management of the institution, and who since his death 10 years ago have continued to manage and direct the Daily News Publishing Company.

It was a tottering Daily News that Mr. Worthington and Rae B. Howell, his printer partner for two years, bought. There was no subscription list, little equipment, practically no physical equipment. But with the high courage of youth and ambition Mr. Worthington wrote, and he and his partner signed, the following announcement that was published in the first issue under their ownership:

"The Daily News begins a new lease of life today. A very earnest effort will be made to bring it to a hopeful state of convalescence that will develop into a long and creditable career. Business men of Beloit have said they are willing to support a paper conducted on business principles. That will be the aim of the present publishers.

"The News will not be published for the fun that there is in journalism. That has been tried with grievous results. The publishers will devote their energies and experience in giving the people of Beloit a newspaper reflecting credit upon their city. They hope to be rewarded proportionately as they fulfill their promise—and no more.

"Politically the Daily News will be independent. While it will not be a partisan journal it joins with all patriotic people in wishing that legislation during the administration of Mr. McKinley will bring about prosperity.

"In conclusion, the undersigned will state they hope to bring about their own prosperity by hard work and honorable methods. Beloit merchants can secure theirs through the medium of an advertisement in the Daily News—D. B. Worthington, Rae B. Howell."

The career of Mr. Worthington and the Daily News proved the fundamental soundness of his initial statement of policies.

The new publisher started in, from scratch. The Free Press under the strong hand of Chalmers Ingersoll was a thoroughly established and powerful newspaper in its heyday. It represented so strongly the thought of the people of the community that for two or three years the Daily News obtained practically no circulation. As



David Byron Worthington was 28 years editor and publisher of the Beloit Daily News. He came to Beloit in 1897 from the Chicago Record after he had been publisher of frontier papers in Dakota and Oregon. He was postmaster from 1907 to 1915 and the new postoffice building was erected in his regime and opened in February, 1912. In 1915 he consolidated the Free Press with the Daily News and in 1916 built the Daily News Publishing Company's building in Pleasant street. He died in 1925. He was an outstanding, aggressive and alert newspaperman.

Mr. Worthington said on his 25th anniversary as publisher of the News: "It was mainly a case of hope deferred, youth and optimism." It was discouraging, but there still was youth and optimism—and hard work.

After two years Mr. Howell sold his interest to Walter S. Goodland of Racine who stayed only 10 months, selling his interest to Mr. Worthington, now sole owner. Gradually the News gained circulation. It began to take hold. Politics were played seriously in those days and in speaking of his early years in Beloit Mr. Worthington made reference to this, and touched upon newspaper battles between his paper and the Free Press.

"In looking back over the first half of my years in Beloit," he said, "my sense of humor is touched by recollections of the stormy political fights of those days. Cham Ingersoll, a man of tremendous personality who loved politics and knew how to play it, was firmly intrenched in power and his citadel was stormed again and again by L. E. Cunningham, a truly self-made man who rose from alderman to state senator.

"It was the latter who taught me the rudiments of the game of politics which I found fascinating to one of my temperament. The two newspapers went too far in their personalities, but generally speaking, the campaigns of the period were good-natured and left little or no bitterness."

In 1906 Thomas C. Hendley became Mr. Worthington's partner by the purchase of a half-interest in the newspaper and the Daily News Publishing Company was incorporated. In 1910 Earle Cleveland became a third partner while acting as managing editor. This continued until 1912 when Mr. Worthington bought the interests of Hendley and Cleveland and again became sole owner.

In 1915 the Daily News absorbed the plant and goodwill of the Free Press. Mr. Ingersoll had died some years before and the Free Press had been operated by a group of Beloit men. With the purchase of the Free Press began a period of great development for the Daily News.

World horizons were broadened by climactic events in Europe and a comprehensive telegraph press association news service was added. New features, improved printing methods and other changes were put into effect and in 1916 the Daily News erected and moved into the building in Pleasant street which it since has occupied.

Thirty or more years ago newspapers were still more or less "one man" institutions, but as they developed it became necessary to staff them with other trained men. Mr. Worthington surrounded himself with an organization that also played a large part in the development of the institution, and for several years before Mr. Worthington's death, when ill health and a reckless expenditure of his nervous energies in his profession made it necessary for him to be much away from the office, his organization was required to assume increasing responsibilities in the active management of the enterprise.

Upon his death in 1925 he directed that the three men who had been most active in management continue in that capacity. They were R. F. Collins, business manager; C. F. Karstaedt, secretary-treasurer; and Mason H. Dobson, managing editor. The ownership of the newspaper passed to Mr. Worthington's sons, Edwin S. Worthington and Dean B. Worthington. Their interests were placed in a trust, of which Elbert H. Neese and B. P. Eldred, Sr., are the executors.

The business of the Daily News Publishing Company has continued to grow during the more than 10 years since his death.

The operations comprise two main divisions—the newspaper and a large

job-printing establishment. Both divisions have kept pace with the early development of the institution. Improvements have constantly been made in the newspaper. Its staff has been enlarged, its wire service and features extended, the newest developments in typography have been installed and every effort has been made to have the Daily News representative of the splendid community which it serves.

Modern equipment has replaced more obsolete machinery as fast as the new proved practicable and the newspaper has been alert to provide its thousands of readers with the best. Circulation methods have speeded delivery of the Daily News so that readers in a score of villages, cities and towns in Beloit's trade area receive their paper only a few minutes later than Beloit city subscribers do.

Other stories in this anniversary edition reveal the scope of the business conducted by both the newspaper and the job-printing division. In the latter division, seven monthly magazines are produced on the Daily News presses, having a gross monthly circulation of 177,000. These magazines are produced and printed for Chicago publishers, the result being that the Daily News brings important sums of money from outside cities to be distributed in the city of Beloit in payrolls, taxes, and business on the street.

Much other job-printing also is handled. Catalogues in two, three and four-colors are produced in great numbers for buyers in a dozen or more cities, some of them at a considerable distance from Beloit. Long-run jobs keep the big presses busy day and night.

A Chicago office is maintained and representatives of the Daily News seek business in Chicago and a score of other cities as energetically as they do in Beloit.

* * *

• The turn of the century brought other newspapers into Beloit. A German newspaper, Deutsche Zeitung, was published weekly here in 1895 and 1896 by Charles F. Renich and Fred D. Renich. In 1902 and 1903 the Beloit Labor Journal was issued here with Robert D. Hogan as the editor and publisher, but during the last months of its existence it was united with the Janesville Independent.

The Beloit Independent was started July 13, 1923, with Blaine Hansen as editor and M. G. Thimmig, at that time operating a plant in Janesville, as business manager. After running as a weekly for a number of years it purchased a plant of its own and changed to twice a week publication, Waldo G. Hansen becoming business manager. Later the newspaper resumed its weekly form and then for a year was run as a tabloid daily paper. In the meantime Waldo G. Hansen had left the paper. In the summer of 1930 it again resumed as a weekly, continuing as such until August, 1934, when it suspended. Blaine Hansen was the editor with the exception of a period from July 1, to Nov. 1, 1933 when Harry G. Hoey assumed the editorship while Hansen served as Beloit city manager.

The Beloit Review, a weekly magazine distributed free, began publication on March 1, 1929, its officers and stock holders all Beloit men. They were W. L. Odett, president, A. W. Johnson, vice-president, and L. R. Newfield, secretary-treasurer. E. C. Clark was local advertising manager and Valentine Martin news editor. The venture lasted about a year.

South Beloit had a newspaper for a short time in 1935 when Carl F. Dever and P. G. Anderson, as editor and associate editor, issued the South Beloit Press, a weekly.

In Beloit's journalistic history there have been many short-lived publications issued as trade journals and as advertising media. Among the most interesting of these historically are the Beloit Enterprise, which was published by Charles F. Rau in the spring of '81 and the spring of '82, advertising his business, the Enterprise Furniture store; and the Beloit Trade Reporter, published in 1871, "circulated gratuitously", by L. T. Guernsey, a well known printer in early Beloit.

Beloit has had a women's journal too — The Beloit Mirror, published by the women of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1904. Miss Carrie E. Dow was editor-in-chief and Mrs. Elsie M. Moffitt her associate editor. Miss Phebe Swan was literary editor and Mrs. Florence K. Pierson, associate literary editor. Mrs. Ella M. Wheeler was current topic editor. The business managers were Mrs. Anna M. Clifford, Mrs. Delphine Schellenger, and Mrs. Sarah E. Van Lone. Mrs. Carrie Bean was the advertising manager, Mrs. Lucy Tower and Mrs. Mary Berridge the city editors, and the advertising assistants were Mmes. Amy O. Johnson, Mattie Hammill, Minnie Hollister, Minta Roadhouse, Annie Dobson and Alice Reed.

Beloit college and the public schools of Beloit have been represented in the journalistic field for many years.

The Beloit College Monthly was established in 1853, its first editors, J. A. Brewster, Alexander Kerr, and H. L. Marsh. It merged with the Round Table, which was founded by W. H. Carr, Booth M. Malone and J. A. Truesdell, all members of the class of 1877, on Sept. 18, 1875. The Round Table, with its history as the college Monthly, is the second oldest college publication in America. In later years the Round Table became a weekly and at present is issued as a semi-weekly paper. The college year book, first issued at the Codex, is now published as the Gold.

Perhaps the first public school newspaper published in Beloit was the Union School Coronal. A copy of this paper for March 28, 1855, is preserved in the files of the Beloit Historical society. According to a note in the paper it container "extracts from a semi-monthly manuscript paper sustained by the pupils of Union School No. One.

Editors for the fall term were Justin M. Braniard, Lathrop E. Smith, mentioned above as the Civil War editor of the Beloit Journal and Courier, Miss Laura A. Stow, and Miss Emeline Hammond. Editors for the winter term were George B. Wooster, Edwin Tucker, Miss Stow and Miss Sarah Blood. D. W. Hoyt was the principal and the teachers were Miss Agnes S. Hinman, Miss M. Louise Capron, Miss Elizabeth L. Tucker, Miss Mary J. Twist, Miss Rosa M. Taggart, and Miss Harriet A. Hackett.

The Beloit High school publications are today the Increscent, issued weekly as a mimeographed paper, and the Beloiter, the year book. Volume I, Number I of the Increscent was issued on Nov. 27, 1907, by the Increscent society, then one of the two strong high school student organizations. Out to gain more prestige than the other society, the Forensic, its members decided that the publication of a magazine would be a good project—and it was such a good one that today the journal is a monument to the society.

On the first staff were Ingle Shue, editor-in-chief, Lurene Carter, assistant editor; Mildred Ruch and Marion Attridge, literary editors; Alma Baukin, Leslie Martin and Annie Johnson, local; Elizabeth Smith, exchange; Morna Munn, alumnae; James Wolfe, athletics; Earl Karsteadt, '08, Adaline Greene, '09, Grace Miller, '10, and Lela Fairchild, '11, class editors; and Robert Becker and Royal Hinckley, business managers. Robert Becker is now better known as "Bob" Becker, the Chicago Tribune's field and stream editor and author of many magazine articles and books.

★ ★ ★

• Clinton Babbitt, elected to Congress in 1890 from this district, was known as a great talker. Much of his popularity was because of the genuine pleasure he gained from his contacts with people. He loved to sit and talk with folks, on anything under the sun, and he enjoyed arguments.

And Some Were Writing Fellows

In Books and Newspapers Beloiters Have Had Their Say

By HAROLD F. HILTON

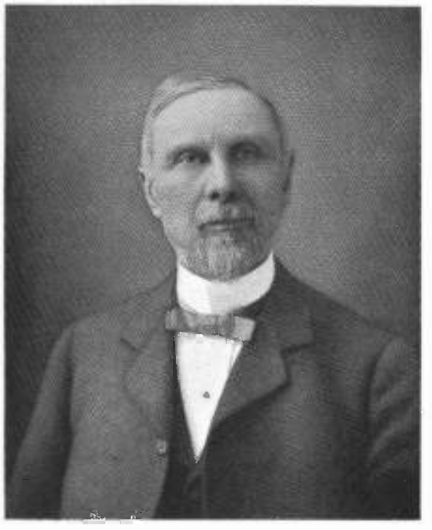
• Beloit and its educational institutions, churches, and naturally beautiful and interesting surrounding country have been the inspiration for writings in all fields which have been read all over the world. Beloit-trained men and women have written side-splitting humor stories, inspirational religious books, histories, books on the care, feeding and training of babies, books of science for popular reading and classroom work, and magazine and movie fiction — almost every subject, in fact.

Newspapermen who have been trained or lived part of their lives in Beloit have worked their way to the top in their profession. Perhaps the first who should be mentioned, on account of his standing in his profession and the connection of his family with the beginnings of the city of Beloit, is Dr. Horace White, who was born in Colebrook, N. H., Aug. 10, 1834, and was brought to Beloit as a baby.

Dr. White was graduated from Beloit college in 1853. He became city editor of the Chicago Journal in 1854 —a position which was nothing like the city editorship of a big Chicago paper now, with its salary of around $50,000 a year. City Editor White had duties similar to those of the newest cub reporter on the staff of a paper in a city much smaller than Beloit. He ran (literally) to fires, covered the Chicago police court, handled the desk work for the paper, and often was called on to set type and fold papers in emergencies. All this work brought the handsome sum of $5 in the pay envelope every week.

After a year with the Journal, Dr. White was made head of the Chicago branch of the Associated Press. He resigned this position in 1856 to become assistant secretary of the "National Kansas committee." He joined the Chicago Tribune editorial staff in 1857 and it was this position that brought him into frequent professional relations with Abraham Lincoln. He reported the entire series of Lincoln and Douglas debates for the Tribune and in 1860 was secretary of the Illinois Republican State committee during the presidential campaign.

Dr. White's friendship with Lincoln was one of the treasures he held dearest. He traveled thousands of miles with the rail-splitter during his campaign, and from this intimacy he drew a wealth of anecdote which he enjoyed spreading before his friends in his later years.



Ellery Bicknell Crane was a year-old babe when his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Crane, members of the New England Company, brought him to Beloit in 1837. In his adult years he returned to New England, was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, secretary of the Worcester Historical Society for many years, merchant and antiquarian. His manuscript containing portions of his father's diary and his own reminiscences of early Beloit are valuable source material for the historian.

"I had not even heard his name before," Dr. White said, when telling about his first meeting with Lincoln when he was sent to Springfield, Ill., by his paper to report the future president's speech against the Missouri Compromise.

During the Civil war, Dr. White spent four years in Washington, D. C., where, with Henry Villard and Adam S. Hill, who later became professor of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard university, he formed the first syndicate of newspapers in the United States for reception of a joint news service from the war front. Villard was field correspondent for the syndicate and White directed matters from Washington.

The famous Beloit man was chief editor of the Chicago Tribune from 1865 to 1874, resigning because of ill health. He joined the New York Evening Post on its reorganization in 1881 by Henry Villard, his former associate and father of Oswald Garrison Villard, well known to the present generation for his magazine contributions and his connection with the Nation magazine. He was for years known as one of the greatest financial authorities in the United States and was the author of "The Silver Question." His Post connection lasted more than 21 years—from May 1881, to January, 1903.

President Hadley of Yale said of Dr. White that "he has proved himself the mightiest champion of the cause of sound finance in the country, and has made the journal which he edits second to none in the world as a power for influencing public opinion and public action."

Dr. White was among those who attended the Free Trade league conference on revenue and tariff reform in New York City Nov. 22, 1870, when the Liberal Republican movement in the east began to take shape as a protest against Grant.

Speaking of Dr. White's beginning with the Evening Post, Allan Nevins says: "Within three years after Bryant's death, his newspaper, still prosperous and well-edited, was suddenly sold and placed in the hands of the ablest triumvirate ever enlisted by an American daily"—Carl Schurz, Horace White and E. L. Godkin. Dr. White's fighting abilities and tendencies were illustrated by his part in the 1890 Tammany exposure and the battle against the free silver craze in the latter part of the century.

A well known and successful newspaperman who took his undergraduate work in the school of sticky ink and type metal is Bill Hooker, whose writings in Milwaukee papers and elsewhere are familiar to many readers in the Daily News circulation territory.

Hooker learned the printer's trade in the 60's. Like all printers of those days, he quit as soon as he grew tired of a job and moved on to the next place. There was almost always de-

mand for a printer and it was no trick at all to keep wages coming in quite regularly while seeing the country and getting much valuable experience and information.

Beloit was no exception to the general rule of printers' procession, and Hooker recalled, in a communication to Minnie McIntyre Wallace some time ago, "the many happy days spent as a journeyman printer employed on Cham Ingersoll's Free Press and the Rev. Prouty's Outlook in the late 70's and early 80's."

Since leaving Beloit, Hooker has filled many editorial and other positions on Milwaukee and other papers. was one time city editor of the Chicago Inter Ocean, and later he was editor of the Erie Railroad magazine. At one period he set type on Gov. George W. Peck's comic weekly, Peck's Sun. His "Glimpses of an Earlier Milwaukee," in book form, were first produced as a daily feature of a Milwaukee paper. They reveal an accurate memory of events in the lake shore city after the Civil war.

Hooker was typical of the journalists of the old school. His own experiences were as thrilling as anything about which he ever wrote, if not more so, and the language which he learned while knocking about was the vivid, colorful kind which was not used, except on rare occasion, in even the fearless, bitter, personal paragraphs of the newspapers of those days.

The veteran newspaperman, in "The Bull Whacker," one of the World Book company's "Pioneer Life" series, flashes on the screen his experiences as the driver of a seven-yoke team of Texas longhorns to a government freighter hauling merchandise and supplies in the early 70's on the Sidney, Cheyenne, Medicine Bow and part of the Oregon trails. The country was wild, sometimes the oxen were, too, the cargo was valuable, and there were enough Indians to satisfy anyone. One had to be handy with his revolver, his bull whip, and his tongue.

Two famous poets whose names and verses are known to almost everyone are Lew Sarett and Horace Spencer Fiske, both graduates of Beloit college. Among the collections of Sarett's verses are "Many, Many Moons," "The Box of God," "Slow Smoke," and "Wings Against the Moon." Sarett is widely known for his love of the natural outdoors of the north which he has written so much about. Many inches of newspaper copy have been made by reporters writing of his long jaunts to spend his weekends far from the city after his week in a Northwestern university classroom.

Fiske wrote "The Ballad of Manila Bay and Other Verses," "Provincial Types in American Ficton," "In Stratford and the Plays," "Ballads of Peace and War," "Poems on Chicago and Illinois" (including Black Hawk's Return, which is illustrated with a picture of the Taft monument at Eagle's Nest bluff, Oregon, Ill.), "The Voice of Chicago Streets," and "Chicago in Pictures and Poetry."

Pictures well drawn by a person with a keen mind, an unusual amount of understanding, and a large store of information frequently tell more in a small space and attract more attention than many columns of words. One of the outstanding cartoonists of the nation for years has been J. N. "Ding" Darling, who was unceremoniously hustled through an inconspicuous rear door of Beloit college because he was too expert at drawing funny and sometimes meaningful pictures of his dignified professors. When the world found out about how good Darling was, the Beloit college exile was coaxed back through the local school's very best front entrance to get one of those beautiful honorary degree hoods that are never useful in keeping out the cold. Darling's cartoons are syndicated and used by newspapers all over the United States.

A writer of popular fiction whose name is associated with Beloit and vicinity is Lucian Cary, former Beloit college student and Delavan man.

The writings of Bob Becker, who received his early experience on the Beloit high school Increscent, are well known. Becker is vacation and wild life editor of a large Chicago daily, and he has written several books, among which are "The Land of the Takatu," "The Fisherman's Guide," "Birds and Birdhouses," "The Hunter's Guide," and "The Dog Book."

A volume of importance and interest is the "History of Beloit College" written by Edward Dwight Eaton, president emeritus of the institution. Dr. Eaton drew from the memories of a life enriched by the experience and contacts of his many years at the head of the liberal arts college and set down a story which could never have been written by anyone who had not lived much of it. He was assisted in his undertaking by several of the older members of the faculty.

Roy Chapman Andrews, who was educated in Beloit's schools, is better known for his explorations than for his writings, but he is one of the most prolific writers with a Beloit connection. His travel books include, "The Ends of the Earth," and he has written numerous newspaper and magazine articles.

Edgar Edson Lee, who uses the nom de plume of Leo Edwards, wrote five of his series of boys' books in a little house on a lot at 1422 Clary street. He had written 28 stories on his contract for a series of 60 when information was received here some time ago.

L. Taylor Merrill, formerly editorial writer for the Beloit Daily News, who grew up and was educated here, wrote "Little Band-Wagon Journeys," a syndicated history of political campaigns which appeared eight years ago. Collections of the "Whimwhams" columns which he wrote when he was on the Daily News staff here were offered in booklet form several times. Merrill is at present a member of the staff of David Lawrence's United States News, where he gathers editorial material and checks and corrects editorial copy.

Another former Beloiter who is now in newspaper work in the capital is Henry Ralph. His articles on governmental activities appear daily in a Chicago newspaper which circulates largely among business and industrial men.

"Elon Farnsworth — Trooper," a biography of Gen. Elon Farnsworth, Rockton Civil war hero, ran serially



Traffic was no great problem in the horse and buggy days of 50 years ago. Here is Grand avenue looking west from State street. The parking problem of that time was to find a hitching post, preferably on the shady side of the street.

in the Daily News. It was written by Mason H. Dobson.

"Iron City," was written by Prof. M. H. Hedges, a member of the Beloit college faculty at the time of publication of the volume.

Although the late Prof. T. L. Wright wrote a number of Greek plays and did other writing, he was best known to the general public for his story of the Beloit Pageant which was given on Riverside Drive at the present site of the Morse Hills golf club.

"A Boy of the Eastern Reserve" is a book of recollections of the boyhood days of Cyrus D. Fox, who died Sept. 25, 1910, at the age of 89. It was written while Fox was living at the home of H. S. Tower in Beloit.

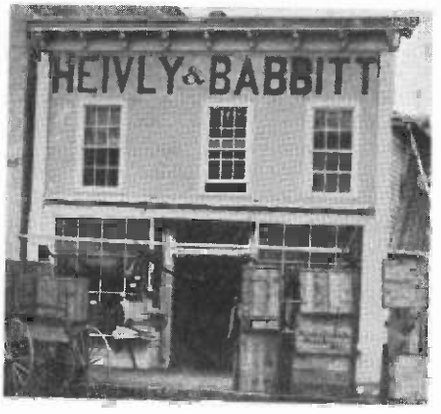
Beloit college faculty members have written a number of books, many of which are being used in classrooms today. Prof. R. B. Way edited "The Rock River Valley," a three-volume set which, together with the volumes by the Rev. W. F. Brown, is one of the few efforts to preserve the story of Beloit and its Rock river valley neighbors. Besides his "History of Rock County," a complete and much-used two-volume set, Dr. Brown wrote "Past Made Present" and "The First Fifty Years of the First Presbyterian Church and Congregation."

Two college textbooks by Prof. G. C. Clancy are "Thought and Its Expression," a course in thinking and writing for college students, and "Understanding and Writing." In the fields of geology and anthropology Beloit professors, instructors, and those connected with the college who have written books, articles, and bulletins include Prof. Thomas Crowder Chamberlin, Prof. George L. Collie, Prof. Paul H. Nesbitt and Alonzo Pond. Chamberlin and Rollin D. Salisbury made valuable contributions to the study of the origin of the earth and did outstanding exploratory work in North American glacial fields. Professors Collie and H. D. Densmore wrote about them in "Chamberlin and Salisbury — Life Partners in Science Work."

Professor Densmore's "General Botany" is a widely used textbook in this branch of science. Prof. L. V. Ballard's sociology book has been used in classes for some time. Prof. F. E. Calland has contributed to the literature of his field of learning.

A true story which was of unusual interest to residents of Beloit and the Rock river valley was Cornelius Buckley's "A Voyage Down Rock River in 1896," which ran in serial form in the Daily News.

Elmore Elliot Peake, former Beloiter, and Jesse Lynch Williams, who attended college here, drew inspiration



This store once stood, many years ago, where the Gordon store now stands. One of the firm name proprietors was Clinton Babbitt, later a Democratic member of Congress from the First Wisconsin District at a time when Democratic congressmen from this district were a phenomenon.

and knowledge from Beloit and vicinity.

Beloit has a list of women writers which few cities of this size can boast. Among these are Miss Harriet Wheeler and Mrs. W. H. Lathrop, writers of children's stories; Mrs. C. W. Merriman, whose special interest has been in the field of short stories and poems; Miss Anna Royce, who wrote the book of the operetta, "The Legend of the Trailing Arbutus," and Mrs. May Love Bauchle and Mrs. Minnie McIntyre Wallace, history and feature story writers.

A successful newspaperman who got his early training in Beloit is Clifford L. Day, who now watches the pulse of the world as it beats through the London office of the United Press. Day's signed articles are seen frequently in the Daily News and other United Press member papers throughout the world.

It is impossible to do more than mention the authors who have graduated from Beloit college and the titles of their writings, but such menton is of interest and should be made in a history of Beloit authors and editors. The list follows:

George Burton Adams — Government and history.

The late O. M. Ainsworth, Beloit college faculty member—English literature.

Carroll Storrs Alden — Biography of George Hamilton Perkins, commodore, U. S. N., and volume on English literature.

The Rev. P. S. Bennett—History of Methodism in Wisconsin.

Walter Van Dyke Bingham — coauthor of How to Interview, a book for employers and employment department workers.

Dr. Seth Scott Bishop — textbook on Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Prof. J. J. Blaisdell — Ethics and Logic; collection of pamphlets — Forest and Tree Culture in Wisconsin; Reformatories and Penitentiaries; The Need of Spiritual Leaders for the Church of Christ in Wisconsin; Memorial Address at the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the First Congregational Church; The Edgerton Bible case, the Decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, a paper read before the Beloit Congregational convention at Palmyra, Wis., May 23, 1890; Are Our Industrial Schools for Boys and Girls Reformatory?; American Prisons; The Education of the Citizen Farmer.

The Rev. Henry Burton — Religious books.

Edward W. Camp—The Encyclopedia of Evidence.

President A. L. Chapin of Beloit college—First Principles of Political Economy.

Robert Coit Chapin — The Standard of Living in New York City.

Herman Charles Cooper — cooperated in the issuance in English of a Textbook of Inorganic Chemistry by A. F. Holleman.

Garfield V. Cox, class of 1917, professor of business economics in the school of commerce and administration of the University of Chicago—An Appraisal of American Business Forecasts.

Prof. C. D. Crawford — Forty Years of Winning Oratory.

J. N. "Ding" Darling—Ding Goes to Russia, and Aces and Kings. The latter is a collection of Darling's war cartoons.

J. N. Davidson—Book of the Green Manse, a sequel to The Rhymed Story of Wisconsin.

J. Merle Davis — Davis — Soldier Missionary.

The Rev. Jerome D. Davis—The Life of Christ, in Japanese; A Sketch of the Life of the Rev. Joseph Hardy Neesima, president of Doshisha university, Kyoto, Japan. Mr. Davis was professor of Theology in the Doshisha institution.

Edward Dwight Eaton — Two Wisconsin Pioneers—Sketches in Remembrance—Samuel Witt Eaton and Catharine Demarest Eaton; an account of the lives of the father and mother of the writer.

James Demarest Eaton — Life Under Two Flags.

Dr. Joseph Emerson—Lectures and Sermons.

Mrs. Joseph Emerson — Life and Letters of Ralph Emerson, Jr.

C. F. Gates—A Christian Business Man, biography of Deacon C. F. Gates of the class of 1877 by his son.

Ruth Pauline Hayward — List of Manuscripts, Books and Portraits in the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Prof. P. Hendrickson, college faculty member — A book on farming, written in Norwegian and illustrated with a picture of "Ole Natestas hus."

H. R. Hobart — Light on the Interstate Commerce Law.

Franklin F. Holbrook — Minnesota in the Spanish-American War and the Phillippine Insurrection.

Ellsworth Huntington — Business Geography; Palestine and Its Transformation; The Pulse of Asia.

Lyman H. Johnson — A series of lectures on the church of the Bible and its apostasy, delivered in the court house at Charleston, W. Va., by Lyman H. Johnson (ex-Beloit class of 1856) of Boston, Mass., July, 1905. Also sketch of his life and his battle with the Preachers' Union of Toledo, O., in 1895. "Published by Owen D. Hill of Kendalia, W. Va., by whose request and at whose expense it was printed at Boston, Mass."

Alexander Kerr, class of 1855, professor of Greek at the University of Wisconsin—The Gospel of Mathew in Greek and The Bacchae of Euripides.

Josephine Hancock Logan—Lights and Shadows, poems.

Leverett S. Lyon, professor of political economy and dean of the school of commerce and finance at the University of Wisconsin—Education for Business, Elements of Debating, Hand to Mouth Buying, The NRA — an Analysis and Appraisal, Making a Living, Salesmen in Marketing Strategy, Vocational Readings (with Butler), Our Economic Organzation (Marshall and Lyon).

Donald L. McMurry — Coxey's Army — study of the industrial army movement of 1894.

Oscar Edward Maurer—The Brotherhood of the Burning Heart, 12 communion sermons.

The Rev. Charles D. Merrill, pastor of the First Presbyterian church —A Summer Sheaf, collecton of poems given at Christmas time, 1891. Published in Beloit on Holden and Simmons press.

Henry Raymond Mussey — Combination in the Minng Industry, a study of concentration in Lake Superior iron ore production.

Schuyler R. Myers—At the Gateway of Song.

F. S. C. Northrup, class of 1915, associate professor of philosophy at Yale university — Science and First Principles.

Daniel K. Pearsons — Daniel K. Pearsons, His Life and Works. A story of a well known Beloit college benefactor by his nephew and namesake.

Edward F. Williams—The Life of Dr. D. K. Pearsons, friend of the small college and of missions.

Marshall C. Pease, Jr., M. D. — Feeding and Caring for the Baby.

The Rev. Stephen Peet—History of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches and Ministers in Wisconsin. (It is interesting to note that this was published in 1851, when, it might be supposed, there was little material for a history of this kind). The Rev. Mr. Peet also wrote, "Prehistoric Americans—Myths and Symbols of Aboriginal Religions."

Alonzo W. Pond—Primitive Methods of Working Stone—Based on Experiments of Halvor L. Skavlem.

Henry D. Porter, class of 1867—Henry Dickinson Smith, a biography and memorial, Elementary Physiology, a textbook.

Prof. R. K. Richardson, Beloit College history professor—The Bishopric of Durham Under Anthony Beck, 1283-1311.

The Rev. W. A. Rowell, former pastor of the First Cougregational church—Patriotism and the Christian Life, puhlished in 1918.

Arthur H. Smith, 1867, for 35 years a missionary of the American hoard in China—China and America Today; China in Convulsion; A Manual for Young Missionaries; Chinese Characteristics; The Uplift of China, and other books.

Franklyn Bliss Snyder — The Life of Rohert Burns (published in 1932).

Prof. E. G. Smith—A Laboratory Manual of the Chemistry of the Metals, with an introduction into qualitative chemical analysis.

The Miscellaneous Writings of Miles P. Squier, D. D., "late professor of intellectual and moral philosophy at Beloit college." The same author wrote, "The Being of God." These books, with their yellowed pages, date back to a time when the graduating class of the college contained three members.

T. M. Strang, Beloit academy class of 1892—Round the Clock Tower.

C. L. Turner, former professor in the Beloit college science department —Stream Pollution in Wisconsin.

H. E. Warner—The Cricket's Song and Other Melodies.

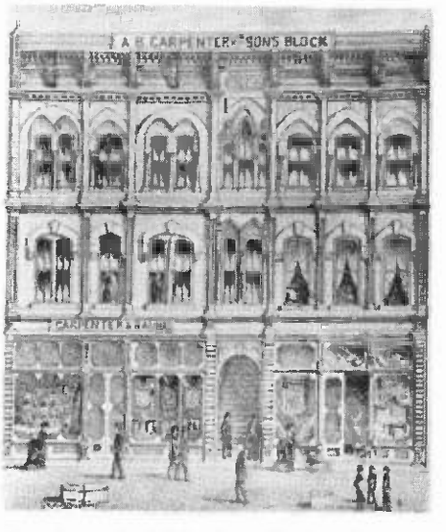
Horace White—The Life of Lyman Trumbull, Money and Banking, Appian's Roman History (2 volumes).

Sedwick P. Wilder, class of 1851—Book of Poems.

A. O. Wright—Analysis and Explanation of the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin (published in 1873).

A number of interesting booklets and cards, hand set by J. W. Wright in the printing shop of the Press in the Forest, Carmel-by-the-Sea, Calif.

★ ★ ★



Brand new in 1873 when this drawing was made was the Carpenter block in Grand avenue.

Out With McGuffey

• The Beloit Journal, 1849: "The undersigned, teachers in Beloit, having examined Sanders' series of Readers and Speller, have no hesitation in commending them to teachers, and all interested in having the best text books. It needs but little discrimination to perceive that this series is a work of a practical educator—one who, by experience, has become fully acquainted with the development of the young and plastic mind—one who has closely observed the wants of the school room and supplied them.

"We are happy to state that the Board has adopted Sanders' Series, to the exclusion of McGuffey's Series, which was given into our schools some time since hy an agent for them, and which we have been using since with constant and increasing dissatisfaction, having almost daily detected some failure in the plan or elocution of the work. We cannot but hope that Sanders' Series may speedily become as generally introduced into the schools of the west, as it is now throughout the east.

"At a school meeting held in the school house in this village, Dec. 1st, the subject of the adoption of a uniform series of the best text books being under consideration, Sanders' Series of Reader and Speller and Thomson's Series of Arithmetics were unanimously adopted to the exclusion of McGuffey's Series of Readers and Spellers, and Smith's and Ray's Arithmetics, which were some time since given to our schools, and which have since been used with much dissatisfaction.—S. M. Drake, Clerk."

Mighty Men of Brawn and Skill

From the Olympians to the Present in Beloit's Sports History

By JACK CLARKE

● Few men now alive remember the Beloit Olympians, but thumbing back through the yellowed pages of history one finds support for the belief that the club which saw its beginnings at Beloit College in 1866 was one of the strongest baseball organizations of its time.

The Olympians did not form the first baseball team in this vicinity but they are credited with innovations which radically revised the sport as played hereabouts. They emphasized team-work more than most of their contemporaries and performed with dash and spirit which soon made them popular wherever they appeared.

Each of the original Olympians was at least six feet in height and sprouted a mustache of heroic proportions. Many of them had served with the Union forces during the war between the states, but after the fall of the confederacy had returned to Beloit College to resume their studies.

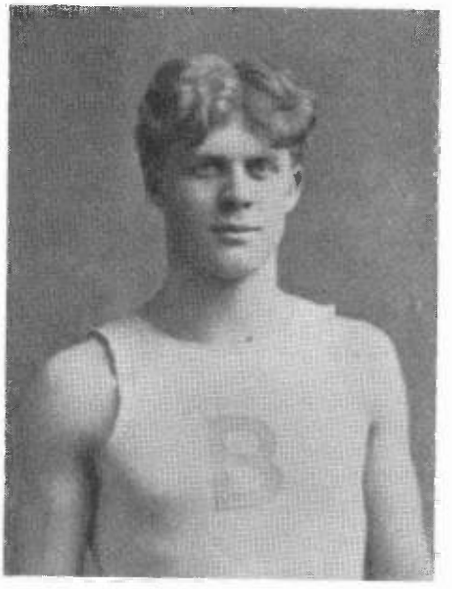
Probably the first printed account of the Olympians appeared in the May, 1866, issue of the Beloit College Monthly wherein it was stated in quaint prose that:

"The term for outdoor exercise has returned. The rough and exciting game of football has been in a great measure superceded by a more agreeable one called 'New York Base.' The corporeal calamities attending 'our exercise for health' are no longer bruised shins and broken collar bones, but simply blistered hands and occasionally a black eye.

"Of the newly introduced game there are two complete organizations, one in the college called 'The Olympian Base Ball Club' and the other in the 'prep' department called 'The Union Base Ball Club.'"

That pitching was not the strong point of these early day diamond athletes is indicated by a piece in the June number of the same publication which revealed that the Olympians had routed the unfortunate Unions by a 57 to 12 score.

"A match game," declared the anonymous author with rigid economy of phraseology, "between the Olympian and the Union Baseball clubs was played on Saturday afternoon, June 2 (1866), with the following results:



More than three decades have passed since Big Ed Merrill wore the colors of Beloit College but most of the records he established then have successfully withstood the onslaughts of succeeding generations of undergraduates. A star in football, baseball and track he is accorded rank by sports experts among the greatest athletes in the nation's history.

"Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
"Olympians 3 13 4 7 7 0 7 9 7—57
"Union ..... 3 0 3 0 2 1 0 3 0—12

"Home runs, Olympians, 4; Union, 0.

"Fly catches, Olympians, 12; Union, 9.

"Passed balls, Olympians, 3; Union, 9."

Only that and nothing more. No mention is made of exceptional plays nor are the names of the participants divulged, which is a pity for it would be interesting to know the identity of the gallant pitcher who somehow contrived to thwart the slugging Olympians without a run in the sixth inning. Perhaps not so much his pitching skill as the fact that the Olympians had run themselves out of wind led to this one scoreless frame but that is a matter now lost in the shadows of the past and no member of this generation will ever learn the answer.

A week later the Olympian Seconds held the Union Seconds to an 87 to 59 score which apparently defied the descriptive powers of the attending sports writer for he again omitted details.

The Olympians' initial adventure into intercity competition was somewhat disastrous and saw them the recipients of a 49 to 25 rebuff administered by the Madison Capitals.

"On June 17," said a July, 1866, copy of the Monthly, "the Olympians played its (sic) first game with a club from another city. Though beaten, our boys won great honor by their fine playing towards the close. A few more months of practice and we may well be proud of them. The other club, the Capitals, from Madison, played quite scientifically and has good prospects before it in the future. The score is given below:

"Innings 1 2 3 + 5 6 7 8 9
"Capital .....12 11 0 10 12 3 0 1 0—49
"Olympians... 1 0 0 + 2 9 7 0 2—25

"Umpire, Mr. McCormick of Capital City club.

"Scorers, Creig and Skinner.

"Passed balls, Fuller 8; Chadwick, 5.

"Home runs, Capitals, 1; Olympians, 0.

"Time of game, 2:45 o'clock to 7:30 o'clock."

It will be noted that while only one umpire was used in those days two scorers were deemed necessary. A glance at the size of the total explains the reason. One also wonders if the length of the game caused any unhappy domestic scenes when the lord of the manor came trudging home long after the supper hour. Play lasted 4 hours and 45 minutes.

When school was opened in the fall the Monthly said:

"For sport and exercise baseball is now all the go. We know of no game that has spread so rapidly and become so universally popular in so short a time as this. We hear of ball clubs, challenges, matched games and tournaments almost every day. We do not pretend to keep any account of the number of match games played in Beloit during the last two or three months.

"There is now much talk of a grand baseball tournament of all colleges in the country. If this takes place we think Beloit College will be well represented. The Olympian club now

numbers about 40 good men, among whom are some of the best players in the west. A match game was played between the Olympians and the Bower City club, Janesville, at the latter place, on October 13, 1866, resulting in 61 runs for the Olympians to eight for the Bower City club."

Beloit 61, Janesville 8!

Times haven't changed very much after all.

It was not until the Olympians defeated the Beloit Badgers, apparently a local independent club, on Oct. 24, 1866, by a score of 32 to 19, that a lineup was given. The Olympians used: Tuttle, c; Cochran, p; Bicknell, ss; Burrall, 1b; Town, 2b; Jones, 3b; Hammond, lf; Chadwick, cf, and Swezey, rf. The Badger players were: Bullock, c; Bailey, p; Allen, ss; Lawrence, 1b; Taggart, 2b; Willet, 3b; Field, lf; Barr, cf; and Esplen, rf.

A game between the Olympians and the Union club of Rockton saw the Beloiters victorious by a comfortable margin of 43 to 8. The Olympian lineup was the same as the one given above except that Colton and Carpenter played in the outfield.

Evidently large crowds saw these contests and many of the spectators who drove in from the surrounding countryside left home early in the morning and brought their lunches with them. This was a worthwhile precaution as a game which was played off in three hours was considered "remarkably fast.

"Baseball and football have again come into vogue," gloated the May, 1867, Beloit College Monthly. "Baseball especially bids fair to 'become the rage' again this summer. The boys may be seen almost any time of day practicing in throwing and catching. The Olympian Baseball club has already received one challenge from the Whitewater club for a match game to be played at Janesville. The New York game is a truly noble one and has become the national sport."

The next issue of the Monthly dissected the relative merits of the Olympians, the Whitewater club and the Madison Capital City team. Challenges were offered with great abandon and the Olympians won the undisputed championship of the state as a result of the following triumphs in the spring of 1867:

May 25—Olympians, 59; Whitewater, 19.

June 8—Olympians, 49; Whitewater, 33.

June 15—Olympians, 23; Capitals, 12.

June 19—Olympians, 44; Milwaukee Cream City, 25.

In defense of the pitchers it should be explained that in the era of the Olympians the batter had the privilege of calling for the type ball he wished to hit at—that is, a high ball, low ball or hip ball. The pitcher was forbidden to windup and he was often required to throw many balls before an exacting batter hit or was called out.

The catcher, sans mask, protector and even a glove, played 30 feet or more behind the plate.

Another vivid account of the Olympians' exploits was written for the 1899 Beloit College Codex by the late C. B. Salmon of the Class of 1870.

"From 1866 to 1869," wrote Mr. Salmon, "there were no college clubs in or around Chicago, and Wisconsin University was not known in athletic circles. Baseball was more generally played by every town and city in those days, and not being professional, most of the games were free, and the people turned out in large numbers. Cities like Madison, La Crosse, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, Racine, Janesville, Rockford, Freeport and Dubuque had first-class nines made up from their leading young business men, and the game was purely a gentlemen's game. Each club paid its own expenses, by subscription as a rule. The prominence which the Olympians took in the baseball field brought nearly all of these clubs to Beloit. A game with our college then was sought after so that the team rarely had to go away from home.

"The Olympians reached their zenith in 1867 and 1868 when catcher Tuttle, second baseman Towne and center-fielder Chadwick each stood over six feet two in their stockings, were fleet of foot and very muscular. Pitcher Cochran . . . was the leading underhand pitcher of the Northwest until Al Spaulding of the Forest Cities, of Rockford appeared.

"Stealing bases from Tuttle and Cochran was sure death, as Tuttle's right arm itself would reach a long way towards the second base. The batting in those days was terrific, and home runs were frequently made.

"In practice against the first nine the second nine was usually given two shortstops and five fielders, and that always made the playing sharp and close. The infield work was not as sharp and swift, but the first and third basemen had additional work in going after foul balls on the first bound, which required good judgment to gauge the direction the ball would go after it struck the ground. The first bound of a foul ball was out. The first base could not be run over, but had to be made the same as the second by sliding or stopping on it.

"The batter had a better chance then as he had the right to call for a knee, hip or shoulder ball and everyone ran on a fly hit, as the fly catch did not oblige the runner to return to his base. No gloves, chest-protectors or face-guards were used. The ball was not quite as heavy, but fully as hard and of the same size and general make-up. The first baseman's hands usually were pretty well calloused, and he never could have been arrested for a tramp on a show-up of his hands . . . The scores usually ran from eight to 20 with fairly evenly matched teams, but the Olympians, I believe, once ran up a score of 66 against a neighboring city. The Forest Cities, of Rockford, with such players as the Spaulding brothers, Barnes and Addie, who afterwards gained a national reputation, finally beat the Olympians."

* * *

● You have heard, no doubt, of six-day bicycle races, but did you ever know that six-day walking races once commanded so much attention in this country that New York papers sent correspondents to cover one which was held in Beloit during Christmas week of 1878?

The event referred to was the "six-day go-as-you-please walking race for the championship of the Northwest" and was enacted in the old Hanchett hall on the site of the present Armory at the northeast corner of State and Broad streets.

One who recalled the event wrote in the Dec. 21, 1908, issue of the Beloit Free Press, "Perhaps never before or since was Beloit in such a state of excitement as during the week of the great race when Alfred Buckeridge, then champion 25 miler for the Northwest, took the six-day championship from Madame Exhilda Lachapelle, champion lady walker of the world. There were four starters, Alfred Buckeridge, Nicholas Moran, George Follant and Madame Lachapelle.

"Madame Lachapelle herself attracted the most attention. Already she had gained the title of champion lady walker of the world. She was a dark handsome brunette, standing about five feet two inches. Always athletic she was well proportioned, and a graceful and speedy walker. For her contests she wore a light, short skirted bloomer suit that left her limbs free."

It is said that when the racers lined up for the start Hanchett hall was packed to capacity with a milling, cheering crowd.

"With the crack of the gun Madame Lachapelle sprang into the lead, setting a brisk pace. The track was nineteen laps to the mile. Round and round they swung with a long swinging stride that annihilated distance rapidly. Now and then they would stop a few minutes for refreshment, but all through the day they kept up their ceaseless grind."

When the contestants were resting,

it is related, other stunts were offered to maintain the interest of the crowd.

"On Wednesday night of that week, a five-mile race was contested in which some of the best runners in the country were entered. Nineteen starters lined up at the mark. Among those who entered were W. W. Swinyer of the college, and George Hackley of Circleville, Ohio, champion amateur runner of the state. The latter was brought to the meet by George Schemel of Chicago, who himself bore a great reputation as a forty-eight hour-go-as you-please pedestrian. A beautiful loving cup was put up by . . . A. L. Howard.

"Swinyer of the college got the lead at the start, with Hackley and 'Jimmie' Clarke close at his heels. For the first mile or two the runners were well bunched, but soon the killing pace began to tell on them and they began to straggle out. At the end of the fourth mile only four or five were left in the first bunch and soon this dropped to three. With only a half mile more to go, Swinyer dropped to the floor completely exhausted from the strain. At this point 'Jimmie' Clarke pulled himself together and dashed past Hackley. This lead he kept, slowly increasing until the end of the race, winning by the comfortable margin of half a lap."

Saturday, the last day of the six-day walking race, saw the spectators literally hanging from the rafters and among the throng were sports enthusiasts from far ports.

"The presence of Madame Lachapelle proved to be a great drawing card. Sporting writers from all the big papers gave vivid pictures of the struggle. Madame Lachapelle lost the lead on Wednesday to Buckeridge, who had a safe margin. The chief interest centered in the contest for second place between Madame Lachapelle and Nick Moran. All through that long Saturday they plunged on. There was no time now for rest or food. As night drew on, with neither having any material advantage, the excitement grew intense. With haggard faces and dogged looks they struggled on. Slowly Madame Lachapelle drew away from Moran. With the call of time pandemonium broke loose. Buckeridge was winner with 520 miles covered to his credit. Madame Lachapelle was a close second with 516, with Moran right behind with 511. Follant was a poor fourth, having only covered 500 miles."

Said that anonymous commentator writing in 1908 of the race which had occurred 30 years previously: "Perhaps no better idea of the growth of Beloit in the last 30 years can be gained than from the descriptions those sporting writers gave of the town. The sporting editor of the New York World spoke of the little village with its lofty steeples and shaded streets. He described the straggling fences, and the thick woods that surrounded the town. At that time, it was easy to get lost in going to the cemetery. Since then the town has grown into a busy city—one with plans for still greater advancement, with metropolitan ideas; a city with its Six O'clock club and its 'Booster' club, with which to make its name once more famous to the country—and perhaps in a more substantial way."

* * *

● Until the nineties little attempt was made to organize athletics at Beloit College although in the early days of Beloit's history games, of course, were played by the students, with baseball apparently the favorite. Football was slow in winning a following and basketball was unknown.

The Beloit Olympians, a baseball organization which flourished from 1866 to 1868, won considerable neighborhood fame by playing and defeating college and professional teams from Illinois and Wisconsin.

Although the first organized track team did not appear until 1897 when a dual meet was held with Lawrence, the early Beloit students expended their surplus energy cavorting in events which seem strange today—the baseball throw, for instance, bicycle riding and the hop, step and jump. Boat races on Rock river were also common and each June the faculty played the seniors in baseball. It was regarded as a brilliant triumph of mind over matter one year when the faculty won, 10 to 8.

During the winter of 1889-90 Glen Plumb was brought from Oberlin where he was an undergraduate to become the first instructor in gymnasium work here.

"In the early nineties," according to Prof. George Carpenter Clancy, "in addition to the hard-fought class games, there are records of definite schedules in both football and baseball in the so-called 'Western League'. The league comprised Northwestern University (often spoken of as Evanston), Racine College, Lake Forest, the University of Wisconsin and Beloit. Teams outside the league were also played, but the list of players was likely to be glaringly unrepresentative, and suspicion and friction were frequent."

According to Prof. Clancy, to whose chapter on "Athletics" in *"Historical Sketches of Beloit College"* we are indebted for much of the material contained in this article. "These years of the early nineties saw some disappointing seasons. Football, following its great vogue in the East, was becoming more and more popular. Beloit had played with high credit the various university teams, but a change in the rules allowed the insertion of substitutes at any point of the game. Beloit, a small college, was limited in the number of her athletes, and though her first eleven men were frequently as good as the first eleven of the university teams, she had no substitutes to face the fresh reserves which Wisconsin and Northwestern could put in at will. Moreover, no system of coaching or of financial support had been worked out."

Following a disastrous season in 1892 when Beloit scored only eight points against 98 for her opponents, a demand



Back in 1899 this Beloit College football team defeated Northwestern University, 11 to 0 and played mighty Minnesota to a 5 to 5 tie. Left to right, top row: Manager L. C. Pollock, Trainer Joe Temple, Don Slater, Milt Ennis, E. J. Bunge, Frank Meadows and Coach Jack Hollister. Middle row: G. W. Fenton, Frank Ensign, Arthur Buell, W. H. Allen, Theodore Strothers and H. C. McRae. Front row: Ed Myer, Ed Merrill, Norman Hollenbeck, Bert Moseley, Stan Hollenbeck, C. W. Smith and C. M. Dering.

went up for a resident coach and with alumni and others furnishing financial support, a Mr. Ahlward, from Harvard University, was brought here. The new system was considered to have justified itself when Beloit scored 144 points and her opponents only 64.

In the following year John W. Hollister came to Beloit as coach and instructor in physical culture. As an undergraduate at Williams, Hollister had played football and baseball and was ranked by Harper's Weekly as the third best college pitcher in the country. He was studying law at the University of Michigan when he agreed to take the appointment here.

His first football team was adjudged a conspicuous success when it defeated all the college elevens of its own class and trounced Northwestern University as well.

In 1891 the college purchased a field of 16 acres known as "Keep Field" about half a mile from the campus and devoted it to sports. Sometime later Frank G. Logan provided the purchase price of the field and an endowment for its maintenance and the grounds were named Hancock Field in honor of Mrs. Logan. In 1934 the Walter Strong Memorial Stadium was erected at Hancock Field. It is one of the finest structures of its kind in the country, a gift of Mrs. Strong in memory of her husband.

In the later part of the Nineteenth Century it was permissable for the coach to play, and with Hollister pitching Beloit climaxed a fine baseball season in 1895 by defeating Wisconsin, 9 to 5. Hollister was the hero of the hour and was rewarded with a contract for 1895-96. Later, however, he decided to finish his law course at Michigan and to replace him here he sent his brother, Charles M. Hollister, known familiarly as "Doc".

Charles, too, was a graduate of Williams and was studying medicine at Pennsylvania when called to Beloit. During 1895 to 1898, his three years as coach, Beloit made a splendid record against the strongest competition.

In November of 1898 Charles Hollister resigned to become coach at Northwestern and the following spring his brother John returned here. John continued as athletic director of all sports until 1904. Among the rivals he scheduled for Beloit were Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Purdue, Chicago, Northwestern, Indiana and Notre Dame.

Today Smith gymnasium houses many trophies won in those stirring years when Beloit boasted such noted athletes as Ed Merrill, Don Slater, Tommy Mills, Orla Morey, Merle Adkins, R. A. Merrill, Lucian Porter, E. B. Brown, H. C. McRae, R. L. Brown, Ed Bunge, Edwin Meyer, Sammy Ransome, N. W. Hollenbeck and a host of others.

"Perhaps," wrote Prof. Clancy, "the golden age of Beloit's athletics was the period of 1896-1902. Baseball continued good until 1906.

"In the nineties Beloit led in tennis in college circles, winning quite consistently in the dual meets with the University of Wisconsin held each spring in both Madison and Beloit. Allen Eaton of '99 won the singles from the University of Wisconsin for several years, and in 1899 won the state championship at a tournament which included college and university players and also tennis and athletic clubs."

Thirty-six years later, in 1935 to be exact, another fine tennis player, Willard Arnold, won both the state and Midwest conference singles titles for Beloit.

In Beloit's early history the only gymnasium available was a frame building but in 1904 Smith Gymnasium, now in use, was opened.

In 1908 the position of athletic director was placed upon an endowment known as the Brewster Foundation and Dana M. Evans was secured for the position. He remained until 1917. Evans deserves ranking as one of the great figures in the Gold's athletic annals. He spurred interest in basketball, which had been introduced in 1903, and fostered participation in other sports until in 1910-11 Beloit held state championships in football, basketball, baseball and track.

One of the heroes of that era was Nat Miles, '11, who captained football, basketball and track and still found time to attain Phi Beta Kappa honors.

In 1917 Evans became athletic director at Northwestern University and his position here was turned over to O. B. (Bo) Littick. In 1920 Thomas E. Mills, of the Class of '05, returned to his Alma Mater to take charge of the sports program. In his six years in office Beloit captured two Midwest conference football championships and three Midwest championships in basketball. In the latter sport Beloit went through three seasons without a loss in Midwest or state conference competition. The team numbered such able basketeers as Jimmy Laffin, Jack McAuliffe, Johnny Connell, Baldy McGaw, Mooney Vondrashek and Paul Watson.

Among the football standouts of the Mills regime were McAuliffe, McGaw, Bernard Darling, Everett Purdy, Pill Nelson, Bud Butler, George Dahlgren, Stanley Kuick, Lefty Farrow, Clayton Addie and Pete Barnes.

During that same period Beloit's track fortunes also soared. Under the direction of Coach E. J. Osgood Beloit won the state championship twice, tied for first place in the Midwest conference in 1923 and won second in 1924.

In 1926 Mills became assistant athletic director at Notre Dame and was succeeded by Roy Bohler. Robert K. Jaggard replaced Bohler in 1929 but has offered his resignation to take effect in June of this year. Beloit's greatest accomplishments athletically after the departure of Mills came in 1934 and 1935 when the track team, coached by F. J. Schildhauer, won state titular honors.

* * *

● Considered by many accredited experts as the greatest all-around athlete in modern sports history is Edward S. Merrill, a graduate of Beloit College in the Class of 1902.

An extravagant statement?

Perphaps — but read what Edward A. Pipal, writing in The Rotarian for July, 1933, said:

"I was coach at Dickinson College in Carlyle, Pennsylvania, when Jim Thorpe attended the Carlyle Indian School," wrote Mr. Pipal, "and it was my privilege to see him grow and develop. I was Ed Merrill's trainer at Beloit College . . . so when I say that Edward Strong Merrill ranks ahead of all athletes of all-time, not excluding Thorpe, I am basing my opinion on close observation of both men.

"Merrill was faster, more resourceful and more intelligent."

Then consider this tribute authored by the late Walter Eckersall, famous all-American quarterback at the University of Chicago, for the Chicago Tribune:

"In the late nineties Merrill and Adkins were the stars of the Beloit team. . . . Merrill was one of the best all-around athletes. . . . He ran the century in even time and his mark of 49 4/5 seconds for the quarter was a conference record for a number of years. . . .

"Beloit was playing baseball against Northwestern University on the diamond inside the circular track (at Evanston). Merrill won the quarter in record time . . . won the high hurdles and placed in the low. Next he set an endurance record by either winning or placing in the hammer throw, shot put and discus events. . . . He won the meet single handed. . . . In the ninth inning, Beloit was at bat, trailing by three runs. Three on and two out. You guessed it. Big Ed, still in track suit, stepped to the plate as a pinch hitter and smacked out a homer."

Competing in the Western Conference track meet at Chicago, June 1, 1901, Merrill established a conference record by running the 440 yard dash in 49 4/5 seconds. He also won the 220 yard dash in 22 3/5 and took sec-

ond in the shot put. His great performance, aided by Lucian Porter's third in the 220 yard high hurdles, enabled the Beloiters to tie Minnesota for fourth place.

Although 24 years have passed since Merrill last wore the Gold three of his track achievements still stand as college records. They are 9.8 seconds in the 100 yard dash, 49.4 seconds in the 440 and 21.2 seconds in the 220. All were made in the spring of 1902.

In a national all-around individual amateur championship in 1903 he ran the 100 yard dash in 9 4/5 seconds, the 220 in 21 2/5, and the 440 in 49 2/5, put the shot 44 feet, threw the hammer 152 feet, broad-jumped 21 feet, high-jumped 5 feet 7 inches and ran the mile under five minutes!

Memorably among Merrill's accomplishments in football are his deeds in a famous battle which Wisconsin finally succeeded in winning, 12 to 0, and inspired a contemporary commentator to write, "Big Ed is a whole team," and likewise his brilliance when Beloit played the mighty Chicago eleven to a 17 to 17 tie. In this Chicago contest Merrill operated at right guard and adopted the then usual tactics of coming out of the line to lead the interference.

With Beloit trailing, 17 to 0, at about the middle of the second half he went into the backfield and scored two touchdowns and a goal from the field to tie the score.

Reminiscing recently, John L. Griffith, commissioner of the Western Conference, who was a classmate of Merrill's at Beloit, mused: "Merrill was undoubtedly one of the greatest athletes ever developed in the Middle West. He stripped close to 200 pounds."

Another admirer of Merrill is Fielding H. Yost, grizzled director of athletics at the University of Michigan. "His record in track speaks for itself," Yost once remarked, "and his reputation on the football field has not and will not be forgotten by anyone who knows football of those days."

In baseball Merrill covered the centerfield beat and so proficient was he that the Cubs upon his graduation offered him a contract which he refused, preferring to accept a coaching position at Lawrence College.

Later he coached at Colorado College and in the fall of 1904 took a similar job at Occidental College where he became "one of the best coaches Occidental or any other college ever had . . . he turned out in the same season championship teams of football, track and baseball."

While coaching at Occidental Merrill entered the Pacific Osteopathic College from which he graduated in 1907. Now, as Dr. Merrill, he has been a practicing physician in southern California for more than a quarter of a century. He is at present located in Los Angeles.

Big Ed was born in San Francisco, October 25, 1879, the year his father, Charles Durkee Merrill, graduated from the San Francisco Theological Seminary. After a decade at various parishes in the West Merrill, Sr., returned his family to his old home in Beloit. Grade school, Beloit Academy and Beloit College followed for young Ed.

* * *

● From Beloit at various times ventured four talented young men to win renown in major league baseball. Three of them — Clarence (Ginger) Beaumont, George Perring and Everett (Pid) Purdy—came off the Beloit college campus and the fourth, Edward P. Gharrity, was a product of the local sandlots.

Others there have been—like Merle Adkins, Frank Gregory and Ing Hansen — who received brief trials in the majors, but Beaumont, Perring, Gharrity and Purdy were all acknowledged stars under the "Big Tent" and played as regulars for several years with their respective clubs.

Beaumont, a member of the Class of 1896 at Beloit college joined the Pittsburgh Pirates of the National league in 1899 and remained with that rollicking crew until 1907 when he was sent to the Boston Braves. He closed an illustrious major league career with the Braves in 1909.

In his prime Beaumont was ranked as one of baseball's greatest outfielders. He ranged over considerable territory, boasted a slingshot arm and packed tremendous punch at bat. In 1901, 1902 and 1903 the Pirates won the National league championship which was tantamount to the world's title inasmuch as the American league had not as yet been organized, and much of their success can be traced to the Beloit alumnus' outstanding work.

In 1901 he led the league in total number of hits with 194. He repeated this performance in 1902 with 209 and besides topped the batting averages with a splendid .357. In 1903 Beaumont scored 137 runs, more than any other man in the circuit. Then in 1906 he again paced the National in hits with a total of 187.

Another feat which wrote his name indelibly into baseball's records occurred on Aug. 9, 1899, when he drove out three triples and a double in four times at bat.

Perring's big league experience was gained with Cleveland of the American from 1908 through 1910. An infielder, he was known as a timely hitter and an efficient workman at any of the inner defense positions. After leaving the majors he played for many years in the Federal league and American Association.

Gharrity early attracted attention with local independent nines and in 1914 was given his first opportunity in organized baseball as a catcher with Dayton of the Central league. Making good at once, he was sold late that season to Cincinnati but the Reds turned him over to Minneapolis of the American Association the following spring. In August of 1915 the Beloit youth was traded to the Washington Senators of the American league and within two years had beaten out such noted veterans as Henry and Ainsmith for the regular catching position.

He continued among the American league's leading receivers until 1924 when he returned to Beloit to join the Fairbanks-Morse club. In 1929 he rejoined Washington as a coach and went to Cleveland in the same capacity in 1933.

Clark Griffith, Washington club-owner, recently proclaimed Gharrity the hardest hitting catcher in the history of the Senators. Eddie had his best year in 1921 when he batted .310 in 121 games and was selected by Umpire Billy Evans on the all-league team. In a game at St. Louis in 1919 Gharrity smashed out two home runs and two doubles, establishing an American league total base record of 12 which survived until Ty Cobb shattered it with three home runs and a double for 14 bases in 1925.

Purdy, an outfielder whose athletic career at Beloit college was restricted to a few football games in 1925, had a short try-out with the Chicago White Sox in 1926 and then, after a spell of duty with Seattle in the Pacific Coast league, was assigned to the Cincinnai Reds late in 1927. He finished that season as the Reds' right fielder and was doing well the following summer until he was badly hurt when he collided with a wall in the Braves' Wigwam at Boston. He never fully recovered from that injury which left him paralyzed for a time and in 1930 drifted back to the minors, playing in both the American Association and the Texas league.

He is now manager and part-owner of the Lincoln club in the Nebraska State league.

* * *

● Although no recorded history of Beloit High school sports exists before the organization in 1925 of the Southern Wisconsin conference, popularly known as the Big Eight, athletics have always had an important place on the program of the preparatory institution.

As far back as 1898 there was talk of forming a conference composed of Beloit, Rockford, East and West Auro-

ra and Elgin but the plan never became an actuality. However, football, baseball and track were sponsored in the early years and later basketball, golf and tennis were added to the curriculum. Baseball, because of its excessive cost and the difficulty of arranging games with neighboring schools, was abolished almost 20 years ago but not before it had produced a future major league star in Eddie Gharrity.

Probably the most famous of Beloit's track men was Fred Marks who established in 1909 a state record of 4:32.4 for the mile which stood for 23 years. He was coached by John Wickhem, now a justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Among others who coached local teams before the inauguration of the Big Eight were Billy Allen, Warren Brown, Bob Robinson, Tom Gharrity, J. C. Ralston, Leroy Burdick and H. Leroy Brown.

In 1913 Beloit high school started a string of triumphs in football over its keenest rival, Janesville, which has not been broken yet. In that long stretch a few Janesville teams have succeeded in tying Beloit but none has ever won.

After the formation of the Big Eight conference the Beloiters won football championships in 1931 and 1933 and were near the top most of the other years, but it is in basketball that the Purple athletes have made their most impressive record.

Out of a possible 11 basketball titles they have won four outright and tied for as many more. Their uncontested championships were earned in 1930, 1932, 1933 and 1934. In 1926 and again in 1928 they shared honors with Madison Central. In 1931 they tied with Kenosha and in 1936 with Racine Horlick.

During that stretch they also captured seven straight district titles and set a mark which has never been equalled by taking the state championship three successive years—in 1932, 1933 and 1934.

Mention should also be made here of the strong 1925 quintet coached by Jim Wolfe which defeated all opposition in this vicinity and finished third in the state tournament, placing Art Johnson as center on the first all-state team. Other Beloiters winning all-state laurels on recognized selections were Johnny Watts who was picked three times, Larry Dibbert, Logan Swinehart, Paul Connors, Gasper Farina, Bob Osborn, Vic Jorgenson, Jack Gilmore and Eugene Simenson.

Beloit's first Wisconsin titular club, in 1932, was coached by Willis L. Jones and defeated Kenosha in the final game. In 1933, with H. L. Jacobson as coach, Johnny Watts, considered by many as the greatest player in Beloit history, broke a wrist bone in the semi-finals and was on the sidelines until the last quarter of the championship game against Wausau when he went into the lineup and immediately sank the two baskets that gave the Purple victory. Beloit's victim in the 1934 title contest was Wisconsin Rapids.

The complete list of Beloit high school's athletic heroes is too long for inclusion here but among those deserving a special salute for their distinguished deeds in various sports are Duke Millheam, Errol Phillips, D. R. (Red) Connell, Pat Dawson, Herman Gay, Ray and Russ Beimer, Dutch Witte, Fritz Christofferson, Bill Drager, John Fredendall, Fay Root, Ralph Germann and many, many more.

* * *

The Line Cities and the Eagles—the Van's Colts and the North Ends.

These are only a few of the many independent baseball teams which have flourished in Beloit but unquestionably the greatest of all local clubs was the Fairies, sponsored by Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

The Fairies were organized in 1915 with Al Chubb as manager and soon became the best known independent team in the middle west. Chubb secured a number of outstanding players, many of them from the major leagues, and until the club disbanded in 1927 it was known for its prowess throughout the country. The Fairies were members at various times of the Wisconsin-Illinois, Midwest and Wisconsin State leagues winning several titles in each.

The mere mention of some of the Fairy players' names like Sam Lafferty, Buster Keene, Sam Brenegan, Bobby Wykoff, Eddie Holloway, Stack Steil, Jimmy Breton, George Zabel, Buster Hearn, Dick Kerr, Buck Weaver, Clint Breckenridge, Ray French, Dave Davenport, Roy Baxter, Jim Vaughn, Leo Murphy, Bobby Roth, Bob Hasbrook, Carl Cashion, Ray Shook and Ray Thomas, who succeeded Chubb as manager, will recall vivid memories to Beloit baseball fans.

Basketball has long been supported by Fairbanks, Morse and Company. The early quintets played in the Industrial league at the Y. M. C. A. but with the success of the baseball team the basketball five also went outside of town for its opposition. George Zabel, Emmett Murphy, Errol Phillips, Motsey Dalton, Jack Cremins, Len Sheppard, George Landstorfer and Johnny Dixon are among the great names in Fairy basketball annals. The team is still in operation.

Immediately after the world war the Fairy football team was organized and thrived for a few years. It defeated the leading teams hereabouts and numbered among its victims the Green Bay Packers, now of the National Professional league.

* * *

Henry Dorrbaker can rightly be called the "Father of Beloit Bowling" having introduced the sport here when he opened the first alleys in 1899 on the west side of East Grand avenue near the central bridge.

Bowling grew rapidly in popular appeal and now through the fall, winter and spring months attracts more active participants than any other game.

In 1930 Beloit gained a place in the national spotlight when Garry Heup and Jim Divine pounded out a 1,339 total to take the American Bowling Congress championship at Cleveland. To this aggregate Heup contributed 727 and Divine 612.

Beloit also boasts a state champion in the person of John Davis who took the all-events title at La Crosse in 1935 with a mark of 1,899. He shot 660 in the singles, 612 in the doubles and 627 in the five-men.

For several years the Beloit Daily News has promoted a city match tournament. Herb Kemman and John Davis have won first place twice apiece in this event while Jim Divine, Occie Missner and Cliff Reisinger have come through once each.

C. Lyle Davis, who was residing in Beloit at the time of his election, is president of the Wisconsin Bowling Association.

* * *

Boxing has had a rather spotty history in Beloit, flourishing at certain periods and drifting into the doldrums at others. Bouts were held out-of-doors in the old days at South Beloit and Yost Park among other places, and indoors at the since-demolished Wilson Opera House.

Among the early promoters was Johnny Kline whose acquaintance in the pugilistic world was extremely wide. A bit later James H. Clarke staged professional bouts at the Wilson for several years. The American Legion and Y. M. C. A. have been among the organizations conducting amateur shows.

Among all the Beloit boys who tried their skill at boxing through the years the most successful was Bobby Ward, who at one time was a leading contender for the world's lightweight title.

Bobby, then 19 years old, made his first ring appearance at the Wilson Dec. 11, 1913, and a contemporary newspaper account said, "In the second prelim, 'Bobbie' Ward, Beloit's bearcat, piled up a big lead over Young Sharkey, Appleton, in the first five rounds of their encounter. It was Bobbie's first fight and the Beloit boy showed every promise of a comer. He fought the more seasoned Sharkey

cleverly and used a straight right with telling effect. If Bobbie stays with it, he will make the 126-pound boys step lively in this neck of the woods."

Ward stayed with it and from this modest start went on to meet such star pugilists as Abe Mantell, Bushey Graham, Johnny Mendelsohn, Rocky Kansas, Charlie White, Joe Jawson, George K. O. Chaney and Sid Barbarian.

He retired about 10 years ago and is now in business in Minneapolis.

* * *

• Harness racing no longer occupies the high position it once held in Beloit sporting activities but only 20 years ago this city was ranked among the leading centers for the pacers and trotters.

At that time the Fair Grounds in South Beloit stabled many speedy horses who did their training there as well as competed in the races on the Fair programs.

Sam Wallace, Tom Goodall and Omar Amundsen have been among the expert horsemen who made Beloit their headquarters.

* * *

• Golf, now Beloit's most popular summer sport, came to town at the turn of the century and the first course, a modest six hole affair, was located on the site of the present Beloit College athletic field.

David Humphrey Foster, who with Dr. Clare Bradley, A. S. Thompson and one or two others sponsored this course, relates that Billy Scheafe brought the first clubs to Beloit. "No more than 10 people ever played our course at that time," Foster relates. "We had no tees and the greens were made by mowing the grass around the holes."

Foster, incidentally, was the first retailer of golf equipment in the city.

After about three years the six-hole course was abandoned and the original players, augmented by a few converts, switched the scene of their activity to approximately the same location as the present Municipal course. This second course was a nine hole layout and Foster recalls what a sensation was caused when Willy Hoar, a professional from Racine, shot a 42.

A horse-lawn-mower was used to keep the fairways and greens in condition. The first tee was constructed on the grounds of what is now the Municipal Hospital.

From these modest heginnings golf has attracted so large a following that Beloit now supports two 18 hole courses—the Municipal and Beloit Country Club—and two nine hole units—the Morse Hills Golf Club and Morgan Memorial.

The greatest player in the city's history is Alvin (Butch) Krueger who learned the game as a caddy at the Country Club. Krueger, now professional at the Municipal course, is the state Professional Golf Association champion and finish in a tie for tenth in the 1934 National Open and in a tie for sixth in the 1935 classic. He participates in most of the tournaments of importance around the country and has made a creditable record.

In 1933 the Beloit Country Club was host to the state amateur meet.

★ ★ ★

• Few universities have a longer and more distinguished history of achievement in football than Minnesota, but nonetheless there was a time when the Gophers considered they had won a "moral victory" when they held Beloit college to a tie on the gridiron.

There was, for instance, that game at Minneapolis Nov. 11, 1899, which ended in a 5 to 5 deadlock.

"Beloit unquestionably outplayed the Gophers," wrote a Minneapolis correspondent to the Chicago Sunday Times-Herald, "and three times seemed certain to score. Beloit scored six minutes before the end of the second half on a fumble by Evans, Rose getting the ball and sprinting 40 yards for a touchdown. Minnesota tied the score barely a minute before the end of the game, Glover running 65 yards for a touchdown on a delayed pass."

Other excerpts from this account of the struggle follow:



Those days are gone, perhaps for ever, but here is pictorial evidence that baseball once thrived at Beloit High School. These boys represented the Purple on the diamond in 1897. They are (left to right) top row: Mike Hallisey, Bert Ackley, Max Leeds, Everett Alcan, Theodore Strothers. Middle row: Roy Cole, Jim Howard, W. H. Allen, Jim Chambers. Front row: Horace Sherman, Bert Rathbun.

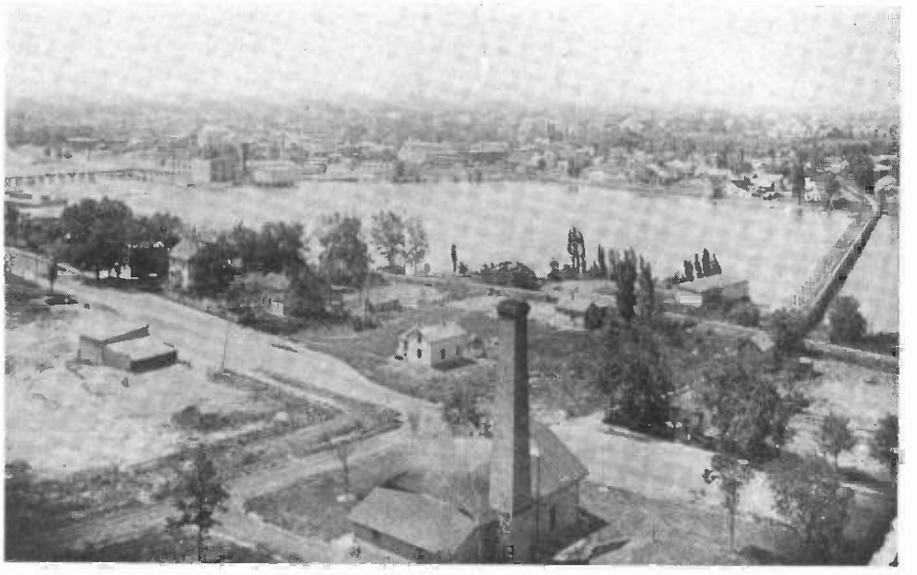
"Beloit's offensive work was far above that of Minnesota. In the first half the Badgers tore through the line almost at will and only Glover's excellent punting and the desperate stand of the Gophers held Beloit well . . . Beloit's defense was about on a par with Minnesota's.

"With the ball on Minnesota's forty-yard line Evans fumbled, and Rose gathering up the ball with a clear field in front raced forty yards and planted the ball under the goal posts, but Merrill failed on an easy goal.

"Beloit played a cautious game, punting freely, and Minnesota was unable to make any headway through the line. Glover on a punt got the ball on Minnesota's forty-yard line. Here a delayed pass was worked to good advantage and Glover with Cole blocking, shot round right end and clear of the line. Allen made a desperate attempt to bring down the sprinting full back, but little Cole sent him headlong and Glover had a clear field. Strothers raced after him, but Glover planted the ball behind the line and later missed a difficult goal."

The Beloit eleven that day lined up with Rose and Strothers at ends, Meyers and Slater at tackles, Hollenbeck and Ensign at guards, Moseley at center, Allen at quarterback, Merrill and Bunge at the halves and Smith at fullback.

The Story of Beloit's Utilities



This was Eclipse avenue and Pleasant street many years ago. The Portland avenue bridge was a footpath but the piles were in for a road bridge. When this photograph was made the joint switch tracks were almost at the river's edge. In the foreground is the east side pumping station. The picture was taken from the old stone water works tower.

• The Beloit Gas Light and Coke Company was organized and began to sell gas in 1859. The Beloit Water Company was organized and began to sell water in 1885. The Beloit Electric Company was organized and began to sell electricity in 1887. These three utilities were consolidated under the name of Beloit Water, Gas and Electric Company in 1906.

In 1925 the Wisconsin Power and Light Company purchased the Beloit Water, Gas and Electric Company. Officers of the company following the consolidation were C. B. Salmon, president and treasurer; E. G. Cowdery, vice-president and manager; Charles H. Deppe, secretary; and B. F. Lyons, assistant general manager. Mr. Lyons was president of the company at the time it was sold to the Wisconsin Power & Light Company. Present officers of the Wisconsin Power & Light Company are Grover C. Neff, president; Arthur P. Gale, executive vice-president; H. W. Cooper, vice-president in charge of new business; B. E. Miller, secretary; Otis Gerke, treasurer; and J. E. Gray, auditor, all of Madison. John J. Gray is district manager at Beloit.

The Beloit Traction Company was organized in 1906 and until 1930 furnished local transportation service to Beloit residents. In 1930 the Wisconsin Power and Light Company acquired the franchise of the Beloit Traction Company and supplanted the street cars with motor buses.

South Beloit Water, Gas and Electric Company, owned by Wisconsin Power and Light Company, furnishes electric, gas and water service to the city of South Beloit, and electric and gas service to the village of Rockton.

Since acquirement of the Beloit utilities in 1925, the Wisconsin Power and Light Company has spent $2,468,108 for improvements and additions to plant and equipment in the city of Beloit. The present number of employes is 121 and the monthly pay roll approximately $13,500.

* * *

• The Beloit Electric Light & Power Company was organized and began to sell electricity in 1887. The original franchise ordinance was granted to W. A. Knapp, Jan. 6, 1887. On June 4, 1891, a franchise was granted to Wiley, Warner & Co. Prior to 1900 the generating plant, operated by steam power, was located at Roosevelt avenue and Third street. Arthur P. and Charles Warner were active in operation of the utility in those early years. In 1897 the capacity of the plant was 375 horsepower.

The Beloit Electric Company was incorporated Nov. 30, 1898, by A. E. Smith and E. G. Cowdery of Milwaukee, and G. L. Cole of Beloit, and acquired the property of the predecessor company. John S. Allen was manager. In 1906 the property was sold to the Beloit Water, Gas and Electric Company. C. W. Florey, who is now superintendent of the electric and water plants, was employed as engineer of the electric plant on Oct. 1, 1907.

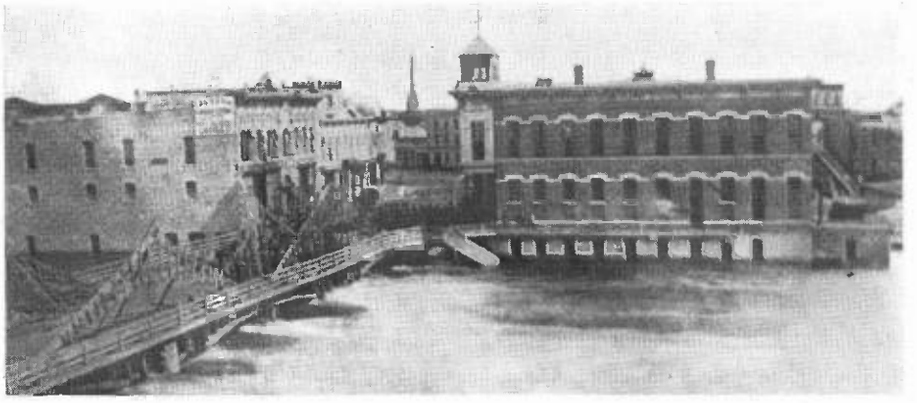
The Rock River Paper Co. mill, located at the site of the present power station on the east bank of the river, was rebuilt into an electric generating station about 1900. Power was supplied by two steam engines, of 150 horsepower and 75 horsepower, and by three water wheels. In 1908 the capacity was materially increased by the installation of a 500 kilowatt Curtis vertical turbo-generator unit. This was one of the first steam turbo-generators in the country, and many visitors came to Beloit to see it in operation. The design of turbo-generator units changed rapidly, and in 1910 a 500 kilowatt horizontal unit was added. Plant capacity was increased in 1913, 1917, and 1920 by the installation of 1,000, 2,500, and 5,000 kilowatt turbo-generators.

Of course, boiler capacity had to keep pace with the increasing steam requirement. In 1902 a 200 horsepower Wickes vertical boiler was installed. In 1906 two 300 horsepower B & W water tube boilers with an operating pressure of 160 pounds were added. In 1913 a 500 horsepower, 200 pound Edgemoor boiler was installed, and the Wickes boiler retired. In 1917, 1919, and 1920 similar 500 horsepower boilers were installed. In 1925 an addition to the boiler room was constructed, a 1,000 horsepower Sterling type B & W boiler installed operating at 350 pounds pressure, and the two 1906, 300 horsepower boilers retired. Another 1,000 horsepower boiler was installed in 1929.

During this period the efficiency of the plant increased greatly, as is shown by the number of pounds of coal used to generate a kilowatt-hour of electrical energy:

1910—8.00 lbs. per kilowatt hour
1915—4.67 lbs. per kilowatt hour
1921—4.29 lbs. per kilowatt hour
1925—3.10 lbs. per kilowatt hour
1930—2.46 lbs. per kilowatt hour

With improvement in facilities for transmission of energy, and the better efficiencies gained from modern large-capacity steam plants such as the 30,000 kilowatt Edgewater plant of the Wisconsin Power and Light Company at Sheboygan, which, under good load conditions, produces a kilowatt-hour for each pound of coal burned, it became advisable to limit the operation of the Beloit plant to emergency use during such times as the water power plants are handicapped by water conditions, when the Edgewater plant is out of operation for inspection and repairs, and when storm conditions are so severe as to present possible hazard to the continuity of transmission line service.



On April 20, 1881, the Beloit dam went out with the river at flood stage and five men were drowned. The central bridge, an arch bridge built on stone columns, was endangered and a temporary superstructure was built to save it. Shortly afterwards a pile bridge was built. It lasted until the present concrete structure was erected.

At the present time the entire load of the Beloit area may be served from any of four different sources of supply:

1.—From the local generating plant at Beloit.

2.—From the 132,000 volt transmission line with energy from the Wisconsin Power and Light Company general power system, with energy generated at the Edgewater steam plant, at the Prairie du Sac and Kilbourn water power plants on the Wisconsin River, at many smaller water power plants scattered throughout the territory, and at several steam generating plants similar to thta at Beloit which are operated for stand-by service.

3.—From the 132,000 volt transmission line with energy coming from the south from the super-power system of Illinois, with which system the 132,000 volt line connects at the State line.

4.—From the 66,000 volt transmission line with energy coming in from Janesville, at which point it connects with the company's general power system.

The company has the water power plants at Beloit and Rockton, which are of interest, but not of sufficient capacity nor sufficient reliability to take care of the Beloit load unassisted. In times of good water in the river, the Beloit plant will produce 400 kilowatts and the Rockton plant 1100 kilowatts. At other times, when the water in the river is low due to drouth, and also during flood conditions, the combined output of these two plants may be as low as 600 kilowatts—and that available only a few hours a day.

These water power sites are of interest because of their early history, and their importance in the early life of the community as a source of power antedating the steam engine and electric power, and not because of what they contribute to the power needs of the community in 1936.

The company has no record prior to 1853, although it is well known that water power was used for various purposes beginning when the community was first settled 100 years ago. The history of the water power reveals the early industrial development of Beloit.

The legislature of the Sate of Wisconsin created the Beloit Water Power Company by special act on April 2, 1853. The old minute book records the first directors' meeting as being held "Friday evening, Sept. 14th, 1855," at which the following persons were present: Lucius G. Fisher, John Hackett, S. W. Peck, T. L. Wright, N. B. Gaston, A. W. Root, and Samuel Hinman.

This company had 800 shares of stock and the stockholders were entitled to use water power in the proportion to the number of shares owned. The stockholders also contributed funds for the construction and maintenance of the dam in proportion to the number of shares owned. (These provisions are still in effect in 1936, although the owners have changed through the years). The following is a list of the stockholders on November 14, 1855: L. G. Fisher, A. W. Root, Chas. Walker, Beloit Paper Mill Co., John Hackett, D. S. Warner & Co., N. B. Gaston, D. L. Bartlett, S. W. Peck, and Otis & Hinman.

The company was reorganized by special act of the Legislature on June 26, 1873. On November 4, 1881, high water in the river washed out a hundred-foot section of the dam. The cost of rebuilding the dam resulted in heavy assessments on the stockholders. At this time the stockholders were: Rock River Paper Company, Beloit Straw Board Company, Blodgett & Nelson, Houston & Whitford, Merrill & Houston Iron Works, Treadway & Stoddard, J. M. Cobb, and N. B. Gaston.

The dam was rebuilt and repaired in 1904. On April 2, 1906, the stockholders were: Barrett Mfg. Co., Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Co., R. J. Dowd Knife Works, Berlin Machine Works, C. H. Besly & Co., C. B. Salmon, Beloit Iron Works, N. B. Gaston's Sons, C. D. Warner, and Julius Flint.

In 1923 extensive improvements were made to the property. Now, in 1936, the desirability of water power for factory use having given way to electric and steam power, the stockholders have become fewer, and the principal use of water power is for the generation of electricity. Stock of the Beloit Water Power Company is now owned by: Yates American Machine Company, Chas. H. Besly & Company, Beloit Box Board Company, and Wisconsin Power and Light Company.

The dam and water rights at Rockton were purchased from American Tar Products Co. and a modern hydro-electric generating plant was constructed in 1928. One of the two turbines is equipped with controllable pitch blades which permits operation at a much less head of water than required by other types. This plant is owned and operated by the South Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Co.

The growth of the use of electricity in the Beloit area may be noted from the annual kilowatt-hour output for several years, beginning with 1908. Similiar data for the earlier years is not available. The output in selected years was:

1909	1,420,017
1915	2,737,776
1921	7,698,807
1935	19,167,693

Prior to 1902 the schedule of operation of the electric plant called for about five hours' service each evening, and three hours on Monday and Tuesday forenoons. Thereafter, this was changed to full 24-hour service.

* * *

• The Beloit Gas Light and Coke Company was incorporated by special act of the state Legislature on Feb. 13, 1855. The original suhscribers to the capital stock were L. G. Fisher, William, Goodhue, Hazen Cheney, S. W. Peck, S. J. Sherwood, A. S. Field and John Hackett. In 1857 the following also subscribed for stock: Charles Herrick, James Round, J. B. Ranney, A. Waterman, M. P. Cogswell, S. T. Johnson, E. R. Wadsworth, F. T. Fairbanks and William P. Adams.

F. Hopper & Company, of Cincinnati, proceeded to construct a gas plant and distribution system in 1859. Joseph Hendley (father of William Hendley) was elected treasurer and secretary in 1860, and superintendent in 1861. Mr. Hendley was in charge of the plant from that time until his death Oct. 10, 1899.

The original plant was located on

Mill street. A new plant was built about 1880 at Shirland avenue and Mill street, of brick construction. The building is still standing and is now used as a repair shop and garage. These early plants were of the coal gas type, producing gas and by-product coke by means of heating coal in a retort, which converted the volatile materials into gas, and left a residue of coke. In the early nineties a small "carburetted blue gas" machine was installed. In this process "blue gas" (which is about half hydrogen and half carbon monoxide) is produced by reaction between steam and red hot carbon. The "blue gas" is then enriched with oil gases obtained by cracking petroleum, to give a gas of standard heating value. (Also known as "water gas," which is an unfortunate misnomer, since steam and not water is used in the process, and since its value for heating purposes is exactly the same as coal gas of the same B. T. U. rating.)

William Hendley has in his possession many papers relating to the operations of the gas plant in the early days. It was a tremendous undertaking to finance the construction of mains and needed equipment. Utility service was a new idea, there were many uncertainties abut the future of the business, and it was far more difficult then to raise a few thousand dollars than it would be today to raise a million.

The Rock River Paper Company was the principal customer of the young gas utility, and the use for street lights and stores and homes alone would not have been sufficient to keep the business out of bankruptcy, even at rates that seem excessively high today.

The operating statement for the month of March, 1871 in Joseph Hendley's beautiful handwriting, shows:

Gas made per station meter	178,800	cu. ft.
Gas used per consumers' meters	152,400	"
Used for street lighting	13.100	"
Used at gas plant	5,000	"
	170,500	"
Revenue from consumers	$715.25	
Revenue from street lighting (3 mo.)	147.60	
Number of consumers	167	

This use was an average of 912 cubic feet per customer, for $4.28 per month, or an average of $4.69 per 1,000 cubic feet. Of course most of the gas was used for lighting purposes.

In 1884 a main was laid to supply gas to the Foster shoe factory, to be used as fuel to drive a gas engine. This was a large user for those days, and the project was covered by a special contract, which provided a rate of $2.50 per thousand cubic feet, with a minimum charge of $75 per month.



Charles Parker, pioneer Beloit manufacturer, later banker, had much to do with perfection of the Appleby Twine Binder, which Parker & Stone produced in quantities in 1879. When its early tests showed one bundle perfectly tied and three imperfectly, Parker said to John F. Appleby, and to Charles Franz, who drove the binder during the tests: "We'll make it work. If it will tie one bundle it will tie all four." It did.

In 1906 a new plant was constructed on Shirland avenue, just east of the river, the location of the present gas plant, and the "blue gas" machine was moved from the old plant. Both plants were continued in operation until 1912, when two new 6' U. G. I. carburetted "blue gas" machines were installed at the new plant.

The old coal gas plant was dismantled about 1913. In 1929 a new 9' U. G. I. machine was installed, materially increasing the capacity of the plant.

Prior to 1906 gas was distributed at holder pressure, but at that time the distribution system had spread out to the extent that this did not apply sufficient pressure to the outlying sections, and the distribution system was changed to an intermediate pressure system. Carl Hume, who is still superintendent of the gas plant, came to Beloit when the present plant was constructed in 1906.

In 1929 high-pressure compressors were installed, and a transmission main laid to Janesville. Shortly thereafter the gas plant at Janesville was discontinued from active operation.

Now, in 1936, gas is distributed throughout the city of Beloit and to customers at South Beloit and Rockton. A high pressure transmission main connects the communities of Beloit, Rockton, Janesville, Milton, Milton Junction, and Edgerton. The Beloit distribution system comprises 59.3 miles of gas mains.

The average daily sendout of gas from the Beloit plant for 1935 was 940,000 cubic feet, and a maximum of 1,230,000 cubic feet was recorded on Jan. 21. The average monthly sendout for the Beloit area alone in 1935 was 15,000,000 cubic feet. The smallest monthly sendout was 13,140,000 cubic feet in July, and the largest 16,200,000 cubic feet in November. This is almost one hundred times as much as was reported in 1871.

* * *

• The Beloit Water Company was organized and began to sell water in 1885, and in that year had a total of seven miles of water mains. Water was pumped by steam power from wells located at Pleasant street and Eclipse avenue. The original incorporators were Charles H. Parker, C. B. Salmon, E. C. Allen, C. D. Winslow and J. B. Peet. C. H. Morse, W. H. Wheeler, and E. P. Salmon were also identified with the project.

A hydro-power pumping station, using water power from the river, was installed in 1895. This went out of active use about 1923. It was located at 735 Second street. A number of shallow wells near the present electric plant were in use from 1906 to 1925, pumping being done by electric power.

At present the supply of water comes almost entirely from two deep wells, one located near the corner of Pleasant and Eclipse and the other at Hackett and Liberty. These wells are 969 and 1,230 feet deep, respectively, and give Beloit a suppy of pure water from the St. Peter's sandstone stratum. There are also 17 smaller wells 140 feet deep near the East Side pumping station. All pumping is now done by electric power.

The average daily pumpage of water for 1935 was 1,600,000 gallons, the maximum for any one day being 2,425,000 gallons on July 19. The average monthly pumpage was 48,500,000 gallons; the maximum month was August with 56,000,000 gallons, and the minimum month February with 41,200,000 gallons.

The dry year of 1934 is of interest. In that year there was maximum daily pumpage of 3,360,000 gallons on May 31, and a maximum monthly pumpage of 72,400,000 gallons in May. Total pumpage for 1934 was 686,000,000 gallons, compared with 582,000,000 gallons in 1935.

When first started, pumping was done directly into the water mains and there was no standpipe to maintain a constant pressure. About 1889 an octagonal stone tower was constructed

at the top of the hill back of the East Side pumping station, which supported a 90,000 gallon wooden tank at a height to give a normal pressure of 50 pounds. In 1927 this was replaced with a 200,000 gallon steel tank and tower nearby, which maintains a normal pressure of 80 pounds per square inch.

A point of utmost importance to the health of the people of Beloit, but which is probably not as well known as it deserves, is the exceptional purity of its water supply. No city in Wisconsin or in America has water of better purity than that of Beloit. The utmost care is taken to maintain that high standard. Every two weeks samples are tested by the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene.

The water goes into the mains as it comes out of the ground, without the addition of any chemical purifiers, for the reason that there is nothing to purify. This is a matter of exceptional good fortune—because the purity of the water hundreds of feet below the surface of the ground is beyond the control of man in that particular locality. Some day this condition may change, and it may become necessary to provide chemical purification.

There are 67.3 miles of water mains in the distribution system serving Beloit.

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● The original street car system was built by T. M. Ellis, senior. Father M. J. Ward was also interested in the venture. This was an offshoot from the Rockford-Beloit-Janesville interurban railway, which began to operate to Beloit in 1902.

A power station in South Race street east of State street, constructed in 1901, furnished power both to the interurban railways and to the local system in Beloit. This station was shut down about 1920, and thereafter power was obtained from a transmission line from Rockford Electric Company, until discontinuance of the street railway in 1930.

In 1930 Wisconsin Power and Light Company purchased the property of the Beloit Traction Company, and supplanted the track and cars system with motor buses.

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Reading Society

● The Beloit Reading Society was organized in the fall of 1878 with 60 members and had for its object home study and subsequent weekly discussions of various topics. First officers were the Rev. Fayette Royce, president; W. H. Beach, vice-president; Miss Lillian Brown, secretary; Charles F. Rau, Jr., treasurer.

First Italians Came in 1901

● An important element in the life of modern Beloit is its large and industrious Italian population. It was not until the beginning of this century that Italian people came to Beloit to make their homes here. Now there are 307 men and women who were born in Italy, their names running all the way from Abate to Zito. Most of the earliest families to settle in Beloit came from Tuscany in the rich northern farming country. Later large numbers came from the sunny island of Sicily; many from around Marsala, which is at the west end of the island in the province of Trapania; and some from the eastern province of Messina in the shadow of Mt. Aetna.

Beloit's "pioneer Italians" were Mr. Angelo Galli and his wife. They have lived here 35 years, coming in 1901. Mr. Galli, now 70 years old, still lives here with his family, at 911 Harrison avenue.

Mr. Galli's home was at Lucca, in Tuscany, not far from Pisa, famous for its leaning tower. When he was 22 years old he decided to come to America. He came here in 1888 and went to Chicago. There he met Margaret Picci, who also was from Lucca. Their parents had been acquainted there. They were married and lived in Chicago 10 years. After moving to Rockford for two years they came to Beloit in 1901. Their daughter, Anna, grew up here and was the first Italian child to attend the public schools. Mrs. Galli died here in 1928.

The next Italian family to settle in Beloit was that of Caesar Dell, also from Tuscany. He was the proprietor of an ice-cream parlor on State street. His daughter, Georgia, married Adolph Panicucci in 1906. They live in South Beloit. A son, Albert, also lives here.

About 1903 a man known as "Columbo" came here. He ran a saloon at the corner of State and Broad for several years. Many older Beloiters remember him but no one knew his name. Everyone just called him Columbo. He left Beloit many years ago and now lives in Canada.

A year or so later Eugene Chelini and his wife, Phenia, made their home here. Mr. Chelini has been dead many years. Mrs. Chelini still lives here on Porter avenue.

Then came Ignatius Bonafede and his wife, Isabelle. They were from Marsala in the province of Trapania.

In 1905 several more Italian families established themselves here. From Lucca in Tuscany came Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Veroni. They came to America in 1903 and lived for two years at Gallatone, Pa., a lumber town which is now deserted. Mr. Veroni died in 1921. His wife and her family live at the end of Park avenue in South Beloit.

In the same year Benny Green came. He came from Italy alone when he was 18 years old. After working in Chicago for a while he heard of Beloit and decided to make his home here.

Charles and Antonio Amato came from Marsala. They were followed two years later by their nephew, Frank Anastasi. About the same time Anton Stracuzzi came; and also the Renato Vanucci family.

In 1909 Daniel Torrisi, present chief of police, came here from Pennsylvania, He had come to America eight years before, when he was only 14 years old. His home was in Giardini, a small town near Taormina in the province of Messina.

In the next few years, while Beloit's population was increasing very rapidly, these "early Italian settlers" were followed by several hundred more families from the old country who chose Beloit as the best place to live in the new world.

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● George Seegmiller, for many years poormaster and a veteran of the Civil War, was noted for his close resemblance to "Uncle Joe" Cannon and their birthdays were both in May, only three days apart. Mr. Seegmiller once wrote to "Uncle Joe" and received the following letter in reply: "Dear Mr. Seegmiller: I thank you for your congratulations and reciprocate your good wishes. I hope you will continue to play cribbage and old sledge for many years to come and that you will always enjoy your smoking in this life and be immune in the next.—As ever with respect, J. G. Cannon."

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● Probably the best remembered curtain in the old Wilson opera house was the one that had on it pictures of a ruined temple, fallen columns, majestic trees and beautiful clouds. This verse from Lord Byron's "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" was painted underneath the picture:

"And there they stand as stands a lofty mind
Worn, but unyielding to the baser crowd
All tenantless, save to the crannying winds,
Or holding dark communion with the clouds."

Industry Builds the Busy City

Through All the Years the Things Beloit Makes Have Made Beloit

• By and large it is industry that men live by. . . . Busy hands and minds that are alive, work to do and the will to do it, prevent preoccupation with unhealthy things, bring the comfort of work well done, make an appetite and the wherewithal to satisfy it, and send a man tired to his bed. So he knows the joy of rest. . . . It is by work that leisure becomes enjoyable. Leisure is respite from work. Without work it is not leisure, but idleness, and the difference is of great importance. . . . So it is with mankind. . . . And with cities? . . . There was not any church nor any school in Beloit a century ago until first there was industry. The fields must be tilled, shelters erected, the water wheel set and the mill built. Men must make with the toil of their hands and the sweat of their brows rooftrees to protect their loved ones; they must wrest from the soil the food for their tables; they must work. And because they do there is enough for the necessities, and soon a little besides. Then it is time to employ the teacher, to engage the minister, to do together all those fine and splendid things which an industrious people and a community which possesses industries find themselves able to do. . . . Industries in the community are the touchstones of prosperity. Without them the most ambitious community dwindles; indeed, without them there is no ambition, or at most only a frustrated ambition, which is bitterness. . . . Industry provides the means by which unselfishness and charity function. It builds the school and keeps the child at his books. It enables churches to nourish organized religion. It cares for the sick, builds the cottage, buys automobiles and builds the pavements on which they operate, and is the foundation of all the various businesses of the community. . . . Industry brings to Beloit vast sums from all over the world because the things industry makes are sold everywhere. Thus industry taps the world's wealth for our benefit. And the things Beloit men and women make give the world full value of utility in return for the dollars which purchase them. So Beloit contributes to the sum of the world's happiness and comfort. . . . Because these things are true, read in the pages that follow something about Beloit industries, whose story is one of progress and achievement from that very first day when the waters of the Turtle first turned the wheels of the Blodgett and Goodhue mills a century ago.

• A missionary among the Ojibways of Chequamegon Bay wanted wind-power to pump water for his mission station and the red people who were his charges. And subsequently, when his children were of proper age, he wanted them educated in the new college at Beloit.

Thaddeus Fairbanks began the manufacture of scales in 1830 at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and a boy of 17 apprenticed himself to learn the business in 1850. When he was a man grown, in 1865, and had become a successful machinery salesman, this former apprentice wanted to manufacture the products he sold.

A man named Charter and his ambitious son were absorbed with the challenging thought that an internal combustion engine, burning gasoline or oil, could be made to do the work which steam was doing 50 years ago.

And all men everywhere — on the farm and in the mill and factory—who still were doing things the hard handway wondered why machinery could not be put to many of the tasks that brought them back-break.

Outgrowth of these desires and ambitions, a compound of the challenge of great problems and the genius and the skills of many men, is Fairbanks, Morse & Co., whose principal factory comprises Beloit's largest industry.

Apparently unrelated events widely separated by time and distance proved not to be unrelated at all, but were fitted by circumstances and initiative into the pattern by which an industry developed. Because they fitted so well into this pattern, the industry they created is one of the nation's greatest.

It is an industry with total assets of 28½ million dollars, of which a large amount is represented in land, buildings, and equipment in Beloit alone; an industry which in Beloit employs 3,000 people, and which, in its other factories, in its 32 branch houses and its executive and sales staffs, gives work to 2,000 more.

It is an industry which in the 22 years from 1914 to 1935 inclusive (for which the data is quickly available) paid in wages to the employees of its Beloit works nearly 76 million dollars. The round figure is $75,900,000. In the company's accounting records the $75,900,000 is marked as payroll; but in the community it is more than that. It is represented in homes paid for, balances in the bank, education for children, taxes in support of the community, churches, food, clothing, automobiles—all the thousand and one items which together make for happiness and independence, business activity, and a stable community.

Central in the chain of events by which the scale made by Fairbanks in Vermont, the windmill designed by Wheeler at his Indian mission, the engine perfected by Charter and his son, and many another important product of engineering and manufacturing skill came to be a part of Fairbanks, Morse & Company, is the figure of the elder Charles Hosmer Morse.

It was he who fitted the far-apart and apparently unrelated events into the closely-knit pattern out of which Fairbanks, Morse & Co. was fabricated. He was founder of the company and for many years its president. Under his aggressive and competent direction small beginnings became great industrial achievement.

Charles H. Morse was 17 when he went to work for Erastus and Thaddeus Fairbanks, who had been making scales at St. Johnsbury since 1830. His apprentice wage was $50 a year, no great sum of money even for 1850. But he learned about scales, and about business, to such good purpose that in 1857 when the Fairbanks agent in Chicago needed a capable young man to help him, young Morse was sent along from Vermont. In this manner new opportunity came to the young man so recently a $50 a year apprentice.

First it was scales that young Morse sold, but there were many things people wanted in the new age of power and soon other machinery lines were added. The whole industrial field was opening before the young enthusiast. In 1865 he established a branch agency in Cincinnati under the firm name of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Here for the first time was this firm name—now so well known around the world—used. It was used again in 1871. On a Sun-



The factory of the Williams Engine Works, one of the industries consolidated by the elder Charles Hosmer Morse to create Fairbanks, Morse & Company, is pictured at the top as it was about the year 1890. The view below is an aerial photograph of the present Fairbanks, Morse & Co. plant. The comparison is a graphic picture of the growth and development of Beloit's largest industry.

day in that year conflagration swept Chicago and the business house of Fairbanks & Greenleaf, by whom Morse had been employed and in which he had later become a partner, was swept away. The following Tuesday Mr. Morse started business anew as Fairbanks, Morse & Co. It has been such from that day to this.

Now Mr. Morse was established in the machinery sales field. His business grew with the industrial and agricultural expansion of the great middlewest in the decades that followed the Civil War. And with growth of his business there was born the ambition not only to sell machinery but to manufacture it. From that ambition dates the presence of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., in Beloit.

One of the products sold by Mr. Morse was the Eclipse Wind Engine. It was the best windmill of its day, and its day was the beginning of the heyday of wind-power on the farm. The mill was best because the Rev. Leonard H. Wheeler, for 25 years a missionary at Odanah and on the Apostle Islands, had devised a speed-regulating and pull-out device that made wind-power practical and gave the windmill new utility. His device was patented in 1867 after he had brought his children to Beloit to be educated at Beloit college. In that year its manufacture was begun in a small way here by L. H. Wheeler and Son. The son was William H. Wheeler, still a resident of Beloit.

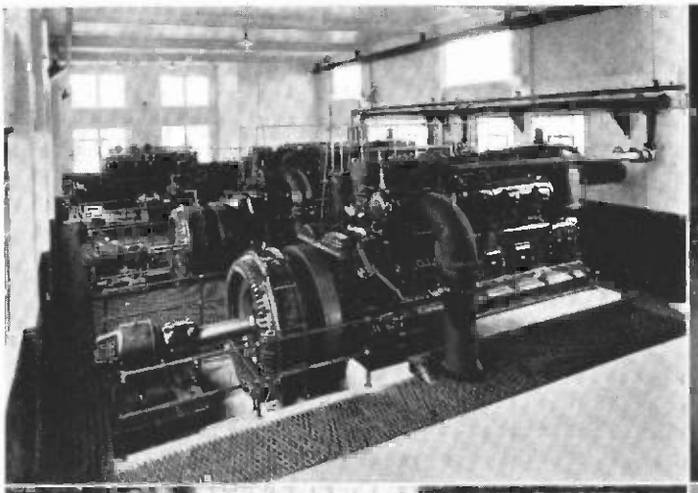
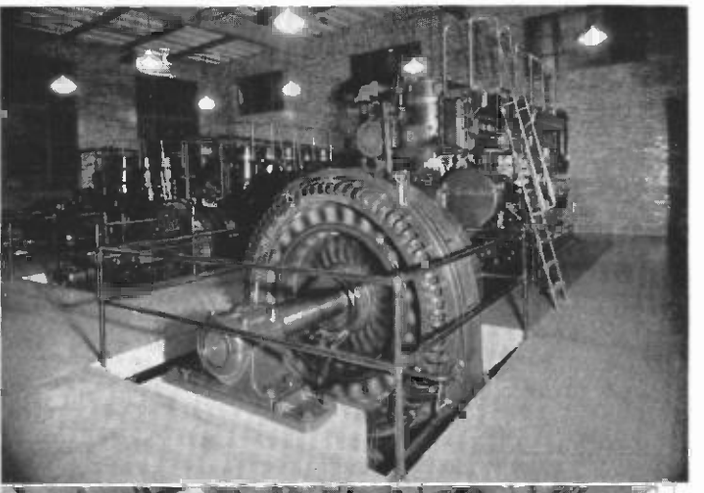
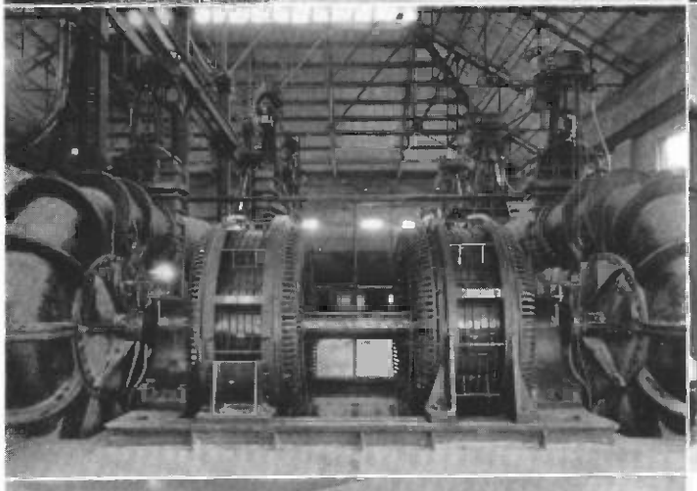
In 1873 the Eclipse Windmill Co., was formed. Its incorporators were W. H. Wheeler, L. H. Wheeler, Jr., Sereno T. Merrill and C. B. Salmon. Merrill was president; W. H. Wheeler, superintendent; and Salmon, secretary-treasurer. The business grew. Demand for the mill for farm use was great, and it began also to be used in large numbers as power for railroad water tank supply. It won prestige by a gold medal at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876 and first prize at the Paris Exposition of 1878.

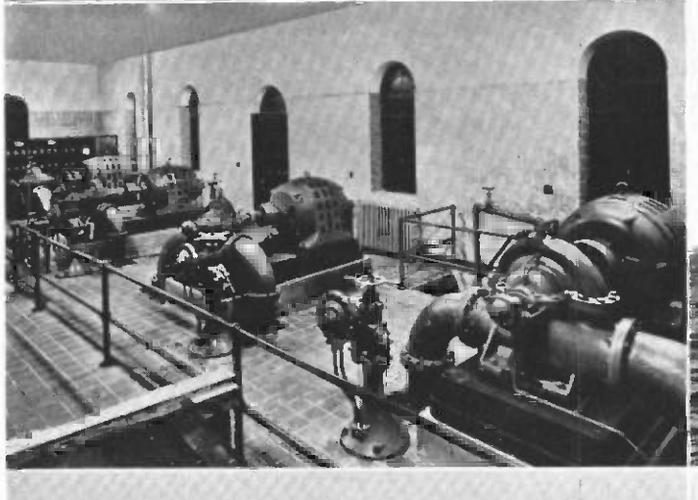
In 1880 a new company was organized to manufacture the windmill. It was the Eclipse Wind Engine Company. Incorporators were C. F. Hardy, C. E. Wheeler, E. P. Wheeler and W. H. Wheeler, and here for the first time Charles Hosmer Morse became actively a Beloit industrialist. He acquired 50 shares of stock in the new company and the firm of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. became general sales agent for all the product of the factory. Buyers of windmills needed pumps also, and so in 1881 a pump was designed and put in production at the Beloit factory. In 1885 a fraction clutch was added to the line and in that year — because business was increasing rapidly—the company moved from its plant at St. Paul and State Street to "the hill" where five years earlier the Beloit Wagon Works had built a stone factory building. By 1887 there were 118 men employed. Business was good.

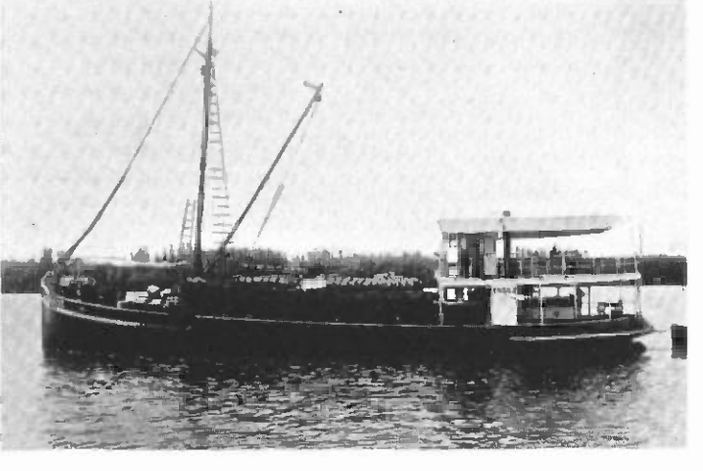
In 1889 the Williams Engine Works was organized to build a high-speed steam engine designed by Edwin F. Williams, who became associated with the new company. Charles H. Morse took over the sales agency of the new engine. In 1890 more land and larger buildings were needed. Citizens of Beloit raised $10,000 to encourage development of the industry, and Mrs. Ella D. Adams gave 10 acres of land adjacent to the associated Eclipse Wind Engine Co. factory. Thus the new industry was anchored to the community.

In 1890 Mr. Morse acquired W. H. Wheeler's controlling interest in the Eclipse Wind Engine Co. and the following year a line of steam hoisting

Products of the Beloit Works of Fairbanks, Morse & Company are put to many uses in all parts of the world. Top left are two 875 horsepower and one 600 horsepower F-M Diesels in a municipal power plant at Oberlin, Ohio. Top right is the Paris, Ky., municipal plant which has three F-M engines in horsepowers from 525 to 1,050. Second row left are F-M 3,500 horsepower frequency converter motor sets direct-connected to low lift sewage pumps in the plant of the New Orleans Sewerage and Water Board. Second row right are two 630 horsepower engines direct-connected to two F-M alternators and exciters in the municipal plant at Morgan City, La. Third row left, four F-M motor driven centrifugal pumps at the Hempstead, L. I. pumping station. Third row, right, the tug Mamo of Honolulu, powered by two 75 horsepower F-M marine engines. Bottom row, left, the freighter Wing Hoi Li of Hong Kong, China, powered with two F-M marines. Bottom row, right, the motor ship Lubrico of Buenos Aires. A 100 horsepower F-M marine powers it and it is used to transport oil.



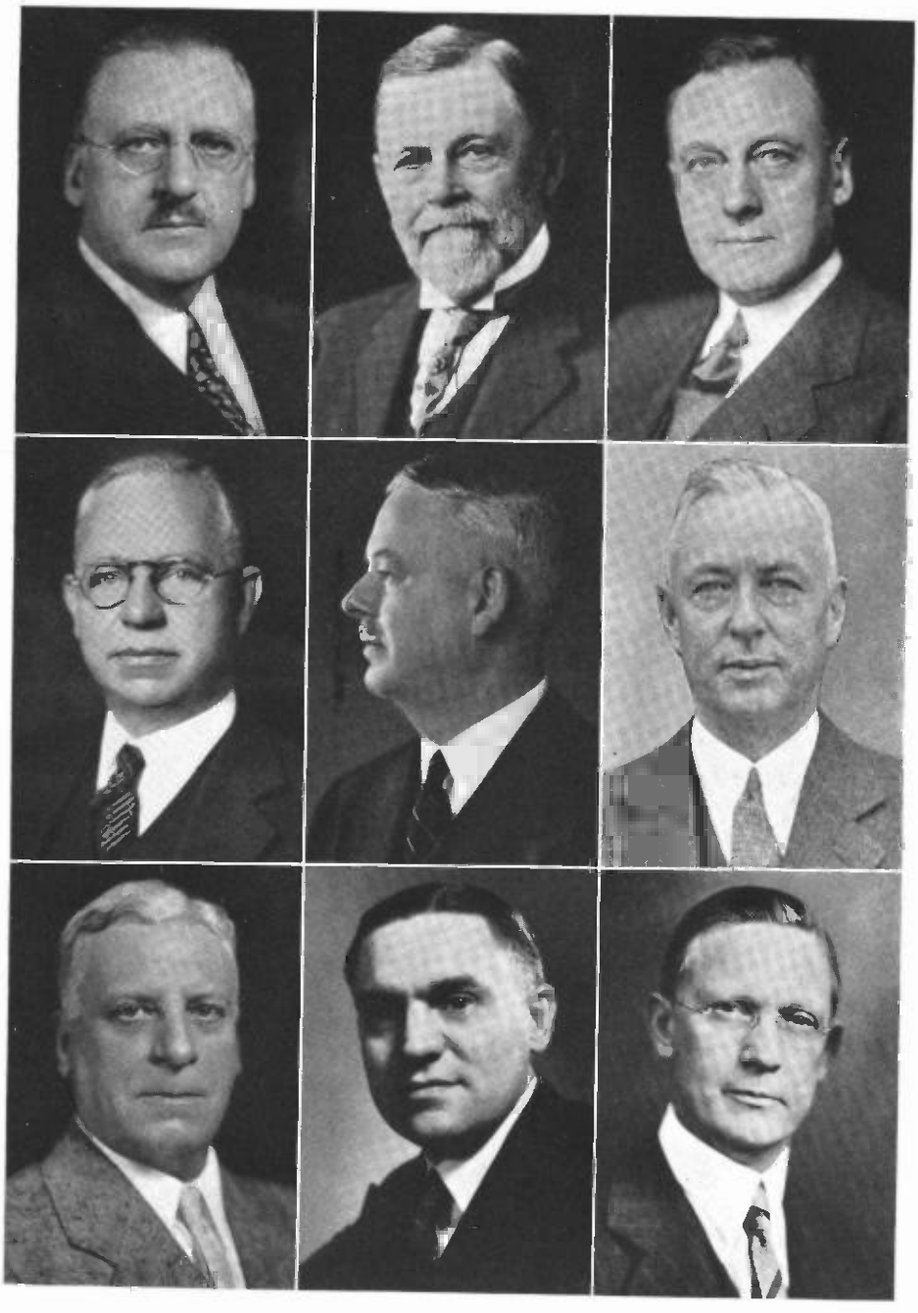
engines and steam pumps was added to the product. Mr. Morse was branching out and was making more and more of the machinery his company was selling in such great quantities. In 1893 W. H. and C. E. Wheeler retired from the companies in which they had held an interest, and by consolidation, reorganization, and purchase, C. H. Morse acquired controlling ownership of the several separate factories, which he concentrated under one management as Fairbanks, Morse & Co. George W. Sparks was appointed manager of the combined companies.

Now began the company's greatest growth and development. In 1893 James A. Charter, who with his father had produced the first successful internal combustion engine using gasoline for fuel to be built in the United States, was brought to Beloit, and in December of that year the first oil engine was shipped from the Beloit factory—the forerunner of the vast farm and industrial engine business which has covered the world in the years since; and which, by the year 1914, had produced at the Beloit factory 167,865 gasoline and oil engines of all sizes and for all purposes.

A few years before consolidation of the companies, two men marked for important contributions to the industry were employed by Mr. Wheeler. They stayed on in responsible capacities under Mr. Morse. The two were Frank G. Hobart and Mr. Sparks.

Mr. Hobart, still a resident of Beloit and still associated with the company, became chief engineer in 1893 and remained such for nearly 40 years until his retirement to accept a consultant post in 1932. Between 1893 and 1932 there was hardly a single development in any product of the company in which he did not have a major part. He worked with Charter on the first gasoline engine and he had a hand in the development of Diesels as a major product. And in between he put his engineering talent at work on a thousand other problems. He is still consulting engineer for the company and is at his desk almost every day. Probably no industrial engineer in the United States has a longer period of association with a single industry or has had more influence in the development of so many products of importance.

While Mr. Hobart was occupied with the engineering and development activties of the company Mr. Sparks was its business man and the strong hand of the elder Charles H. Morse. He was manager during exciting days of rapid expansion; he laid the foundations and he laid them well. After long direction of executive duties in Beloit he become manager of the Canadian factory of the company. He died several years ago.



Executive officers of Fairbanks, Morse & Company are pictured above. Top row (left to right): Colonel Robert H. Morse, president and general manager of the company; the elder Charles Hosmer Morse, founder of the company and for many years its president; Charles H. Morse, Jr., former president. Middle row: P. C. Brooks, executive vice-president; S. T. Kiddoo, vice-president and treasurer; Alan E. Ashcraft, vice-president in charge of manufacturing. Bottom row: A. D. Dodge, vice-president in charge of sales; L. A. Keeler, comptroller; F. C. Dierks, secretary.

Great attention was paid engineering development and new products useful in industry and agriculture, on land and water, were projected upon drawing boards, put through severe experimental tests, and when thoroughly proved, were brought into production. In 1895 the first small vertical gasoline engines came off the floor, and a new day of power use on the farm was introduced. In 1900 came the small two-cycle marine engine and in 1901 the four-cycle marine was developed. The day of the windmill and the steam engine was passing, but Fairbanks, Morse & Co. was ahead of the field with the technical skills that produced the better power units which succeeded wind and steam. Pumps of every size, from the smallest home unit to the great units handling millions of gallons of water in a day, were produced and put into use coupled with F-M power units. Electrical motors and generators, magnetos, feed grinders, home light plants, automatic deep



Members of the Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Quarter Century Club have worked at the Beloit factory for 25 years or more, and 149 of them are in this picture taken several months ago. The names are D. Shutter, G. Burns, E. Yonts, E. Woodward, H. Johnson, P. Wick, L. Karstaedt, W. Hutchins, S. Wright, H. Clark, B. Bending, F. Farley, W. Goss, R. Thomas, J. Cottman, D. Reynolds, P. Figenbaum, R. Finger, J. Johnson, B. Meyer, A. E. Ashcraft, George McDonald, H. French, J. Scott, Troy Blood, H. Heitz, L. Taylor, W. Finnegan, H. Sigwell, P. Cruise, J. Cook, Barney Lourim, F. Sawyer, W. Enking, F. Schroeder, E. Alcan, F. G. Hobart, F. Fox, F. Null, C. Beckus, W. Weber, F. Wussaw, J. Freeland, Herman Krueger, M. Hallissey, P. Murray, V. Johnson, B. Zickert, B. Furman, L. Burns, C. Still, A. Scalia, P. Nuciforo, V. Pepitone, M. Baden, L. Kryzewich, L. Cain, M. Saunders, E. Staber, C. Frankland, H. Sargent, O. Hanson, C. Hanson, C. Stephenson, C. Boss, F. Barton, H. B. Tice, H. H. Kraemer, R. McClure, E. Schlicher, B. Hayward, H. Scott, H. Goetzman, L. Bewier, O. Bredeson, F. Ungerer, E. Chase, E. Scheibel, C. Foth, W. Annin, H. Miller, M. Schwellenbach, E. Wolfe, A. Lange, L. Jensen, C. Antonson, W. Udell, G. Lull, A. Henry, S. St. John, J. McQuade, W. Voss, P. McQuade, A. Belding, S. Anderson, C. Hayford, E. Wessell, O. Christenson, F. Haberle, E. Haase, C. Haas, F. Smith, W. Steckenbauer, P. Ferwerda, A. Anderson, O. Burull, L. Parker, M. Carr, F. Dietz, C. Cheney, H. Spangler, H. C. Schneider, R. Dennie, E. Rowley, A. Green, J. Cox, A. Nielson, H. Smith, R. Dierdorff, C. Everson, C. Swanson, E. Kohn, G. Briggs, J. McElroy, H. Paulos, M. Fabczak, H. Frendahl, A. Hoover, A. Borgogni, H. Krahnke, O. Hegglund, E. Rau, G. Thompson, G. Briscoe, O. Haakenson, J. Sullivan, F. Walker. W. Tamulis. A. Sennett H. Udell. J. Sundseth. E. Dahlen, F. Bladorn, G. Kiesling, Wm. Dolan, R. Singer, F. Hughes, M. Anderson, Paul Ebert.

and shallow well house pumps, and many other products were brought out.

In 1914 the company began development of a Diesel engine and from that first development dates its commanding position in the Diesel field. No other manufacturer has the variety of Diesels that are produced by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., both stationary and marine, two and four-cycle, in horsepower from 10 to 1400. Latest product of F-M engineering genius in the Diesel field is the eight cylinder opposed piston engine recently produced for use in United States submarines. It was put through extremely severe tests by Navy Department engineers and inspectors and it passed the tests with flying colors. Much original development went into the new type of Diesel and the highest skill of engineers and mechanics combined in its production.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. in 1916 acquired entire ownership of E. & T. Fairbanks Co., the scale-makers of St. Johnsbury for whom C. H. Morse, the elder, began work in 1850, and it had also become the owner of the Sheffield Car Works at Three Rivers, Michigan, and the factory at Indianapolis, where F-M motors and generators were manufactured.

The World War brought great expansion in plant and product, and in Beloit the personnel reached a figure undreamed of in the days of the industry's beginnings. In 1922 the sum of $2,000,000 was expended on construction of a huge iron and steel foundry; when it was built it was the largest foundry of its kind in the world.

A baseball team represented Fairbanks, Morse & Co. in an industrial league which furnished the fans a brand of ball almost the equal of the major leagues. There was a factory band famous everywhere in the middlewest, a football team, and a basketball team that made Beloit a winter sports center. In 1925 the conveyor system of assembly was adopted in the fabrication of several F-M products and later extended to others. In 1926 a shop golf course, the Morse Hills Club, was established for employes and their families. Even earlier a comprehensive system of accident prevention by erection of safeguards on thousands of machines had been put into effect, and a health and accident medical and hospital service was established.

In 1930 the major manufacturing programs hitherto carried on at the Three Rivers and Indianapolis plants of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. were consolidated in Beloit. At the Beloit Works at the present time manufacturing operations on the following major products are carried on:

Diesel engines, both stationary and marine, in two and four-cycle types of from 10 to 1400 horsepower; complete lines of electrical generators and motors of many sizes and types; hydraulic machinery which includes centrifugal, rotary and reciprocating pumps, both steam and power driven, in every size from the smallest to the largest; magnetos, made in large numbers for F-M products and for other internal combustion engine manufacturers; gasoline engines for farm use in sizes from 1½ horsepower to 20 horsepower; and semi-Diesel engines using natural gas for fuel which are much used in oil field applications.

Factories at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and Moline, Ill., produce the famous Fairbanks scales. Railroad motor cars, hand cars, push cars, standpipes, and other railroad equipment is produced at the Three Rivers Works, and at Indianapolis refrigerators, radios, washing machines, and other home appliances are produced. Air conditioning equipment, stokers, and many other appliances also are F-M products.

Thirty-two branch houses sell and service Fairbanks, Morse products in every part of the United States and several serve the same purpose in foreign countries. Canadian business is handled through the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Ltd., with main offices at Montreal and branches at St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Depression years put a strain upon Fairbanks, Morse & Co., as they did



Pride of the Gloucester fishing fleet is the Gertrude L. Thebaud and as auxiliary power she has Fairbanks, Morse & Co. marine engines. The Thebaud, newest and finest of the Gloucester fleet, represented the United States in the fishermen's races against the Nova Scotian champion, the Bluenose. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. marine engines power ships on all the world's seven seas. They are noted among the men who follow the sea for dependability, efficiency and economy.

upon every other business and industry. Gross business which in a single year had amounted to more than 30 million dollars dropped to a fraction of that figure, and management was confronted with critical problems. In the three years of 1931, 1932, and 1933, the company suffered losses aggregating $8,862.000. But management showed its mettle by reducing these losses each of the three years. The 1931 loss of $5,168,000 was reduced to $2,547,000 in 1932, and to $1,147,000 in 1933.

By 1934 the management policy was able to "turn the corner" and a nominal profit was indicated.

Notwithstanding the losses, the company's sound financial position and policies enabled it to weather the storm. Stockholders were loyal in support of the management's conservative policies, under which no dividends had been paid on preferred stock since January of 1931 and on common stock since June of the same year, and when a recapitalization was proposed on Nov. 31, 1935, there was not a dissenting stockholder. Under the recapitalization plan, each share of 7 percent preferred was surrendered for one share of new 6 per cent convertible preferred and one share of common and $2 cash. Dividend arrearages amounting to $25 for each share of the original preferred were wiped out, working capital so important for maintenance of the company's position in American industry, was conserved, and stockholders were assured early resumption of dividend payments.

One policy to which the management adhered throughout the long depression was continuance of development and engineering. Despite losses, whose duration could not be measured in those difficult days, the company continued to make large investments in technical development, and as a result its position as a leader was not jeopardized; it was ready with the new product when new business was forthcoming. One of the large items of development was production of the new opposed piston type of Diesel, which is not alone a marine type engine, but has many other important applications where high-speed, light weight motive power of high efficiency for exacting use is required.

Another policy which management adopted was to maintain personnel as far as possible and especially to provide continued employment for hundreds of the veteran employes of the company. Management executives gave this problem much attention, and when interviewed for material contained in this brief story of the company, they expressed often their gratitude for the loyalty and the abilities of employes.

The first president of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. was its founder, the apprentice lad of 1850, Charles Hosmer Morse, whose two sons, C. H. Morse, Jr., and Robert H. Morse, became in their turn apprentices in overalls and learned manufacturing by making things in the Beloit factory. The elder Mr. Morse retired from the presidency in 1915 and died in 1921 at the age of 88. He was succeeded as president by C. H. Morse, Jr., who served until 1927 when he was elected chairman of the board and W. S. Hovey, formerly manager of the Beloit Works and vice-president in charge of manufacturing, was named president. Mr. Hovey served until the end of 1931 when Col. Robert H. Morse was elected president and general manager. Col. Morse is the present chief executive of the industry. Other officers are:

Percy C. Brooks, executive vice-president; S. T. Kiddoo, vice-president and treasurer; A. E. Ashcraft, vice-president in charge of manufacturing; A. D. Dodge, vice-president in charge of sales; L. A. Keeler, comptroller; F. C. Dierks, secretary; E. T. Sandeen, assistant secretary. Executive offices are maintained in Chicago.

In charge of manufacturing operations with headquarters at Beloit is Alan E. Ashcraft, vice-president of the company, and general manager of the Beloit Works. He also is in charge of manufacturing at Three Rivers. Mr. Ashcraft is assisted by A. C. Howard, assistant general manager, at Beloit.

Other executives of the Beloit Works include Ray Saveland, factory

superintendent; George W. Zabel, foundry superintendent; L. B. Jackson, manager of the engineering department; B. H. Meyer, in charge of auditing and accounting; G. R. Anderson, chief electrical engineer, and M. B. MacNeille, chief hydraulic engineer. With these management executives work 3,000 men and women whose combined skills and loyalties produce the machines by which Beloit has been made known the world around as an industrial center of first importance.

Briefly, this is the story of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., and how it came to be what it is. The story of what it will be in the future is being written on the drawing board, in the foundry, the machine shops and the erecting floors, and in the sales conferences, where the things that Beloit people make, make the Beloit that is to be.

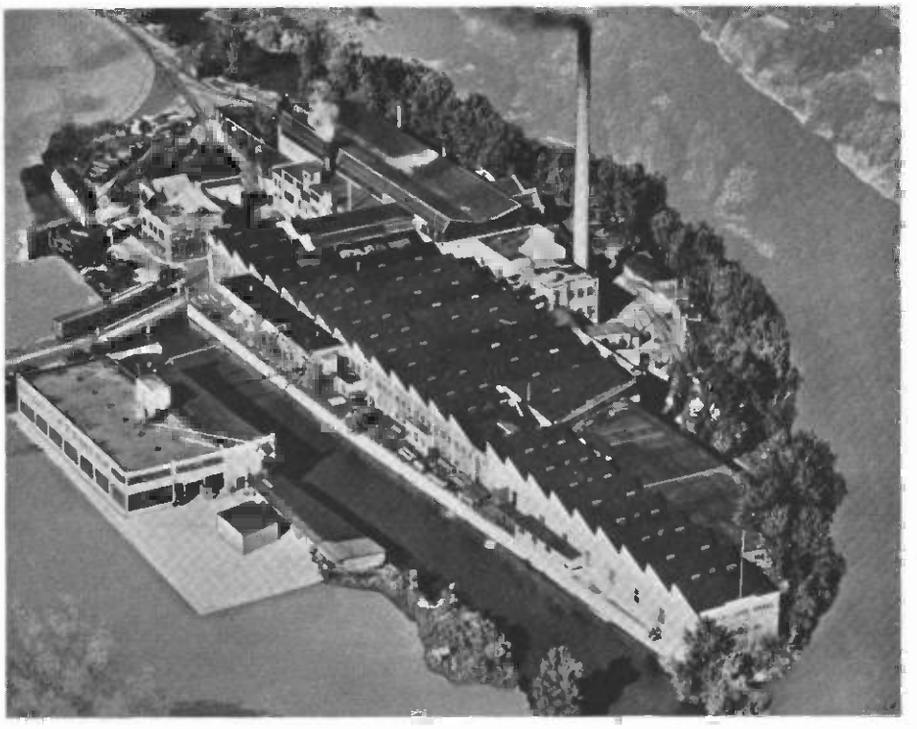
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● For every man, woman and child in the United States in the year of 1935 two hundred pounds of paper were used. This, the statisticians say, is twice the per capita consumption of paper of any other nation. It is a lot of paper.

The greatest part of it was used by newspapers. Next largest use is by magazines and periodicals. Books, bags, boxes, cartons and other containers, wrapping paper, the paper on the wall and the paper on your cigaret all require thousands of tons of paper in the course of a year. This Centennial Book which you are reading is printed upon 50,000 pounds — 25 tons — of paper. Even the scratch-pad on which you draw fidgety figures while you use the telephone uses up a lot of paper in a year's time. You'd be surprised how much.

This tremendous consumption of paper has created an industry whose importance bears upon the daily life of every person in the nation. The woodcutter in the far north is a part of this industry. The navigator on the bridge of the freight ship which hauls the pulp-wood to the mill is part of it. So is the man who makes the machine that makes the paper, the switchman in the railroad yards, the printer at the makeup stone, the newsboy crying "extra" on the street corner.

But more than for any other reason, the industry is important to the economic welfare of Beloit because so great a portion of the 200 pounds of paper which every American uses in a single year is produced upon machines which Beloit men build in a Beloit factory. They are the product of a Beloit company which is dominant and the leader in its field, and which since 1858 has produced more than 600 such machines for use the world around.



This is the modern plant of the Beloit Iron Works, which had its beginnings in Beloit in 1858. Here are built the giant paper-making machines used in paper mills in all parts of the United States and in many foreign countries.

This is not many machines as numbers count in these days of mass production. A manufacturer can make that many automobiles in a day. But paper-making machines are not automobiles. They do not skitter here and there upon the highways and become obsolete in two years or three or four. One machine is not like every other; indeed, no machine is exactly like any other. Each is made for its particular purpose. One spins through its intricate pattern of great rolls, paper so thin it wraps your cigaret; another produces the most delicate facial tissue; still another fabricates the inch-thick insulation or roofing that keeps weather and storm from penetrating and is impervious to fire.

They are huge machines 400 feet or more long. They are built on a gargantuan scale. Some have gleaming dryer rolls 12 feet in diameter and 17 feet long which weigh 120,000 pounds — yet between such rolls and many others that make up a portion of each machine the thinnest sheet of paper passes swiftly and evenly and is not torn. This is precision on a grand scale. It is also precise design and skillful and conscientious mechanics. And it is teamwork, exact and thorough-going teamwork at every stage from the drawing board to the erector who installs the finished machine halfway 'round the world from Beloit.

A train of 65 cars is required to ship one of these machines; and if it is to be shipped abroad three carloads of lumber are needed to box the parts and three tons of nails to fasten the crates. Paper-making machines are not built in a day or a month; but when they are built they stay built. Many a Beloit Iron Works machine built 40 or more years ago is making paper today, and will make it for many another day.

Beloit men build these machines, for one reason, because 76 or 77 years ago Sereno T. Merrill was making paper in the old Rock River Paper Co. mill on a machine built in New England and when he needed repairs he had to wait a long time to get them. So he asked his brother, Orson E. Merrill, who ran the O. E. Merrill Co., a machine shop, to make some mill patterns and turn out some spare parts for him. It was much quicker than sending to New England for them; and it got O. E. Merrill interested in paper-making machinery. That was the start of the industry in Beloit.

O. E. Merrill Co., was organized in 1858. Shortly afterwards it became the Merrill & Houston Iron Works, with George Houston as a partner. Its principal product in that day was the famous water wheel perfected by Houston to harness water power. Some of these wheels, by the way, still function, or did until very recently. Associated with O. E. Merrill and George Houston in the company were S. T. and J. B. Merrill and C. F. G. Collins.

From making an occasional spare part for his brother's paper machine, O. E. Merrill and his associates broad-

ened their interest to making repair parts for other mills, and finally to the building of a paper machine themselves. It worked. Others were built and they worked, and in reasonable time the company became known as the leading manufacturer of straw-board machines in the middle west. In that day the company built the paper mill complete, including its water power equipment, the paper-making machine and the building which contained it. Then came the panic of 1873. Industries and businesses collapsed; the Merrill & Houston company was hard hit but held on. Soon, however, O. E. Merrill sold his interest. The difficulties continued, for those were not easy times for industry or for anyone. In 1882 the Merrill & Houston company went into the hands of a receiver. Business was bad but operations continued for two years. Then the plant was idle for almost a year.

Now comes the second reason why in a thousand cities the newspaper sold at the street corner is printed on paper made on a machine built in Beloit. Four young men who had been employes of the Merrill & Houston company wanted jobs, even if they had to make their own jobs. They took their courage in both hands and made the audacious proposal to rent the vacant factory and build some more paper-making machines—if they could get an order. At any rate they would try. They put it to the receiver and got their chance. They took what money they had and could borrow, organized a $10,000 stock company owned entirely by themselves, rented the factory building in July of 1885, called themselves the Beloit Iron Works, hired five mechanics to help them, and went to work.

The four who founded the new company and made it what it has since become were Fred Messer, Alonzo Aldrich, W. H. Grinnell and Noble J. Ross. One of them, Mr. Ross, survives. For purposes of organization and for almost no other purpose Mr. Messer became president of the company, Mr. Grinnell vice-president, Mr. Aldrich secretary, and Mr. Ross factory superintendent. Except on paper the titles were almost meaningless, for no one had a polished desk; each kept on doing what he had done before, and more. They worked all hours at whatever must be done. Mr. Messer had been superintendent of the Merrill & Houston shop, Mr. Aldrich had been the draftsman, Mr. Grinnell operated the big grinding lathes and Mr. Ross had been the boss erector. They still did their own jobs—and they got an order. Then another. They were repair and replacement orders at first, but they kept the wheels turning. Then they sold a machine and set at work to build it. It was a good machine. By October, 1886, there was work for 48 men in the plant. In 1887 the company bought the building. There was work, but no dividends and little salary, because now the building must be paid for. About this time L. B. Merrill and R. J. Burdge became part owners. Mr. Merrill sold his interest after a few years and the Burdge interest was sold by his heirs many years later.

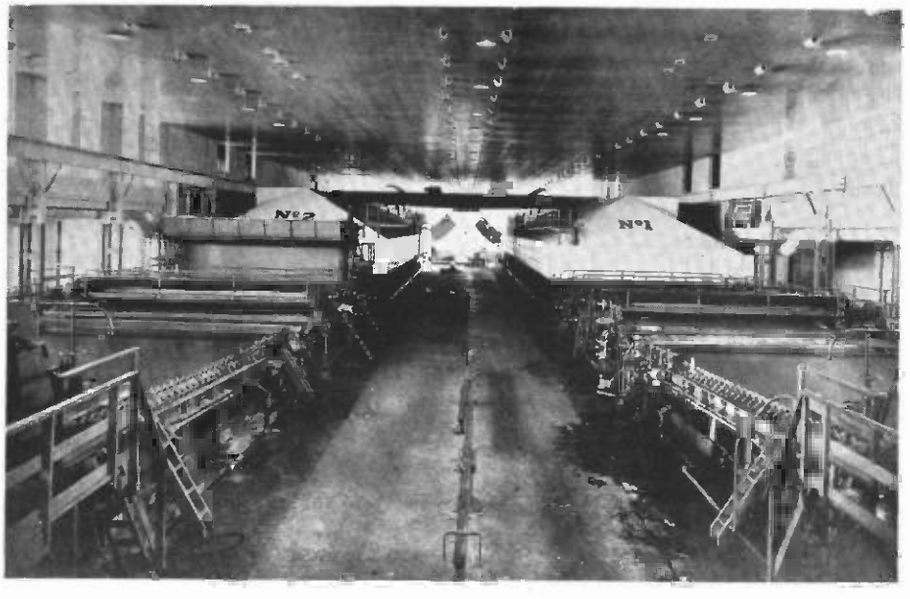
In 1889 Mr. Messer died. He was succeeded as president by Mr. Aldrich. The founders who were left carried on, and to such good purpose and with such success that the Beloit Iron Works is marked to this day by the characteristics of alert engineering, sound workmanship and forward-looking leadership which accounted for its earliest successes.

That is how the Beloit Iron Works came to be. It has continued to be what it is because there were men in the organization imbued with the policies established by the founders and skillful in the further development of the paper-making machinery art. Mr. Aldrich remained as president until his death on Dec. 20, 1931. Mr. Grinnell had died some years previously and Mr. Ross retired from active industrial life in 1920.

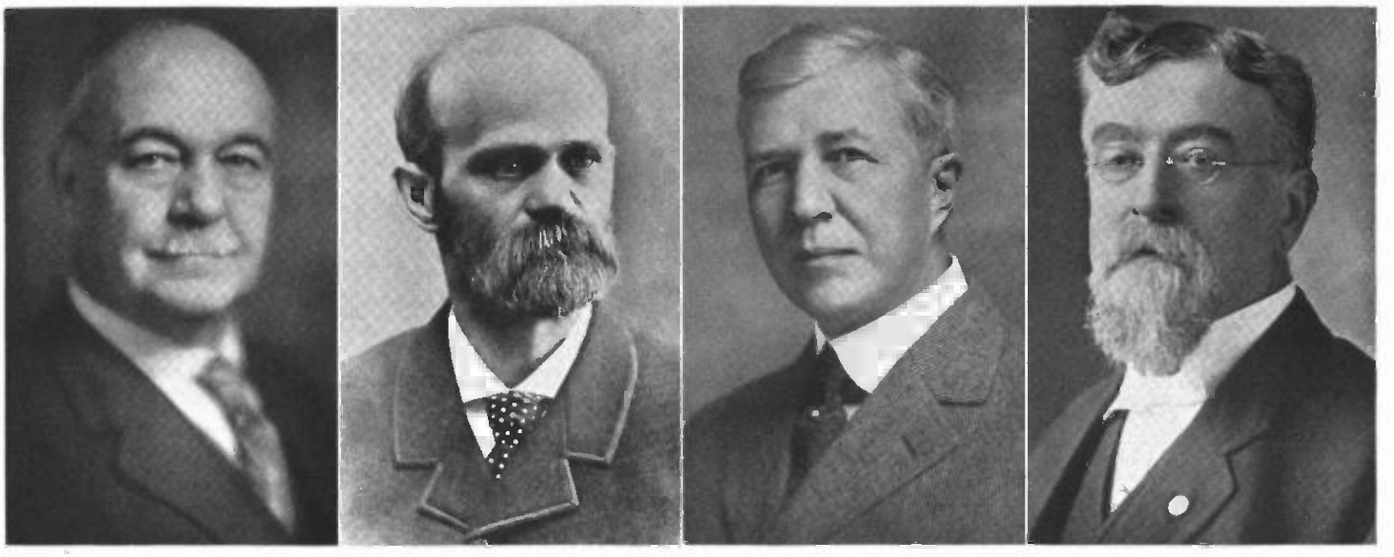
Upon Mr. Aldrich's death Elbert H. Neese became president of the company. He had come to the company in 1916 after a broad experience in the paper-making industry in the east and abroad and because of this extensive experience he was made vice-president. G. A. Macklem, who joined the company in 1907, was also an outstanding man in the field when he came to Beloit, and in January, 1927, was made vice-president in charge of sales. In 1930 E. E. Berry, who had been Mr. Aldrich's right hand in the development of engineering methods, processes and design, became vice-president in charge of engineering, and Wiley Smith, many years in charge of purchases, became secretary of the company in 1932. These and Mrs. E. H. Neese constitute the company's board of directors.

Long-time employment characterizes the personnel of more than 500 men and women who work at the Beloit Iron Works. Among these are the following in executive and supervisory capacities:

William S. Wood; C. T. Ramsden, C. E. Macklem, C. R. Whipple, P. H. Tigwell, J. E. Goodwillie, Theodore Roberts and F. G. Ramsden, sales engineers; Lloyd Hornbostle, assistant chief engineer, and W. W. Standley, in charge of the drawing room; Clarence Ledell, in charge of the cost department; H. F. Tower, assistant treasurer; Horace Magee, orders; M. W. Dundore, production manager; John Molique, L. Buckwalter and Clarence McNabb, machine shop and erecting floor foremen; D. C. Roberts, consulting engineer and chief inspector; Fred Dietz, foundry foreman; Samuel Benson, woodshop foreman, and Theodore Hagg, toolroom foreman. Others in shop supervisory capacities are Russell Hartman, Roy Mielke, John O'Brien, Glenn Hauser, William Starling, W. P. Schoenoff, Roy Putnam, Dan Hallissey, Fred Doering, L. Dalvit, A. Grosskreuz, H. Peterson, J. P. Phil-



Because of their great size it is almost impossible to obtain a photograph of paper-making machines which gives an accurate idea of them in operation. Here are two Beloit Iron Works high-speed 234-inch newsprint machines installed in a Thunder Bay, Ontario, mill. Machines are built which are more than 400 feet long and require a train of 65 cars to transport them from the Beloit factory to the mill.



Noble J. Ross | Fred Messer | Alonzo Aldrich | W. H. Grinnell

In 1885 these four, young men then and former employes of the Merrill & Houston Iron Works, organized the Beloit Iron Works. With little capital but a vast deal of courage and initiative, by hard work they made the industry outstanding among American paper-making machinery manufacturers, and it has remained so to this day. Of the company's founders Mr. Ross is the only survivor. In its long history the Beloit Iron Works has had only three presidents. Two of them were in the founders' group. Mr. Messer was president until his death in 1889 and was succeeded by Mr. Aldrich, who was president until his death in 1931. President of the company now is Elbert H. Neese.

lips, and Mrs. Omilee Bradford, registered nurse.

Fifty-five men have employment terms of more than 15 years, several have been helping to build paper machines for more than 40 years, and one, I. E. Shue, dean of them all, has been more than 50 years with the company. Three others among the veterans of the organization are B. L. Larson and George L. Cadman of the engineering division and Henry Wahlen, foundry.

During the deepest of the depression extreme measures were adopted to maintain personnel. Work was staggered, maintenance and replacement programs were put into effect, and construction work was undertaken to provide the maximum amount of work possible.

A safety program started in 1929 has had outstanding results in the factory. Management executives have put adequate resources behind the campaign for reduction of accidents and conservation of health and a shop safety committee has done a remarkable job. A first aid room is maintained with a registered nurse on duty and the services of a physician are available. First aid teams of employes are trained in Red Cross methods of emergency aid. Three years in succession the Iron Works team won the citywide trophy for excellence in first aid measures and in 1934 the factory won a safety award for six consecutive months without a single lost-time accident. In 1935 only .19 days per 1,000 hours of work were lost because of accident. Complete mechanical safeguards are provided.

An employes' Mutual Aid Society has a 98 percent membership of the entire personnel. Herman Schroeder is its president. Approximately 400 are members of the shop Credit Union, of which Charles Reynolds is president. Henry Horn is chairman of an employes' committee which meets with management executives in the discussion of shop problems. The company maintains Messer Lodge at Yost park for the use of employes. A shop bowling league operates throughout the winter season.

Physical properties have been enlarged and improved. A new, modern pattern shop and pattern storage building was erected in 1931. In 1933 the power house was rebuilt and completely modernized, and in the summer of 1936 work began on a large addition to the erecting floor.

Beloit Iron Works machines are operating in mills in all parts of the United States and in many foreign countries, including Canada, Mexico, Hawaii, Australia, China, Japan, England, Russia and Germany. They represent the maximum in utility and in output, and the speeds at which the Beloit machines produce paper have established new standards in the industry. From one of these machines comes newsprint (paper used by newspapers) in a sheet more than 19 feet wide at the rate of 340 miles for every 24-hour operating day. In light sheets the production is as high as 432 miles of paper per day, and in other types as many as 350 tons of product a day are made on one machine. The company is one of the largest manufacturers of paper-making machinery in the world.

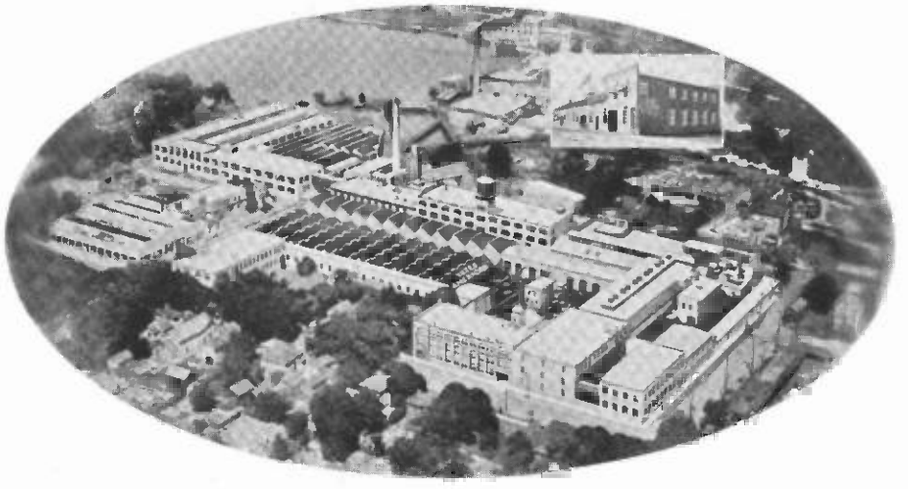
Ninety-five percent of the Beloit Iron Works machines are sold outside of the state of Wisconsin; a substantial percentage abroad. Because of this, great sums of money are brought into this community to be expended in wages, for raw materials, and in the myriad other manners in which industry maintains its operation, provides employment, and keeps its place in the lead in its field.

So the more paper Americans use and the more uses to which they put it, the better Beloit will like it. For Beloit men will build the machines that make the paper—and that will be fine for them, for the community and for the state.

* * *

• When industrial activity in Beloit was at a low ebb in 1886 forward looking business men and manufacturers determined to bring to the city new industries that gave promise of growth and expansion. One such industry was the Berlin Machine Works established in 1883 by the later Porter B. Yates at Berlin, Wis., now the Yates-American Machine Company of Beloit. The subsequent growth of the company gives tangible evidence of their foresight and vision.

At its inception the Berlin Machine Works manufactured only a sanding machine. When the plant moved to Beloit in 1887 the company employed 13 men and had one salesman on the road. Today more than 200 machines are included in the complete line of woodworking machinery built by the Yates-American Machine Company and more than 500 people are employed.



The present Beloit plant of the Yates-American Machine Company is pictured in the large photograph. Inset is a picture of the first factory of the Berlin Machine Works, forerunner of the Yates-American company, at Berlin, Wis. For many years the Yates-American company has been the leader in the woodworking machinery industry.

Mr. Yates was not a "plunger". He never authorized the placing of a machine on the market until he had proved by actual use that it was superior to any similar machine built by his competitors. Many companies in this field were established before he began the manufacture of woodworking machines; but when he marketed a machine he was certain that it had no equal. This is not intended to convey the thought that Mr. Yates was lacking in initiative. As a matter of fact many of the machines that were developed in his plant were new to the woodworking industry, and in many instances they revolutionized existing practices.

His insistence that all the machines built at his factory be perfected and proved soon placed the company in the vanguard of the woodworking machinery field. Users quickly learned of the reliability of his equipment, and it was not long before the company was recognized as one of the leaders in its field. This same policy of quality workmanship and rigid inspection is still maintained and Yates-American machines are recognized the world over as leaders in the field of woodworking machinery. During the World War the name of the firm was changed to the P. B. Yates Machine Company.

Following the death of Mr. Yates in 1923 the Yates family has since been identified with the management of the business. These interests, upon the acquisition of the Yates holding, also purchased the American Woodworking Machinery Company, which operated plants at Rochester, N. Y.; Williamsport, Pa.; Montgomery, Pa.; and Aurora, Ill.; and merged the two companies into the present Yates-American Machine Company with manufacturing operations limited to Beloit, Rochester, and Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. All manufacturing operations are now concentrated in Beloit and Hamilton, although the company still maintains its Rochester property ready for operations to take the overflow from the Beloit plant.

The Beloit plant, which is approximately the same size as the Rochester property, covers between 10 and 11 acres of ground and has 440,000 square feet of floor space, all of which is in use at the present time. The company maintains its own foundry and pattern shop, as well as all departments of manufacture and assembly. It is one of the few companies of its kind with controlled production from the time the machine is designed in the engineering department until it is sold and operating in its customer's plants.

Yates-American machines are shipped to all parts of the world and are used in the manufacture of a wide variety of products which have a definite and direct bearing on the existence of every individual. Virtually every lumber mill, woodworking plant and furniture factory uses Yates-American equipment. It is safe to say that most furniture has at some stage of its production been fabricated on a Yates-American machine. Its machines cover almost the entire range of woodworking operations. Its largest machine is a heavy duty fast feed planer and matcher which weighs 37,000 pounds and is 18 feet long and 8 feet wide. The machine is designed to take rough stock and produce 600 feet of finished boards a minute, such as siding and flooring. All four sides of the material are finished at the same time. In addition to planers and matchers, the Yates-American Machine Company builds moulders, surfacers, sanders, grinders, lathes, shapers, routers, mortisers, borers, band saws, resaws, circular saws, jointers and tenoners, as well as cutterheads, knives and electric motors. These machines are used in the manufacture of building materials, not only wood but composition as well, furniture, picture moulding, window frames, doors, broom handles, rolling pins, clothespins, automobile bodies, radio cabinets, home appliances and countless thousands of other articles.

Hundreds of its machines are placed in the schools each year where they are used for instruction purposes. The excellence of Yates-American machines has caused them to be accepted as the standard for school use just as they are in the industrial field.

The company, however, no longer restricts its activities to the building of industrial woodworking machinery, for in order to maintain a more even payroll the present management has developed new products which have already been accorded a favorable reception and have met with approval in the business world. The new products include automobile radiators, condensers and evaporators for air conditioning and refrigeration systems, and industrial radiators for gasoline and Diesel engines which are used on road building and excavating machinery, tractors, stationary engines, air compressors, power plant equipment and the like, and radiators for heat transfer units.

The company has also developed and introduced a new line of lighter woodworking machines for use in home workshops, schools and the lighter industrial plants such as pattern and cabinet shops, display departments and shipping departments. These machines are so outstanding in design and construction that they were accorded an unusually cordial reception as soon as they were introduced. Representative distribution has already been established in hardware stores and other outlets ordinarily engaged in merchandising a consumers product of this type.

The Yates-American Company, now 53 years old, is looking forward to further expansion and utilization of its extensive facilities. The present management is conservative in its operating policies, progressive in its attitude and hopeful that further additions can be made to its Beloit operations and that general local conditions will continue favorable, so that it can consider Beloit as the base of its major operations, management executives said.

* * *

● Within the short space of 15 years the Freeman Shoe Corporation,

which had its beginnings here in the summer of 1921, has experienced a growth which places it today in the top flight of local industries both as to number of persons employed and annual volume of production. Of even greater significance is the fact that the Freeman corporation ranks as America's largest exclusive manufacturer of men's dress shoes.

Twelve million 911,251 pairs of shoes—a number sufficient to provide one pair each for approximately one-third of the entire adult male population of the United States as of the 1930 census—had been manufactured by the Freeman company at the close of business in 1935.

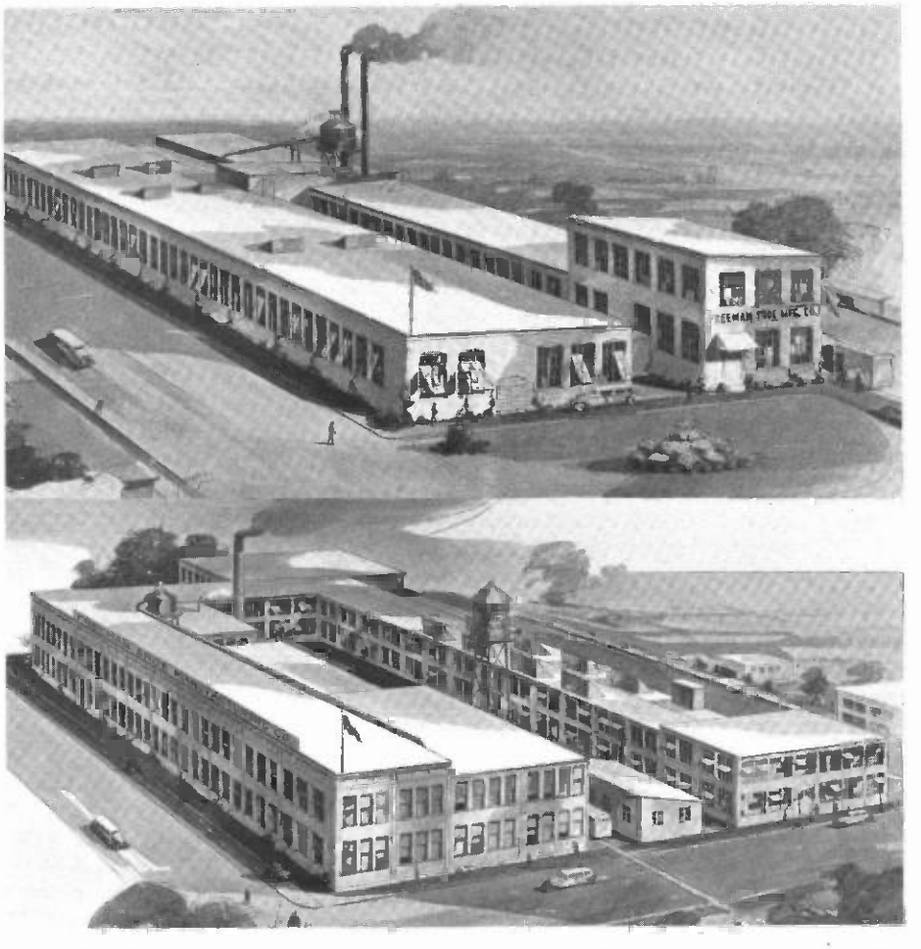
Today 1,000 persons are employed in the Freeman organization. Daily the plants in Mill street and in Harvey street are turning out 5,700 pairs of shoes. In 1935, when production reached an all time peak, 1,343,317 pairs of Freeman shoes were produced in Beloit.

Yearly production figures of the Freeman company, dating from 1921, give a vivid picture of the company's development and the ever-increasing demand for its products. The following figures give the total shoe production in pairs annually through 1935:

1921	61,727
1922	217,342
1923	401,416
1924	500,218
1925	621,870
1926	877,221
1927	972,573
1928	938,418
1929	1,194,699
1930	1,147,424
1931	1,136,050
1932	1,077,997
1933	1,197,014
1934	1,223,965
1935	1,343,317

Visualizing almost 13 millions of pairs of shoes of all styles and sizes may present difficulties to the layman whose immediate concern in the footwear line is customarily confined to a single pair of shoes on a single pair of feet, but there is another story in this connection—another picture which the imagination more easily can conjure.

This story, this picture if you will, deals with animals—animals from all parts of the globe, which supply the leathers used in Freeman shoes. The parade forms at the Freeman plant, and extends as far as the eye can see. The fastest are in front—22,000 genuine white buck from Brazil. Hopping along behind them are 22,072 Australian kangaroos, and, blatting as they pass by far from their native habitats of Africa, Brazil and India, are 26,460 black and brown kids (goats). Sacred cows from India (no longer sacred) follow closely — 31,082 of them. Slipping their way along are 1,000 seals from Alaska and Labrador. The domestic section comprises 148,930 calves, and 54,536 heavy steers from Texas and Colorado. Each of the above animals gave his hide toward the making of Freeman shoes in 1935, each animal representing one skin. Every year sees a similar parade, and each year since the Freeman company began making shoes the parade has been growing longer.



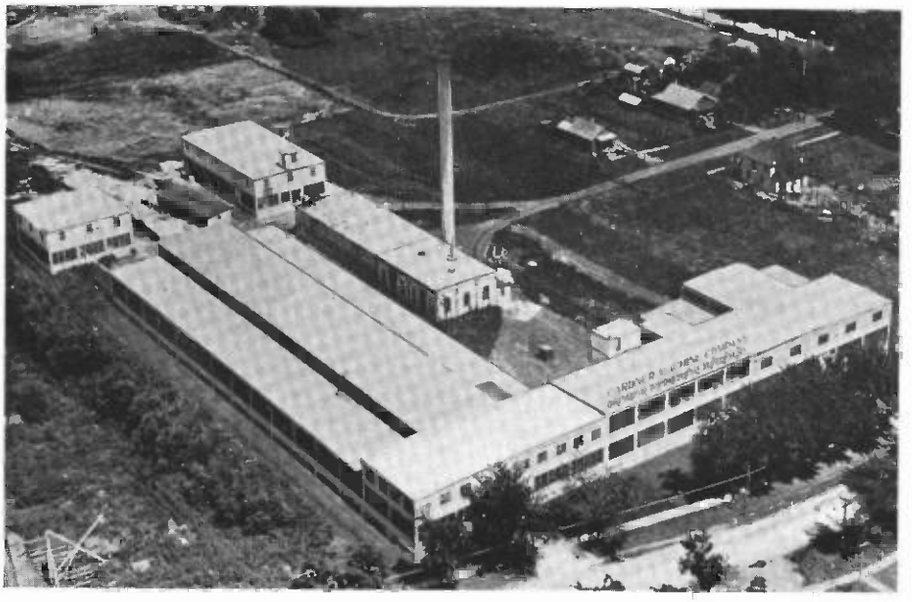
Two large factories of the Freeman Shoe Corporation are illustrated in these views. The Freeman Corporation is one of the most important American producers of shoes and has been outstandingly successful in its operations in Beloit. Freeman shoes are worn in every part of the United States and 1,000 persons have employment in the industry.

Buck used in men's sport shoes ,and kangaroos, which furnish the strongest fibre leather for dress shoes, are not domesticated animals, but must be hunted in their native surroundings—the former in Central and South America, the latter in Australia.

It is interesting that in 1935 the manufacture of Freeman shoes required 370,736 square yards of cotton goods. This amount of cotton would make a cotton strip one-foot wide and 632 miles long which would reach approximately the distance from Beloit to St. Paul and return. Add to the above 48 tons of tacks and nails, and one gets some idea of the materials that went into the 1,343,317 pairs of Freeman shoes produced last year.

Freeman shoes are sold in every state in the Union, and in Canada, the West Indies, South America, Cuba, the Hawaiian Islands, the Canal Zone, Alaska, and the Philippines—even in far off China. All foreign business is entirely unsolicited. The Freeman corporation maintains its own retail stores in Philadelphia (5), Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Allentown, Pa., Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Columbus, Ohio. These retail stores, however, account for only about 7 per cent of the company's total business, its more than 5,000 dealers throughout the country contributing the great bulk of sales.

Nationally advertised in the Saturday Evening Post, Esquire, the Boot and Shoe Recorder, on highway billboards, Freeman shoes are made in three grades and in more than 200 styles. Retail prices are from $4 to $7.50. Imperial is the name of the highest grade shoe, Fashion Built is next, and the lowest priced shoe is the Champion, which is not marketed



The South Beloit plant of the Gardner Machine Works, largest builders in the world exclusively of disc-grinding machinery and abrasive discs.

under the Freeman name. Sizes range from 5 to 14, and widths from triple A's to triple E's.

Incorporated June 21, 1921, as the Freeman Shoe Manufacturing Co., the company in July of that year moved into the plant at 300 St. Paul avenue previously occupied by the Juvenile Shoe Co., the John Foster Shoe Co., and originally by the Eclipse Windmill Co., which was the forerunner of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. The plant contained 35,000 square feet of floor space. During the first year 60 persons were employed producing about 600 pairs of shoes daily.

Original officers were R. E. Freeman, president; H. C. Freeman, vice-president; and J. F. Larkin, secretary. In 1925, J. A. Beddow joined the organization and the Freeman-Beddow Shoe Co., an affiliate, was formed, with Mr. Beddow as vice-president, superintendent, and general manager. The building formerly occupied by the White Linen Mills plant in Harvey street was purchased, and the Freeman-Beddow Shoe Corporation began manufacturing there.

Four years later, in the summer of 1929, a large addition to the Freeman plant at St. Paul avenue and Mill street was constructed, providing more than 22,000 additional square feet of floor space. The addition, which included factory space and an office wing, was of two stories, fireproof and of steel, concrete and brick construction.

Merger of the Freeman-Beddow Shoe corporation and the Freeman Shoe Manufacturing Co. into a single unit, the Freeman Shoe Corporation, was effected in June, 1930.

Further business increases necessitated the leasing in 1934 of the four story building in Shirland avenue at Mill street from the Wisconsin Power & Light Co. This building is being used as a warehouse and for shipping.

Today the Freeman Shoe Corporation occupies 140,000 square feet of floor space, four times the amount necessary for its operations at its founding 15 years ago. The No. 1 plant in Mill street produces 3,600 pairs of shoes daily, and the Harvey street plant, 2,100 pairs.

The success of the Freeman Shoe Corporation is based upon its introduction of modern production methods into shoe manufacture. Using the most advanced machinery in happy combination with skillful hand labor, the precise lines of original models and lasts is attained in every pair of shoes.

Officers of the company are R. E. Freeman, president; H. C. Freeman, first vice-president; J. A. Beddow, second vice-president; and H. T. Carey, secretary-treasurer.

* * *

● Organized on April 4, 1905, by F. N. Gardner and associates to manufacture an improved type of grinding machine—the disc grinder—the Gardner Machine Company has played an important part in Beloit's industrial life for more than 30 years.

Mr. Gardner invented the first machine of the disc grinding type while employed by Charles H. Besly & Co., as general manager and superintendent, and the machines were sold as "Gardner Grinders." The machine's development demonstrated the need of heavier machines with larger disc wheels and abrasives, and this demand prompted Mr. Gardner's resignation from his position, and the organization of a new company to build his ideal.

All of his original stockholders were personal friends and the mention of their names will indicate the confidence placed in him. The original stockholders were Alonzo A. Aldrich, P. H. Crahen, W. H. Grinnell, Lawrence Cunningham, R. J. Burdge, N. J. Ross, J. A. Janvrin, C. J. Mitchell, Humphrey Foster, Dr. A. C. Helm, J. M. Gardner and Lou Raubenheimer. Of these men only N. J. Ross, Humphrey Foster and A. C. Helm are living today.

None of the original stockholders is interested in the present corporation, as at the time of reorganization their shares were purchased by L. Waldo Thompson, present president, on the basis of full purchase price paid, with six percent interest thereon during ownership.

The first 20-inch machine for the original corporation was built by the Beloit Iron Works. But having machine tools built by the job in an outside factory has its disadvantages, and Mr. Gardner convinced his company of the necessity of having its own shop where the thousand-and-one manufacturing conditions which always arise could have closer attention. Accordingly a portion of the P. H. Crahen tobacco warehouse was rented, the floor space occupied being only 30 by 50 feet.

By the fourth year the company had grown to occupy the first floor of the Crahen factory across the alley, and in another year it had occupied the second floor also, filling the entire space in the two buildings.

In 1910 the company was reorganized and plans for a new factory were made. Officers of the reorganized corporation were F. N. Gardner, president; F. E. Gardner, vice-president, and L. Waldo Thompson, secretary-treasurer. The organization remained so until the death of F. N. Gardner in 1913.

The Wisconsin charter was surrendered at this time and the company became an Illinois corporation when the factory was moved to South Beloit upon completion of the new plant. All the buildings were constructed of reinforced concrete and the floor space was increased to 24,000 square feet. To the original new building has since been added a pattern shop, an abrasive building, and a power plant and coal storage annex—bringing the total floor space to 81,000 feet.

The site consists of nearly seven acres of ground and furnishes ample room for plant expansion. It has connections with both railroads.

Present officers of the company are L. Waldo Thompson, president; Walter B. Leishman, vice-president and treasurer; Ingle R. Shue, secretary, and Robert W. Roth, second vice-president in charge of manufacturing.

"Building surface grinders is not a 'sideline' with us as with our competitors," said Mr. Thompson, president of the company. "We manufacture nothing but grinders, polishing machines, and the accessories used with them. We originated and patented the first extra heavy abrasive disc put on the market in thickness of one-quarter and three-eights inches, known as the G. I. A., which means Gardner's Improved Abrasive. The use of the heavy abrasives opened a large field for machines of our type, and whereas the first grinder weighed less than 3,000 pounds, in many cases today's units weigh from 10 to 30 tons.

"We still manufacture a great many G. I. A. discs, but the grinding operations now accomplished on our heavy grinders for production purposes demand a much thicker abrasive member, and for this we developed the 'Wire-Lokt' wheel, which is made in thicknesses of from one to three inches. The name 'Wire-Lokt' was given the disc because a heavy wire screen is imbedded in the abrasive wheel as a reinforcement. This construction gives the high factor of safety that is necessary, since the peripheral speed of a disc reaches a mile, or even a mile and a half a minute in operation.

"Many of our machines are for automatic or semi-automatic use and are designed especially for a single purpose. Prices of such units run from a few hundred dollars up to $30,000 and are shipped not only to all parts of the United States, but also to many foreign countries, including England, France, Australia, Japan, Holland, Russia and South America.

"The business of the Gardner Machine Company has increased steadily since July 1, 1935, and we have been able to add many employes. At present we are operating close to capacity and we expect a satisfactory continuance for many months."

* * *

● When you're sweltering in summer and you step into a refreshingly cool food shop, restaurant, railroad car, theater, hotel lobby or drug store, it is quite possible the enjoyable temperature is due to the efficiency of a product of the General Refrigeration Corporation of Beloit.

Though the General Refrigeration Corporation is not as old as some industries in Beloit, it has taken its place among the leading manufacturing institutions and its products are in use, not only in Beloit, but in every state in the United States, in Canada, in Mexico, in Europe and in far away China and Palestine.

Air conditioning or comfort cooling is closely associated with refrigeration and the Beloit company's products supply cool clean air in hundreds of food shops, restaurants and retail stores. Air conditioning installations have also been made in manufacturing plants where proper temperatures are important to processes of manufacture.

The General Refrigeration Corporation had its beginnings in Beloit in Pleasant street in the building now occupied by the National Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association. The name under which it first operated was the Lipman Air Appliance Company. Products were small liquid gear pumps and water pumps, and portable air compressors for pumping automobile tires at garages and filling stations.

From the manufacture of air pumps, the company branched into the construction of ammonia compressors, and from that it was only a step into the manufacture of ammonia refrigeration machines. In 1918, the Lipman Refrigerator Car and Manufacturing Company was organized to manufacture special cooling equipment for refrigerator cars to replace the common system of car icing. A foundry and a car shop were built at that time. The original buildings were located on the present large factory site south of Shirland avenue near the bridge. The end of the war relieved the demand for such equipment and operations were shifted to the production of ammonia refrigeration machines. A special shop was then built to manufacture cooling coils.

Later the name of the enterprise was changed to the Lipman Refrigeration Corporation, then to the National Refrigeration Corporation, and in 1930 to the General Refrigeration Corporation, and in 1930 to the General Refrigeration Corporation.

When the refrigerator car business was discontinued the foundry building was retained as such, but the car shop was converted into an assembly and testing shop. The machine shop was built in 1924 and the office building in 1926.

Ammonia machines were made exclusively until 1932 when the new Freon-12 refrigerant was introduced for railway air conditioning. The General Refrigeration Corporation developed a railroad passenger car air conditioning unit at that time—a unit which met with instant success. The next year, 1933, methyl-chloride refrigeration machines were introduced.

New methods and applications of mechanical refrigeration have developed rapidly in the last few years, so rapidly that 95 per cent of the equipment sold by the General Refrigeration Corporation in 1936 has been designed since 1932. Though ammonia is not used as extensively now as it was in earlier days of mechanical refrigeration, the Beloit company has developed a new type of ammonia machine which is being introduced this year and which incorporates the latest features.



Important among American industries in the field of refrigeration and air conditioning is the General Refrigeration Company, whose Beloit plant is illustrated. Beloit inventive genius was its foundation and the development of the art at the Beloit plant has made this city outstanding in this field.

The refrigeration field is highly competitive and some of the competition comes from the very largest corporations in this country. For this reason the management of the General Refrigeration Corporation has stressed sound engineering principles and insists that machines and applications be perfect. Alertness has been a major factor in the success of the company in recent years.

When the railroads of the country began to appreciate the need for air-conditioning their passenger cars, the Beloit firm's engineering and research departments were called upon to design practical equipment for this purpose. Already a pioneer in the refrigeration industry, the General Refrigeration Corporation was the first to enter the new field of railway air-conditioning and today nearly 2,000 railway cars and many of the modern streamlined trains carry the company's products as standard equipment.

A recent application is in the field of aviation. When metal planes are on the ground, the cabins become hot under a summer sun. To counteract this condition the General Refrigeration Corporation developed a unit which permits the inflow of cool air from a ground machine into the passenger cabins. Once the plane is in the air the interior remains cool. In winter, cabins are heated from the exhaust of the engines. When on the ground and the engines are shut off, the cabins become cool. The same system used in summer to cool the planes is used in winter to heat them.

Business of the General Refrigeration Corporation for the first three months of 1936 has increased more than 40 per cent over the same three months of 1935, officers of the company report. The firm now has 200 persons on its payroll, has 82 distributors and seven factory branches. It has agents in Europe, Australia, South America, Canada, South Africa and Mexico. The Beloit plant at present is operating on a full-time schedule.

A modern scientific laboratory is maintained and new refrigeration applications and uses are being developed continually. Every engineering development is tested thoroughly under every possible condition, especially heat and cold. As a result the company enters 1936 with a complete new line of products developed by the present organization. During certain weeks in the winter a school for distributors and representatives is maintained at the Beloit plant so they may become familiar with all phases of the business.

Virtually all parts that go into the Lipman machines—the name under which General Refrigeration products



A grand old man of Beloit industry is William H. Wheeler, son of the inventor of the Eclipse Wind Engine and the founder of an industry which in later years became an important unit of Fairbanks, Morse & Company. Afterwards he was interested in large engineering projects in the middle west. To him goes the credit for making South Beloit a center of industrial enterprise. He is one of Beloit's few surviving veterans of the Civil War.

are sold—are produced and machined in the Beloit factory. The company has its own foundry, machines its own castings, makes its own coils, assembles its machines and tests them before being turned over to the shipping department.

The wide range of use of the products made by the company is indicated by the following applications: food markets, which include vegetable, groceries and meat, dairy farms, hotels, restaurants and taverns, drinking water systems in all types of buildings, bottling plants, floral shops, cold storage plants, liquor storage—one such plant refrigerated by Lipman equipment contains champagne valued at more than $1,000,000—bakeries, sensitive laboratory and test rooms where even temperature is a factor, refrigerated trucks, hospitals, schools, institutional homes, drug stores, soda fountains, banks, office buildings, funeral chapels, railroad passenger cars, and many other special jobs.

The company is managed conservatively and the industry's operations indicate an efficient and loyal personnel.

Officers of the General Refrigeration Corporation are E. J. Dalton, president; F. R. Erbach, vice-president; L. G. King, secretary and treasurer, and E. H. Bingham, assistant secretary and treasurer. Directors of the company include H. C. Freeman, Howard Kroehl, Alvin Haas, F. R. Erbach and E. J. Dalton.

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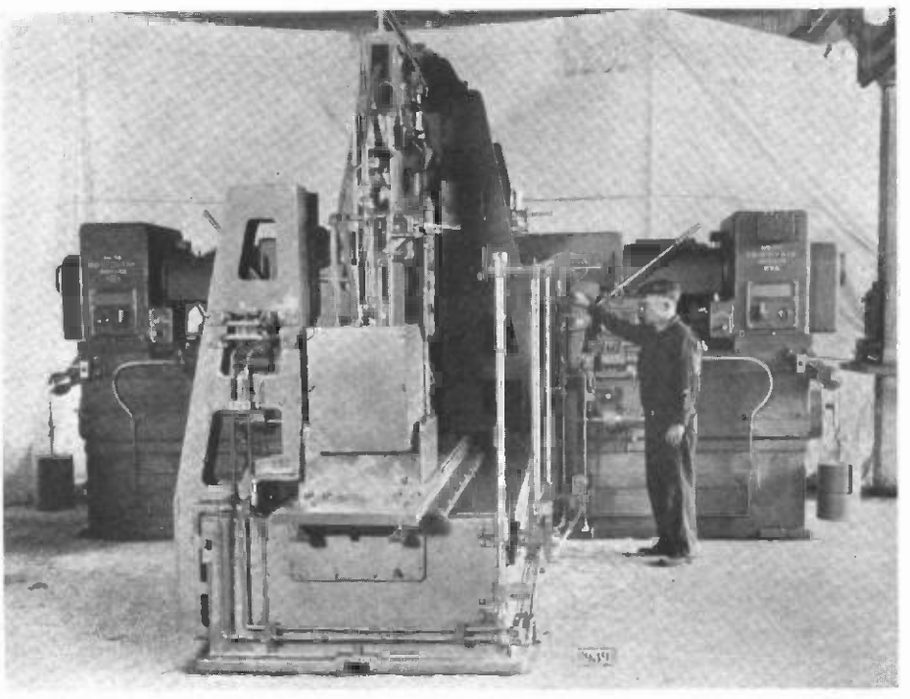
• Charles H. Besly & Co. started manufacturing tools in Beloit in 1888 in the Parker & Dennett building located on the water power. This building was formerly the home of the Appleby Self Binder. The Besly company operated a Mill Supply House in Chicago and decided they wanted a plant where they could manufacture a product that could be sold through its store.

A small portion of the building was equipped with machine tools and several mechanics were employed. The first products manufactured were die stocks and dies for threading bolts and a line of machinists' parallel clamps (as used in machine shops.) As there was considerable flat surface grinding to be done on these parts, the metal disc wheel coated with a sheet of emery paper was developed and used on a common grinding wheel stand. This later developed into a line of machine tools covering a large area in the flat surface grinding field.

In 1890 the manufacture of hand taps was begun. These were first made to complete the die stock line. These, like the disc wheel, later developed into a growing business of large proportion. For the manufacture of these taps special thread milling machines, grooving machines and fixtures were designed and built in the company's shop. This line increased to the extent that in days of the World war the production of hand taps, tapper taps, boiler taps, staybolt taps, pipe taps and screw taps covered a production of about 1,000,000 annually. A stock of 600,000 taps was carried ready for shipment to the various metal working industries, nearly all of which use taps in the manufacture of their products. At the present time a line of high speed steel cut and ground thread taps has been added.

In the year 1891 it was seen that the disc wheel had its merits as a grinding member and a small machine was designed and built to carry two 10-inch discs. The machine was equipped with tables and a patent was taken out. This was the first machine built and it was in continuous service in the Besly plant from 1891 to 1931 when Henry Ford placed this first disc grinder in his museum at Dearborn, Mich.

To further this method of grinding in the early days a patented spiral abrasive disc was developed which was much heavier than commercial emery paper and cloth. This developed into a large production for several years, when further experiments were conducted on thicker and larger grinding



Pictured here is the largest disc-grinder built by the Charles H. Besly & Co., plant of Beloit. Known as the "No. 56-72 Inch," the machine ground opposed surfaces of boiler sections weighing 650 pounds each. It was driven by a pair of 30 horsepower motors and weighed 50 tons.

discs, using various kinds of bonds until the present super-disc was developed which is made in sizes ranging from 6-inch to 72-inch diameter and ¼-inch to 3-inch thick.

To keep pace with his grinding disc, the machine itself has gone through many stages of development: the machines were more heavily constructed; various fixture equipment was developed to handle the work to be ground, —some by hand, semi-automatic and full-automatic. Therefore, these machines have contributed greatly to modern mass production in the various large industries throughout the world.

As an example, one type of machine the Besly Co. builds grinds both sides of automobile piston rings at a production rate of 475 per minute without a human hand touching them after the rough castings are put in the feed hopper of the machine. Another special type of machine grinds both ends of automobile valve springs simultaneously and accurately to length and angularity at a production rate of 60 per minute.

The machine shown in the photo was designed and built for grinding simultaneously both sides of cast iron boiler sections 5′6″x5′6″. The time, floor to floor, was five minutes, and parallel accuracy limits of .008″. The work table and clamping mechanism is hydraulicly operated. The grinding discs are 72 inches in diameter and are driven by two 50-h.p. motors. The machine weighs approximately 50 tons.

In 1906 the old building became too small for the growing business and a new building 50′x170′ of two stories was erected, another story being added in 1910, and in 1913 the present three story building, 70′x250′, and power house, 50′x70′, was constructed, all being strictly fireproof throughout.

The company has in its employ the following men who have served 30 years or more: John Miller, Jr., Ben Krebs, William Hansberry, Laurence A. Woll, A. W. Bittel, S. B. Thoresen, R. H. Miller, E. Schultz, D. Sowl, L. Coakley, C. H. Hanshaw, C. Hess, Bert Campbell. To this honor roll should be added the names of F. N. Gardner, C. A. Knill, Chas. Munson, J. J. Brittan, Ben Cadman and Frank G. Lane who contributed to the early development and growth of the company.

The present officials of the plant are: E. P. Welles, president; Leo E. Jacobs, sales manager; John Miller, Jr., plant manager; J. B. Krebs, office manager; R. W. Young, superintendent Grinder Division; R. E. Beimer, superintendent Tap Division; E. O. Powers, chief engineer; Peter Baukin, general foreman.

* * *

• The Taylor Freezer Corporation manufactured the first counter ice cream freezer and today is the acknowledged leader in this rapidly growing industry which is only 10 years old.

The first counter freezer was designed by Charles Taylor in 1926 in Buffalo, N. Y., to satisfy an ambition cherished during the many years that he had owned and operated ice cream plants. He realized that with such a freezer an ice-cream retailer could produce ice cream of his own in one or a hundred varieties at low cost.

For a while the freezers were made by the company in Buffalo. Financed by Louis A. M. Phelan, the Taylor Freezer Corporation was formed, and in the early part of 1928 bought the building formerly owned by the Mattison Machine Works in Fifth street.

Manufacturing operations began here early in 1928. Four years later, in 1932, Mr. Phelan took over active management of the plant and reorganized business and manufacturing personnel. Today the Taylor Freezer Corporation employs approximately 100 persons. Taylor freezers are found in operation throughout the United States, on all the continents, including installations in such remote places as Tunis, Africa, and in Jerusalem.

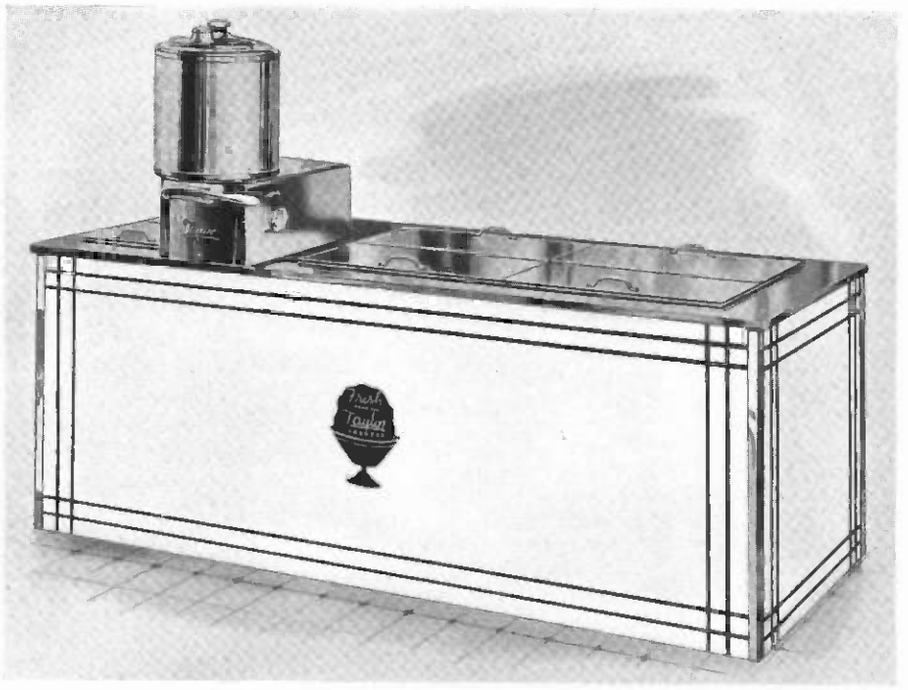
Taylor freezers are used extensively by restaurants, drug stores, hotels, department stores, hospitals and other institutions, bakeries, confectionery stores, dairies, ice cream companies, groceries, delicatessens, etc. Even Uncle Sam's battleships find Taylor making ice cream for the "Gobs." Ships equipped with Taylor freezers include the U. S. S. Lexington, U. S. S. California, U. S. S. Colorado, U. S. S. Idaho, U. S. S. New Mexico, U. S. S. Nevada, U. S. S. Oklahoma, and U. S. S. Salt Lake City.

The Taylor Freezer Corporation manufactures counter-freezers in one-gallon, two and one-half gallon, and five gallon sizes. Ice cream hardening cabinets are built in 40, 50, and 80 gallon capacities. Freezers are designed to manufacture from 40 to 300 gallons of ice cream daily per unit.

In spite of opposition and the depression, the counter freezer industry has experienced phenomenal growth, and future prospects are even more promising, company executives assert.

Prices of counter freezers at first ranged from $3,000 to $5,000 an installation. In 1932 Mr. Phelan and Lawrence E. Koch, chief engineer, redesigned the product, increased beauty and efficiency, and lowered the cost materially so that today freezers sell from $1,000 to $1,800 per installation. As a result of the price reductions, the counter freezer market was greatly enlarged.

The Taylor Freezer Corporation boasts a product which is the first in its field, first in sales, and the fastest counter freezer on the market.



Hotels, drug stores, confectionery shops, hospitals, and even Uncle Sam's battleships, make their own ice cream in the Taylor Freezer which is manufactured in Beloit. Shown above is one of the most popular types.

Today's counter freezer, the Taylor Corporation says, is easier to operate, makes more ice cream per hour, costs less to operate, possesses greater beauty, is easier to keep clean and sterile, and sells at less than one-third the price of early freezers. During each year of the depression, counter freezer sales doubled or trebled. The United States government rates the counter freezer industry as well toward the top in the list of industries showing greatest future possibilities.

Several times the Taylor Freezer Corporation has found it necessary to occupy additional plant space. In 1935 the company was utilizing all of its floor space in its original building, and was obliged to lease another building to provide further space. The plant now has a daily operating capacity of approximately 10 freezers.

Taylor Freezer Corporation officers are: Louis A. M. Phelan, president; J. J. Tyndal, vice-president; Alex Jager, vice-president; George Ledell and Charles Shaw, advertising counsel; and Lawrence E. Koch, chief engineer.

* * *

• X-Ray Quality, Inc., manufacturers of x-ray tubes used in hospitals, laboratories, doctors' and dentists' offices, and having many applications in industry, is one of Beloit's newest industries. It was incorporated in November, 1935, by Louis A. M. Phelan, widely-known engineer and manufacturer, and A. J. Schlottenloher, L. E. Koch, Dr. R. F. Wilson, Alex Jager and George Le Dell.

Officers of the company are Mr. Phelan, president; Mr. Schlottenloher, vice-president; Mr. Koch, secretary; Mr. Jager, treasurer. The officers and Mr. Le Dell and Dr. Wilson comprise the board of directors.

X-ray tubes manufacturer by the Quality company have already been introduced in the market and are now in production. The present demand for the tubes and the reception given them by users in the field indicate and exceptionally promising future for the new company.

The Beloit company set a new standard for all manufacturers of x-ray tubes by being the first in the United States to sell the tubes with an unconditional insurance against loss or damage through any cause.

The X-Ray Quality Inc. tubes have many applications. They are used in hospitals, clinics, laboratories, and doctors' and dentists' offices for x-ray photography and fluoroscopy, and they are in demand in the rapidly developing field of x-ray therapy. Manufacturers also use the tubes to test and examine the strength and character of metals, the perfection or imperfection of manufactured products, and even the fitting of shoes.

Demonstration of the tubes being manufactured here shows that in actual use they give finer definition, are faster cooling and have longer life.

• Beloit's second oldest industry, the R. J. Dowd Knife Works division of the Simonds Worden White Co., of Dayton, O., first organized in Lee, Mass., in 1847, has been in continuous operation on the mill race here since 1876, and over a period of 60 years has focused the attention of many industries on the expanding community of Beloit by the production of quality cutting tools.

In the paper-making and furniture industries, in box factories, in lumber mills, in sheet metal trades and in other lines of manufacturing the stamp of the Dowd Knife Works has become a symbol of an exceptional product. While Beloit was still struggling for recognition as an educational and commercial center it was known in America and abroad through the Dowd Knife Works products.

"In the east when my father and his brother began the business, knives were produced almost exclusively for paper mills," G. A. Dowd said recently. "The firm in Lee, Mass., which is the center of a community noted for making fine paper, was known as the J. & R. J. Dowd Knife Co. Production consisted mainly of paper mill knives, guards, and associated supplies. In 1885 lumbering was going good and we began the production of knives for this industry. Since that time we have branched out to supply many different trades in widely separated places," Mr. Dowd said.

When the Dowd firm was moved to Beloit in 1876, it was operated by R. J. Dowd. Following Mr. Dowd's death his two sons, G. A. and R. I. Dowd, took over active control of the business. In 1928 the business was sold to the Simonds Worden White Co., and the Beloit plant became known as the R. J. Dowd Knife Works division.

The first Dowd Knife Works was located on the race just north of the present plant. In addition to knives for paper mills, lumber mills and furniture factories, bed plates for mills and other products of this type were manufactured.

"In the early days a knife 40 inches long was considered a long knife," Benjamin H. Meyer, division manager, said. "Today knives range from 105 to 230 inches. The largest knife we make runs 97x7x¾ inches and weighs 140 pounds. We supply mills in the Fox River Valley and on the Pacific coast, as well as a number in foreign countries. We make shear blades to cut sheet metal, shears for cutting scrap metal, knives for cutting rags in paper making, for the cutting of bark in tanneries, and for woodworking, veneer, paper, and celluloid, and other edge tools."

One of the specialized types of knives manufactured by the Dowd Knife Works is a chipper knife used to chip wood in the making of pulp for paper.

"Our plant has shipped knives to Japan, China, Russia, Italy, South America, New Zealand, India and other foreign countries," Mr. Dowd said. "In Japan and China Beloit knives are used in cutting up rags in paper making and in cutting celluloid. Our largest single customer was the DuPont corporation, which ordered more than $40,000 worth of knives in a single year."

The Dowd Knife Works supplied the knives for Crane & Co., of Dalton, Mass., in the mill making the paper upon which the currency of the United States is printed. Beloit knives also supplied the Wolfe Bindery of New York, the largest company of its type in the world."

Knives manufactured by the Dowd Knife Works are of various compositions, including high carbon and alloy types. The Dowd company receives knife materials in bars and does its own rolling and welding. It has developed a very fine product by welding a hard piece of steel to a softer piece and has built a reputation for an exceptionally strong weld. Under extreme usage the weld will not buckle or bulge.

"The Dowd Knife Works once used coal and coke furnaces to heat knife bars, but now the furnaces are supplied by oil. The plant reduces all its own bars to size.

Because grinding is 75 per cent of the operation in the production of knives, which must be faced and beveled, grinding stones and grinding machines have played a large part in the industry. Stones quarried in Ohio were used for many years until in 1916, R. I. Dowd perfected a grindstone composition and construction of his own, which he patented.

Officers of the Simonds Worden White Co., are H. R. Simonds, Dayton, O., president and general manager; W. S. Walls, Buffalo, vice-president, and F. R. Henry, Dayton, O., secretary and treasurer. Benjamin H. Meyer is division manager in charge of the Dowd Knife Works here. He has been associated with the firm 29 years.

During normal times the plant employs between 25 and 30 men. Charles and William Junghuhn became associated with the Dowd company more than 35 years ago, and since the change in management have been in charge of production. Arthur McPhillips, sales representative, has been with the company continuously for 35 years and Ole Anderson, grinding department, and Casper Strand, in charge of forging,



Beloit's second oldest industry, the R. J. Dowd Knife Works division of the Simonds Worden White Co., of Dayton, O., was founded on the mill race here in 1876 by R. J. Dowd. He and his brother originally founded the business in Lee, Mass., in 1847. He was the father of G. A. and R. I. Dowd.

have continuous employment service of 32 and 26 years respectively.

The Dowd Division of Simonds Worden White Company is only one of four divisions which comprise the entire organization. Other divisions are the L. and I. J. White Division at Buffalo, the Worden Tool Division at Cleveland, and the A. A. Simonds Division at Dayton. The other divisions, which also specialize in high grade machine knives are about as old in the industry as the Dowd Division and the Dayton plant also manufactures grinding wheels and is a leader in that field in the United States.

* * *

• The Gaston Scale Co.—the oldest active company in Beloit — falls only a few years short of being a century old. N. B. Gaston, founder and owner of the company for more than half a century, was a gunsmith by trade and in 1842, in Rochester, N. Y., began the manufacture of portable scales.

Believing the west offered better opportunities for his infant industry, he started overland in 1844 and located in Beloit. Late that year his industry was in operation here.

The Gaston Scale Co. never has moved from its original site. Records show that A. J. Battin bought the land, which borders the west bank of Rock river and the river mill race, from Hanchett and Lawrence in 1845. The latter had built a dam across the river and had provided races for power. When Gaston came to Beloit, there was a building on the property which he equipped for his scale business.

By 1849 his business had grown to the extent that he decided to locate here permanently and he bought the factory site and water rights from Mr. Battin, his father-in-law. These water rights were held by the company until 1931 when they were sold and the plant was equipped with electric motors.

Operating a factory in the newly settled regions of southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois was much different than it is today. The story is told by descendants of the senior Gaston that when he and his workmen made a supply of scales, he would load them on a hayrack and set out for the east or south to sell them to the farmers and merchants in small communities.

Cash was scarce, so Mr. Gaston would exchange a scale for cord wood, farm produce, or some other commodity he or his workmen might need. What he accepted in exchange for his scales was loaded on the hayrack and returned to Beloit, where he distributed the goods to his workmen in lieu of cash wages. This system was employed for a number of years.

Many of the scales made by the company in its earliest days are in use today. The oldest one to come to the attention of the company is owned by William Blazer, 509 Broad street, who operated a meat market in Beloit for many years. This scale—a portable platform scale — was made in 1851, and for many years was used in the Brooks mill at the east end of East Grand avenue. When the mill was dismantled, Mr. Blazer bought the scale and used it in his slaughter house. The scale, except for a few minor repairs, is in use today, and, according to Mr. Blazer, is as good as the day it was bought.

Many other Gaston scales built years ago are in use on farms in the Beloit area. Occasionally one of the scales is brought in to the factory for repairs or to get parts. Because old stock parts have run out, the owners frequently buy a new scale instead of waiting or paying for the making of the part wanted.

Four types of scales were made by the Gaston company for many years. These were portable platform scales, folding family scales, folding creamery scales and wagon scales for weighing loads. During the years before and after the turn of the century, the company made paint mills for grinding pigments. These were used by persons who mixed their own paints. For many years the company supplied scales

for mail order and also manufactured pitless scales.

When the company was first established it was known as the N. B. Gaston Scale Co. Later it was known as the N. B. Gaston and Sons Scale Co., and in recent years it has been the Gaston Scale Co. The company was owned by members of the Gaston family until 1919 when it was bought by L. Waldo Thompson. Present officers of the company are L. Waldo Thompson, president; F. E. Gardner, vice-president; Walter Leishman, treasurer, and Winslow Thompson, secretary.

Although portable platform scales are still made by the company, it has developed more into the heavy-duty commercial scale field. Truck transportation and road building have been factors in this new development. Large users of these heavy-duty scales are grain elevators and coal yards. The heavy-duty motor truck scales are built for capacities ranging from 10 to 50 tons. The company instituted construction of these scales out of structural steel instead of cast iron, which has been in use for many years, and which is still used by many companies. The steel frame is set on a concrete foundation. More recent scales call for concrete slabs for the platforms instead of the customary wood planks.

When contractors were required by state law to weigh road building materials, the company developed a portable wheelbarrow scale. This scale can be set by the contractor or inspector for the proper weights of three different aggregates. The operator of the wheelbarrow wheels his load onto the scale and by operating a lever, the indicator tells him whether material should be added or removed. In this way the proportions are exact and construction carried on under this method makes for longer life of roads. A recent development has been the manufacture of portable truck scales. These are built in a shallow pit on foundtions and have a capacity ranging from 15 to 20 tons.

One of the most unusual installations by the company was in Birmingham, England, early this year. The Beloit Iron Works, in conjunction with a paper manufacturing concern in Birmingham, installed a special type machine for the making of a paper with a bright finish. The manufacturing process called for the proper weighing of ingredients. To meet this problem, the Gaston Scale Co. was asked to design special weighing units. Plans called for two batteries of four tanks each to be suspended on trusses from the roof of the building with a hopper car running between the batteries of tanks to carry the ingredients to the mixer. The scale units were joined with these tanks so the operator can tell at a glance when he has the proper weights in the hopper car.

Morton H. Starr, designing engineer for the Gaston Scale Co., is largely responsible for the special installations of the company. Both Winslow Thompson and Mr. Starr point out that weights instead of measures are playing a more important part every year in construction and manufacturing processes. Weight accuracy is essential and the scales of the Gaston Scale Co. meet the most exacting tests.

With the use of structural steel instead of cast iron, the company abandoned its foundry. It continues, however, to manufacture the sensitive parts for its scales. The company is foresighted and is alert to new developments. The business trend is encouraging, Mr. Thompson said, and the company is receiving a substantial number of orders.

* * *

● Bakers' ovens manufactured by the Fish Rotary Oven Co. are being used today in 45 states in this country, in Canada, Porto Rico, Japan, Hawaii and other foreign countries.

The Fish Rotary Oven Co. built the original rotary oven in 1874, and was the only manufacturer of rotary ovens for about 35 years. Besides the rotary type oven, the company manufactures revolving tray ovens, and is about to begin production of a large new bread oven.

Originally located in Chicago, the Fish Rotary Oven Co. moved to Walworth, Wis. in 1912, and in 1929 located in Beloit in a large new plant. Dr. G. W. Curless, who has been associated with the company since 1916, when its name was changed from A. J. Fish & Co. to Fish Rotary Oven Co., is president. His son, Dr. Grant R. Curless, also a physician, is secretary-treasurer, and A. R. Dahms is vice-president. At peak production the plant employs about 40 persons.

The story of the rotary oven and its evolution dates back almost 70 years to 1868 when Joseph Vale, a Beloit baker, built the first oven of this type and obtained a patent on its construction. The next year Vale moved to Chicago. A. J. Fish, a young brickmaker who did the brick work on the oven for Mr. Vale, was taken to Chicago and put in charge of that part of the work, and eventually the agency was given to Mr. Fish.

Mr. Vale had two salesmen on the road selling the ovens. They carried models which, though but five inches in diameter, showed the working of the oven perfectly. In 1875 Mr. Vale conceived the idea of having a model bakery in Chicago where he could not only show visitors the operation of the oven but also inspire them with good bakery ideals. It was opened Sept. 25, 1875, and Mr. Vale's son, Harry E. Vale, took charge of it. C. L. Vale, oldest brother of Harry E. Vale, was left in the bakery in Beloit. He was the inventor of the first wire-cutting cake machine.

The essential principal of the rotary oven, a soapstone hearth rotating within the baking chamber, designed to insure even baking and to make every inch of the oven space easily accessible, has been retained to the present.

Today the Fish Rotary Oven Co. manufactures six rotary type models, and 14 sizes of revolving tray ovens. The rotary ovens range in size from 4,000 pounds to 32,000 pounds, and the revolving tray ovens from 12,000 to 38,000 pounds. The price range for the former is from $800 to $3,500, for the latter from $1,800 to $5,000. A standard Fish rotary oven weighing 28,000 pounds has a capacity of 215 nine-inch pie tins, 500 one-pound bread loaves, or 30 bun pans. Gas, coke, and electric ovens are manufactured.

The manufacturing plant here is a modern brick building 100 feet wide and 240 feet long housing office, warehouses, machine and assembly shops and foundry. It was built and equipped at a cost of $100,000. Ovens are assembled in the plant, tested, knocked down, and shipped to destinations where they are set up again by company representatives.

* * *

● The Hendley & Whittemore Co., 100 Blackhawk boulevard, South Beloit, manufactures metal working machinery known as "Beloit" punches, shears and bending rolls. These machines are shipped to manufacturers of metal products and iron and steel fabricators in all parts of the United States and to some foreign countries.

The present company is the successor to the Slater, Marsden and Whittemore Co., which was incorporated in 1910 by George W. Marsden, Harry Whittemore, and George B. Slater. The concern at that time manufactured a line of feed grinders, swing saws, saw tables, and sheet metal working, punching and shearing machines and bending rolls.

In April 1913 the interest of Marsden and Slater was purchased by Messrs. T. C., Joseph L., and W. A. Hendley, and in 1917 the name of the company was changed to Hendley & Whittemore Co., under which name it is still operating.

Patterns and equipment available in the Hendley & Whittemore Co. plant

today provide facilities for the manufacture and shipment of over 200 different kinds and sizes of punches and shears and bending rolls in over 125 different sizes and capacities. Records show that about 15,000 machines all told have been manufactured and sold and that a large percentage of these machines are still in daily operation.

Officers of the company are W. A. Hendley, president, and George Carey, secretary and treasurer.

* * *

• The Beloit Box Board Company, located on Rock river, manufactures plain chip board for folding paper boxes, special straw chip board for paper cans and cartons, building paper, sheathing paper, and heavy mill wrapping paper such as is used in wrapping news print, hanging paper, etc.

Production of paper board is approximately 10,000 tons per year, a normal daily average of 30 tons. The average monthly consumption of scrap paper used in the manufacture of the Beloit Box Board Company's products is about 1,000 tons, of which approximately $2,000 worth is purchased monthly in the Beloit area.

Paper-making machinery manufactured by the Beloit Iron works is used by the company. The mill employs 50 people.

The Beloit Box Board Company is the successor of a long line of paper manufacturers on the west side of the river extending back for a period of 80 years.

The original abstract in the company's possession reveals that on Feb. 15, 1856, the paper mill site was conveyed to the Beloit Paper Mill Co. by "T. L. Wright and Jane, his wife, and S. T. Merrill and Jane, his wife, and John C. Newcomb." This original paper mill also was known as the Wright and Newcomb mill.

Successive ownership changes brought the Rock River Paper Manufacturing Co., the Beloit Straw Board Co., the S. E. Barrett Manufacturing Co., the Barrett Manufacturing Company, and the Barrett Company. The Barrett Company was taken over in 1907 by the Beloit Box Board Company.

Organized as a corporation in 1907, original stockholders of the Beloit Box Board Company were Henry W. Weiss of Waterloo, Iowa; his son, A. D. Weiss; and J. A. Fisher of Elkhart, Ind. Mr. Fisher immediately came to Beloit to take charge of operating the mill and business of the concern.

Several years later, Fred M. Coons sold his Rockton Paper Mill and later purchased the Weiss interests in the Beloit Box Board Company. The joint ownership of the company stock by Mr. Coons and Mr. Fisher continued until Mr. Coons' retirement in 1922. At that time, J. A. Fisher purchased all the outstanding stock not in his name and the corporation has since continued under his management.

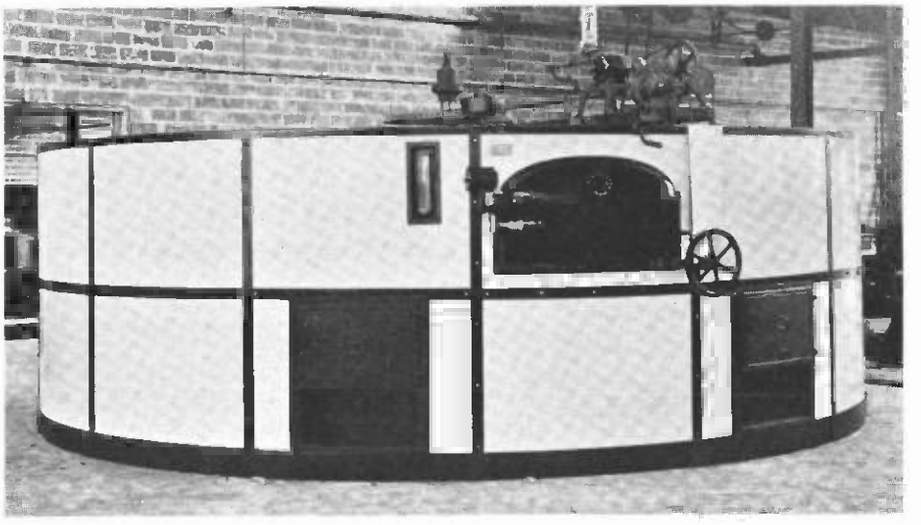
Since its incorporation in 1907 the plant of the Beloit Box Board Company has been enlarged and new power and manufacturing installations have been made from time to time. Present officers of the company are J. A. Fisher, president; Ralph M. Fisher, vice-president; and M. J. Goetske, secretary.

* * *

• Electric brakes, probably the most modern and one of the most scientific developments in the automotive industry, are produced by the Warner Electric Brake Corporation in South Beloit.

The invention of A. P. Warner, 1229 Chapin street, who in the earliest years of the automobile was the inventor of the Stewart-Warner speedometer and later the builder of the Warner trailer, the electric brake was first manufactured in limited quantities in 1929.

Warner heavy duty trailers were on the market several years before the application of electric brakes was seriously considered. The difficulty of providing suitable mechanical brakes prompted the idea. Thorough research and experimenting resulted in the first quantity production in 1929. The Packard Motor Company, the Studebaker Company and others conducted tests, and service runs in California proved the merit of the product.



One of the Fish standard rotary ovens is shown in the above picture. These ovens are admirable units for handling anything that can be baked in ovens—cakes, pies, pastries, breads, meats, potted products, etc. These models have proven readily adaptable for use in large and small commercial bakeries, institutions, restaurants, etc. Construction of standard rotaries embodies sturdiness, simplicity of operation and portability. They are manufactured in seven sizes, including variations in overall diameter and hearth depth.

The building of trailers gave way to the manufacture of electric brakes and the company was reorganized on May 16, 1934. Mr. Warner's association with the firm continued for about another year.

Brakes for trucks and trailers for both heavy and light duty are purchased as service equipment by many concerns in all parts of the country. Approximately 50 persons are employed.

R. E. Freeman is president of the corporation. C. Paul Parker, Chicago, is vice-president; and P. J. E. Wood, Janesville, secretary and treasurer. Directors are R. E. Freeman, P. J. E. Wood, C. Paul Parker, E. H. Neese and H. C. Freeman. Arthur Meyer is shop superintendent.

* * *

• The Racine Feet Knitting Company, South Beloit, is the world's oldest hosiery manufacturer to employ the house-to-house plan of merchandising, and has been an important industry in this community for more than 35 years.

Organized in Racine in 1889, the company moved to Beloit in 1900 and occupied the large brick building in Wheeler street where the organization has since maintained production departments and offices. John W. Amend, Edward Netzinger and George Blake were with the firm when it was moved to Beloit.

In 1912 the Racine Feet Knitting Co. was reorganized under the laws of Illinois. Incorporators were John W. Amend, C. R. Carpenter, G. N. Fratt, A. S. Koto, W. F. Jackson and E. B. Hand. Original officers were G. N. Fratt, president, John W.

Amend, vice-president and general manager, and C. R. Carpenter, secretary and treasurer.

"The company began by making a line of stocking feet of cotton," Allen J. Rodgers, vice-president and secretary of the corporation, said. "When the feet of stockings gave out it was the custom of many housewives to sew new feet to the still good upper hose, so we began this line of production. At one time the company produced as many as five million pairs of these feet a year.

"About the time the company moved to Beloit a full line of hosiery was presented and was sold by house-to-house agents," Mr. Rodgers said. "So far as we know we are the oldest company in existence today using the house-to-house merchandising method, and during the last 15 years we were the largest exclusive manufacturers of hosiery sold in house-to-house distribution."

Ten years ago the Racine Feet Knitting Co. started making athletic hosiery for the sports trade, including basketball, football, golf and other sports.

"We developed a special golf sock," Mr. Rodgers said. "It was a small inner sock worn with long golf hose. We were the originators of this type of merchandise and saw it enthusiastically received in the sports world."

During the period from 1915 to 1934, officers were John Amend, president and general manager, and A. S. Koto, vice-president and secretary. After the death of Mr. Amend in 1933 the management changed and in 1934 new officers took over the company. Present officers are William R. Reiser, president and general manager, and A. J. Rodgers, vice-president and secretary.

"We maintain our general line of hosiery sold by house-to-house agents and manufacture a complete line of athletic hosiery," Mr. Rodgers said. "At the present time we are employing about 75 persons."

The Racine Feet Knitting Co., in addition to house-to-house agents and sales people, has sales offices in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago and New York.

* * *

• Cutter heads and knives for the woodworking industries have been manufactured by the Wisconsin Knife Works for the last 10 years. Established in 1926 in Clinton, Wis., the company began manufacturing activities in December of that year. In 1928 it moved its plant to Beloit and since that time has continued its manufacturing here. The plant is located at 1543 Henry avenue.

The Wisconsin Knife Works makes a line of high grade heads and knives for woodworking plants. Its products are marketed as the "Badger" line, and include high speed steel knives, carbon steel knives, moulding blanks, milled-to-pattern bits, cutter heads, machine grinders and other woodworking apparatus. Cutter knives and heads manufactured by the Beloit company are being used throughout the country by furniture factories, sash and door plants, radio cabinet manufacturers, building industries and other plants where wood parts are made.

Formerly auto body plants were large users of the Wisconsin Knife Works' products, but wood parts today have been eliminated from practically all automobiles. Despite this factor the company is reporting sales gains this year.

The Wisconsin Knife Works is housed in a modern factory, equipped with modern machinery, and maintains an engineering staff whose sole duty is that of designing woodworking knives and heads. Officers of the company are P. G. Farrow, president, and George C. Kruse, secretary and treasurer.

* * *

• The Lakeside Railway Fusee Co., located in South Beloit, manufactures railway fusees or flares, railway torpedoes, and made-to-order fireworks displays. Housed in a large modern factory building, the company was organized in January, 1933, by John Perrigo and William S. Perrigo, Jr., and is owned and operated by them in partnership. The company is a successful and growing concern.

Lakeside Fusees are used by many of the leading midwest railroads. The Milwaukee, the Northwestern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Great Western are a few of the large carriers who use them. The flares give off an intense red light for a period of 10 minutes. Trucking companies also are beginning to use flares, several states requiring their use in connection with the stopping or parking of trucks at night-time. Fusees which burn from 10 to 15 minutes are manufactured for trucking concerns. Keeshin,



In South Beloit are the mills of the Racing Feet Knitting Company which is a large producer of hosiery and athletic knit goods sold in every part of the United States.

Liberty and Mutual trucking companies are among the users of the local products.

Torpedoes are a smaller adjunct to the Lakeside company business. They are used by railways, and are placed on rails for warning purposes.

Although the Lakeside company does not make the manufacture of fireworks a major activity, the industry annually fills special orders for large displays sponsored by organizations in connection with Fourth of July and Labor Day celebrations.

* * *

• The Electrical Equipment Manufacturing Co., home of the "Ray Battery," is a small but expanding business in Beloit, and this spring and summer will see the erection of a new factory building along the Milwaukee road tracks on Colley Road at the east city limits. "We came to Beloit from Chicago three years ago," Walter R. Cones, executive head of the company, said. "We've been busy all the time, but our place is too small and we're going to have to build. I am using only five men, but I could use 25 if I had a larger plant."

The industry produces in addition to the battery, which comes in 36 styles and sizes, chargers, light plants of four sizes, and other electrical equipment.

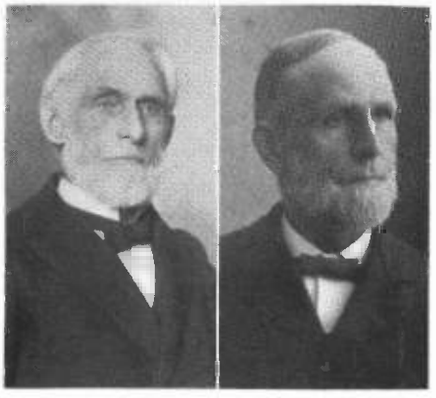
"Our light plants range from little trailer and summer cottage light plants up to diesel-powered units," Director Cones said. "But our Ray Battery is the product of which we are most justly proud. The Ray Battery is not made to price, but is made to quality. All Ray Batteries are constructed with positive plates of tellurium lead, the latest development in storage battery construction. All batteries from our plant have Ahbell hard rubber cases, quality Port-Arford Cedar separators, and our own improved diagonal rib grid," he said.

The Electrical Equipment Manufacturing Co. has purchased seven and one-half acres of land on Colley Road just off the Milwaukee road right of way. Plans have been completed for a siding, and a factory building 128 by 146 feet. "We have purchased a smelter and moved it to our new location," Cones said. "It is our plan to buy ore direct from the mine and smelt our own lead."

Cones has been in the electrical engineering game for 27 years. He designs all his products with the assistance of Clifford Carlson, foreman.

* * *

• Sixteen million pounds of milk went through the Wright and Wagner dairy plant in 1935 and checks totaling $250,000 were paid to Beloit area farmers for milk. An additional $100,000 was paid to farmers for cream.



At the left is Sereno T. Merrill, one of Beloit's most notable citizens. He came in 1846, was teacher of the first college freshman class in 1848, founded the paper-making industry here, helped establish the Eclipse Windmill Company, was superintendent of schools, founded the first mutual savings bank in Wisconsin, served in the legislature, was county supervisor, was 30 years a trustee of Beloit college, was president of the Merrill & Houston Iron Works eight years and of the Rock River Paper Company 15 years. In church, education, industry, banking and business he was outstanding. He died in 1905. His brother, O. E. Merrill, (right) came also to Beloit in an early day and was active in pioneer industry. Still another brother, John Merrill, also lived in Beloit.

When they started a small butter factory on the corner of Mill street and St. Paul avenue on Nov. 1, 1906, Charles E. Wright and O. G. Sturtevant became Beloit's first distributors of bottled milk early in 1907. Other distributors at that time sold milk by dipping it out of cans into the customer's container. Starting with one wagon, the company sold 12 quarts of milk the first day. Wright and one employe handled the factory end of the business and Tom Purvis delivered the product. At the present time the company operates nine retail and two wholesale milk routes. There are 52 employes and an annual payroll of $75,000.

On Oct. 1, 1907, ground was broken for the present building at 525 Cross street. The building cost $17,000 and was occupied May 1, 1908. Four retail milk routes were covered at that time. In 1909 Ira Wagner became a partner in the business. Incorporation was completed in 1913. Sturtevant ended his connection with the firm in 1922.

In 1916 an addition equal in size to the original building was erected for the manufacture of evaporated milk, which was in much demand during the World War. The best business year of the company was in 1918, when receipts reached a total of $1,500,000. Sweetened condensed milk was the biggest item in sales.

Ice cream manufacture was begun in 1911 and in 1916 the company became the first concern in the United States to manufacture ice cream "mix." This has continued to be an important product of the plant. The "mix" is sold in Chicago and is ready for manufacture of ice cream with the exception of the flavor. A powdered milk machine was added to the equipment in 1917 and another similar machine was installed in 1925.

An important by-product of the plant at the present time is the manufacture of a patented carmel candy base which was put on the market for the first time in 1924. This business has grown until the product is now shipped to all states and Australia. At the present time 32,000 pounds of milk is used for its manufacture.

Equipment to manufacture many different dairy products is contained in the Wright and Wagner plant. Candy base, ice cream, ice cream "mix", cottage cheese, butter, and evaporated milk can be manufactured, in addition to the regular sweet cream trade for Chicago and the local retail and wholesale milk business.

In 1930 a consolidation was completed with the Beatrice Creamery company. A $25,000 addition to the plant was completed early this year to handle cream for Chicago market.

Other large milk distributors in the Beloit area are the Beloit Milk company, the Merrick Dairy company, and W. J. Dougan, who is the largest farmer-distributor.

* * *

• Beloit's first telephone was installed in the American Express company office in the Goodwin block in February, 1882. This was a toll line to Janesville. The same year an exchange was established in the Goodwin block by the Wisconsin Telephone company. In July, 1882, the exchange served 33 subscribers. G. H. Anderson was the first manager and operator. The first girl operator, a Miss Bell, was employed in 1885.

The use of the telephone in those years was not as common as today, for even in 1890 the exchange had only 46 subscribers. Ten years later, 1900, only 262 subscribers were being served.

The turn of the century saw a marked increase in the use of the telephone and in 1911 the Wisconsin Telephone company built its own exchange building in East Grand avenue. By 1920 subscribers had increased to 3,960. An addition to the exchange was built in 1926.

Telephones in use in Beloit at present number 4,929. A steady increase

in installations has been reported in recent months. During March telephone central operators in Beloit handled an average of 29,419 local calls daily. Long distance calls averaged 400 each day. February in 1936 probably saw the greatest use of the exchange due to the severe winter. Local calls frequently numbered between 45,000 and 50,000 a day and extra operators were required.

B. E. Hull, the present manager, came here in October, 1932. The Beloit exchange has 61 employes.

The Commonwealth Telephone company serves 450 rural subscribers in this vicinity through the Beloit exchange. This company bought out the former Beloit Farm Telephone company. Gunnard Johnson is manager.

* * *

• The Kantor Bottling Company, owned by Max Kantor, was started in Beloit 30 years ago. Jacob N. Kantor, son of the owner, is manager and the bottling plant is equipped with the most modern and scientific machines to produce 1,700 bottles of carbonated beverages an hour. The company distributes its beverages over a wide area and has branch offices at Rockford, Madison and Janesville.

* * *

• Grey iron, semi-steel and alloy iron castings are produced by the P. F. Mork Foundry in South Beloit. The firm has been owned by P. F. Mork since 1910 but it was started several years earlier. Cupolas have a capacity of approximately 20 tons of metal daily and job work is contracted by concerns within a radius of 100 miles of Beloit. At present 25 men are employed.

* * *

• The Beloit Mattress Company, started here seven years ago, is owned by H. A. Clark. New and rebuilt mattresses are produced and orders are taken principally in Beloit and cities and towns in this section.

* * *

• General wood work and the building of special units, is the field of the Young Manufacturing Company. W. W. Young is president, G. A. Dowd, vice-president, and W. F. Zinnecker, secretary and treasurer. The business was started in 1912. Sixteen persons are employed.

* * *

• The General Neon Products Company, formerly the Yonts-Osgood Company, began making signs and advertising construction work about 12 years ago. The important part of the business is the production of neon electric signs and their distribution throughout Wisconsin, Illinois and parts of Iowa. Twelve persons are associated in the firm.

• Acetylene and electric welding and cutting, job and custom work, the making of machine parts, fabricated equipment and ornamental work are the services of the Uhlir Welding Company. It was organized in Beloit in 1920. George Uhlir is owner and manager.

* * *

• The R. H. Wollin Company, makers of children's suits and infant wear, finds markets for its products in distant parts of the country as well as in this section. An order was received recently for 1,000 dozen suits. R. H. Wollin is the president. The company employs 11 women.

* * *

• The Beloit Glove and Mitten Company, makers of a general line of gloves, mittens and hosiery, has been in business in Beloit for the last 35 years.

Gloves in a variety of styles of leather, cotton flannel and jersey material, and men's and women's hosiery in both service and dress grades, give employment to several persons. Products are marketed in several western and middle western states.

M. E. Favour is president; L. C. Favour, vice-president, and G. E. Favour, secretary and treasurer.

* * *

• The C-Z Chemical Company, Yates and Argall avenues, was organized three years ago. The firm manufacturers soaps in liquid and powder form, disinfectants, polishes, wax, deodorizers and insecticides. New items are being developed by the company from time to time.

When the company was first organized, its sales were local. Now its sales extend into 26 states and new territory is being opened. The firm employs 20 persons. Charles Zimbler is president and Nate Levine is vice-president and sales manager.

* * *

• The manufacture of concrete building blocks in a variety of sizes and shapes is a part of the business of the Ideal Concrete Products & Fuel Company. The concern is owned and operated by William C. Kepplinger who purchased it from Lawrence McGlaughlin in 1929. It was started about 16 years ago. At present six men are employed.

* * *

• The Atwood-Davis Sand & Gravel Company and the Illinois-Wisconsin Concrete Pipe & Tile Company are under the same management and are owned by the same persons. More than 20 years ago, the large pits, which were among the most important industrial institutions in South Beloit, were purchased from the Chicago and North Western Railway Company.

The Illinois - Wisconsin Concrete Pipe and Tile Company was organized to use surplus product and has outgrown the original business. The Atwood-Davis organization has a capacity of thousands of tons of sand and gravel each year, and the pipe works, started in 1920, manufactures thousands of feet of concrete sewer, drain and culvert pipe a year. The plant comprises five acres and has 17 large and small kilns.

A. S. Sorenson, Chicago, is president. George Harker, deceased, was vice-president and general manager. Mrs. Gladys Lowrey, Chicago, is secretary and treasurer; C. E. Richardson, Milwaukee, sales manager, and George E. Smith, plan manager. William Zulauf is manager of the pits.

* * *

• One of 18 sand and gravel pits owned by the Consumer's Company branch is located in South Beloit. Another is at Afton. The Consumer's Company started 25 years ago when horses and scrapers were used to dig the gravel banks. Now the capacity is approximately 400,000 tons of washed and sized sand and gravel a year. Pits here comprise 200 acres of ground and 35 men are employed. Equipment used is capable of producing and loading a gondola car in six minutes.

A. C. O'Laughlin, Chicago, is president of the company and R. O. Webster is plant superintendent here.

* * *

• Started in 1926 by C. J. Schwebke, the Schwebke Machine Works in South Beloit is equipped for a variety of job machine work. The making of tools and dies for both special and standard operations as well as the manufacturing of complete special machines and parts comprises much of the business.

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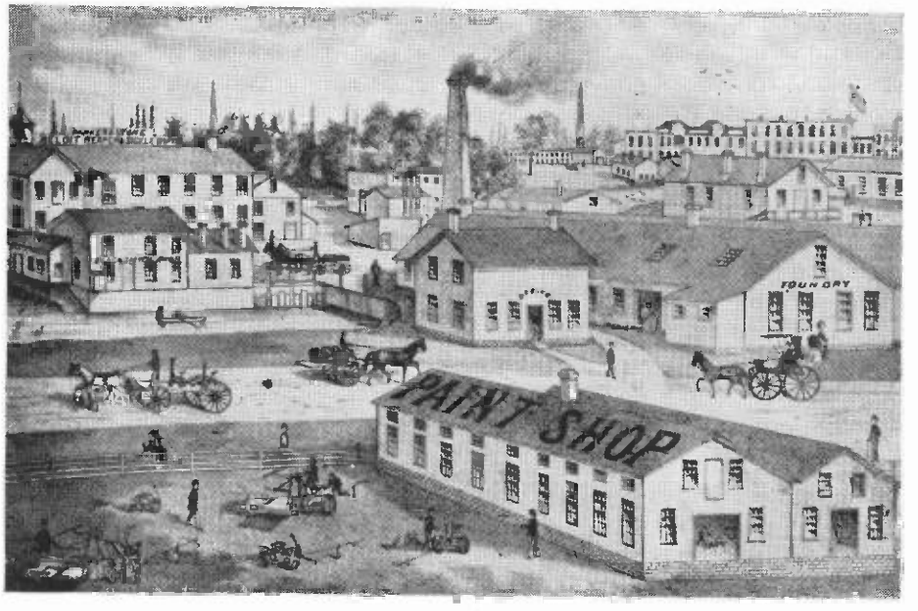
• The building of machinery for the production of foods by milling companies and the extraction of oils, was started by the Flakall Corporation in 1931. C. B. Mathews, president of the company, and the inventor, submitted his plans to E. E. Berry and H. W. Adams.

Several machines were made, primarily for the flaking of all kinds of grains and the breaking down of the starch content in the kernel to a soluble product. Experimental operations have resulted in favorable comment by several leading industrialists and a number of completed units have been produced.

C. B. Mathews is president of the company, S. T. Edwards, Chicago, is vice-president, and C. J. Schwebke, secretary and treasurer.

* * *

• Job pattern work, the building of wood models for experimental and



Charles Parker and Gustavus Stone, brothers-in-law, began manufacturing in Beloit in 1849, making sickles and other farm hand tools; in 1855 they started making reapers, and in 1879 the famous Appleby Twine Binder was perfected and manufactured by them. The season of 1879-80 about 75 were built; the next year 150. This was their factory in 1873. It was on the water power in Third street near St. Lawrence. Subsequently the partners moved the plant to Milwaukee, sold it, and Mr. Parker returned to Beloit. In 1882 he built the Second National Bank Building.

patent purposes, and cabinet work is done by the Beloit Interstate Pattern Works, which has its shop in Blackhawk Boulevard. In business for the last nine years, W. H. Thompson and Z. R. Lane, partners, direct operations. The former directs sales and the latter the shop. At present 10 men are employed and business is done for firms in Illinois, Minnesota and Iowa as well as in many parts of Wisconsin.

* * *

● The production of grey iron and alloy iron castings in considerable volume as job work was started by the Beloit Foundry Company approximately 30 years ago. The concern has been located in Gardner street in South Beloit the last 15 years.

Chicago concerns furnish many of the contracts but business obtained in every direction in a radius of 100 miles keeps the firm busy. Approximately 50 workmen are now employed. P. F. Halverson is president; L. W. Thompson, vice-president, and H. F. Halverson, secretary and treasurer.

* * *

● Beloit Concrete Stone Co., 1505 Prairie avenue, was organized in 1905. Owners are Elmer and Lawrence Luety. The company manufactures concrete products, both for buildings and for ornamental purposes.

* * *

● The Nielson-Breuning Engineering Co., which has been located at 808 Pleasant street, and which expects to be located elsewhere in the near future, is a specialty company, making and designing special machines and equipment. The company manufactures a tagging machine. Officers are J. B. Nielson, president and treasurer; Peter Madsen, vice-president, and Helene Nielsen, secretary.

★ ★ ★

● The old "Russell House", for more than 60 years a Beloit landmark and at one time a boarding house of great fame, was torn down to make yard room on the Freeman Shoe Factory grounds soon after the Chesbrough-Moss company built its three story warehouse at Shirland avenue and Mill street.

The old hotel's most outstanding feature was its iron balcony hung up over the front door. It was said to have been erected some time before the Civil war, and reached its greatest renown when two sisters, Mrs. A. M. Colburn and Mrs. O. H. Graves established a boarding house in the place. Beloit was about the size of Rockton at that time, and the Goodwin house was the northernmost outpost of the business district.

When the North Western station was moved to its present location and the business district jumped to the north, the Shirland avenue home lost its prestige. When torn down the outside walls were found to be more than a foot thick and some of the rafters were made of solid oak planks more than 14 feet long. The garden of the Russell home was well remembered by old timers with its great number of beautiful and unusual plants.

★ ★ ★

The Gold Rush

(The following paragraphs, omitted by oversight, belong in the story of Beloit men who joined the gold rush to the valley of the Sacramento. They should be read four paragraphs from the bottom of page 60 in the first column.—Editor.)

The first Beloit men to leave were Henry and Warren Steel and Henry Smith from Manchester township. They built their own covered wagon and set out by themselves early in the spring, but after several months became discouraged and returned home.

About the same time Sidney Lufkin, who had been a seaman, left his farm south of Beloit and went to New York, where he shipped around Cape Horn to 'Frisco. After some unsuccessful prospecting on the Klamath river he settled near Placerville and ran a trading post on the Feather river. He also became a captain in the militia. In '55 Lufkin returned to Beloit, again by way of Cape Horn. After a year at home he went back to California, this time crossing the Isthmus of Panama. In '61 he came home, with some worthless California bonds as the only reward of his labors.

In the early spring the Beloit Company of Forty-Niners left with their wagon train. There are no authentic records of this group but it is believed that the following were members: Richard Burdge, Ralph Lidster, Mr. Hackett, Mr. Thomas, Dr. G. W. Bicknell, Mr. Borngesser, Mr. Parmalee, Charles Gault, John Menor and Mr. McClintock and his wife.

Burdge and Lidster later returned, not laden with gold. Mr. and Mrs. McClintock eventually settled in California. Parmalee, Gault and Menor vanished completely. It was believed they were massacred by the Indians. An unknown Beloit man is buried at Wood River, Nebraska, at the side of the old wagon trail, which can still be seen. Mrs. Gault waited 10 years for news of her husband. At the end of that time she was legally declared a widow and married a man named Giles. The wife of John Menor, whose farm was in Avon township, was also declared a widow and later married a man named Northrup.

Borngesser, a baker who ran a shop just west of Brooks Mill, east of Mechanic's Green, was killed out west. This account of his murder appeared in the Beloit Journal late in '49:

Beloit Inventions Important

• On the farm and in the factory and the business office—wherever the world's work is done—things are as they are today because the creative genius of Beloit inventors and engineers has contributed to the ease and expertness with which machinery now does the task once done slowly and laboriously by hand.

Outstanding and early among the inventions which Beloit gave to the world is the Appleby twine binder which revolutionized agriculture and became the foundation of great industries. Prior to John F. Appleby's invention the first primitive grain binders used wire to tie the bundles. Wire was unsatisfactory. It was hard to handle and particles of it went through the threshing machine and injured cattle when they ate them with the grain.

Use of twine was made possible by the ingenious knot-making device invented by Appleby and first tried out in grain fields adjacent to Beloit. Subsequently the Appleby invention, or developments of it, were used on every grain harvester made in the United States and the farm implement industry—one of the nation's largest—was stimulated tremendously by the Beloit invention. First machines to use it were built in Beloit by the Parker and Stone factory.

The late Charles Franz, then a boy of 15, drove the harvester with which the first field demonstration of the Appleby device was made in 1877 in a 40-acre field of grain on what is now St. Lawrence avenue between Garfield and Town Line Avenues. The first Appleby knotter is now in the Wisconsin Historical Museum at Madison. Mr. Appleby died in 1917 at the age of 77.

Dorr E. Felt, a farm boy from Newark who learned the machinist's trade in the Parker and Stone shop revolutionized office practices and bookkeeping methods by the invention of the comptometer, now used in practically every large office the world around and the foundation of another large industry. He made the first comptometer in 1884 out of a macaroni box, some staples, rubber bands, cog wheels and other crude materials. But he had the basic idea of every modern calculating machine and he added the keyboard by which his first machine was operated. He organized the Felt & Tarrant manufacturing company to make and market his device and he put the comptometer on the market with great success in 1887. He died in 1930.



Inventions which have been put to world-wide application in industry are the achievement of Louis A. M. Phelan, Beloit inventor, engineer and manufacturer.

Patented devices which gave new utility to the ancient windmill were invented by the Rev. L. H. Wheeler and became the basis for a tremendous business in the manufacture and sale of the Eclipse Wind Engine. Patents were issued for the various devices in the name of the Rev. Mr. Wheeler; W. H. Wheeler, L. H. Wheeler, Jr., and E. P. Wheeler, his sons; and R. M. Ferguson, H. W. Ford, George M. Allen, S. A. Rouse and D. E. Barnard.

John Charter and his son, J. A. Charter, made many improvements upon the early gasoline engines and received many patents. The Charter engine was the first produced by Fairbanks, Morse & Co. and additional improvements were constantly made. Patents for these were issued to C. H. Morse, Jr., A. D. Richardson, G. V. Ahara, F. G. Hobart, W. W. Gore, J. A. Vail, E. O. Powers and A. Peter.

Other Fairbanks, Morse & Co. products were developed by engineering ideas and improvements that set new standards in their fields. It is impossible to measure the effect upon the industry of many of the inventions and refinements for which patents were issued, among others, to the following:

Engines — C. B. Jahnke, W. C. Heath, A. C. Elley, E. T. Adams, M. J. Goldberg, J. H. Lentell, L. B. Kapp, Lloyd Yost, L. B. Jackson, A. C. Boock, A. Rosner, A. K. Antonsen, Heinrich Schneider, R. C. Townsend, E. J. Fish and F. G. Hobart; Pumps—A. G. Stokes, M. B. MacNeille, W. C. Heath, F. G. Hobart, F. D. Stanley and A. B. Wood; Electrical division—G. A. Anderson, H. C. Walters, E. W. Peterson and Theo Schou; Magnetos—H. G. Cox, C. F. Reis and E. W. Peterson.

The Beloit Iron Works and its engineering staff have contributed many valuable inventions to the paper industry. A great portion of these inventions have been universally adopted in this country and in most foreign countries.

Yates-American Machine Co. engineers have given the wood-working industry many basic ideas and developments which have facilitated the fabrication of wood. There is hardly an industry which makes use of wood in any form which has not been vitally influenced by the products of Yates-American drawing boards.

Louis A. M. Phelan is a Beloit inventor and engineer with many important industrial products which have been applied everywhere. By the time he was 20 he had worked with other inventors in building machines for manufacturing paper cartons, oil burners for automobiles, annealing furnaces for locomotives, and a machine for automatically spacing and punching structural steel. Between the ages of 20 and 30 he developed several automatic electric time switches, and a switch for flashing signs. At that time a better electrical switching medium was imperative and Mr. Phelan spent what time he could take from his daily duties for eight years to produce the mercury contactor, an invention which became a large industry and is in use the world around today. A great number of patents followed Mr. Phelan's combination of his mercury contactor with mechanical means for its operation and considerable industrial profit has been the result.

Other of Mr. Phelan's inventions include safety appliances for calendar and mill lines throughout the rubber industry, a means for equalization of static on dirigibles, ice cream freezers, and improvements in x-ray tubes.

"Invention," said Mr. Phelan, "resolves itself into the simple and logical way rather than the complex and illogical. The successful inventor uses subtraction and division rather than addition and multiplication. The art of invention is to make two sticks perform as four, or two wheels do the

work of six. In other words, worthwhile invention is practical. In all phases of life simplicity and truth are synonymous. Invention is not an exception. It may be said that good inventors are too 'dumb' to be complex. Edison wisely said: 'Though an experiment is a failure, still it is a success, because you know that's one darn thing that won't work anyway.' The true inventor never grows tired of trying. Accomplishment — not time — is his yardstick; and money has value only insofar as it enables him to experiment further. Worthwhile results are his purpose—his life."

One of the most conspicuous successes contributed by a Beloit inventor is the famous Warner speedometer which first made use of the magnetic principle in measuring speed—a principle that now is in universal use. In 1898 A. P. Warner was developing electric motors for use in elevators and he had need for a speed indicator with a uniform scale. He seived upon the magnetic principle for this purpose and his brothers, C. H. Warner, did much of the mechanical work on the first instrument that was produced. The device worked so well that many applications opened for its use and the Warner Instrument Co. was organized for its manufacture. It was made first in a room of the Gesley building. The first instrument was known as a cutmeter. Its purpose was to measure the speed of cutting tools in industry. There was a demand for the product and C. H. Warner quit his work at the Beloit Iron Works to join A. P. Warner. Their first employe was Ben Cadman, who also aided in the development of the product.

The automobile was coming into use in that day and the Warner principle was applied in the form of an autometer to indicate the speed of a motor car on the highway. Business grew with growth of the automobile industry and a new and modern factory was built in South Beloit on land given the company by W. H Wheeler. The Warner autometer became standard upon every leading automobile. Subsequently the industry was sold by the Warners to a corporation now known as the Stewart-Warner Co.

Later A. P. Warner engaged in the manufacture of heavy-duty automobile trailers and when mechanical braking became a problem he invented the electric brake which bears his name and is manufactured in South Beloit. Scores of patents have been issued to Mr. Warner on devices which are of great importance in the electrical and industrial fields.

In the whole broad field covered by the disc grinding industry, which created a manufacturing process used



A. P. Warner invented the famous Warner autometer which employed the magnetic principle to measure the speed of an automobile and made its manufacture one of the outstanding industrial successes of a quarter-century ago. He also devised and developed an electrical brake for heavy-duty automobile trailers which is the foundation of another Beloit industry.

in every modern factory, the origin and development of the art centers in the city of Beloit. The first disc grinder was the idea of F. N. Gardner, then superintendent of the Charles H. Besley & Co. factory, who experimented with the idea as early as 1889 and who built in 1891 a grinder which is still usable at the Besly plant. He applied for a patent on the machine in 1893 and it was issued to him on June 18, 1895. In those first days of disc grinding there were no abrasives available for use on a flat steel plate except emery cloth, and the coarsest abrasive material available at that time was in 24 grain (1/24th inch diameter). Mr. Gardner discovered by experiment that if a spiral grove were cut in the steel disc wheel, the emery cloth could be pressed during the process of cementing it to the steel wheel in such a way that a spiral surface would be given the face of the abrasive, and that this spiral action aided considerably in the cutting action of the emery cloth. He obtained a patent on this method and assigned it to the Besly company. In 1900 he obtained a patent for placing the abrasive in spirals upon a flat cloth surface, thus eliminating the necessity for spiral relief in the disc wheel itself.

In 1905 Mr. Gardner organized the Gardner Machine Co. and between then and 1910 F. N. and F. E. Gardner developed and received a patent for a process by which abrasive grains were so shifted during the process of moulding the disc that their sharp surfaces were presented to the metal to be ground. The result was an even freer and cooler cutting action than with the spiral disc. The old machines used with the early disc grinders could drive the new, heavier discs but the abrasives were capable of producing much more work. So new developments of speed and efficiency brought demands for special machines to power the discs. In 1909, F. N. and F. E. Gardner obtained a patent on the first double-head machine which made possible the grinding of parallel surfaces simultaneously. Other patents in improved machines followed quickly and both the Besly and Gardner companies made Beloit the established center of a new and important development in machine shop practice.

In 1912 the Gardner company offered the trade the first ¼ inch thick abrasive discs built on cloth which did not have glue in their composition, using silicate of soda as a bond, and another long step was taken because now thicker discs of greater efficiency were practicable. In 1917 Ingle R. Shue began for the Gardner company the development of a magnesite disc and by 1920 this had practically replaced discs bonded with glue or silicate. Thickness of the discs was increased to as much as one-half inch.

Heavier discs changed disc grinders from polishing machines to machines by which substantial amounts of metal were removed in the process and this brought a demand for still heavier abrasives. Mr. Shue received four patents on what is known as the Wire-Lokt Abrasive, which is built in thicknesses as great as three inches of usable abrasive and which are so constructed that they can be bolted to steel disc wheels instead of being cemented to them. During this time the Besly company also made large development progress. Besides the Gardners and Shue, Beloit men whose patents have made valuable contributions to the disc grinding art along mechanical lines are John Miller, Jr., Flavius Jones and Donald R. Hall.

Early in the industry discs were not thicker than 1/16th of an inch and weighed no more than six or seven pounds. Now discs are in use which are three inches thick and weigh 625 pounds. The entire art originated and was developed in Beloit and it has revolutionized machine shop practice in the great factories where mass production has been brought to its most scientific utility.

Carl E. L. Lipman, Beloit inventor now a consulting engineer in Chicago made important inventions which had great influence upon the development of refrigeration and air conditioning and the high efficiency which the art has reached is in no small measure the result of work which he did in that field in its very earliest days.

Like John F. Appleby with the grain binder, Charles Curtis of Clinton did inventive work which resulted in a standard farm implement, the corn shredder. He is credited with developing the first commercially successful shredder marketed in the United States. He made his first crude model in 1894 and shredded the corn on his own farm and that of his neighbor, C. L. Tuttle. He began building shredders for sale to his neighbors and in 1895 Cyrus McCormick employed him to design McCormick shredders. Under his direction 50 two-roller machines were manufactured the first year. The second year four-rollers were produced by Curtis and 5,000 of there were manufactured and sold.

Many other products of the inventive genius of Beloit men have gone out from this community.



Jess Hogans, president of the Beloit chapter of the Izaak Walton League, is one of Wisconsin's most enthusiastic conservationists. During the extreme cold of the past winter he used skis to reach pheasant feeding stations, pulling a toboggan piled high with feed.

They Aid Conservation

• Sportsmen of this area who thrill when they hook a finny wiggler and play the prize into a landing net, or who like to look at a beautifully plumed cock pleasant over the sights of a gun as the bird sails off across a patch of marsh or corn shocks, owe one Beloit organization a vote of thanks for the enjoyment of their favorite sports,—a debt payable in appreciation and cooperation.

That organization is the Beloit chapter of Izaak Walton League of America.

There weren't any trout to catch and the varieties of bass were few before the Waltons got to work hatching, raising and distributing fish in the streams and ponds. And there weren't any pheasants to shoot until the Waltons began a program of upland game propagation and cooperated with the state Conservation Department in arranging for open hunting seasons.

The Izaak Walton chapter was organized early in 1924, following the organization of a Wisconsin Division of the Izaak Walton League of America at Fond du Lac on Dec. 7, 1923. On Feb. 20, 1924, 105 men and women of Beloit petitioned national headquarters in Chicago for a local charter. T. R. Harper was the first president of the chapter, L. C. Merry was the first treasurer and Lee Bratley was the first secretary.

Early members of the chapter who brought about the actual organization are Otto Hirth, I. E. Shue, I. R. Shue, E. R. Fisher, L. W. Thompson, P. L. Murkland, J. R. Schuster, George Perring, George B. Ingersoll, R. K. Rockwell, R. E. Freeman, W. H. Arnold, George H. Pietsch, Niels Engleson and A. J. Winegar. Engleson and Perring are present directors.

The chapter had more than 300 members within a year. On Feb. 26, 1924, it held a moose dinner in the First Presbyterian church, which was widely attended and which was marked by goodfellowship and enthusiasm.

From the very beginning the chapter grasped the ideals of conservation and the education of the public to good sportsmanship. Game and fish propagation was begun immediately and has gained momentum since that time. One of the early projects was the development of a trout rearing pond on the Fossum farm in cooperation with the Conservation Department. More than $800 was spent to build the pond and many hours of labor were required to care for the baby fish and plant them in creeks, streams and ponds in the vicinity.

Many thousands of pheasants have been hatched, raised and liberated in this area. Rock county has become one of the best pheasant shooting areas in the state. Raising and liberating the pheasants is only a part of the story, however, because during the winter months feeding stations must be maintained to keep the birds alive.

Last winter more than 45 of these feeding stations were maintained by the Beloit chapter. Most active in this type of propagation work is president Jess E. Hogans, who has personally raised and liberated many hundreds of pheasants. He covered an average of 77 miles a week last winter caring for feeding stations as a public service without remuneration.

The most recent project of Beloit Waltons is the building of a small game farm on the property of president Hogans in Riverside Drive, where day-old-chicks will be received from the Conservation Department and raised for liberation. It is expected that the farm will develop into one of the finest in the state. It is the only one in the county.

Present officers of the chapter are Jess E. Hogans, president; Niels Engleson first vice-president; C. F. Kindschi, second vice-president; Lynn H. Lester, third vice-president; C. S. Renier, treasurer, and Marshall W. Robson, secretary. Directors are Homer Brown, chairman; F. J. Mackey, Casper Bakke, Charles Tews, Peter Goetzman, Orran Jordan, Niels Engleson, Walter Allen, Charles Dahl and George Perring.

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• The seal of the city of Beloit chosen at the time of its incorporation, March 31, 1856—80 years ago—and still in use bears this legend:

CITY OF BELOIT
Industry
Enterprise
Prosperity
Incorporated March 31, 1856.

The words Industry, Enterprise and Prosperity form a triangle on the seal, within which stands the outline of a locomotive, the hopeful emblem at the time of the incorporation of the city, of an industrious, enterprising and therefore prosperous future for the city. Around the triangle, the clauses, "City of Beloit" and "Incorporated March 31, 1856," are placed in a circular disk.

Relief In An Emergency

• No recent history of any American city would be complete without reference to the administration of its emergency relief. Everywhere during the past six years a world-wide limitation of industrial and business employment brought about by economic conditions beyond the control of any community or its people created the necessity for emergency measures to relieve distress. To soften the effect of the economic depression has constituted one of the major social responsibilities of recent years.

At one time, in March of 1933, when the depression depth was reached, approximately 1,500 families in the southern half of Rock county were receiving some measure of emergency assistance through the Beloit office of the County Relief Administration. This was the maximum; since then steadily improving economic conditions in industry and business have increased private employment, and federal work projects have taken others from relief rolls, so that at the present time the cases handled by the Beloit office are not more than 500.

The record of the Beloit relief administration is remarkable for its efficiency and for the long-time service of its manager, A. D. Telfer. While in almost every other city changes have been numerous in the ranks of relief administrators, Mr. Telfer has been administrator continuously since September of 1932. His record is equalled by few in the entire United States and the efficiency of his administration is recognized by federal and state supervisor executives. The administration of relief has been expertly and sympathetically handled in the Beloit office by Mr. Telfer and his assistants.

Prior to 1930 relief in Rock county was a small item, and was handled from Janesville. In 1930 a Beloit office became necessary, and desk space in the police headquarters was engaged. The work was under the supervision of Frank Fagen, of Janesville. In March, 1932, it was taken over by Charles Garey, former sheriff, who was succeeded the following month by Guy Anderson, of Beloit. Mr. Anderson resigned in September, 1932, and Mr. Telfer began his work as manager.

Funds raised by the community chest drive of November, 1931, largely supported relief here for some time. But in February, 1932, it became necessary to administer emergency relief on a county basis. An office was established in the building in the east side parking space. In September the office was moved to a store front next to the police station. Available records show that in 1932 approximately $225,000 was spent for direct relief in Beloit.



Sympathetic and expert administration of emergency relief during the difficult years of the worldwide economic depression has been the task of A. D. Telfer, whose continuous service in charge of the Beloit office is exceeded by few relief administrators in the United States.

On Jan. 1, 1933, the federal government agreed to assist the county governments by furnishing one half of all relief costs. In that year $261,272.59 was expended for direct relief in Beloit.

During the year of 1934 the expenditures for direct relief were $204,-228.13, and for work relief $104,-509.67. In March the office was moved to rooms in the Goodwin block. Until November of this year the Red Cross furnished more than three-fourths of the clothing distributed in Rock county.

In 1935 the expenditures for direct relief were $262,361.31, and for work relief, $129,917.80. In addition the following surplus commodities were distributed: 34,910 pounds of beef, 15,115 pounds of veal, 1,500 pounds butter, 2,097 pounds of cheese, 11,472 pounds of condensed milk, 3,240 pounds of mutton, 4,800 pounds of prunes, and 9,165 packages of garden seeds. The Beloit office operated a mattress factory at the request of the federal government from October, 1934 to May, 1935. It produced 3,901 mattresses, which were shipped to all counties in southern Wisconsin. From June, 1934, till September, 1935, the relief department operated the work program known as the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. This was supplanted by the Works Progress Administration, with a separate organization.

At present there are 10 employes in the Beloit office of the Rock county outdoor relief department. The following persons have worked in various capacities for the office since 1930: Frank Fagen, Eleanor Crist, Sally Gardner, Charles Garey, Guy Anderson, Frank Lanphear, Leland Zorn, Gladys Annis, Dyke Germann, Earle Nichols, Ethelyn Anderson, Roy Christiansen, Gordon Mountain, Ellis Brandt, Pearl Stauffacher, James Breton, Lester Fry, Bernita Burns, Albert Steinborn, Jerome Gannon, Helen Brown, Maurine Mathison, Harry Wolfe, Alice Fox, Alvin Schickel, Tom Lourim, William Drager, Ileen Root, Ramona Garde, Curtis Shepard, Catherine Keenan, Lavina Gau, Lorraine Mueller, Barbara Stier, Leota Taves, Ada Gonfiantini, Harold Quinn, Russell Wonn, Harold Massen, and J. H. Edwards.

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• In an unmarked grave in Oakwood cemetery lies the body of Emmett Hodgdon, a railroad engineer who on February 25, 1887, gave his life to save the life of his passengers.

When his train suddenly came on a burning bridge on the old Atlantic and Pacific railroad at Topock, on the boundary line between Arizona and California, he had the presence of mind to put his engine into reverse— the baggage and mail cars piled up into the seething river, but the passenger coaches were left on the bank safe.

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• On Feb. 24, 1846, the Territorial legislature passed an act incorporating the Village of Beloit and on Monday, April 7, the same year, the following village officers were elected: Thomas A. Power, president; Joseph Colley, Thomas Tuttle, Tyler H. Moore, Asahel B. Moore, trustees; Charles Messer, William Stevens and Henry Mears, assessors; Otis P. Bicknell and Daniel Blodgett, constables; John B. Houston, treasurer, and John B. Burroughs, clerk. Beloit was incorporated as a city 10 years later, in March, 1856.

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• It is said that Beloit is the only city in the Middle West in which there are any number of cobblestone houses, although Janesville, Clinton, and Rockton each have a few, all it is believed, the handiwork of Chester Clark, an uncle of Dr. A. C. Helm.

From Immigrant to Citizen

• This is the story of one man in Beloit, only one of the many who made the great journey from the old world to the new. He happens to have come from Greece, but his experiences and ideas must be to some degree typical of all those who came here two or three decades ago from the Mediterranean countries.

He was born in a little village perched on a mountainside in the southern part of Greece. Under the bright Mediterranean sky, with its constant sun, he and his three brothers and two sisters played and wandered about the fields and streams of the neighborhood. Only a few miles away on all sides the horizon was broken with high mountain peaks. The villagers never crossed the ranges and few strangers ever came. The little community was isolated among its golden grain fields and olive trees. The people were peaceful and contented. They lived much as the country folk did in Greece's golden age when the Parthenon was built. Life changed only with the four benevolent seasons. The small boys ran barefoot, wearing the traditional cloak, a loose knee-length shirt with a leather belt around the waist.

When this particular boy was eight years old he "discovered" America. One of his child's textbooks at school devoted a chapter to the new land. There were pictures of big cities, of cowboys and Indians. His imagination was fired; it became his dream to go to America. He no longer put all his heart into the games with the other boys. He felt that he was only waiting for the time when he could leave his home and start on his great adventure.

The father and mother soon found what was in the child's mind. Instead of laughing at their serious little son they discussed the matter with him. His awe-struck sisters listened wide-eyed and silent. After many excited conversations the parents gave their consent. The relatives gave what they could and the father borrowed some money to make up the necessary expenses. In the spring the father and his nine-year-old son walked down the hill paths to the nearest seaport, not many miles away. A small steamer was lying in the harbor ready to up anchor for New York.

The child had dressed himself in man's clothes, with long pants, so as to appear older. But the officials at the steamship company saw through this disguise and refused to take the responsibility for a nine-year-old. If the boy should be turned back at Ellis Island the company would have to stand the expense of returning him to Greece. The boy was heart-broken but the officials were adamant and the disappointed youngster went home again, more determined than ever to go to the new world.

Three years later he tied his few belongings in a bundle and went down to the seaport. Here in the city he worked for a year, supporting himself and saving money for his passage. When he was 13 years old the company agreed to take him. He did not go home to say goodbye; the family would be sad. He just wrote a letter home and went up the gangplank. The crowded ship steamed through the Mediterranean and across the Atlantic. In May, 1906, it reached New York. The immigrants were herded through Ellis Island amid a bewildering Babel of tongues. At the end of the day they were given a meal and the steamship officials placed them in their "immigrant hotel" for the night. The next morning each was tagged with a destination ticket. The Greek boy, almost lost in the confusion, knew only that he wanted to get to Milwaukee, where his oldest brother was. Whenever one of the blue-coated officials came near him he would shout "Milwaukee." He was given a tag, and with many other immigrants, all carrying bundles and luggage, walked several miles through the streets of the New York waterfront to the Milwaukee train, where they were packed into a special immigrant car.

Not one knew a word of English. Someone had said it was dangerous to show money; it might be taken away. For two days and nights they rode without food. At the stops the conductor would come through the car looking for the tags for that city. The immigrants were afraid to leave their places even to go to the washroom for fear they would be overlooked. The boy thought the ride would never end, but finally the train reached Chicago. A friendly trainman took the lad to the station lunch counter, ordered bowls of oyster stew, motioned the boy to eat. The boy devoured five bowls of the hot stew. People in the restaurant were laughing, but the hungry youngster hardly noticed anything but the food.

As there were no more trains for Milwaukee that day the immigrants were locked in a room at the station. In the middle of the night they were put on a train and arrived about dawn at Milwaukee. There the boy learned that his brother had moved to Beloit. After a week his brother sent for him. Several of the other young Greeks on the immigrant train decided also to come to Beloit.

Now it was up to the boy to get a job and make his living. He was 14 years old. He faced the world with only his small strength and his native ability.

He made the rounds of the factories writing his name on application blanks but he could get no work. Though his resolution did not falter he could not help being frightened. No one paid him any attention or if they did it was only to stare or laugh.

After several weeks a foreman at one of the large foundries hired him as a helper. When hunting for a job he used the name of Pappas because it was easier than his real name for the foremen to understand and remember. Most of the Greeks did this, consequently there was a whole "family" of Pappases at the foundry. On paydays they were called by their time-clock numbers. The boy's pay was $1.10 a day. His job was to haul molding sand in a wheelbarrow from the bins to the castings. The loaded barrow weighed much more than the boy. On the very first haul over the narrow, unsteady plank his strength gave way and the load tipped over. After righting the barrow the boy started to scoop up the sand in his hands. When the foreman saw him taking the clean sand off the dirty floor he gave him a hearty kick to show him his mistake.

The boy had also to help hold the huge ladles, by means of metal rods, while the molten iron was being poured. The other workers did not have the time to show him how to do this safely. He did not know enough to buy the special shoes and gloves necessary. When the glowing liquid metal was being poured out of the ladles sparks and splashes would fall outside and burn his hands and feet. The boy could not let go the supporting rod to brush off the fire, and got many blisters. He was so afraid of the molten iron that he would hide in the washroom when he saw that it was time for a pouring. After two months of this he was fired.

By this time he was utterly discouraged. Except for his brother, whom he could see only for a little while in the evening, he knew no one. He could not talk to anyone and could not understand any conversation. He longed to be home in Greece again. His courage was almost gone but he would not give up. Again he started looking for a job. Finally he was hired to chisel rough edges off castings. The foreman got the right tools for him and showed him the best way to do

the work. Soon he began to make progress.

At the end of that summer Prof. Theodore Lyman Wright came home from Europe. Professor Wright, head of the Greek Department of Beloit college, was a classical scholar and a traveler. He had mad e 25 trips through Europe and had been many months in Greece. He knew the country and the people and spoke the language. When he got to Beloit he found more than 20 young Greeks, all more or less lost in the community because they could not speak English. "Teddy" Wright at once made friends with them and offered to teach them English. They accepted eagerly and soon there was a night class of more than 20, meeting in Middle College. Prof. Wright was a kindly teacher and his students were anxious to learn. So they made fast progress. One of the young men entered the college that year and graduated in the regular course of four years. Prof. Wright gave new hope and inspiration to the bewildered imigrants. The young boy, 14 years old, began to feel more at home here. Throughout his life Prof. Wright was the friend and adviser of the Greeks here. They brought him their troubles and they also had good times together. When he died in 1926, at the age of 74, the young Greeks lost their most respected and admired friend.

For six years the boy worked in the factory. After a year or so he could speak English fairly well and he had made friends among his fellow-workers and the townspeople. When Joe Steiner came here as physical director of the Y. M. C. A. several Greek boys joined the gym classes and took part in the games. The lad, now 20, began to feel that he was a part of the life of Beloit and no longer an outsider.

In 1912, when he was 21 years old, the Balkan war broke out. With the Greeks defending their country from the Turks, the boy wanted to help fight for his native land. He and his brother and several others returned to Greece and joined the army. His brother, with his whole battalion, was drowned when a wall of flood-water swept down the dry run where their camp was pitched. The boy saw service in battle and was wounded. His name was placed on the casualty lists as dead. His mother died when she saw the list.

The young man found that he was no longer at home in Greece. During his six years in the United States he had become an American. His ways and his thoughts were different from those of his old schoolmates. He wanted to help Greece win the war but he realized that he wanted still more to get back to Beloit, now his home. When his enlistment expired he returned.

Back in Beloit the war-time boom was on and factories were running at full capacity. He got a better job. In time he obtained his citizenship papers. He married and now has several children. He is now a business man.

Being an American citizen is his greatest pride, and he is anxious to do his part in civic enterprises and improvements. One of his favorite hobbies is athletics and he seldom misses a local game. As he has come to understand and love America, he sometimes wishes the immigrants had been better understood when they came here. "We were not so very much different," he says, "and we were all really working for the same things and the same ideals." He wishes that the slums of the big cities could be broken up and done away with forever. "The people in the slums never got to America," he says.

"When the immigrants were coming here in such large numbers many of them were bewildered. There was no one then to advise and guide them and most of them gathered in small areas in the big cities, and they never could get out. All they knew of America was a big factory to work in and a couple of rooms to live in. Most of them were people of good families and fine character. In the slums they were in the hands of racketeers and surrounded by the worst inffluences. Some of them never had much chance to become real Americans."

He studies the history of America and looks to the future of his adopted country with confidence.

His hero is Theodore Lyman Wright, "a man who knew human beings."

Citizens From Lithuania

• In the years before the World War Beloit was the home of a large Lithuanian population. In later years some of the old people moved away or died and many of the children, now grown up, married and left Beloit. There are now about 42 Lithuanian families living here.

Most of the first Lithuanian residents left their native land because of the freedom this country offered. Until 1918 Lithuania was a Grand Duchy of the Russian Empire, and was governed oppressively by the Tsar. Lithuanians have always had an intensely nationalistic and freedom-loving spirit. In racial makeup they are distinct from the Slavs and Russians with whom their history has been entwined. Their language, while it has affinities with the Slavonic, is really an independent tongue. It is the most ancient and archaic of all living Aryan languages. In the 13th century they vanquished the Russians, Teutons and Tartars and established their own state. In the 16th century they united with Poland in peaceful regime. But in 1772 the Prussian conqueror, Frederick the Great, aided by the armies of Austria and Russia, swept over north central Europe and destroyed the smaller states. In that year, and in 1793 and 1795, the "divisions of Poland" were carried out, and each of the great powers took a slice of territory. A small section of Lithuania went to Prussia. Greater Lithuania was taken by the Russian Empress, Catherine the Great.

In 1849 a Russian ukase forbade official use of the name Lithuania, substituting for it 'Northwestern Country'; the Lithuanian language and books were forbidden, and the schools closed. It was not until 1918, when in the havoc of the war they beat back a Bolshevik invasion and proclaimed their independence, that Lithuanians became a free people. In the meantime, for a century, they were under the oppressive rule of the Tsars. But their spirit of independence never died out. It brought many to America and some to Beloit.

The first Lithuanian to come was Joe Urban, who came here in 1902. He worked as a molder. He died several years ago. He never married and has no relatives in this country. Two years later John Rosimitis brought his family here from Racine. He had come to this country in 1896. Now an old man, he does not remember his boyhood home in Lithuania. He made his home on Park ave., and worked for Fairbanks, Morse & Co. He later moved to Janesville, and then to Rockford, where the family now lives. The children are Nellie Vinston, Mrs. Walter Petkus, Mrs. Frances Gelizinas, and a son, John, who lives with his parents. Mr. Rosimitis has retired, and now occupies himself with gardening.

Joseph Degris came here from Waukegan, Ill., in 1905. He and his wife rented a home in Quinn's Court, and Mr. Degris went to work at the Berlin shop, now the Yates-American Machine Co., where he still works. He has been more than 30 years "on the job" as cupola tender, and at other work. There are two daughters, Anna and Mary, living at home.

Also in 1905 came Alex Ezdon and his wife, now both deceased. Their

sons, Peter and Anton, and a daughter, Mrs. Bernice Callahan, live here. Joe Andrulis came to Beloit from Brooklyn, N. Y. in April, 1905. He moved to Rockford many years ago and has no relatives here.

In 1906 Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ralis came. Mrs. Ralis was born in Kelmi, Lithuania. Her husband, who worked at the Berlin factory, died many years ago. Their children are Joseph, Walter, Mary and Edward, at home; and Mrs. Anna Reed and Mrs. Charlotte Strace.

Peter Waichulatis and his wife, Mary, came in 1907. He had come to America in 1893, from the town of Airogala in Lithuania. Mrs. Waichulaitis, then a young woman, came to this country in 1900 with her family. In Illinois she met Peter Waichulaitis. They married and lived in the mining town where he worked. After a year they came to Wisconsin and began farming. In 1908 the family came to Beloit and bought a grocery store. They were in business until 1917, when they returned to their farm near Sturgeon Bay. Several years ago they came back to their home here, where they still live. They have three grown children; Mrs. Emilia Prduwlow, Chicago; Mrs. Antoinette Fisher, Chicago; and Peter, manager of the Green Co. store in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mrs. Waichulaitis is the most remarkable practical linguist in this region. In 1916 the Daily News feature writers, M. H. Hedges and K. T. Waugh interviewed Mrs. Waichulaitis. Some exerpts from the story are:

"Beloit is a city of only 20,000 inhabitants and yet it has 29 peoples represented in a single manufacturing plant. . . . The one linguist and personality in the community who is able to unite even a portion of these people is Mary Waichulaitis. She speaks 12 languages sympathetically, namely: English, German, Austrian, Hungarian, Polish, Italian, Russian, Bulgarian, Lithuanian, Jewish, Bohemian and Dutch.

"Mrs. Waichulaitis is something more than linguist and interpreter. She is a property-holder and citizen, arraying herself on the side of law, education, religious toleration and patriotism. Moreover she has interpreted nation to nation, and alien to American, not merely linguistically but temperamentally as well, for she seems to be of a catholic nature, diplomatic by gift, capable of putting aside petty racial differences for vital social principles. She (with her husband, Peter) owns four houses and a store, has two daughters and a son in the public schools, and during Judge C. D. Rosa's incumbency was official interpreter of the Beloit municipal court. . . ."

Another prominent family is that of Anthony Witkus, who came to Beloit in 1908. When the family came to Beloit they lived in Quinn's Court for a time, later moving to their own farm home on the McKinley avenue road. Mr. Witkus first worked as a crane operator at the Berlin factory, and later went to the Beloit Iron Works, where he still works. There are four Witkus children; Mrs. Helen Strands, New York City; Mrs. Martha Radway, Cleveland, Ohio; Julia Witkus, Cleveland; and Peter, who works at the Gardner Machine Co.

When Beloit's Lithuanian populations was at its peak the group had an active benefit association, but it has lapsed. In 1907 the St. Anthony Society, a religious organization, was formed. It was discontinued in 1921.

On Feb. 1, 1915, the Lithuanian Educational Club was founded. Its purpose is to guide and assist the people of this nationality to become Americans and fulfill their duties as citizens. It also maintains a sickness and death benefit fund. It is still active, with more than 30 members.

As their native land is primarily an agricultural country, most of the Lithuanians came from farm homes or villages. While many of them here are industrial workers, they usually raise gardens at their homes. Their habits of thrift and industry have helped them acquire property. Almost all of them are home-owners, have automobiles, and have provided for the education of their children.

Beloit Real Estate Board

• Two Beloit business organizations of achievement in the community are the Real Estate Board and the Insurance Underwriters of Beloit.

The Real Estate Board has continued to function without interruption since its organization on May 2, 1919, when J. R. Schuster was elected president, C. W. Merriman, vice-president, and Fred L. Kile, secretary-treasurer. Present at the first meeting were Schuster, J. Dana Peet, C. M. Dazey, R. Baum, S. A. Barnes, A. W. Blanchard, Kile, J. W. Day, and W. O. Wright. Other charter members were the late W. E. Burns, Joel B. Dow and C. W. Merriman.

The board has served the people of Beloit by maintaining a high standard of business ethics. The passing of the Wisconsin real estate brokers license law was urged by the Beloit Real Estate board to further safeguard the interests of the people. A multiple listing service was inaugurated when the board was formed and has been of real value to the prospective seller or purchaser for many years.

Present members of the Beloit Real Estate board are: Peet Bros., Merry & Schellenger, J. A. & H. J. Love, Lee Clark, Evans Agency, W. H. Martin, J. R. Schuster, A. J. Mathison, J. P. Wahlen, Fred L. Kile, Lee W. Bort, Inc., B. E. Thomas, J. F. Wussaw and The Van Wart Agency.

The Real Estate board's officers for the year 1936 are: L. C. Merry, president. W. F. Bauchle, vice-president and Fred L. Kile, secretary-treasurer.

The Insurance Underwriters Association was organized on November 20, 1925. First officers were W. J. Tucker, president; Don Van Wart, vice-president; Fred Kile, secretary and treasurer. Tucker continued as president for five years.

The objectives of the organization, which have been realized through the years of its operation, were: "The formation of an association of those engaged in the local insurance business, to encourage and promote good will, harmony and cooperation between members; to establish correct practices in the conduct of the insurance and surety business, embracing all commercially recognized forms of indemnity, exclusive of life insurance, and in general to improve and elevate the business of insurance and to enforce upon its members the highest ethics of the insurance business."

Agencies represented at the first meeting of the association were J. A. and H. J. Love, Maurice Mc Donald, Peet Brothers, G. F. Zarwell, H. P. Tower, Tom Monahan, Don Van Wart, Wright and Kile, Day and O'Neal, Evans, Dow, Roberts and Wilkinson, W. H. Martin, and D. R. Comiskey.

Officers of the association this year are William J. Divine, Jr., president; Don Van Wart, vice-president; and Mrs. Vera Sherwood, secretary-treasurer. The association now has 29 members, comprising 95 percent of the agents in Beloit.

Members of the Beloit association are also affiliated with the Rock county association which was organized on March 25, 1935, with W. J. Tucker as president, C. S. Mitbon of Edgerton as vice-president, and George S. Shurtleff of Janesville as secretary-treasurer.

For Fellowship's Sake

• Myrtle Lodge No. 10, I.O.O.F., has the distinction of being the oldest fraternal order in Beloit. It was instituted on Aug. 11, 1846, and the first hall was at the northeast corner of State street and St. Paul avenue. There were two lodges in the early years but in the late fifties they combined. The charter members were Z. C. Townsend, J. B. Fargo, C. F. Fargo, Isaac Bear and A. T. Howes.

Present membership is 175. Officers are George Dixon, noble grand; Fred Blasing, vice-noble grand; H. O. Johnson, secretary, and Carl H. Stone, treasurer. C. F. Grimm, Raymond Cox and J. H. Theiler are trustees.

* * *

• Morning Star Lodge, No. 10, Free and Accepted Masons, received its dispensation on Sept. 21, 1846. The date of its charter is Jan. 14, 1847. The lodge is the second oldest in Beloit.

Officers are Ervin C. Lentz, master; O. M. Woolley, senior warden; James E. Barron, junior warden; B. P. Eldred, treasurer; John A. Flynn, secretary; William G. Lowry, chaplain; Royal B. Everill, senior deacon; Victor A. Emilson, junior deacon; Victor Martin and T. Dwight Woolsey, Jr., stewards; Olaf C. Onsgard, tyler, and George E. Salladay, Ralph W. Schellenger, and Edward A. Lufkin, trustees.

John W. Bicknell was the first master of the lodge.

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• Beloit Chapter, No. 9, R.A.M., received its dispensation on Nov. 29, 1851, and the charter was granted on Feb. 12 the following year. Officers are Chester V. Nass, excellent high priest; Archie C. Matzek, king; Clarence A. Kindschi, scribe; Ernest A. Leffingwell, treasurer; T. Dwight Woolsey, Jr., secretary; Orlin M. Woolley, C. of H.; Orville G. Churchill (P.H.P.), P.S.; Walter Fallon, R.A.C.; Elmer P. Mikkleson, M.V.; Philip G. Hammerton, M.V.; W. Thomas Dobson, M.V.; Olaf C. Onsgard, sentinel.

The trustees are J.H.R. Stitt, Albert F. Johnson, Ernest P. Sterna.

* * *

• Beloit Council, No. 1, R.&S.M., is the first Masonic council chartered in this state. The date of dispensation is March 30, 1857. It was chartered on Nov. 3 of that year.

Its thrice illustrious master is Raymond E. Kindschi. Other officers are Elmer P. Mikkleson, D.M.; Martin F. Damman, P.C. of W; B. P. Eldred, treasurer; T. D. Woolsey, Jr., recorder; Ernest P. Sterna, C. of G.; Burton T. Hopper, C. of C.; Maxwell Stewart, steward; Olaf C. Onsgard, sentinel. The trustees are Orville G. Churchill, Adolph Toepfer, and Chester V. Nass.

* * *

• Beloit Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar, received its charter on April 29, 1863, three days after its date of dispensation.

The present officers are Raymond F. Henry, eminent commander; Ernest P. Sterna, generalissimo; George A. Garrigan, C.G.; Victor A. Emilson, senior warden, Chester V. Nass, junior warden; William G. Lowry (P.C.), prelate; Ernest A. Leffingwell, treasurer; Archie C. Matzek, recorder; Melbourne Steil, standard bearer; Orville G. Churchill, sword bearer; Chester Uehling, warden; and Frank A. Lufkin, sentinel.

The trustees, all past commanders, are Ervin C. Lentz, Martin A. Klingberg and William H. Allen.

* * *

• Evening Star Chapter, No. 77, O.E.S., received its dispensation on Jan. 22, 1896. The chapter was granted two days later.

The worthy matron of the chapter is Mrs. Ethel Hermes. Archie Matzek is worthy patron. The associates are Mrs. Myrtle Buckeridge and Ben Berndt. Mrs. Ethel Bartlett is secretary, and Mrs. Ethel Bates is treasurer. Other officers are Mrs. Eva Johnson, Mrs. Rosella Woolsey, Mrs. Bertha Bedell, Mrs. Marie Garrigan, Mrs. Grace Peets, Mrs. Vivian Downing, Mrs. Minerva Rasmussen, Mrs. Olive Swale, Mrs. Mary Walwrath, Mrs. Ruby Fuller, Mrs. Ruth Mikkleson, and Fred Umland.

Trustees are Mrs. Myrtle Kapp, Mrs. Margaret Berndt, and William Lowry. Clyde Buckeridge is attendant. Soloists are Mrs. Olive Mulder and Mrs. Marion Elliot.

* * *

• Phoenix Chapter, No. 215, O.E.S., received its dispensation on June 13, 1916. The charter is dated Oct. 5, 1916.

Mrs. Elva Mae Knapp is worthy matron, Charles Williams, worthy patron, Miss Mabel Munger, associate matron and Philip Hammerton, associate patron. Other officers are Miss Carolyn Williams, Mrs. Alma Reynard, Mrs. Isabelle Griffis, Mrs. Bee Fresley, Mrs. Helen Quinn, Mrs. Nell Smiley, Miss Maude Marshall, Mrs. Ernestine Perkins, Mrs. Isabel Taylor, Mrs. Cora Tilley, Mrs. Ruth Jorgensen, Mrs. Margaret Johnson, Mrs. Lou McDonald and Harold Olsen.

* * *

• Palestine Shrine, No. 3, W. S. of J., received its dispensation on Sept. 13, 1906, and its charter on Oct. 6, 1906.

The worthy high priestess is Mrs. Mayme McDonald. A. E. Short is the watchman. Other officers are Mmes. Ada Hughes, Hazel Rutt, Jennie Favour, Gladys Steil, Lillian Ihde, Carol Dunkelburger, Louise Sterna; the Messrs. William Stanley, Jack Wolfram, Walter Fallon, Melbourne Steil; Miss Lillian Sowl, Mmes. Florence Sommer, Ruth Carr, Isabelle Griffis, Mabel Davis, Lois Wegner, Lilian Wheeler, Nora Emilson, Agnes Woods, Rosella Woolsey, Martha Amstutz, Alice Uehling, Margaret Johnson, Emma Smith, Myrtle Stillwell, Dorothy Barr, Ruby Fuller, Sarah Mork, Marie Hatch, Hazel Herrick, Georgia Olsen, and Messrs. Ralph Griffis, Harold Olson, Arthur Bittel, Franklyn Hughes, William Sterna, Troy Blood, V. L. Stauffacher, and J. A. Ellingson.

* * *

The Beloit Consistory club was organized in 1928. Officers are Benjamin Chilson, president; Peter Carr, vice-president, and V. A. Emilson, secretary and treasurer. The club confers the 29th degree at the Madison Consistory twice a year.

* * *

The Rock County Shrine club was organized in 1932. Benjamin Chilson is president; L. C. Villard, Janesville, is vice-president, and C. F. Karstaedt is secretary and treasurer.

* * *

• St. Thomas council of the Knights of Columbus was organized in Beloit in September, 1901. It comprises Catholic men of the city parishes and its membership at present is 250. With a program closely allied with church activitiy, it is also marked with various social functions and the sponsoring of a Boy Scout Troop known as the Columbian squires.

Leo Lynch directs the council as grand knight; James Hanlon is deputy grand knight; Charles Kline, chancellor; Paul J. Kabler, warden; Willis Monahan, recorder; Paul P. Finnegan, financial secretary; T. J. Collins, advocate; Joseph Shea, inner guard; Ralph Rockers, outside guard; George Durgin, lecturer; J. E. Knight, treasurer. Trustees are Roy Maloney, Edward Burns and Fred S. Darling. The Rev. Father T. A. O'Reilly is council chaplain.

* * *

• Two societies comprising persons of Italian birth and descent are active in Beloit. Lega Mutua was organized

in January, 1922, and now has a membership of 130. For mutual aid and to provide an interesting social program, the group maintains its own hall and meets at a business session the fourth Friday of each month. It has a woman's auxiliary.

August Boschi is the president. Frank Parinello is vice-president; Joe Urli, secretary; Nick Derone, treasurer; Tony Mareno, financial secretary, and 16 members comprise the board of directors. Joe Bernini, Frank Galfano, Joe Davanno, Tony Bartolino and Lucca Pipitone are service officers.

* * *

• The Italian - American club, instituted in 1926 and particularly active in patriotic projects, has a membership of 147. There are 47 women in its auxiliary. Organized principally for social purposes, its program provides meetings and parties enthusiastically supported by members. Sons of members have also been organized.

Frank Amato is president; Joseph Accardi, vice-president; Paul DeVita, financial secretary; James DeGeorge, corresponding secretary; Clyde Pavia, treasurer, and the board of directors comprises 12 members. Meetings are held the second Friday of the month.

* * *

• Beloit Lodge 191 of the Loyal Order of Moose was chartered on Jan. 13, 1910, when more than 50 persons signed the roll. The lodge now has a membership of 160. The Women of Moose was instituted in April, 1917. The lodge and its auxiliary carry on an extensive program.

Mark Keller heads the organization as dictator and Conrad Clippert is past junior dictator. Carl Hendrickson is vice-dictator; Arthur Dexel, treasurer; Edward Kuppe, sergeant-at-arms; Robert Burdick, assistant sergeant-at-arms; Ray Dray, inner guard, and Warren Minor, outer guard. Thomas J. Price is secretary; Walter Gray, prelate, and trustees are Herman Strutz, Joseph Clippert and William Moses.

* * *

• Theodore Lyman Wright lodge of the American Hellenic Educational and Patriotic association, one of the youngest groups in Beloit, comprises persons of Greek birth or descent. It was organized here on March 27, 1928, and its membership as present is 60. Gus Perry is president; Peter G. Allen, vice-president; Peter C. Zouvas, secretary, and James Zannis, treasurer.

Gust Moucoulis is chaplain; Kanelos Kochicas, captain of the guards, Harry Syrios, warden, and George Gianopoulos, sentinel. The board of governors comprise James Fourtounis, chairman, George A. Malleris, George Koplas, James Papajohn and S. H. Avgerinopoulos.

* * *

• With nearly 900 members, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, No. 557, is one of the largest lodges in Beloit. It was started here in 1903 with John C. Clark as first president. Extensive social activity marks its program and the order and its auxiliary sponsor drill teams which have become prominent.

Officers are E. R. Branigan, president; Charles T. Winn, secretary; Lee Mackey, vice - president; William Thompson, past president; Leon G. Bourgeois, chaplain; Thomas Ross, conductor; Charles Goodwin, inner guard, and George Ritzhaupt, A. D. Rayment, Alfred Remke, trustees.

* * *

• Northern Light Lodge No. 19 of the Scandanavian-American Fraternity, with a membership of 160 men and women, was organized here in 1915. Its program is both beneficiary and social and meetings are held the second and fourth Fridays in the Eagles' hall.

Officers are Charles Shaw, president; Adolph Sorlie, vice-president; Mrs. Charles Shaw, secretary; Ole Heggelund, financial secretary; Karl Magnussen, treasurer; Mrs. Bertha Carlson, marshall; Mrs. Minnie Sheard, instructor; Mrs. Nina Hopper, inner guard and Mrs. Adolph Sorlie, outer guard. Trustees are Morris Holmen, Berton Hopper and Sivert Anderson.

* * *

• The Modern Woodmen of America in Beloit is one of the older groups here. It was founded on May 1, 1887, and now has 450 members. Largely a benefit organization, it also has a social program both in the city and in combination with groups of the organization in other communities.

Fred A. Merrill heads the Beloit order. Walter Cohen is past consul; J. C. Fitzgerald, advisor; E. W. Burger, banker; M. H. Lien, secretary; L. Reichard, escort; Fred Rasmussen, watchman; Chester Dales, sentry, and trustees are C. Northey, H. Alwin and W. Zeich.

* * *

• Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks No. 864, was organized in Beloit on July 23, 1903. Considerable social activity is maintained and patriotic programs and charitable projects are sponsored.

Since organization, the membership, which is now 97, largely comprises business and professional men. The charter was granted to J. S. Allen, W. D. Cook, O. B. Osborne, L. W. Thompson, C. E. W. Inman, B. P. Eldred, F. E. Gardner. The first trustees were C. E. Conklin, A. L. Dearhammer and A. J. Smiley.

F. R. O'Neal is now exalted ruler; George Perring, loyal knight; J. J. Corrado, leading knight; J. R. Schuster, lecturing knight; L. F. Oswalt, secretary; Ray Dierdorff, treasurer; Alvin Cliff, tyler; R. R. Thomas, inner guard; Floyd Sweet, esquire, and the Rev. E. J. Evans, chaplain.

* * *

• Beloit Lodge, No. 40, Knights of Pythias, was organized in 1882. It is one of the prominent fraternal orders of Beloit and has 250 members.

Max J. Reuteler now heads the lodge as chancellor commander; Roy Dennie is vice chancellor commander; Dr. R. H. Richardson, prelate; Harold Tuck, master worker; Guy Anderson, keeper of the records and seal; Willard Kreamer, master-at-arms; Samuel J. Androne, inner guard; George Slater, outer guard; Ray B. Holliday, master of finance.

Simon G. Strong is grand lodge representative, and trustees are William J. Tucker, W. H. Munger and George Favour.

* * *

• The Sons of Norway was organized May 15, 1926, and meetings are held twice a month at the Knights of Pythias hall. The group comprises more than 250 persons of Norwegian birth or descent. Officers are Gunnar Borgersen, president; Carl Melbye, vice-president; Mrs. Harold Skinnes, recording secretary; Thorvald Johnson, financial secretary, and Martin Clausen, treasurer.

* * *

• The Women's Benefit Association was organized in May, 1896. Officers at present are: Mrs. Anna Graves, president; Mrs. Emily Dierdorff, vice-president; Mrs. Emma Saecker, past president; Mrs. Agnes Woods, recording secretary; Mrs. Clara Tingley, financial secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Sophia Betcher, chaplain; Mrs. Gena Shaw, lady of ceremony; Mrs. Lula Bailey, musician; Mrs. Ida Steele, sergeant; Mrs. Alice Bending, inner hostess, and Mrs. Helen Pierce, outer hostess.

* * *

• The Beloit chapter of Pythian Sisters was organized on Dec. 5, 1918. The present officers are Mrs. Carrie Hanaman, most excellent chief; Mrs. Violet Larsen, past chief; Mrs. Minnie Lovelace, excellent senior; Mrs. Merle Wootton, excellent junior; Mrs. Ivy Rowe, manager; Mrs. Agnes Woods, mistress of records and corespondence; Mrs. Mabel Johnson, mistress of finance; Mrs. Dagmar Francis, protector, and Mrs. Maude Zorn, guard.

* * *

• The Eagles' Auxiliary was organized on August 21, 1929. Mrs. Emma Reinke is president of the group

today. Other officers are Mrs. Leona Looze, junior past president; Mrs. Florence Buckwalter, vice-president; Mrs. Barbara Berg, chaplain; Mrs. Gertrude Luebke, secretary; Mrs. Julia Mackey, treasurer; Mrs. Olive Stauffacher, Mrs. Senora Ede, and Mrs. Sadie Bourgeois, trustees; Mrs. Margaret Roth, inside guard; Mrs. Lucy Redmond, outside guard, and Mrs. May Havens, conductress.

* * *

• The Beloit Lodge of the Royal Neighbors was organized April 28, 1898. Mrs. Eleanor Allen heads the lodge as oracle. Other officers are Mrs. Emma Weber; vice oracle; Mrs. Anne Cadman, past oracle; Mrs. Minnie Dolan, chancellor; Mrs. Sarah Stoneburner, recorder; Mrs. Clara Doss, receiver; Mrs. Mabel Androne and Mrs. Barbara Berg, marshals; Mrs. Serena Humphrey, flag bearer; Mrs. Gertrude Doss, musician; Mrs. Frances Secor, inner sentinel; Mrs. Lucy Garber, outer sentinel; Mrs. Lena Stordock, Mrs. Beulah George, and Mrs. Dorothy Stordock, managers; Mrs. Margaret Northey, Mrs. Eugenia McCarthy, Mrs. Inez Anderson, Mrs. Nora Scrivens, and Mrs. Sarah Walker, five graces.

* * *

• Mrs. Martha Schwellenbach is chief ranger of the Women's Catholic Order of Foresters, which was organized on April 2, 1898. Other officers are Mrs. Katherine Keenan, vice-chief ranger; Mrs. Katherine Rinehart, recording secretary; Miss Marie Fitzsimmons, financial secretary; Mrs. Ellen Kline, treasurer; Mrs. Frances Esch and Mrs. Leta Schnide, conductresses; Mrs. Anna Ballou and Mrs. Agnes Maloney, sentinels; Mrs. Katherine Stier, Mrs. Margaret Beebe, and Mrs. Winifred Lynch, trustees; the Rev. J. E. Hanz, chaplain, and Dr. H. O. Delaney, physician.

* * *

• The organization now known as the Women of the Moose was formed on Oct. 7, 1914, in Beloit as the Women's Royal Moose Circle, and in June 1918, became affiliated with the Mooseheart Legion. Officers are Mrs. Ethel Kellor, past regent; Mrs. Elizabeth La Tour, senior regent; Mrs. Elizabeth Howell, junior regent; Mrs. Nina La Tour, chaplain; Mrs. Florence Gilbank, recorder; Mrs. Edith Hamm, treasurer; Mrs. Florence Millheam and Mrs. Margaret Nicholson, guides; Mrs. Emma Meyers and Mrs. Lottie Motl, argus; Mrs. Ilene Hanson, pianist.

* * *

• The Equitable Reserve association was organized in Beloit on April 13, 1900. Present officers are Mrs. Alvina Cheney, president; Mrs. Vera Sherwood, secretary; William J. Vierck, treasurer; Mrs. Alvina Harp, adviser; Ed O. Doepke, past president; Mrs. Dorothy Brown, warden; George McKenzie and Melbourne Rounds, guards; Ole Berg, Donald Grunke and Mrs. Anna Doepke, trustees; Mrs. Laura Vierck, organist. Officers of the Beloit Junior assembly, No. 121, of of E.R.A. are Gertrude Vierck, president; Delores Smollen, vice-president; Elizabeth Davis, adviser; Laura Mae Dapper, past president; Ada Quackenbush, warden, Deloris Dvorak, assistant warden; Muriel Wood, secretary; Jennie Francini, treasurer; Gilbert Rounds, guard; Eleanor Davis, color bearer; Louise Harris, pianist; Natalie Redditi, Audrey Hinshaw, Thomas Garry, Albert Harris, Donald Brown, Harriet Land, Leonard Hoff, Alvin Stone, Jeanette Ziebell, Ray Quackenbush, Jr., Jean Brankenburg, and Lillian Van Heuvel, Knights; Mrs. Alvina Harp, director; Mrs. Anna Doepke, assistant director.

* * *

• Sybil Rebekah Lodge, No. 164, was organized on April 29, 1897. Officers at present are Mrs. Hattie Goule, nbole grand; Mrs. Carrie Binger, vice noble grand; Mrs. Roxie Chaney, secretary; Mrs. Mabel Loss, treasurer; Mrs. Blanche Hansen, right supporter of the noble grand; Mrs. Emma Day, left supporter of the noble grand; Mrs. Nora Harris, right supporter of the vice noble grand; Mrs. Florence Anderson, left supporter of the vice noble grand; Mrs. Fannie Marlet, inside guardian; Mrs. Geneva Dutton, outside guardian; Mrs. Eva Melter, chaplain; Mrs. Louise Theiler, warden, and Mrs. Emma Pottratz, conductor.

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• Beloit planned a big celebration on July 4, 1876, the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and Bob Wilson was asked to bill the whole county advertising the event. David Foster, Sr., and William Russell promised Bob a dollar a day and a horse and buggy. That offer started him in the bill posting business—a business he conducted thereafter until his death.

The committee in charge of the celebration was Cham Ingersoll, David Foster, Sr., Parson Johnson and William Russell. Horace White gave the oration of the day at Mecanics Green. S. J. Goodwin was marshal of the day. A huge street parade featured the event. The day had a great final wind-up in a burst of fireworks from a wooden platform erected in the Goodwin House square, followed by a grand ball in Goodwin's opera house, which Wilson later purchased and renamed the Wilson opera house. Beloit was the mecca for the whole county that day.

Beloit celebrated the 150th anniversary of Independence day on July 4, 1926. Another outstanding parade and special events brought a record crowd to the city.

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• Few persons realize the importance the modern typewriter plays in the daily life of the average citizen. Typewriters are in use from morning until night and from night until morning. The rat-tat-tat of the keys can be heard in any business, industrial or newspaper office during working hours. It would be difficult to think of a day's business without a typewriter.

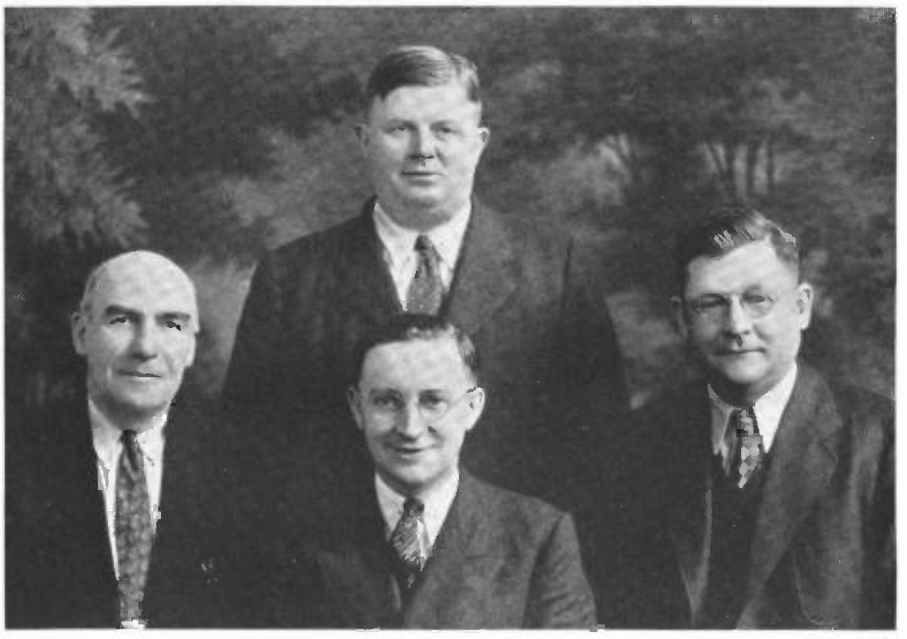
The first practical typewriter was invented by a Wisconsin man—Christopher Latham Sholes—63 years ago. Two other men aided him, Carlos Glidden and Samuel W. Soule. All lived in Milwaukee. Sholes had worked on various Wisconsin newspapers and realized the importance of rapid transfer of thoughts to paper. Models developed by these men are in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

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• The first lumber yard of which there is any record was that of Hill, French, and Farr at the foot of State street, later to become the Peet and Keeler yard.



Samuel J. Goodwin, farmer, hotel owner and builder of the famous old Goodwin Opera House.



Officers of the South Beloit Business Men's association in this picture, seated, left to right, are: Thomas P. Schuler, vice-president; Louis G. Zinnecker, secretary; Gordon R. Sharpe, president, and standing, Leon J. Walsh, treasurer.

South Beloit Business Men

• To develop and protect the commercial, financial, industrial and civic interests of the community and to strive by proper cooperative measures for the extension of trade and the strengthening of business institutions are the ideals of the South Beloit Business Men's association.

Organized on May 5, 1932, the association has a record of many achievements. By its efforts the post office in South Beloit was obtained. A reduction of freight rates on all products shipped to the city is declared to be an outstanding accomplishment, and the group was largely responsible in arranging the federal works program dealing with the Turtle creek flood control and storm sewer project.

The association has a splendid record of charities. It has financed improvements at the Boy Scout camp, including the building of a cabin. The first year of operation it contributed hundreds of dollars for clothing for needy families and children and has been a generous contributor to the Goodfellow fund and the Salvation Army each year. The sponsoring of a Boy Scout troop and junior memberships to the "Y" are other activities.

Organizers of the association were R. H. Batterman, Omer Gibbons, Benjamin Greene, W. C. Kepplinger, F. H. Mork, P. F. Mork, Thomas Schuler, Charles Shaffer, S. W. Stearns, Fred Walkey, L. J. Walsh, Ray White and William Wilhelm. Gordon R. Sharpe was the first president, George Duenow, vice-president, H. C. Mork, secretary, and George E. Smith, treasurer.

Present officers are Gordon R. Sharpe, president, Thomas Schuler, vice-president, L. J. Walsh, treasurer, and Louis G. Zinnecker, secretary. Omer Gibbons was the second member to head the group and Sharpe has twice been president.

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• How would you like to walk on a mahogany sidewalk?

You might have had you lived in this vicinity some 60 years ago.

The owner of the luxurious sidewalk was W. H. Tripp, a pioneer born in Pennsylvania in 1821 and who came to Wisconsin in 1851. He was a member of the legislature in 1856.

His marvelous walk was a curiosity at his farm in the Town of Rock between Beloit and Afton. Mr. Tripp proudly exhibited it to his friends and to visitors as the only mahogany sidewalk ever built in Wisconsin. For many years it stood up under the wear of shoes between the front gate and the doorstep of the Tripp home.

All the wood used in the walk came from mahogany casks from tropical islands in the Indian ocean. In the casks were imported vegetable oils that were used by a Mr. Wright of Janesville in his soap factory. Mr. Tripp knocked the casks apart and made his walk from them.

When the walkway began to wear too greatly, he tore it up, cut the staves into small pieces, about the size of calling cards, and had them polished highly. On the backs he had pasted a paper bearing the legend, "Compliments of W. H. Tripp." He gave away these mementoes by the hundreds. In 1905 he made a general distribution of the relics to every member of the Wisconsin legislature.

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• The total amount of taxes collected in Beloit in 1857 was $28,049.49. This collection was based on the assessment of 1856, the first year Beloit operated as a city. When Beloit was incorporated as a city it was divided into four wards, two on the west side and two on the east side. The real estate assessment on the west side was $350,575 in 1856 and personal property was $18,931. The east side real estate assessment that year was $449,884 and the personal property assessment was $69,902.

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• The Rev. H. Lyman, describing the Bushnell house, in 1855, wrote: "From the roof of the house the eye has an extended and most delightful range . . . The eye cast downward conveys to the mind a sense of contact with the bustle of busy life; elevated, it suddenly transports one to the solitude of the prairie or the charms of a leafy retreat."

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• Weed, proprietor of one of Beloit's first lumber yards, summered a hundred head of oxen on his Sand Prairie farm every year. They were driven north in the fall to be used in the lumber camps, and in spring they wended their way back to Beloit with a year's supply of white pine for the Weed yard.

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• Beloit Journal, 1850: "Shopiere is the name of a neat little village on Turtle Creek, Rock Co. A stone flouring mill has recently been erected by Messrs. Dockstader, Randall, & Harvey, gentlemen who are determined to make a flourishing settlement there . . . The power drives three run of stone, and in all respects the mill is equal to the best in the state. In the mill and race the outlay is $18,000. This is a heavy investment but its situation is so favorable that we trust it will pay its shrewd and enterprising proprietors. There is no mill to the west nearer than Beloit, seven miles distant, on the east at Delavan, 16 miles distant. The country around is a perfect garden. The wheat of the farmers in the vicinity alone would employ the mill."

When Beloit Was a Port

• Canoes, rowboats and launches—and mightly few of them—are the mightiest craft on Rock river in the vicinity of Beloit in this year of our Lord—1936.

A century ago, this was not the case.

In June, 1836, a steamboat from the Mississippi made the passage up Rock river to what is now Rock county. This was an event of moment for the settlers along the river and many of them took advantage of the opportunity for a boat ride.

By the time the boat reached "Wisconsin City", one of the forgotten towns near Janesville, the decks of the boat were crowded with passengers.

A dispute arose regarding the power of the boat. Some of the passengers declared it never would negotiate the "St. John Rapids," south of Janesville, but a majority thought otherwise, and the attempt was made. The boat made the rapids successfully and it continued north of Janesville for several miles.

That navigation of Rock river in early days gave far greater promise than has been fulfilled is evidenced by the fact that the earliest settlers of Beloit set aside an area at what is now the foot of Public avenue, next to the police station, as a public landing place.

This was to have been a busy center of shipping activities where commodities might be shipped to other Rock river towns or to Mississippi ports and thence on ocean going vessels.

On July 4, 1844 or 1845—the year seems to be in dispute—the early hopes of the pioneers seemed about to be fulfilled when a boat 130 feet long plied Rock river as far north as Jefferson. The name of the boat appears to have been forgotten, but several accounts are left concerning that eventful day when holiday excursionists were carried to Jefferson on the decks of this large Mississippi steamboat.

Passengers were taken on the boat at nearly every settlement along Rock river. At Beloit and Janesville, practically every inhabitant was at the landing places prepared to make the initial trip by boat to Jefferson.

Bridges along the route were passed under without difficulty until the boat reached Fort Atkinson. There, a bridge stretched across Rock river and prevented further passage. A great commotion occurred on the decks, the excursionists demanding that the owners of the bridge remove part of it so the boat could pass. When the owners of the bridge saw the excursionists greatly outnumbered the whole population of Fort Atkinson, they finally consented and took out a bend in the bridge to allow the passage of the boat.

The excursion party stayed all night at Jefferson and returned the next day. The celebration of that July 4 was declared to have been one of the most successful ever held in the county. Other excusions were held that summer, but when fall came the captain returned his boat to the Mississippi. This was the last steamer to reach Rock county from the Mississippi.

During the summer of 1840, an enterprising navigator made his appearance in Janesville with a plan for a boat which he declared would revolutionize navigation on Rock river. Janesville capital was invested in the boat, but when it was launched, the captain and the boat went down the Mississippi silently one night and neither was heard of again in these parts.

In 1860, a boat named the "Star of the West" was built by William Foster at Indian Ford. The boat was 85 feet long and had two large decks. A dispute occurred over whether the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad would build a drawbridge to allow passage of the boat. The railroad refused. One night the boat disappeared. Reports were sailors on the boat scuttled it.

Fifteen years later, one William Brooks found the hulk submerged in the river. Machinery had been stripped from it and the hull had been filled with large rocks. Brooks placed new machinery in it, rebuilt the decks, and named it "The Lotus." The boat plied the river for several years.

With construction of dams and railroad and highway bridges, Rock river lost any possiblity it may ever have had as a means of transportation.

With the coming of the automobile, popularity of canoeing and boating on Rock river declined rapidly. Many today remember the thriving business of Fred W. Wootton who conducted a boat livery near the Portland avenue bridge. College students made reservations weeks in advance in the spring and fall for canoes. In the summer, visitors to the city took advantage of Wootton's boat service. Many Beloiters owned their own boats and some had launches. A popular river trip was to Big Hill and back.

Even in recent years, attempts were made to again popularize excursion boat riding up the river from Beloit, but the project faded because of the stiff competition of the automobile.

About the only notice Rock river gets from the populace now is whether it gets exceptionally low in summer or far above normal in spring. It flows along day in and day out—a "Forgotten Ol' Man River."

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• In August, 1910, members of the Fourth Wisconsin Battery, Light Artillery, a famous organization of the Civil war, met at Horace White park to dedicate the cannon that rests there, and which thousands of persons have viewed. Lieut. Col. J. A. Watrous, Milwaukee, delivered the address. Mayor L. E. Cunningham presented the cannon to the G.A.R. in the name of the city. S. D. Ross, commander of the G.A.R., accepted it for the veterans, and in turn presented it to the Fourth Wisconsin Battery. C. A. Rathbun accepted the cannon in the name of the Battery. A World war cannon rests in Field park on the west side. This cannon was presented to the city by the Mead-Allen post, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

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Beloit's Mayors

William T. Goodhue	1856
Anson P. Waterman	1857–58
Samuel J. Todd	1859
John Bannister	1860
Charles H. Parker	1861
Roger H. Mills	1862
Benjamin C. Rogers	1863
Henry P. Strong	1864–66
Ira T. Shue	1867
Henry P. Strong	1868–69
Samuel J. Goodwin	1870
David S. Foster	1871
Horatio N. Davis	1872–73
David S. Foster	1874
Horatio N. Davis	1875
C. F. G. Collins	1876
Ole C. Johnson	1877–78
John Hackett	1879
James H. Reigert	1880–81
Carlos P. Whitford	1882
Booth M. Malone	1883
Charles H. Parker	1884–86
E. G. Smith	1887–88
David S. Foster	1889
Edgar A. Howell	1890
E. G. Smith	1891
Richard J. Burdge	1892–93
Charles A. Smith	1894–96
C. F. Hardy	1897–98
Simon Smith	1899–03
Charles A. Gault	1904–05
L. E. Cunningham	1906–13
Harry W. Adams	1914–17
Joseph A. Janvrin	1918–23
E. G. Smith	1924–25
William K. Magill	1926–29

In 1929 the council-manager form of Government replaced the mayor-aldermanic form, and since then the following aldermen have served as president of the council:

Henry C. Schneider	1929–31
E. J. Caskey	1931–32
T. D. Corcoran	1932–34
Harold M. Olsen	1934–35
Dr. Thomas H. Flarity	1935–36
Ralph M. Fisher	1936—

Centennial Committees

Centennial Pledge

(Adopted officially by the Centennial Committee)

• We accept the challenge of the inspiring past . . . We revere the memory of the early pioneers and their children whose fine qualities of manhood and womanhood built the firm foundation of modern Beloit. Their spiritual and moral fibre, their courage and daring, their vision and initiative gave us our churches and schools, our industries and business places, our healthy and progressive community life . . . We pledge ourselves to the future . . . We will make this a better city in which to live. We will work for a fuller religious life in the community. We will support all our schools to the end that no Beloit boy or girl shall be denied the opportunities of life. We will promote Beloit industry and business and improve the welfare of Beloit labor. We will aid all public officials who, with well-balanced judgment, work for the public improvements that make for a better city . . . Above all we will strive, with God's help, for a clear understanding and a united purpose in solving the problems of the community.

• The idea of a Centennial celebration for Beloit came to the minds of many Beloiters simultaneously more than two years ago when they began to realize that the 100th anniversary of the founding of Beloit was approaching.

Everyone was in favor of some suitable and impressive celebration of the cit's annivesary and among the most enthusiastic was the Beloit Historical Society. But is was recognized early that to be successful, the Centennial must be an enterprise of the whole community. So in December of 1934 directors of the Commercial Club voted to place the facilities of the club at the disposal of the Centennial movement and directed the club's secretary, Oscar N. Nelson, in cooperation with other organizations and individuals, to proceed with preliminary arrangements.

For three months Nelson worked on plans, laying the groundwork of the organization so capably that the plan functioned as originally designed without a hitch.

With charts and graphs he outlined the main features which were later to be incorporated into the plans, determined the types of committees needed and the duties which should be performed by each of them.

After the plans were made the next problem was the setting up of the Centennial organization and the selection of personnel. Every organization in the city was asked to appoint a committee of five as delegates to a meeting which should decide upon the form of organization. More than 30 groups responded and their representatives voted unanimously to proceed in accordance with Nelson's outline.

A committee on committees was appointed and the first meeting held June 28, 1935 at the Hilton hotel. Members of this committee, who met once a week through the hottest summer weather, were: H. W. Adams, chairman; Dr. P. A. Howell, the Rev. J. E. Hanz, Mrs. H. O. Delaney, Miss Annie S. McLenegan, George W. Perring, F. R. O'Neal, Mason Dobson, W. J. Tucker, Prof. R. K. Richardson, George B. Ingersoll, George A. Garrigan, G. A. Dowd, Mrs. M. M. Wallace and C. E. Wright. Nelson was elected temporary chairman until the corporation should be completed. On August 5, 1935, the committee on committees elected Nelson permanent chairman.

The next big task, following the selection of the committees, was to get things going, with every part of the Centennial "machine" in smooth running order. Chairman Nelson personally attended to the organization of every committee, outlining the duties of the committees, which were so well divided that there was no subsequent conflict between committees. Each committee elected a secretary to keep accurate records of every committee meeting, to be bound and presented to the Beloit Historical society following the Centennial.

Many of the committees met as often as once every week until their big jobs were cared for and continued to meet at regular intervals until Beloit's Centennial days were over. By the time of the first "check-up" dinner meeting at the Hilton on March 23, 1936, committee chairmen were able to report that practically all their major tasks were cared for or were in the process of completion.

By April 15, the executive committee and committee chairmen began to dovetail all the Centennial activities, rounding into shape the Centennial as a unit, proceeding step by step according to the plan outlined early in 1935. At this time the 228 different Centennial "jobs", some large and some small, were rapidly nearing completion.

On March 25, 1936, fifteen members of the executive committee applied as incorporators, petitioned for the chartering of the Beloit Centennial corporation as a non-profit organization under the laws of the state of Wisconsin.

The incorporators were H. W. Adams, M. A. Bredesen, R. F. Collins, J. H. Crowley, A. R. Dahms, Miss Margaret Goodwin, the Rev. M. W. Halverson, the Rev. J. E. Hanz, F. M. Hobbs, George B. Ingersoll, Ira Inman, C. B. Lourim, O. N. Nelson, Prof. R. K. Richardson, and Mrs. Minnie McIntyre Wallace.

Two weeks later the incorporators named as directors H. W. Adams, R. F. Collins, A. R. Dahms, Miss Margaret Goodwin, F. M. Hobbs, Ira Inman, C. B. Lourim, O. N. Nelson, and Prof. R. K. Richardson.

Chairman Nelson was elected president of the corporation, R. F. Collins, first vice-president; F. M. Hobbs, second vice-president; Miss Goodwin, secretary; and A. R. Dahms, treasurer.

The Centennial committees:

Advisory committee to the Centennial corporation: H. W. Adams, M. A. Bredesen, J. H. Crowley, B. P. Eldred, R. E. Freeman, Rev. M. W. Halverson, Rev. J. E. Hanz, F. M. Hobbs, George B. Ingersoll, Ira Inman, C. B. Lourim, Mrs. E. H. Neese, G. W. Perring, Rolf Rosman, S. W. Stearns, W. H. Stanley, Mrs. M. M. Wallace, Henry J. Quinn, Prof. R. K. Richardson.

Finance: H. C. Freeman, chairman; G. W. Perring, L. G. Herreid, A. E. Ashcraft, E. L. Chester, G. W. Curless, E. J. Dalton, J. A. Fisher, Dr. Thos. Flarity, M. F. George, Dr. T. D. Greene, Dr. Irving Maurer, F. A. Meech, George F. Moran, Col. Robert H. Morse, E. J. McNeany, Don Van Wart, E. H. Neese, J. Dana Peet, Prof. E. G. Smith, L. W. Thompson, J. C. Teague, J. J. Tyndal, E. J. Reitler, George E. Carey.

Historical: Miss Margaret Goodwin, chairman; Mrs. W. F. Bauchle, Rev. L. A. Anderson, Mrs. E. B. Brown, Cornelius Buckley, Miss Marion Brown, Mrs. George Carey, Blaine Hansen, F. G. Hobart, Mrs. Ira Inman, Mrs. Charles Louis, Rev. Olaf

Lysnes, Mrs. C. W. Merriman, Rev. T. A. O'Reilly, Rev. P. H. Ralph, John J. Riordan, Mrs. M. H. Smith, Mrs. M. M. Wallace, Prof. R. B. Way, O. T. Thompson.

Decorations: John J. Gray, chairman; Thomas Gharrity, Merlin Bailey, J. S. Dietz, Harvey M. Dix, Mrs. F. A. Thayer, F. M. Hobbs, Charles Winn, J. B. Krebs, Robert Moses, Geo. F. Moran, Harold Roberts, Mrs. M. Sturtevant, A. J. Wagner, Dr. H. E. Kasten, John B. Clark, Mrs. Helen Dorsey, Elmer Fairbert, Don Hall, Mrs. G. B. Ingersoll, John Zimmerman, Alvin Lawver, Mrs. Alfred Erickson, Mrs. M. Staak, Miss Bessie Bending, Mrs. A. L. Bistier, Mrs. Harry Sargent, Mrs. Harry Kreamer, Mrs. J. A. Frey, Mrs. A. Milne, Mrs. H. L. McCarthy, Mrs. Paul Zeller, Mrs. Nate Tilley, Mrs. Gunder Hansen, Mrs. Ida Caldwell, Mrs. Guy Shoop, Mrs. Ed. Greenwood, Mrs. J. J. Tyndal, Mrs. A. C. Drekmier, Mrs. J. B. Rice.

Publicity: Mason H. Dobson, chairman; Miss Marion Brown, L. W. Byron, T. M. Ellis, Jr., John Fleischer, Harry Francis, David J. Jarrett (Rockford), George Ledell, Walter Rief, Otis Ross, Vernon Stauffacher, G. A. Turner, Frank Yonts, Paul J. Zeller.

Homecoming: G. A. Dowd, chairman; Miss Mabel Gesley, Mrs. Henry Bowen, F. E. Converse, Mrs. E. G. Peet, Prof. G. F. Rassweiler, Henry Mills, Rev. P. H. Ralph, Mrs. R. P. Robinson, Mrs. R. W. Schellenger, Prof. H. D. Densmore.

Music: William Schofer, chairman; Harold Wagner, Mrs. Cora Armstrong, J. L. Carroll, Hazel Croft, Eugene Eichar, Eugene Engert, B. M. Engebretson, Mrs. Frederic Gardner, W. B. Henry, Prof. R. C. Huffer, Prof. Max G. Miranda, Mrs. Rolf Rosman, W. J. Tucker, Mrs. F. W. Wilford, Roy Maloney, F. R. O'Neal, Mrs. O. R. Foster.

Patriotic: George Garrigan, chairman; Mrs. Edith E. Frankland, Peter Crave, W. H. Chesbrough, Mrs. Emogene Gates, Mrs. Ella Haas, Milford Bailey, Mrs. Hazel Petitt, William Knipshield, Mrs. Floy Bumstead, Leo Raddant, Mrs. Thelma Wegner, J. R. Kampschroer, Ervin Shultz, Mrs. Lulu Demrosky, Mrs. Lena Stordock, Mrs. Maragaret Means, Mrs. J. H. McNeel, Walter Petitt, Mrs. Laura White.

Education: D. F. R. Rice, chairman; A. G. McCreary, Miss Mauree Applegate, Dr. Irving Maurer, Rev. David Ryan, John Lienhard.

Pageant: Prof. R. K. Richardson, chairman; Mrs. George Carey, P. C. Brooks (Chicago), Miss Caroline Burr, Prof. G. C. Clancy Mrs. H. O. Delaney, Eugene Eicher, D. G. Fifield, P. L. Frederick, Mrs. Roy Guilkey, Dr. P. A. Howell, Miss Annie S. McLenegan, Mrs. G. F. Rassweiler, W. J. Tucker, Rev. E. E. Voelkel, Mrs. James Wolfe.

The pageant committee is subdivided as follows: Pageant director, Thomas Mills; librettist, Rev. P. H. Ralph; general aide, James Allen; orchestra, Eugene Eichar; budget committee, Paul L. Frederick, chairman; Arthur Adams, Max Carroll, Harold Halverson, F. M. Hobbs, Dr. P. A. Howell, Camden Murkland, John Perrigo, Adolph Samuels, Hugh Stoffregen, Eugene Winger; committee on light and sound, Prof. V. A. Suydam, chairman, Kenneth Tuck, L. B. Yagla, H. A. Lorenzen, John J. Gray, Charles W. Florey; committee on singing, Mrs Rolf Rosman and Mrs. Oscar Foster, co-chairmen, W. J. Tucker, men's chorus, Mrs. Cora Armstrong, children's chorus; committee on costumes, Edward Salmon, chairman, Mrs. Edward Salmon, Mrs. Ralph Van Dusen, Mrs. E. M. Van Lone, Mrs. Harold Wagner; casting committee, Mrs. James Wolfe, chairman, Miss Caroline Burr, Mrs. George Carey, Mrs. H. O. Delaney, D. G. Fifield, Mrs. G. F. Rassweiler, Mrs. D. F. R. Rice, W. J. Tucker; committee on the set, Miss Caroline Burr, chairman, Mrs. H. O. Delaney, Rev. P. H. Ralph, Dewey Rosenthal, Henry Schneider, E. M. R. Weiner; committee on publications, Prof. G. C. Clancy, chairman, Mrs. George Carey, P. L. Frederick, Dr. Irving Maurer, Mrs. James Wolfe; committee on properties, Donald Van Wart, chairman, B. P. Eldred, Jr., Mrs. D. G. Fifield, Ralph Kuhli, Mrs. Charles Louis, Mrs. Fred Merrill, Mrs. William Schofer; committee on dancing, Mrs. Ronald Dougan, chairman, Miss Elizabeth Gosselin, schools, Miss Catherine Winslow, college, Mrs. Eugene Eischar, solo dancer; committee on stage management, James Barron, chairman, Fred Darling, L. H. Noble, Ray Root; pageant interludes, Rev. P. H. Ralph, chairman, Vocational school (Indian and New England), Sons of Veterans (Civil War), Sam Slaymaker (Industry), Mrs. G. F. Rassweiler (College), Rev. P. H. Ralph (Nations), Mrs. Rolf Rosman and Mrs. Oscar Foster (Religion, choirs).

Church day: Rev. J. E. Hanz, chairman, Revs. E. A. Drake, R. J. Bailey, F. A. Berg, W. A. Stewart, W. E. Brown, O. G. Dillon, G. W. Durkop, R. L. French, T. G. Gohlke, M. W. Halverson, C. G. Hansen, F. A. Jansson, W. F. Scoular, L. H. Skidmore, H. A. Studebaker, E. E. Voelkel, C. C. White, Hermes Zimmerman, R. A. Gray, Peter Perardi, T. A. O'Reilly, E. V. Towns.

Industrial: A. C. Howard, chairman; C. F. Karstaedt, A. E. Ashcraft, J. A. Beddow, J. W. Bean, E. R. Branigan, George Carey, Harvey Cary, W. R. Cones, Earl Merrick, Ronald Dougan, B. B. Elliott, Sam Olson, R. M. Fisher, J. J. Gray, Alvin Haas, William S. Wood, Max Carroll, Paul Halverson, Bailey Hanaman, B. E. Hull, Jacob Kantor, W. C. Kepplinger, L. G. King, Paul Kabler, Alvin Krause, Charles Zimbler, William Zulauf, Frank Yonts, J. B. Krebs, George Kruse, Theodore Kuck, Walter Leishman, Ingle Shue, Elmer Luety, G. W. Curless, B. H. Meyer, John Nielson, G. E. Favour, W. R. Reiser, C. Schwebke, George E. Smith, Winslow Thompson, J. J. Tyndal, N. P. Thurber, Frank G. Born, C. E. Wright, Russell Webster, Albert Wienke, Gust M. Braun, Clemens R. Schroeder, W. W. Young, John Perrigo, M. H. Glass, M. H. Frank.

Agricultural: R. T. Glassco, chairman; Julian Lee, secretary; Henry Wieland, Frank McKearn, Ralph Meech, Emil Tews, George Arnold, Mrs. W. J. Dougan, Mrs. Glen Hawley, Walter Katterhenry, Orrie Osmond, A. R. Livingston, Mrs. Gertrude Klingberg, Mrs. George Gesley, Mrs. Willard Tolles, Mrs. Fred Wallace, Lyle Daniels, Charles Damerow, and August Krupke, all of Beloit; and William Guetschow, of Roscoe; Kay McCurry, Roscoe; George Casper, Capron; Henry Johnson, Capron; H. C. Hemmingway, Janesville; T. D. Goodwin, South Beloit; Clarence Leaver, Brodhead; Robert Snyder, Clinton; H. B. Spanswick, Shirland; Mrs. Orlin Hollenbeck, Janesville; Hayden Stewart, Clinton; Luella Smith, Janesville; Everett Phelps, Rockton; A. C. Gaarder, Orfordville; Steiner Haugan, Orfordville; Charles Tews, Plymouth; George Clark, Rockford; Mrs. John Reid, Avalon; Edwin Dresser, Clinton.

Civic: B. E. Hull, chairman, L. D. Bort, secretary. The committee is subdivided as follows: Organization reunions, Chester Uehling, chairman; Mrs. Henry Bowen, Mrs. Florence Chester, P. G. Hammerton, Mrs. Max G. Miranda, Russell Mason; former mayors and Beloit creed, E. J. Caskey, chairman, A. S. Thompson, Miss Hazel Garland, Miss Florence Ackley, Mrs. Henry Raasch; loyalty contest, J. W. Bean, chairman, C. W. Davis, Mrs. R. R. Thomas, Francis Ramsden, Mrs. Esther Ramsey, Mrs. E. J. Reitler, Miss Harriet Chamberlin; street entertainment, Oscar Larsen, chairman, Mrs. B. E. Bramble, M. J. Reuteler, James Wolfe, Charles Daly, Mrs. B. A. Berndt; Civic section pa-

rade, B. E. Hull, chairman, Mark Finnegan, vice-chairman, committee subdivided as follows: Merchants, L. D. Bort, chairman, M. J. Skougstad, Martin Chester, Sam Kapitanoff, B. E. Thomas, Homer Wright; clubs and lodges, C. S. Renier, chairman, E. R. Branigan, Leo Lynch, Gus Perry, Miss Bessie Stasnopolis, Conrad Clippert, James De George, Mrs. A. E. Reinke, Mrs. Hans Fossum, Mrs. R. Larson, Charles Nash, Mrs. Blanche Reynolds, Mrs. Elizabeth La Tour, Miss Katherine Malizio; institutions, E. M. Van Lone, chairman, Miss Margaret Johnston, Donald Hall, Miss Cordula Leibold.

General Activities: M. A. Bredesen, Mrs. Vernon J. Truesdell, Mrs. F. A. Beebe, Mrs. George A. Clark, William A. Collins, Elmer H. Fairbert, Mrs. Edith Frankland, E. W. Heideman, James L. Leeson, Robert T. Morrill, Fred R. O'Neal, Charles J. Popelka, N. P. Thurber, Daniel J. Torrisi, Charles E. Wright; parade marshals, Col. Rolf Rosman, Major Cyril Bassich, Major G. A. Garrigan; parade committee, C. J. Rejahl, John B. Clark, Chester F. Allen, patriotic and military section; John Cameron, Arnold Christensen, C. V. Christensen, educational section; B. H. Meyer, Sam Slaymaker, R. R. Ginn, industrial section; Mark Finnegan, A. R. Livingston, Byron Cox, agricultural section; C. S. Renier, Charles Nash, Max Reuteler, E. E. Crowley, F. R. O'Neal, civic section; Walter L. Rief, Vernon Stauffacher, L. D. Bort, Harry Qualman, William J. Divine, Jr., commercial section.

★ ★ ★

● Before the days of the safety match, Beloit had a thriving industry —the manufacturing of the old fashioned sulphur match. The factory was in Third street on the east side of the roadway between Roosevelt and St. Lawrence Avenues. It was conducted by a man named Rogers.

★ ★ ★

● Traveling in the early days was something far different than it is today.

Walter Garde, a lifelong resident of this vicinity, once told how, when he was a youth, he came to Beloit from the farm home in Avon with a load of melons. The wagon was drawn by oxen and the round trip took 24 hours. A farmer in Avon can come to Beloit, do his shopping, and be back home again in much less than half a day.

★ ★ ★

● William T. Goodhue, Beloit's first mayor, stressed economy in his first message to the council. The meeting was held May 13, 1856. The first item of business was the election of Alderman John Hackett as president of the council. Mayor Goodhue urged that the city be made in future years what it was then — the most noted of western towns for the intelligence and enterprising character of its citizens.

The mayor asked that a superintendent of schools be appointed, that new boardwalks be laid in several places downtown, where need was urgent, and that something be done about organizing a fire department immediately.

In the matter of licensing saloons, he said he would abide by the decision of the council. The question at that time was an important one.

★ ★ ★

● The height of frankness in advertising was reached back in 1856, when the following advertisement appeared in the pages of the Beloit Journal, a paper claiming itself "devoted to the advocacy of Republican principales, literature, temperance, local news and general intelligence":

"Those in want of Daguerrotypes will find Peters at headquarters ready to represent the ugliest or best looking just as they are made."

How different from today, when photographers can make anybody beautiful!

★ ★ ★

● Early Beloit was prominent in county affairs and contributed many of its citizens to important posts in the county government.

Horace White, Israel C. Cheney and S. B. Cooper were Beloit men who were county probate judges in the early days of the community. Beloit men who served the county as registers of deeds were C. C. Townsend and B. F. Kent. E. P. King, known to his community many years as Squire King, was clerk of county court several terms.

Early county sheriffs who were elected from Beloit were Lucius G. Fisher, H. W. Cator and W. L. Howard.

The young county had many distinguished district attorneys. John M. Keep, W. S. Rockwell and the famous Matt Carpenter were Beloit men who served in this capacity.

Two Beloit men were delegates to the first constitutional convention which met to adopt a state constitution and to seek admission of Wisconsin to the union as a state. They were David Noggle and John Hackett. Joseph Colley was a delegate from this city to the second constitutional convention.

Among the first members of the assembly of the newly-formed state were S. G. Colley and John Hackett.

★ ★ ★

● In 1845 Beloit contained "a male and female seminary and three well-conducted schools; five lawyers, five physicians, one botanic physician, two watchmakers, two good taverns (hotels), one clothing store, 15 dry-goods stores, two sawmills, two iron foundries, two extensive grist mills, one fanning mill factory, one good drug store, five milliners and dressmakers, one harness-maker's shop, one hatter's shop, two tinsmith shops, two groceries, two stove stores, one literary association, one carding mill, one gunsmith, one lime kiln, one brick yard, three paint shops, one oil mill, one barber-shop, one cooper and one cabinet-maker. There are 191 houses."

We Thank You, Every One

WE HAVE many things to be thankful for in the preparation of this Book of Beloit, and some to regret. We regret that time and space limitations prevent it from being as comprehensive as we would wish. There are so many, many things that might have been written if only there had been time to do it and space between the covers to contain it. But our regret is tempered by knowledge that we have done the very best we could in the circumstances. The book has been months in the planning and the making. Many people have had a hand in it and have spent hundreds of hours working upon it when they should have been resting. But it has been something very much more than another "job" to be done. It has been an expression of justifiable pride in the city we all love. Everyone wanted it to be a good book representative of a good community. We hope it is that.

We are grateful for the kindly and helpful interest of so many people and we thank them, every one. We thank especially those who wrote articles upon subjects of which they have authoritative knowledge, and thus made the book more interesting.

We are grateful, too, for the helpful cooperation of the advertisers. Without their cooperation the book would not have been possible.

It is not to be supposed this Book of Beloit contains no errors or omissions. But it is as accurate as careful research and repeated verification can make it in the time at our disposal. We hope you will forgive the occasional error and remember the spirit that prompted the undertaking. And, very earnestly, we hope you like it.

ROBERT H. MORSE - PRESIDENT



ROBERT H. MORSE
PRESIDENT

A MESSAGE to the PEOPLE OF BELOIT

s, Morse & Co.
TH WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO

To the People of Beloit,
Beloit, Wisconsin

The entire Fairbanks-Morse organization joins with the people of Beloit in the Centennial Celebration of the founding of their city. We are proud and happy to have played a part in this development and we rejoice in the progress manifested by your anniversary program.

Looking back to those early days when my father, Charles H. Morse, became interested in the Eclipse Wind Engine Co. and thus laid the foundation for the magnificent, modern Fairbanks-Morse plant of today, it seems only fitting to express our appreciation for the part which the people of Beloit have taken in this remarkable growth.

The history of our plant has been, to a very large extent, the history of the progress and development of your city. There have been no spectacular spurts or booms, but wars, panics and national disasters have not seriously affected it. Like Beloit, the Fairbanks-Morse Company has shown a steady, progressive record of advancement because it has been guided by those sound and trustworthy principles of common sense and business judgment which have proved of greatest benefit to all.

Standing on the threshold of another "Century of Progress", we confidentially look forward to continued growth and prosperity. This business of ours is, after all, a mutual affair, and with the sound basis of trust and confidence to proceed upon, there will be increased happiness and prosperity for us all.

Very truly yours,

President

MODEL 32-E

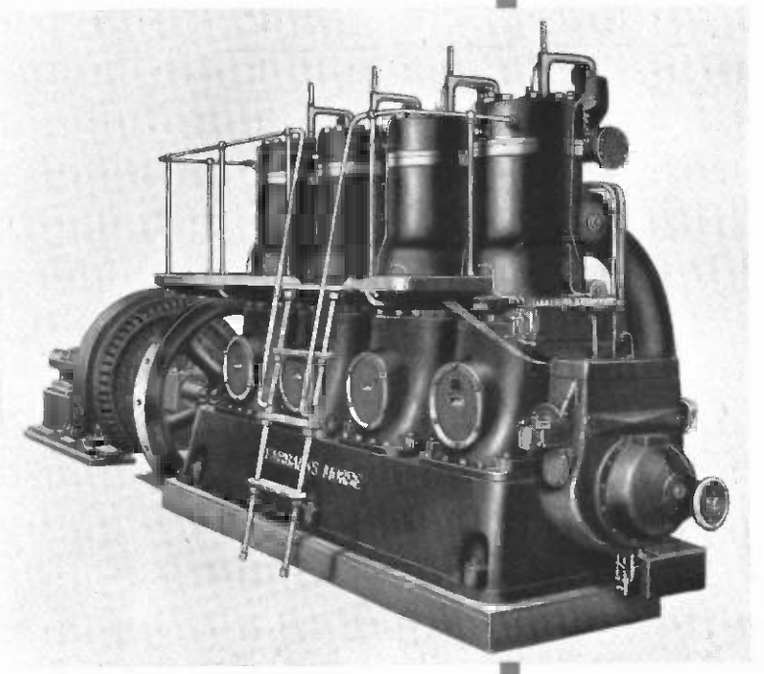
1836
FOUNDING
OF BELOIT

Since Fairbanks, Morse & Co. first engaged in the business of manufacturing internal combustion engines back in 1893, it has consistently dedicated itself to the ideal of producing engines of simplified design and construction, with greater reliability and longer life, with a consideration of the availability and cost of fuels and always low fuel consumption. From the first light oil engine, built from the designs of James A. Charter, there has been a continuous development of types with progressive improvements. These various engines included the Type N, NB, H, HT, R, and in 1913, the famous Type "Y" and its successor the Type "Y" Style "VA" which was the last of the semi-Diesel design.

Further improvements resulted in a full Diesel Model 32, which is currently being produced as the Model 32-E. Up to the present time this company has produced almost 3,000,000 hp. of heavy oil engines of which practically 1,000,000 hp. have been of the Model 33 design.

They may be found in operation all over the world.

The present Model 32, with its open head combustion, differential spring loaded multi-orifice injection valve, its needle piston pin bearings and back flow scavenging design which more completely eliminates the product of combustion from the cylinder, is probably the simplest, most reliable and most efficient Diesel engine in production today.



Model 32-E-14 four-cylinder, 2-cycle, direct injection, automatic scavenging stationary Diesel with direct connected alternator. In this engine has been incorporated the celebrated back-flow principle which has been effective in reducing the guaranteed fuel consumption to below 0.40 lb. per hp. hr.

DIESEL ENGINES

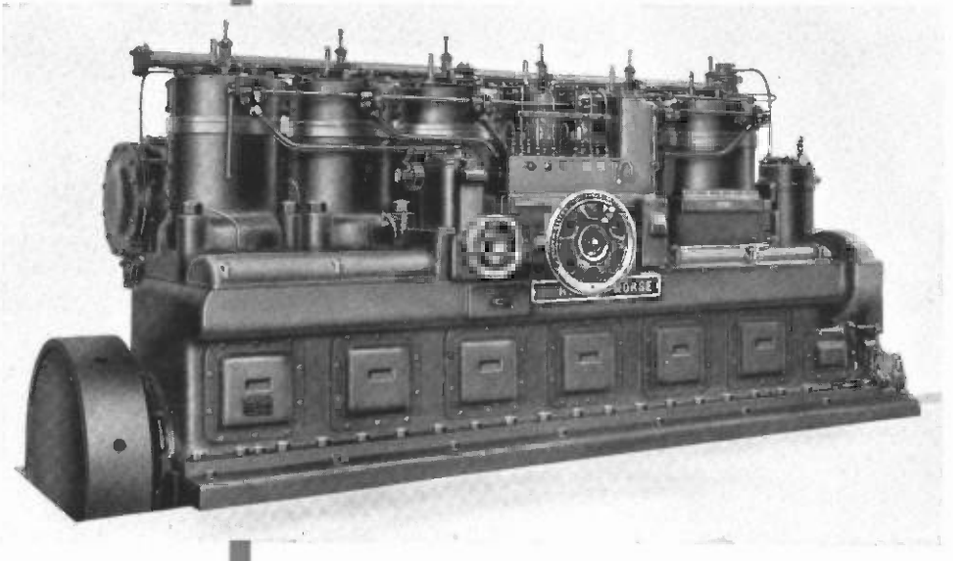
1936
CENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION

MODEL 35-E

The company's first venture into the marine engine field was in 1900 when it brought out a model known as the Simplex, a 2-cycle design, which was followed the next year by the type "B" 4-cycle engine. Shortly after the type "Y" engine was introduced, a marine adaptation of this 2-stage combustion design, known as the Model "CO" was produced. This engine found ready acceptance in the marine trade and subsequently many thousands of engines have been installed. This model was the immediate predecessor of the Model 35, a full Diesel adaptation of the Model 32 for marine purposes.

The present engine, the Model 35-E, includes such advanced design characteristics as needle piston pin bearings and back-flow scavenging, which has effected a further reduction in specific fuel consumption to below .40 lb. per hp.-hr.

Several thousand of these engines have been built and sold for almost every conceivable marine service in vessels of moderate size, and without exception they have all shown enviable performance records both as to reliability and economy. Moreover, all but a very few installations that have gone down at sea are still in active service along with a host of Model "CO" engines which preceded them. The Model 35, like its companion engine the Model 32, can be found all over the world and has done much to carry the fame of Fairbanks-Morse into the four corners of the earth.



Six-cylinder Model 35-E-10 automatic scavenging, direct reversing marine Diesel. Back-flow scavenging, insuring a complete charge of clean air for every power stroke results in improved efficiency.

MODEL 33

1836
FOUNDING
OF BELOIT

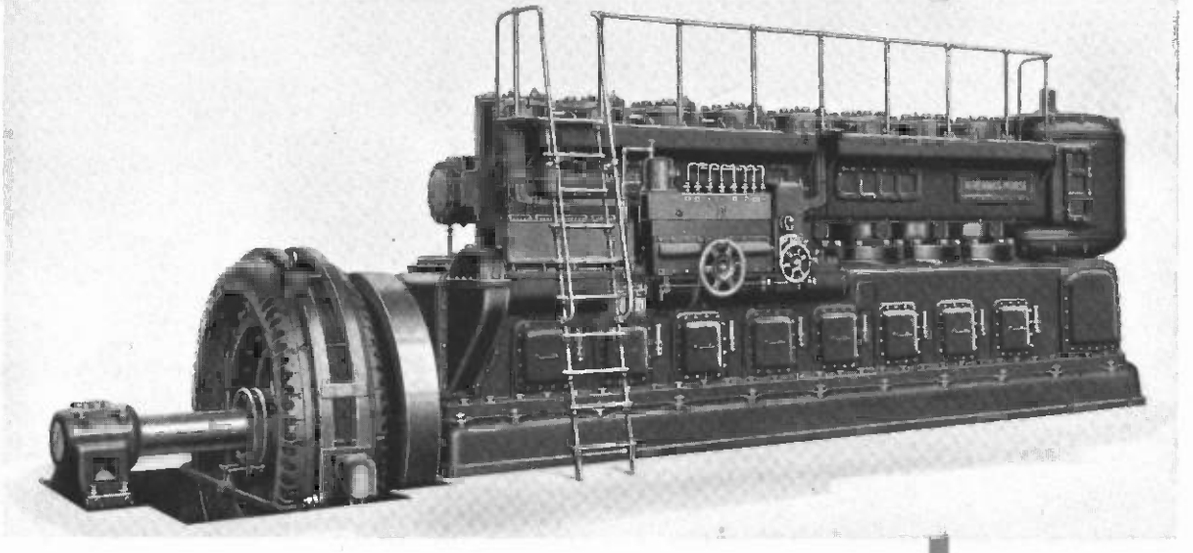
To meet the demand on the part of industry for a Diesel of larger size than had heretofore been produced by this company and one which should retain all of the well known characteristics of simplicity and reliability, Fairbanks-Morse brought out several years ago a pump-scavenging cooled-piston engine known as the Model 33. The latest feature incorporated in the development of the Model 33 has been the adoption of the principle of back-flow scavenging which consists in so designing the scavenging air ports as to direct the scavenging air tangentially back towards that wall of the cylinder opposite the exhaust port. This forces the air across the cylinder in a clean sweep and expells the exhaust gases with a minimum of mixing.

In engines of the larger piston sizes, piston cooling is desirable to assure ample dissipation of heat from the combustion chamber and to permit a higher mean effective pressure rating.

Contrary to the practice of most engine manufacturers who use water for piston cooling, Fairbanks-Morse has always used oil for the reason that it eliminates any possibility of contaminating the lubricating system, thus adding another feature which promotes reliability.

So far as is known, this company is the only one making piston cooled engines in sizes below 15 in. in diameter. The present model is made in four different cylinder sizes, 10½x12½, 12 by 15, 14 by 17, and 16 by 20.

Eight Cylinder Model 33-D-16 oil-cooled piston two-cycle Diesel with generator. Engines sets of this type are used for generating current in municipal power plants.



DIESEL ENGINES

1936
CENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION

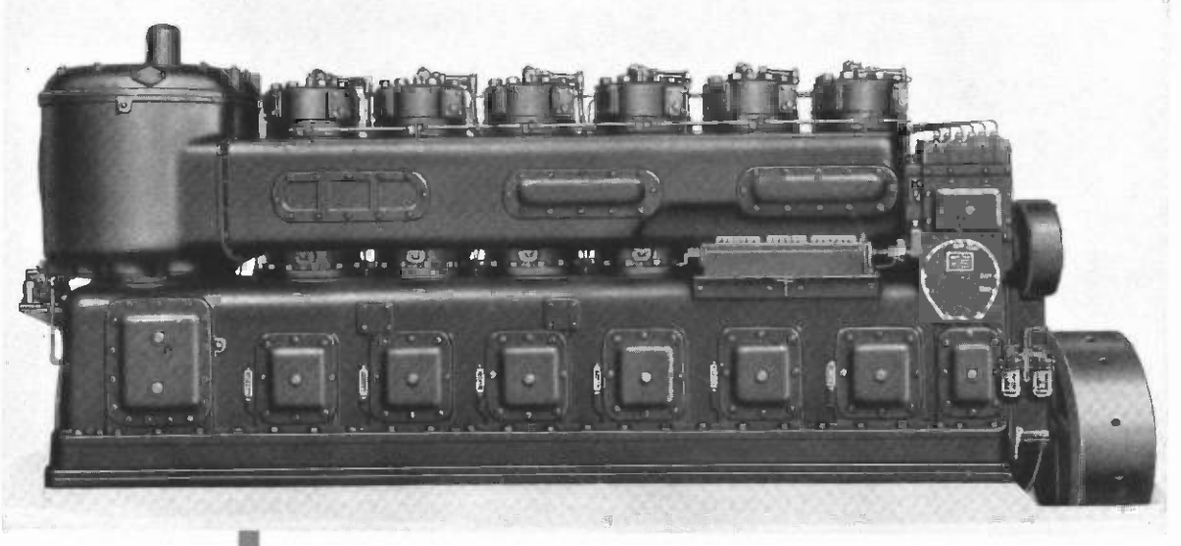
MODEL 37

The Model 37-D engine is designed particularly for the larger marine applications. While the basic engine is essentially the same as that of the Model 33, it features certain built-in auxiliaries required for marine purposes.

This model, like the Model 33, is built in four different cylinder sizes and in a variety of cylinder combinations to cover a capacity range up to 1400 hp.

This engine, too, has found ready acceptance in the marine trade and many beautiful installations may be found in larger craft all over the country.

Whatever the service required, this engine has built up a reputation for dependable performance year in and year out, in all kinds of weather and in all types of vessels including tugs, tankers, grain carriers, lighters, passenger and cargo vessels, ferries, fishing trawlers, tuna clippers and many others. It has also been installed in various types of river craft including stern wheel tow boats, twin screw vessels, and dredges. The utmost ease of operation and dependability to pilot house control, together with its high degree of reliability and economy in the consumption of fuel has contributed much to the wide popularity of these engines.

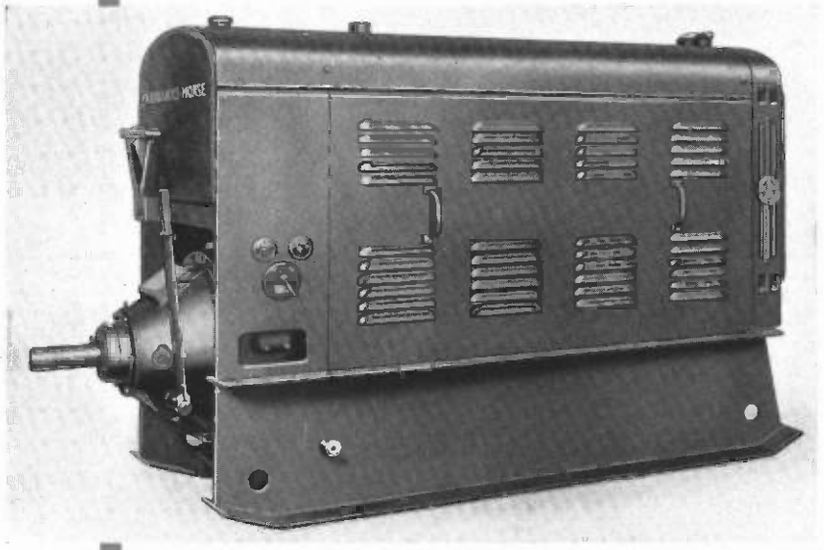


Six-cylinder Model 37-C-12 oil-cooled-piston two-cycle marine Diesel with built-in air pump and all other auxiliary equipment. This engine is direct reversing and is easily controlled for intricate maneuvering from centralized controls.

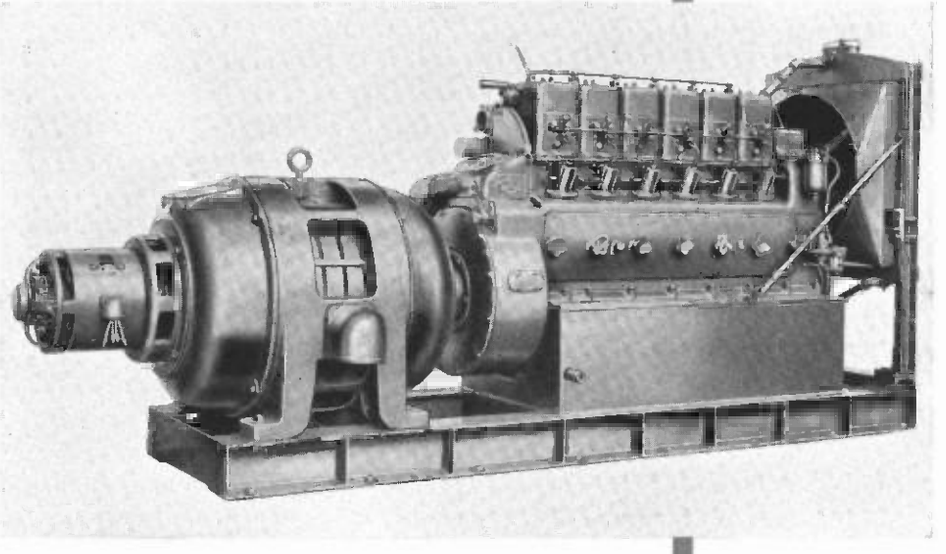
MODEL 36-A

1836
FOUNDING
OF BELOIT

To meet the demand on the part of industry for a lighter weight engine in a smaller range of capacities, the company designed and produced in 1933 what is known as the Model 36 engine, a 4-cycle Diesel, available in 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 cylinder combinations and two cylinder sizes to cover a capacity range from 10 to 160 hp. These engines operate at a relatively high speed, 1200 r.p.m., and consequently the weight per horsepower has been considerably reduced. These 4-cycle engines are available in three general styles, namely; generating units, power units and marine engines. This design im-



Six-cylinder Model 36-A-4¼ Power Unit with clutch, mounted on skids with radiator, hood and fuel tank for exposed installations.



Model 36-A four-cycle, generating unit with common bed plate. This unit is available for either a-c. or d-c., and with or without the radiator cooling unit.

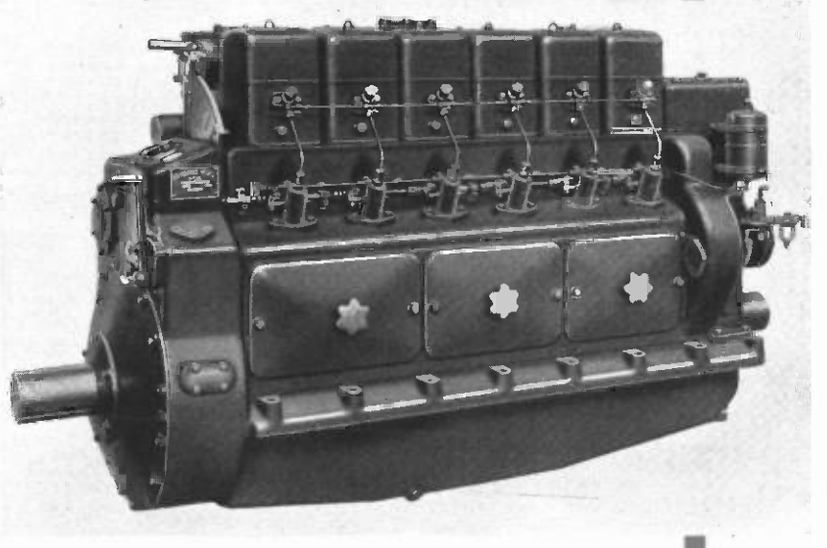
DIESEL ENGINES

1936
CENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION

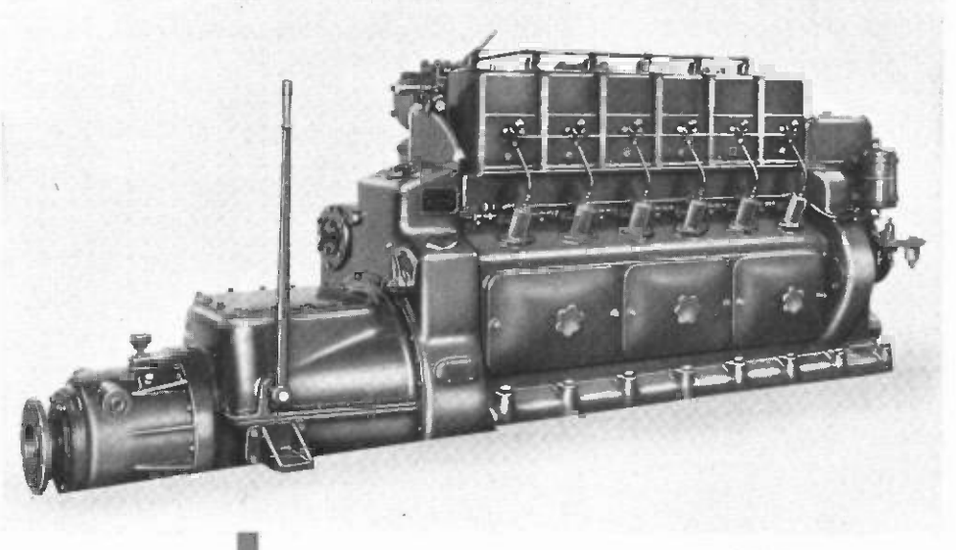
MODEL 36-A

mediately became very popular and in the short time since it was placed on the market, thousands have been sold.

Unfortunately, the smaller manufacturer is the one who usually has to pay the highest rates for his power. When he can install a prime mover of his own in small capacities such as the Model 36 provides, he does much to alleviate the depletion of his profits through high power costs. This condition has been largely responsible for the widespread popularity of these smaller engines, as most of them have been sold on a payment-out-of-savings basis.



Six-cylinder Model 36-A-5½, four-cycle, Diesel power unit with direct drive and with equipment for air starting.



Six-cylinder Model 36-A-5½, 120-hp. four-cycle, marine Diesel with 3 to 1 reduction gear and clutch. This unit operates at 1200 r.p.m. and is exceptionally light and compact.

MOTORS

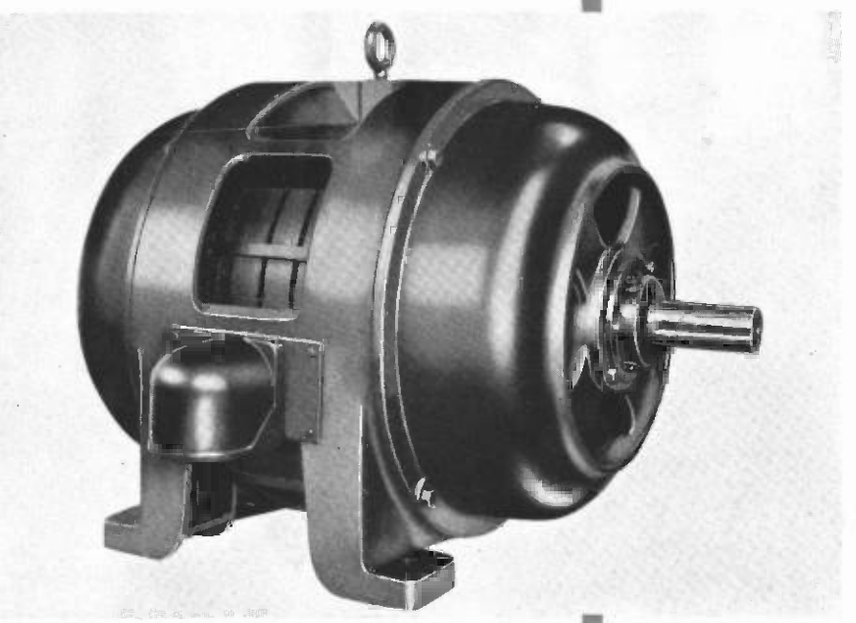
1836
FOUNDING
OF BELOIT

Many years ago Fairbanks-Morse said, "A motor is a *machine* having *electrical* functions;" and motor users agreed—for they knew that by far the greater number of motor failures were *mechanical* failures, failures of insulation, loosening of laminations and others.

Mechanical excellence has always been the goal of F-M engineering. This company was the first, therefore, to produce the ball-bearing motor. Then came improvement after improvement, all of which have made the F-M motor the preferred motor wherever a thorough investigation of quality is made. This quality of F-M motors shows in every detail,—bearings, frame insulation, windings, rotors and electrical performance.

The criterion of motor performance is economy; but it is not economy of original cost alone, nor of power consumption, nor of maintenance, nor space occupied, nor starting current, nor any other single factor. It is a balance of all factors that makes a certain motor the most desirable choice. F-M motors in a greater measure than any other combine the many essentials which make motors successful in all kinds of service.

The most convincing evidence that Fairbanks-Morse motors possess qualities which make them better than other motors is the long list of installations in which they have proved unquestionably their worth as producing units.



A large motor built in an open cast box frame rated at 60 hp. Note the broad feet cast integral with frame. Also the welded key steel bars holding the laminations in place.

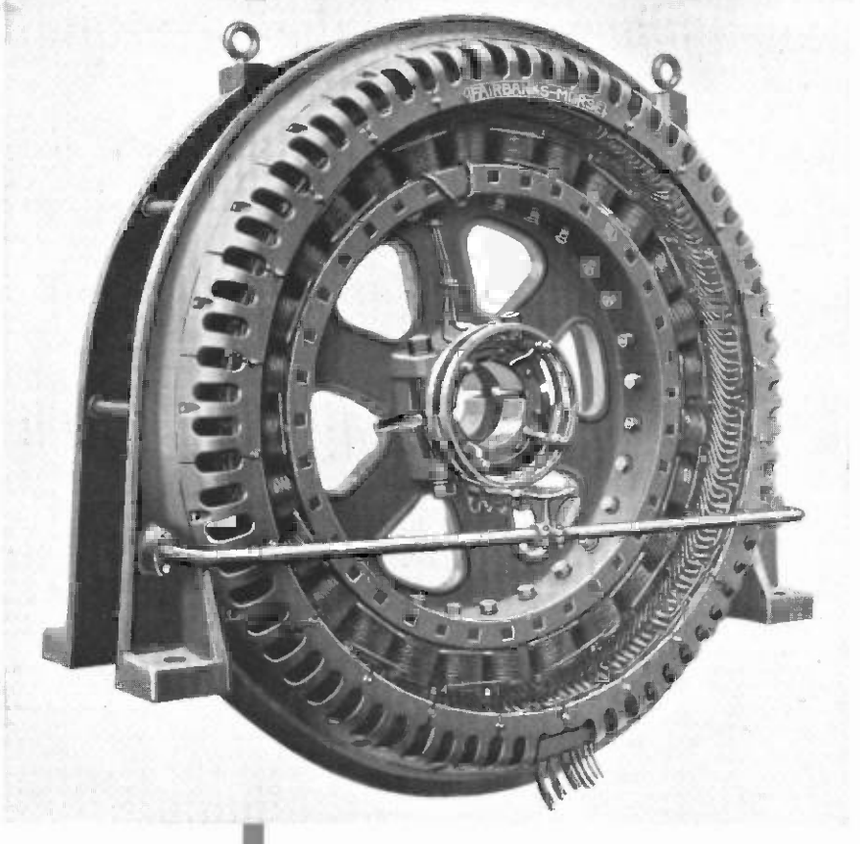
1936
CENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION

GENERATORS

Alternating current generators, direct connected to Diesel Engines are generally recognized by industry and manufacturers as an economical and reliable source of electrical energy. This has been fully attested in recent years by the tremendous increase in capacity of generating units installed in locations where economy and reliability are of prime importance.

Fairbanks-Morse has always recognized that in generating electrical energy, the reliability and efficiency of the generating unit is as important as that of the prime mover. For this reason, refinements in design and improved methods of manufacture are constantly being incorporated into the construction of F-M engine-type generators.

Fairbanks-Morse is the only company in this country manufacturing both the engine and the generator, and the experience gained in solving the problems common to both engine and generator has made Fairbanks-Morse second to none as engine-type generator builders.



A large Engine-Type Alternator designed for 257 r.p.m. Besides being well designed with regard to electro-magnetic characteristics, F-M alternators have many important mechanical refinements.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

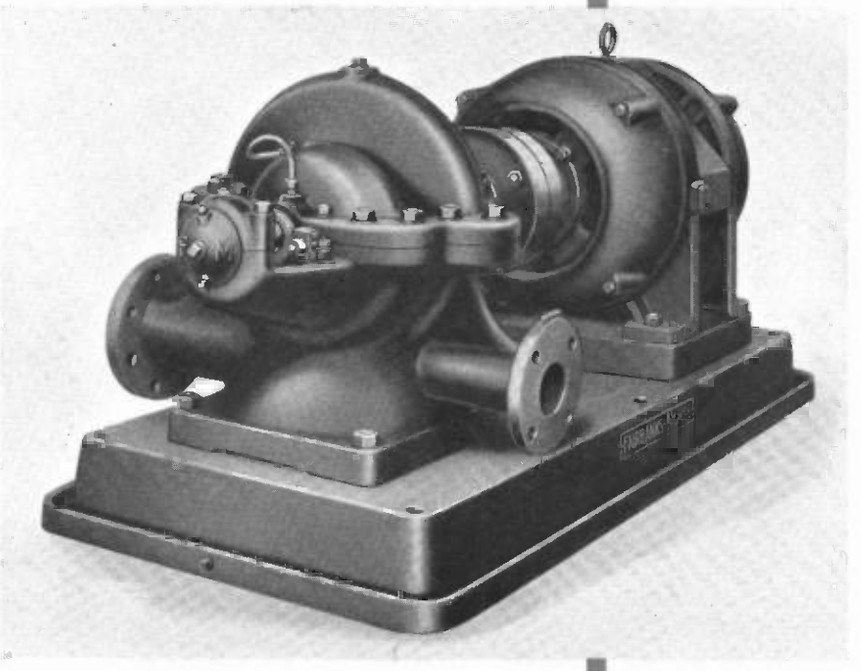
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS

1836
FOUNDING
OF BELOIT

Since 1877 Fairbanks-Morse pioneering has contributed many refinements and improvements to the pump industry. In 1924 ball bearing centrifugal pumps were introduced by its engineers. This was not a new venture, but a technological development that had previously been thoroughly pioneered and proved in F-M ball-bearing electric motors. Today nearly all pump manufacturers have followed this example of pioneering on both products. Fairbanks-Morse centrifugal pumps also were the first split-case double-suction pumps to be built for two-pole motor speeds.

In the field of sewage and trash pumping, F-M pumps built under A. B. Wood's Patents have been the accepted standards of operation as well as a leading design that has been widely imitated. F-M screw pumps or propeller pumps for handling large volumes of water at low heads have been successfully used for years in irrigation and drainage projects and in the handling of storm waters.

The steady improvement in structural detail and hydraulic design—always resulting in pumps better fitted to meet the requirements of the customer—has resulted in the present line of pumps. They are attractive, efficient, sturdy, embodying all desirable features—the best pumping units available from a mechanical standpoint.



A 6-inch Fig. 5813 double-suction motor-driven, centrifugal pump. The unusually attractive lines, sturdy casing and bedplate reflect the artistry in machinery design and skill in manufacturing behind all Fairbanks-Morse pumps.

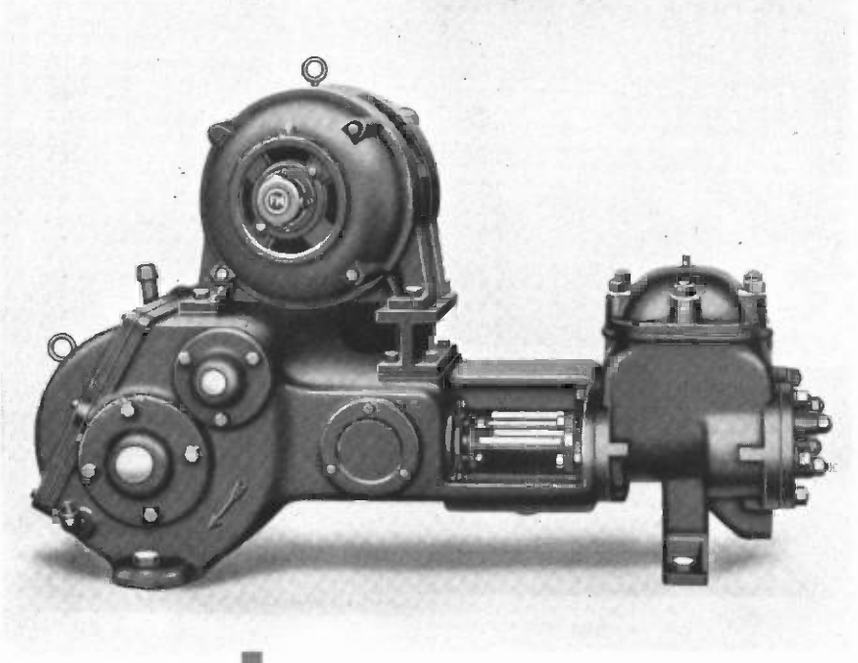
1936
CENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION

POWER PUMPS

Fairbanks-Morse enclosed self-oiling power pumps have been developed to provide a line of sturdy, efficient units for pumping water, oil or similar liquids at pressures up to 500 pounds per square inch. The self-oiling feature of these pumps is of primary importance to the operator, as it insures thorough and positive lubrication of all working parts. Oil cups, grease cups and other lubricating devices are eliminated, and no attention is required other than to maintain a supply of oil in the reservoir that feeds the lubrication system. The reduction in the amount of attendance needed makes these pumps suitable for installation in remote and inaccessible locations.

The power-end is entirely enclosed, thus providing the utmost in safety to operators. The enclosure also protects the driving mechanism from accumulations of dirt and other destructive material.

Four different methods of drive are possible with these pumps. They are built (a) with a pulley for belt drive; (b) with electric motor connected by silent chain, the latter being entirely enclosed and self-oiling; (c) with electric motor connected by Flex-Mor V-Belt Drive; (d) with an internal combustion engine connected by a clutch. Each combination is a Fairbanks-Morse product, covered by one guaranty, thereby assuring undivided responsibility.



This 4-inch self-oiling power pump, with electric motor drive connected by silent chain, is but one of the many sizes and types of reciprocating pumps manufactured by Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

PRINTOMATIC WEIGHER

1836
FOUNDING
OF BELOIT

Fairbanks Printomatic Weighers, designed for ticket or continuous roll tape weight recording in single, duplicate or triplicate copies are readily adaptable units to numerous types of Fairbanks scale lever systems. Many such printers are daily operating to the entire satisfaction of users under varied conditions of service.

Today's weighing methods where loads are handled rapidly, where accuracy is important, where errors must be eliminated, these recorders contribute much in higher efficiency and greater economy. In the many phases of buying, selling, inventory control, shipping, production, etc., correctly printed weight records are very important. Fairbanks Printomatic Weighers record the weight figures at a mere touch of a button. These weight figures are clear and distinct with all the weight figures appearing on the record, thus eliminating the hazards of miscalculations. Full weight figures, read alike by the buyer and seller, by the accounting department and the production department, eliminate mistakes which might otherwise be carried undetected on the books.

Fairbanks Printomatic Weighers are independent of the normal function of the Fairbanks automatic self-indicating dial. A glance at the dial will indicate the correct weight, and only weights as indicated on the dial are printed. Thus the inherent ability of quick check against recorded weights is at once available.



To the famed Fairbanks accuracy is added a Printomatic Weigher which prints a record of the weight. Accurate weight tickets form a definite, unmistakable record of each weighing.

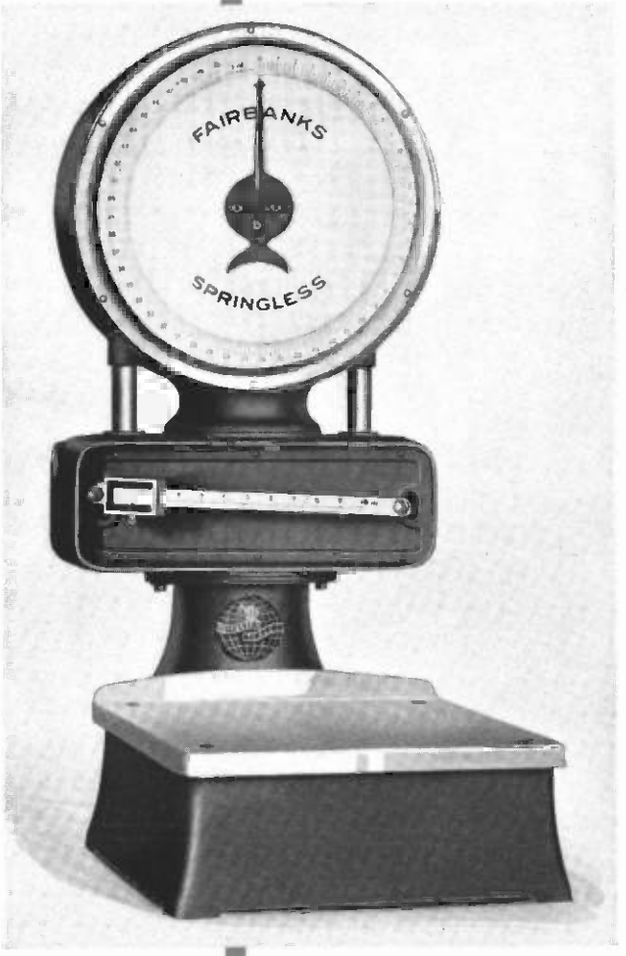
1936
CENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION

DIAL SCALES

Fairbanks Dial Scales have been designed for use in factories, mills, chemical plants, warehouses, stockrooms, for weighing along conveyor lines, and numerous other places. Exceedingly accurate results can be obtained due to wide spaced graduations representing small fractional values. There are no springs nor delicate parts.

These Dial Scales embody the sturdy construction and refinements in design which are the result of the skill and experience gained by Fairbanks in over a century of scale manufacture. The scales can be furnished either with or without tare beams. From the standpoint of speed, a dial scale is far superior to the beam type because readings can be taken instantly from the full-capacity chart as fast as the loads are placed on the platform, without the necessity of making additions or calculations. From the standpoint of accuracy, substantial savings are made with dial scales, due to the elimination of overweights. The proper selection of a dial scale depends largely upon the application and condition under which it is to operate. Whether the scale is used for small package weighing or for big warehouse weighing, Fairbanks Dial Scales are designed to withstand the severest conditions that may be met.

These dial scales are manufactured to cover a wide range of application. Starting from the small 14" Bench Dial Scale, used for light package and precision weighing, Fairbanks Dial Scales continue up to the 28" Direct-Reading type dials for use with railway track scales, motor truck scales, warehouse scales, etc.



Fairbanks 14-inch regular Bench Dial Scale finished in black enamel with cast aluminum platform. All loops, bearings, and nose irons are "Parkerized" to resist rust.

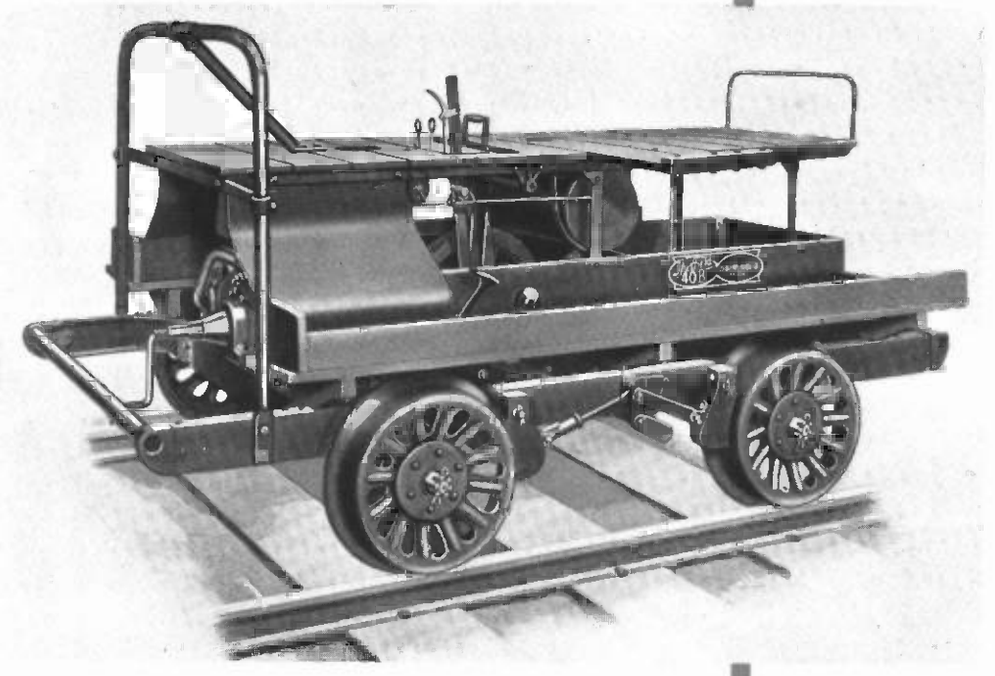
SHEFFIELD CARS

1836
FOUNDING
OF BELOIT

In 1896 the first motor car propelled by an internal combustion engine appeared on American rails. It was a Sheffield car! Today Fairbanks-Morse Sheffield products are in service on every important railroad in the United States. The growth of "Sheffield" to its present unequalled organization and facilities is the result of keeping in touch with railroading's need for faster, more dependable and labor saving transportation over its own rails.

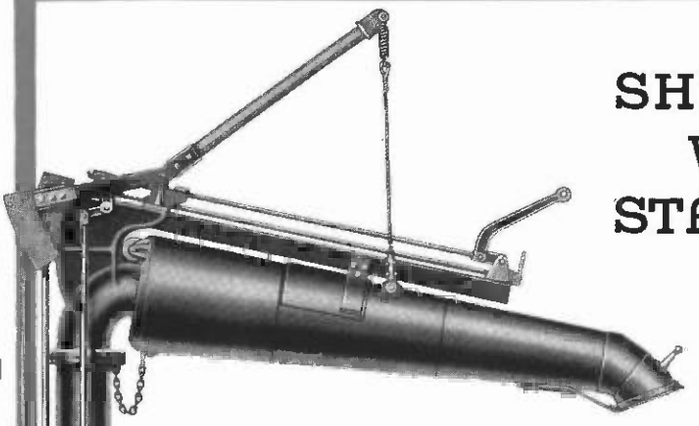
The Sheffield 40B Motor Car, illustrated below, incorporates the latest developments in automotive engineering, combined with the features that have been found by experience to be so desirable and so valuable in a car to meet all of the different requirements of section, bridge gang and extra gang service.

For years the Sheffield 40B has been one of the finest motor cars on the rails. By its superior construction and efficient, economical operation, it has established a high standard of comparison among similar motor cars. It incorporates many improvements and refinements in engine, transmission, frame and body which have reduced maintenance costs to a minimum, lengthened the life of the car and resulted in exceptionally smooth operation.



1936
CENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION

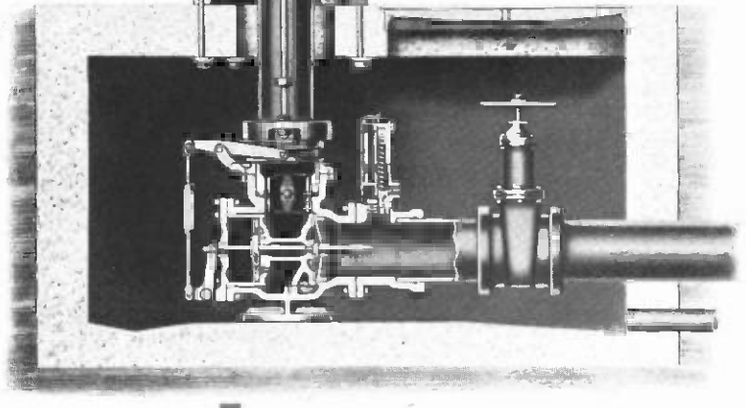
SHEFFIELD WATER STANDPIPES



Modern demands in railway operation call for improved methods of supplying water to locomotives. Sheffield Standpipes are designed to give the kind of service that meets these demands in the most efficient way.

Fast valve action, positive operation, large capacity, accessibility of parts and rugged construction are some of the main factors which contribute to this service. Sheffield standpipes require a minimum amount of time to deliver a given quantity of water to a locomotive tender; they have a high rate of flow with open valve, and the valve action is admittedly fast.

Sheffield Standpipes are superior because needle valves and small orifices are not used for the control of the main valve, and the simplicity of the valve system, together with the elimination of the effects of water hammer, insures continuous and reliable operation, even under the most adverse conditions.



Sheffield No. 12A Standpipe meets the demand of railroads for increased vertical range of spout to serve various tender heights.

LIGHT PLANTS

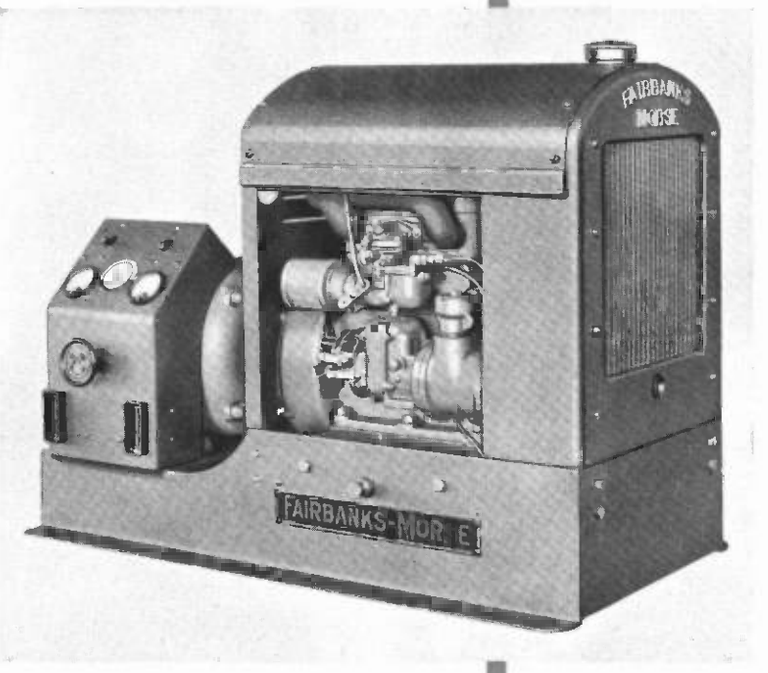
1836
FOUNDING
OF BELOIT

From a standpoint of appearance, simplicity of design and dependability of operation, the new Fairbanks-Morse Electric Generating Sets are truly an outstanding engineering achievement.

Since introducing the first home light plant over a quarter of a century ago, Fairbanks-Morse has pioneered the individual generating set through its various stages of development, being ever on the alert to incorporate improvements and refinements as fast as engineering progress so warranted.

The units are built particularly for duty in out-of-the-way places where their care and operation are entrusted frequently to inexperienced hands and where continuous day-in and day-out service must be had without expert mechanical supervision. With only ordinary attention—no more than that required by an automobile—the plants will generate smooth, dependable electricity, night and day, comparable to first-rate high line service.

F-M light plants are available in a wide range of sizes from 750 watt capacity up, and in several different modifications in both direct and alternating current to take care of practically any ordinary electric light and power requirement.



Model 1532-BC. 1500 watt 32-volt direct current battery charging set. Engine is of the two-cylinder, water-cooled type.

1936
CENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION

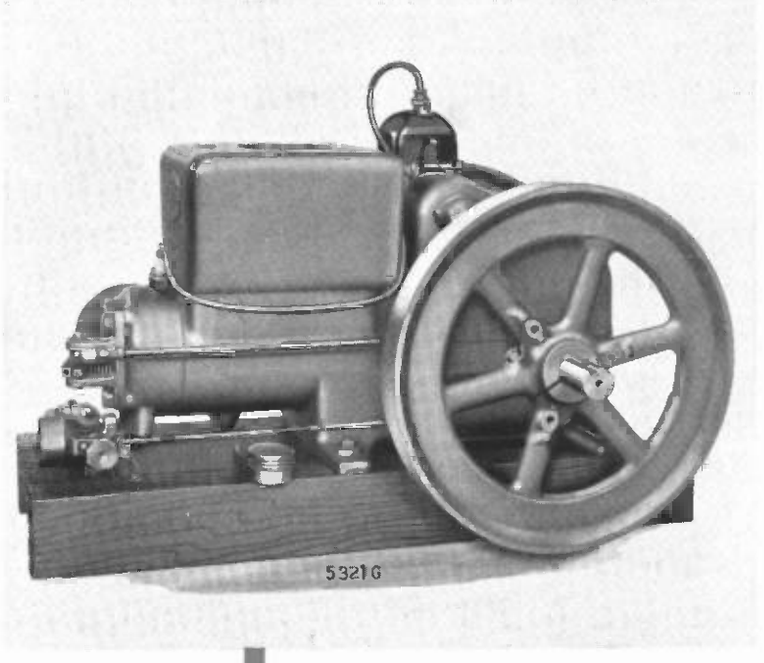
"Z" ENGINES

Over forty years of engine building are behind the present day line of Fairbanks-Morse "Z" engines—the engine that is now accepted everywhere as one of the most dependable general utility power units on the market. Wherever power is needed, the "Z" will be found always ready to go at the flip of the crank, and to deliver its smooth, almost effortless flow of power.

On the farm the "Z" will do a wide variety of odd jobs. It will pump the water, saw the wood, run the washing machine, cream separator, churn, fanning mill, feed grinder, feed chopper, corn sheller, grain elevator, electric generator, farm machine shop, etc.

For industry, the "Z" engine has proved its worth and its success for such services as operating concrete mixers, road building machinery, lighting plants, pile drivers, air compressors, centrifugal and diaphragm pumps; also for well drilling, machine shop operation, broom making and other various kinds of light manufacturing.

Carrying the guarantee of Fairbanks-Morse, "Z" engines are made in sizes 1½ to 20 h.p., thus providing a size for almost every power requirement within this capacity range.



The 3-hp. "Z" engine is of the enclosed, self-oiling type. This engine can be operated on either gasoline or kerosene.

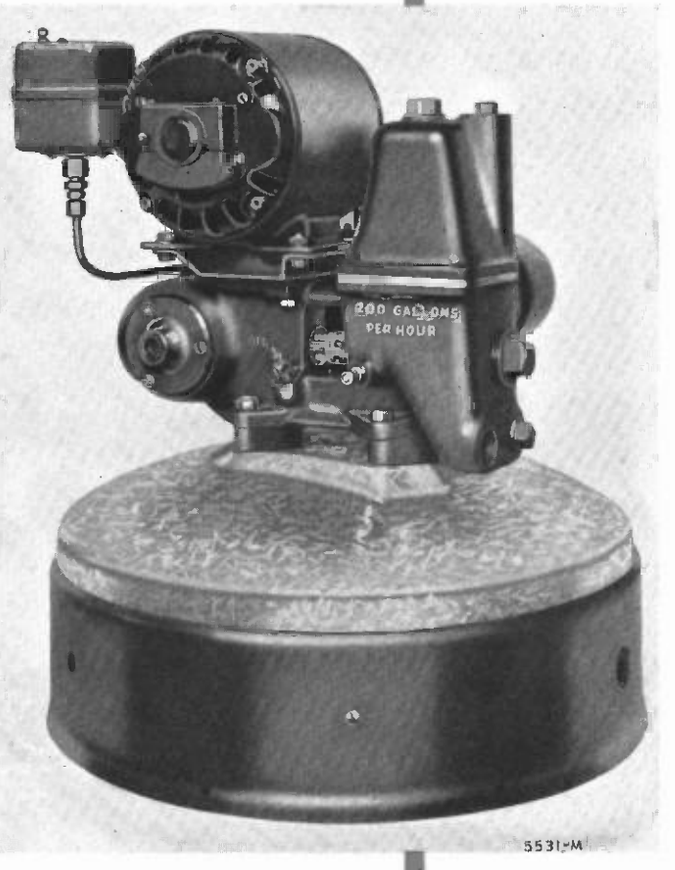
WATER SYSTEMS

1836
FOUNDING
OF BELOIT

Running water under pressure—the one essential to home comfort, convenience and sanitation—is available to every home with a Fairbanks-Morse Water System. It makes no difference where one lives as long as there is a supply of water within reasonable distance it is possible to enjoy the same conveniences as those living along city water mains.

Whether the source of supply is a cistern, spring, lake, stream, shallow well or deep well, there is a Fairbanks-Morse Home Water System that will serve perfectly. Made in capacities from 200 to 5000 gallons per hour, these systems are quickly and easily installed and can be furnished to operate on electric current, gasoline or kerosene.

The buyer of a Fairbanks-Morse Water System is assured of a dependable product. Fairbanks-Morse are specialists in the design of pumping machinery. On sheer merit alone F-M pumps have built a reputation for themselves over a long period of years so that today, no matter whether the requirements are 200 gallons per hour for the farm, suburban or country home, or hundreds of millions of gallons per hour for the municipality, the Fairbanks-Morse nameplate is regarded as definite assurance of efficient and dependable pumping service.



The Fairbanks-Morse "Challenger," an automatic electric Home Water System for shallow wells—200 g.p.h. displacement, 5 gallon tank in base.

1936
CENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION

AIR CONDITIONERS

Ortho-Clime, the modern Fairbanks-Morse air conditioning system, brings the benefits of conditioned air the year 'round by performing not one function but six . . . it cools, dehumidifies, heats, humidifies, cleans and circulates the air . . . truly a "six-point" air conditioning system. But, what is just as important, it performs these functions economically. And by economy, is meant economy of original cost . . . economy and ease of installation . . . and economy of space required for the installation.

The unusual flexibility of these units and the completeness of the line makes it possible to adapt them to almost any type of installation either in existing buildings or in new construction with a minimum of installation time and expense. There is no fuss nor bother. Their pleasing lines, graceful proportions and beautiful finish lend charm to any interior. Modernistic and distinctive in design, F-M units blend harmoniously in any home, office or shop.

There is a real sense of satisfaction in knowing that the equipment installed bears a name and carries a guarantee that means something the world over. Ortho-Clime is a Fairbanks-Morse product, backed by the Fairbanks-Morse guarantee—capable in every respect to carry out the quality and performance standards of the nameplate it bears.



Fairbanks-Morse Model 612—floor unit for year 'round air conditioning. Cooling effect, 1 ton; uses water or Freon, steam or hot water.

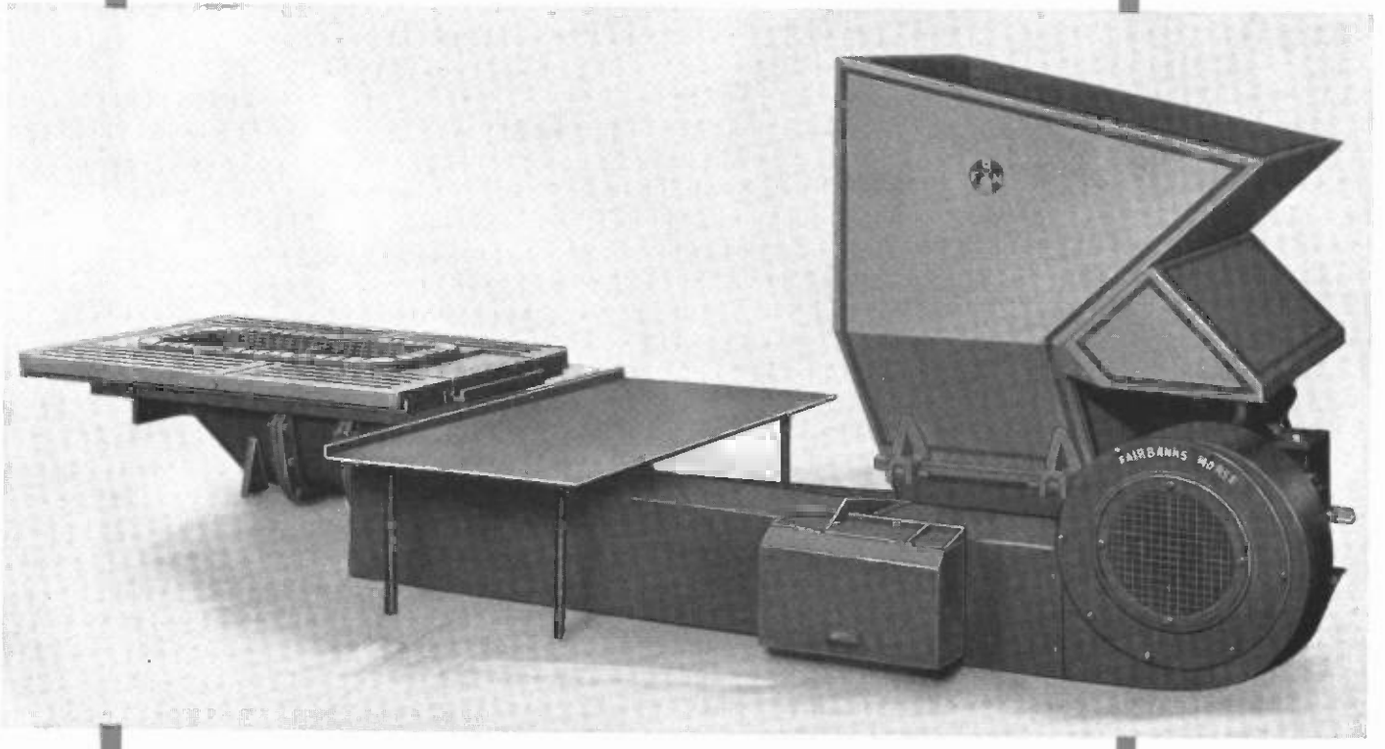
COMMERCIAL STOKER

1836
FOUNDING
OF BELOIT

Fairbanks-Morse Automatic Coal Burners are made in a complete range of sizes to care for the heating requirements of practically any residential or large commercial building or to supply steam under pressure for industrial processes. The commercial model is built in sizes from 150 to 1200 pounds of coal per hour capacity and to safely carry all boiler loads up to 250 horsepower.

F-M Stokers can be installed easily in practically any boiler or heating plant in a few hours and without serious changes in the existing equipment. Each installation is planned by experienced engineers to take advantage of all factors contributing to the efficient operation of the entire heating system.

Briefly, the outstanding advantages of stoker operation may be summarized as follows: (1) Reduction in total heating costs up to 50%, (2) More complete combustion of fuel, eliminating smoke and overcoming a costly annoyance, (3) Automatic operating features providing uniform temperatures and a degree of health-guarding comfort not possible with hand firing, (4) Better operating conditions—giving longer life to heating equipment and permitting the development of full rated boiler capacity.



1936
CENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION

DOMESTIC BURNERS

Beautiful, streamline design — smooth, economical performance — quiet operation — automatic air regulation — no attention needed,— these are the features that are keeping Fairbanks-Morse Automatic Coal Burners far out in front with home owners.

The F-M Domestic Burner is an outstanding example of quality, beauty and efficient performance. It is a simple unit offering automatic volume control of air, effective elimination of smoke, unique spike catcher and complete safety devices to insure satisfactory operation. The unit is fully enclosed, has no moving parts exposed and no adjustments where they may be tampered with by unauthorized persons.

The F-M Burner requires very little attention. Only one fire is built each year and the controls keep this fire burning until it is shut off in the spring. It is necessary to fill the coal hopper once every 24 hours. Combined with this convenience, the F-M stoker provides the proper conditions to get all the heat out of the coal and enables the owner to burn smaller sizes of coal, which are lower priced, saving from 15% to 50% on the fuel bill.



This F-M DeLuxe Automatic Coal Burner is sturdy and efficient with extremely reliable automatic controls and simple adjustment features. Built in sizes up to 80 pounds of coal per hour.

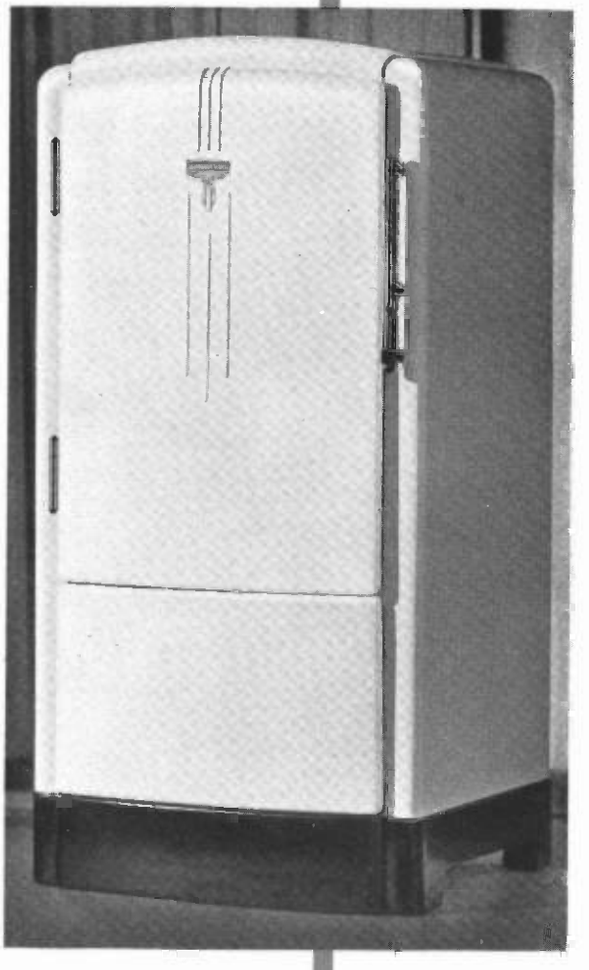
REFRIGERATORS

1836
FOUNDING
OF BELOIT

Fairbanks-Morse Conservador Refrigerators reflect the 106 years of F-M engineering leadership. But just what does engineering leadership mean to the average homeowner and housewife? In this remarkable new refrigerator it means more convenience, half again the amount of usable space and a marked saving in electricity consumed. It means big savings, too, in food saved. There are many thoughtfully planned features that go together to make it the housewife's refrigerator.

It has a new kind of flo-curve beauty never before achieved in a refrigerator, a Dulux everlasting finish outside, and a stainless porcelain interior with easy-to-clean rounded corners. It has a great many other features, too; but most important is the Conservador.

The Conservador is the greatest feature since the invention of electric refrigeration. It is a shelf-lined inner door behind the main door for storing most frequently used foods. It serves to keep the cold air from rushing out when the main door is opened to remove or replace items needed most often. The Conservador is the ace among refrigerator conveniences and only Fairbanks-Morse has it—no other refrigerator offers its equal.



The new Fairbanks-Morse Conservador Refrigerator—modern but not extreme, possessing the kind of beauty that does not wear out its welcome.

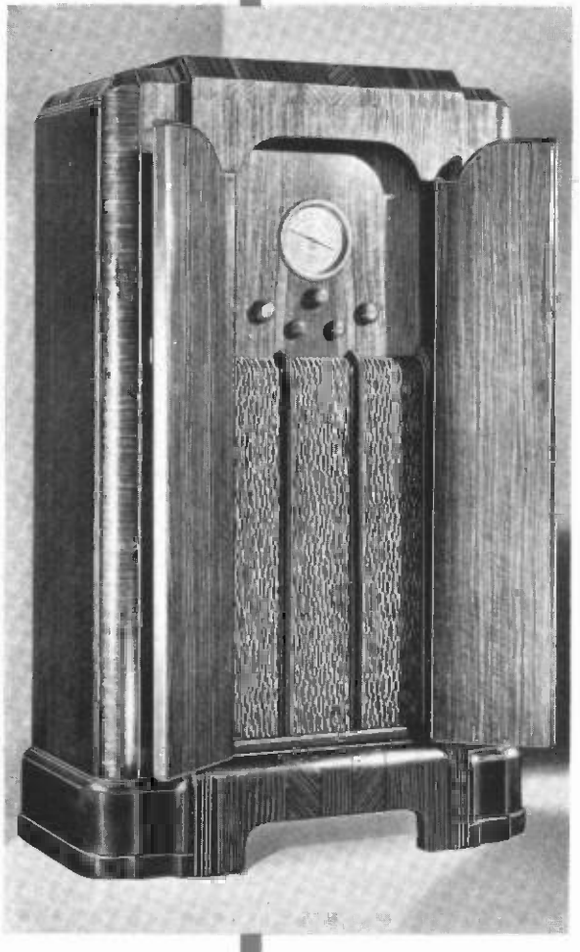
1936
CENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION

RADIOS

Fairbanks-Morse Radios possess every advanced radio feature in addition to a glorious 3rd Dimension Tone. This marvelous new and exclusive feature is only one of the many outstanding improvements embodied in this revolutionary radio. Guaranteed foreign reception, America's most beautiful radio cabinets, and new shadow-line dial tuning are but a few of the additional features. No other radio offers nearly as much.

What is 3rd Dimension Tone? Why are its tones so lifelike? It is very simple when you consider that practically every sound is a fundamental tone plus other sympathetic tones or overtones, which automatically vibrate with it. These overtones are to the ear what 3rd dimension or perspective is to the eye. They give definition to music, a high degree of presence. The usual type of radio cannot reproduce overtones of over 4,000 cycles per second. That is why its tones sound flat. Fairbanks-Morse radio engineers have discovered how to reproduce both the fundamental tone and overtones with marvelous fidelity. That is why its tones sound so lifelike.

F-M radios are available in 4 to 11 tubes for AC, AC/DC or battery operation for those located beyond power lines.



Superheterodyne 11 tube model — cabinet of inimitable beauty in walnut and attractively figured India wood.



The Fairbanks - Morse factory at Beloit, Wisconsin, is one of the largest and best equipped plants in the country.

Over A Century of Experience

Over a century of progress in the development of equipment for the world's commerce and industry is an achievement of which Fairbanks-Morse organization feels justly proud. From a small concern manufacturing scales, the business has grown rapidly and has expanded until it now has contacts throughout the entire world.

From a humble beginning in 1930, expansion has been rapid along a great many industrial lines. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. takes pride in its record of progress—more than a century devoted to the production and installation of equipment in keeping with the spirit of the age to lessen the burdens of mankind and reduce the costs of mechanical operations.

Progress has been steady, and every mechanical aid and facility for research and precision manufacture has been employed. In the Fairbanks-Morse factories today, skilled craftsmen are equipped with the most modern machines and tools obtainable for the manifold manufacturing processes in building huge Diesel engines, pumps, electrical generating and heating equipment.

Probably the greatest contribution of this century of progressive development is the assurance such a background gives to the prospective purchasers—assurance of the stability of the manufacturer—assurance that the product embodies the finest engineering skill and advanced design indicated by exhaustive research, and lastly, — a quality of performance traceable only to precision workmanship.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE CO.

MANUFACTURERS **CHICAGO, ILL.**



ROLF ROSMAN

ROSMAN UEHLING KINZER COMPANY

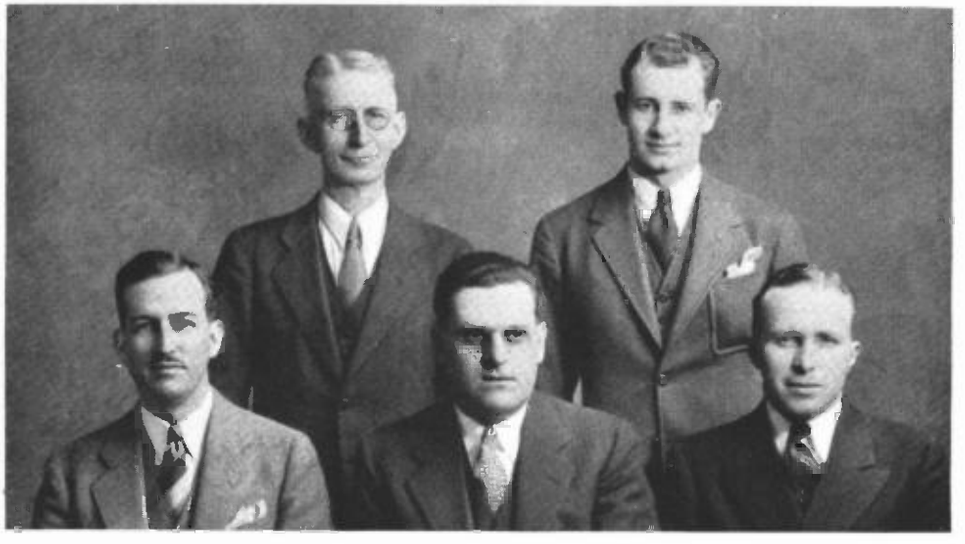


WALLACE UEHLING

As one of the oldest mortuary establishments in Wisconsin, it has been the pleasure of Rosman-Uehling-Kinzer Company to witness the splendid growth of Beloit over a period of many years. Our personnel extends greetings to Beloit on its one hundredth birthday.



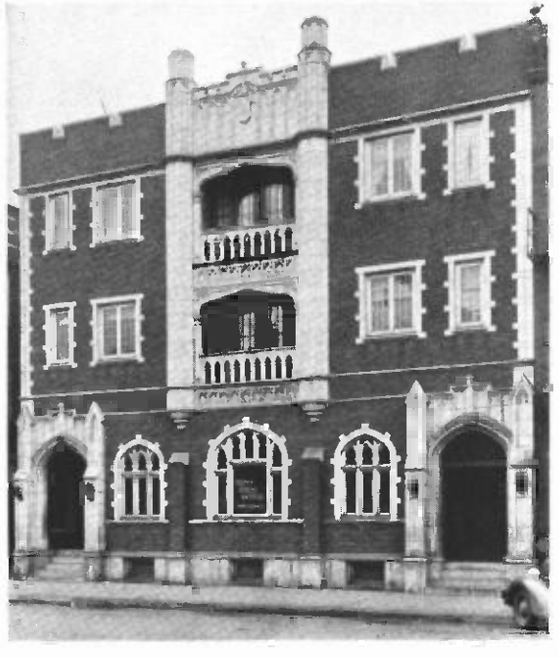
Mrs. William Schofer





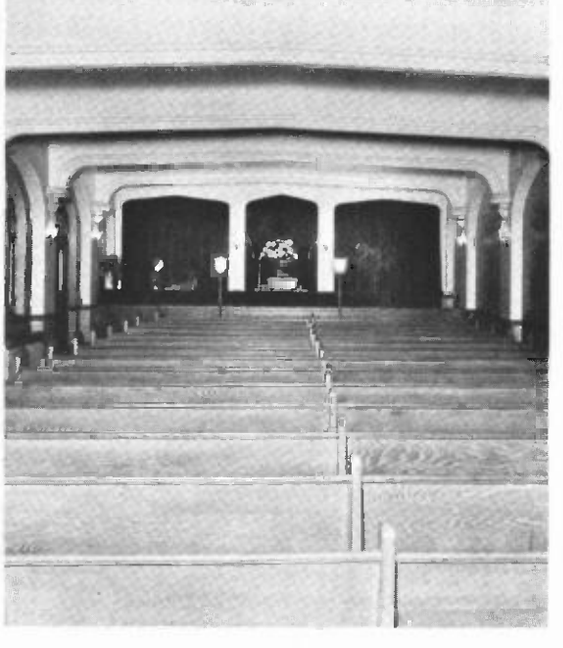
Mrs. Anna Kinzer

First row, left to right—William Schofer, S. H. Goldstein, Glen Scheibel. Second row, left to right—T. H. Cleland, Philip Kinzer.



The mortuary, at the left, a beautiful Gothic structure, is complete in every detail.

The chapel, at the right, is large and thoroughly modern. It is air conditioned and furnished with latest sound equipment. A new Hammond Electric Organ has recently been installed.



THE CENTENNIAL *of* BELOIT'S FOUNDING

directs attention not only to the age of the community, but also to its steady and substantial progress since the first settlers built their cabins in the fertile valley of the Rock River.

THE FAITH *of the* FOUNDERS

has been justified not only by the community's consistant gains in commercial and industrial importance, but



Reading from left to right—Bottom row: Mrs. Louise Sterna, Bertha Fenne. Emily A. Menhall; 2nd Row: H. B. Eldred, L. K. Munn. B. P. Eldred, Jr.; 3rd Row: E. J. Hayes, P. O. Heiman, W. W. Black; Top Row: Russell V. Mason, O. E. Larsen.

also by the continuing development of a spirit of civic responsibility and of a deep cultural interest which has made and kept Beloit the best kind of place to live.

Since 1882, the Second National Bank has been

HELPING *to* BUILD BELOIT

by working in every banking way with enterprises and individuals engaged in similar effort, cooperating in every way that promised enduring advantage to its customers and to the city as a whole.

Complete facilities, conservative management and trained organization, together with every safeguard written into the nation's banking laws, make this strong National Bank a valuable business ally and a safe depository.

The **SECOND NATIONAL BANK**

Beloit Wisconsin

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Pioneers . . .

- Goodall's, one of the Midwest's oldest independent gasoline distributors, has served Beloit motorists for over thirty years.

- We were here when the automobile was considered a contraption for hobbyists and thrill-seekers. Just as the auto industry grew, Goodall's expanded. Just as the motor car has been constantly improved, Goodall's has kept pace—always offering the finest of motor fuels and lubricants.

- Beloit's future is our future. We face it with great confidence. The Goodall policy based upon products of fine quality, combined with friendly service, is in effect at every one of the many Goodall service stations. It will continue in the future.

GOODALL'S

BELOIT · JANESVILLE · CLINTON · EDGERTON

THERE IS A GOODALL STATION NEAR YOU

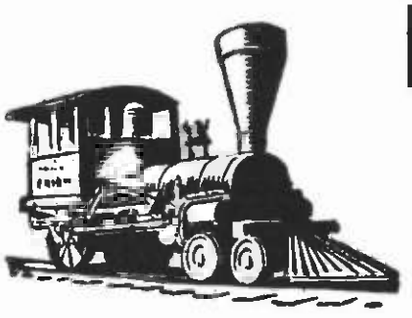
100 YEARS OF PROGRESS

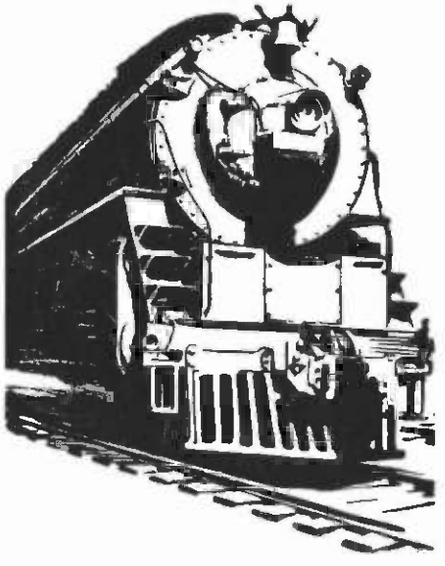
1836 · · · 1936

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN

Keeps Step with

BELOIT





● As one centenarian to another — Chicago & North Western Ry. greets Beloit on its 100th anniversary—congratulates it on its substantial progress, the magnitude of its commerce and industry and the fame of its college, which carries to the ends of the earth.

This year also marks the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of the tiny railroad from which sprang the vast "North Western" of today.

Beloit has contributed most generous support and patronage to "North Western"; we, in turn, maintaining a scope and type of transportation service comparable with any in our land.

May your second century exceed the first in the happiness and well being of your people and the development of your institutions.

R. R. GINN, Ticket Agent
C. & N. W. Station, Beloit, Wis.
Phone 320

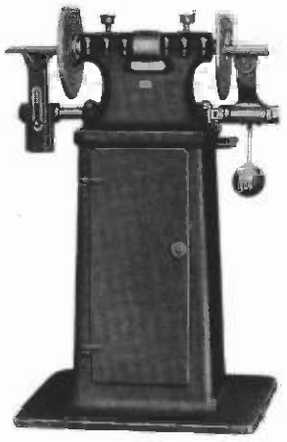
1936 -Our 100TH ANNIVERSARY

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

A Century of Service

One-third of Beloit's Life

has been our span of existence in the Grinding Machinery field



THE FIRST DISC GRINDER

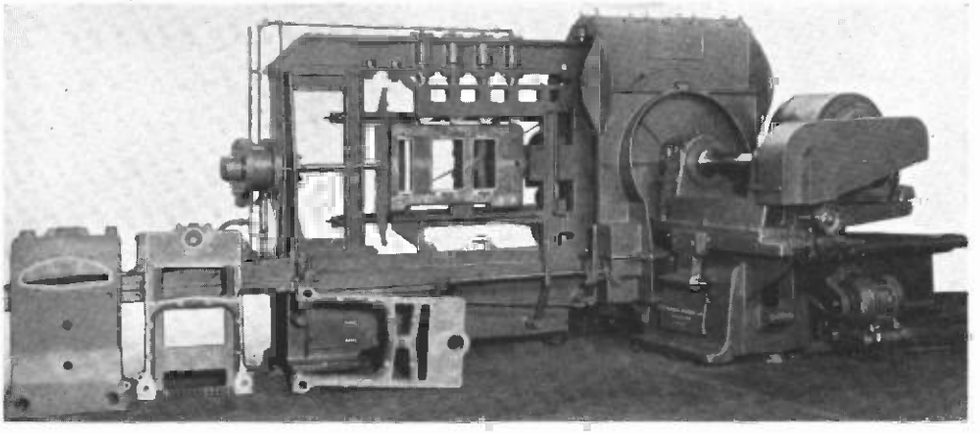
ORGANIZED IN 1905, by F. N. Gardner, to manufacture small Disc Grinders like the one shown at the left, the 31 years since that date have been spent in developing into a world-famous industry.

Piloted by the guiding hand of L. Waldo Thompson, aided by his able associates, we have charted a course which has carried us through all the vicissitudes of these three stormy decades, and have developed from a tiny shop 30′ x 50′ in size, until we now occupy a modern reinforced concrete building of over 81,000 square feet of floor space, giving employment to approximately 150 Beloit residents.



L. WALDO THOMPSON

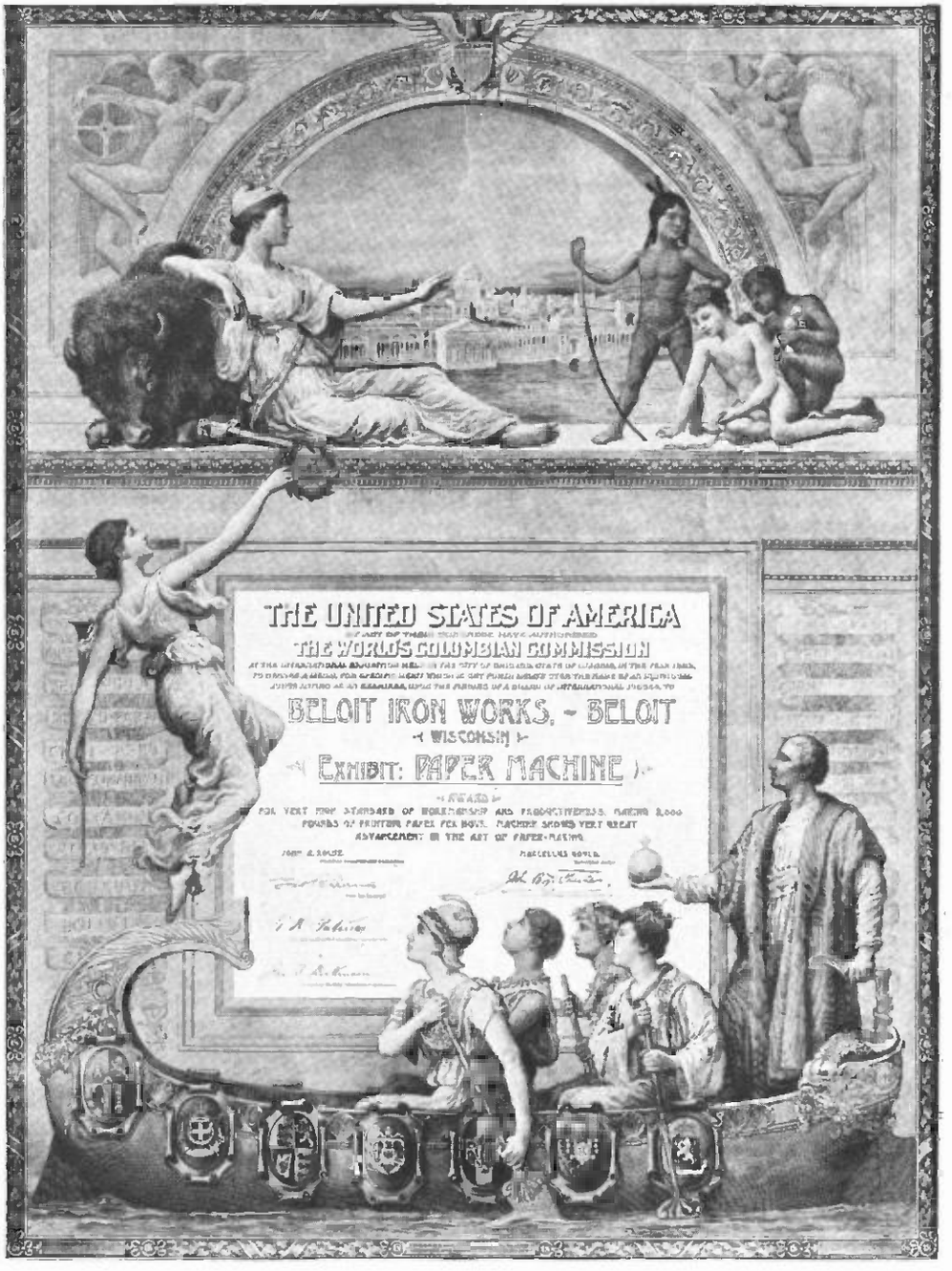
The equally striking development in Disc Grinders is shown by the photograph below, which illustrates one of our relatively recent achievements—a high-production special-purpose machine built to grind the parallel faces of huge boiler sections.



ONE OF THE LARGEST DISC GRINDERS EVER BUILT — 19 FEET LONG, 11 FEET WIDE, AND 7½ FEET HIGH.

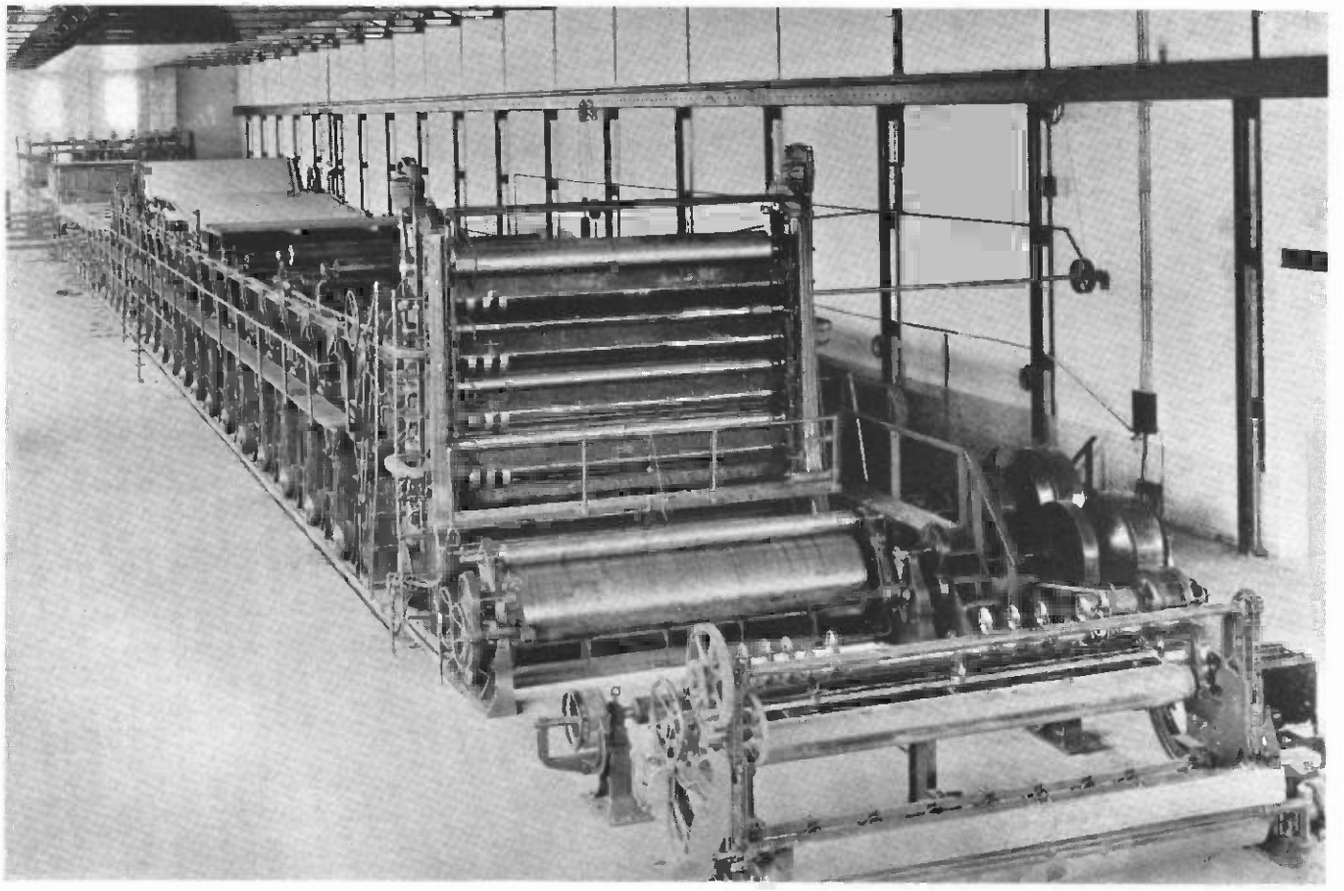
GARDNER MACHINE COMPANY

COLUMBIAN 1893 EXPOSITION AWARD
TO BELOIT IRON WORKS



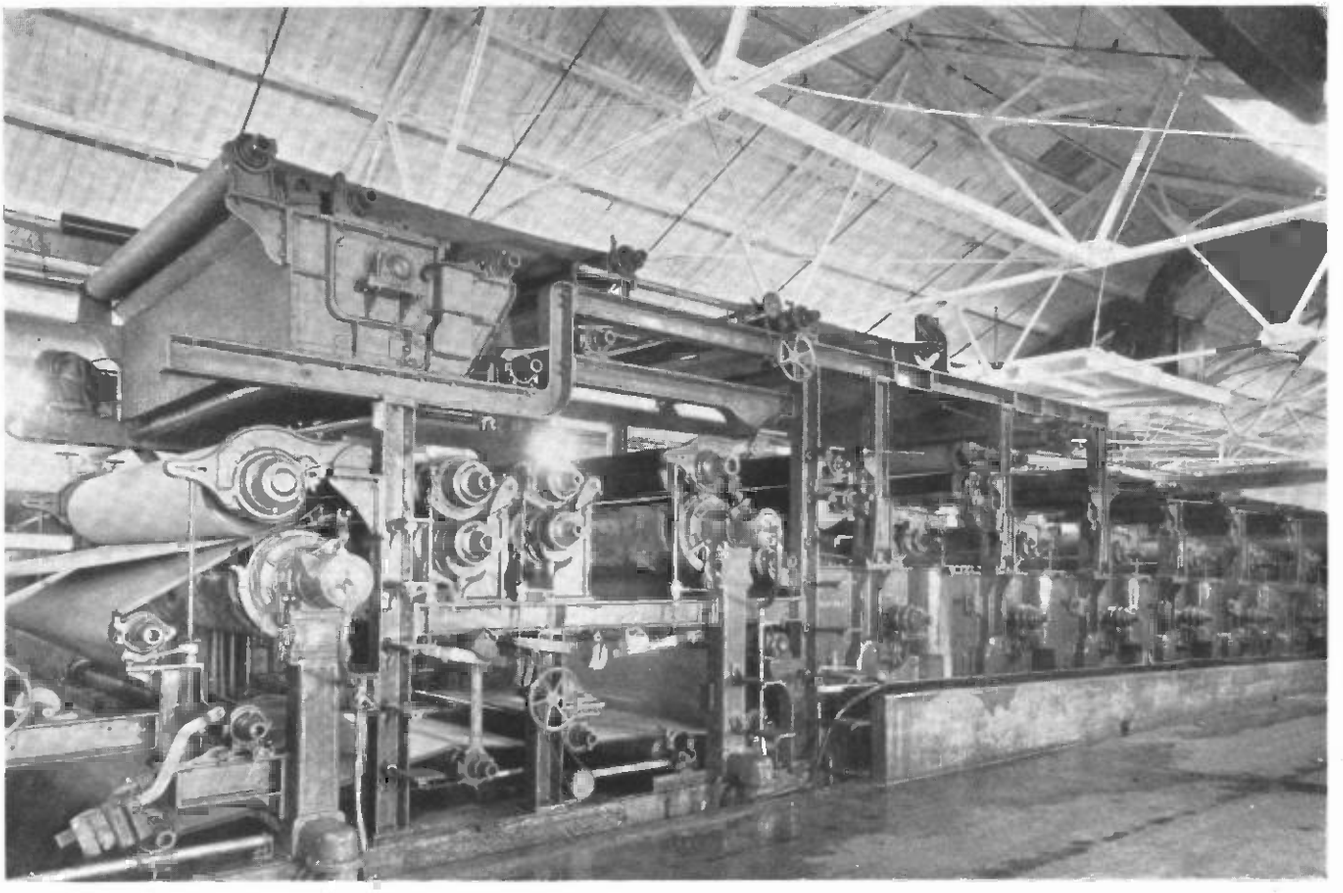
The Beloit Iron Works exhibited a complete paper making machine at the 1893 Columbian Exposition and received the above award for very high standard of workmanship and productiveness. "The World's Fair Machine" is now operating in the Nekoosa-Edwards paper mill at Port Edwards, Wisconsin. Originally designed for making one ton of paper per hour, the machine has been running for over four decades and now produces 45 tons of paper every 24 hours.

BELOIT HIGH-SPEED FOURDRINIER MACHINE
IN A WISCONSIN MILL



This machine was installed in 1921. At that time it was the highest speed newsprint machine in the country, producing over 1000 feet of paper every minute, a world's record. In other words a sheet of paper 12 feet wide and a mile long was taken off this Beloit machine every 5 minutes, 90 tons of newspaper every 24 hours. The machine, boxed for shipment weighed over 2 million pounds. Forty eight railroad cars were required to transport it to the mill. Nearly 1000 tons of iron, steel, brass and other materials were used in its construction. Beloit craftsmen spent many months in its manufacture.

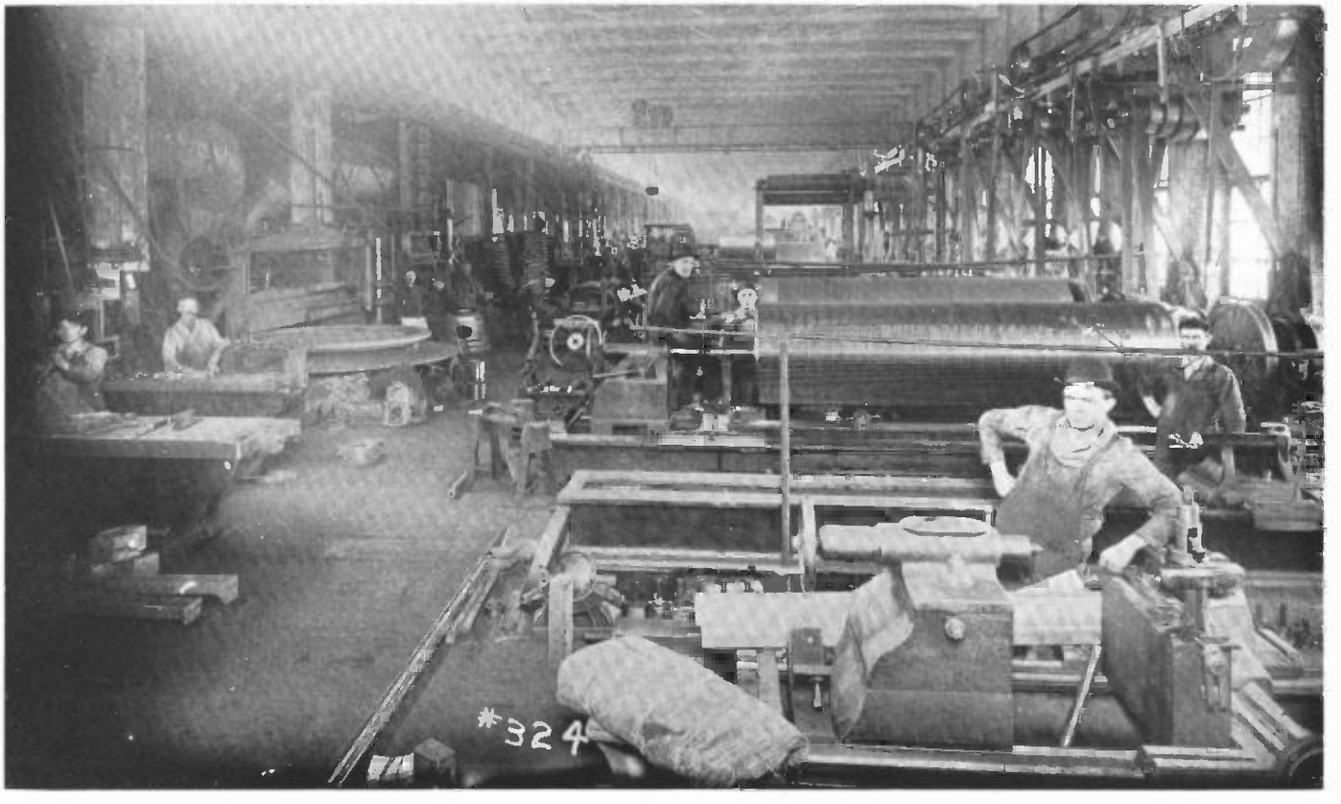
BELOIT EIGHT-CYLINDER BOARD MACHINE
WET END VIEW



This Beloit machine, rebuilt and modernized in 1935, produces as many as 8 tons of boxboard per hour. It is modern and up to date from "stem to stern" and paper mill executives from all parts of this country and abroad have visited the Alton mill to view the improvements and Beloit patented suction roll applications, as exemplified on this Beloit machine. This modern machine is 390 feet long and forms a sheet 12 feet wide. Four and one half million gallons of water are required daily to supply this machine, its companion Beloit machine across the aisle, and the stock preparation equipment.



Above: View of Present Machine Shop. Below: View of Machine Shop 30 Years Ago



In the ninety years of Beloit College history, the City of Beloit has played an important part, and in these ninety years, the College has figured prominently in the life of the city. The City has nurtured the College which, figuratively and literally, lies close to its heart. The City has given its land and goodly shares of its wealth that the College might prosper; it has sent its sons and its daughters, as students, to the College. Beloit College hopes that she has reflected some glory upon her native city, that she has made the sons and daughters of Beloit into better citizens, and that another century's end will find both the City and the College maintaining the existing feeling of mutual good will and esteem. As a daughter to her mother, Beloit College extends heartiest felicitations to the City of Beloit upon her one-hundredth anniversary.

BELOIT COLLE



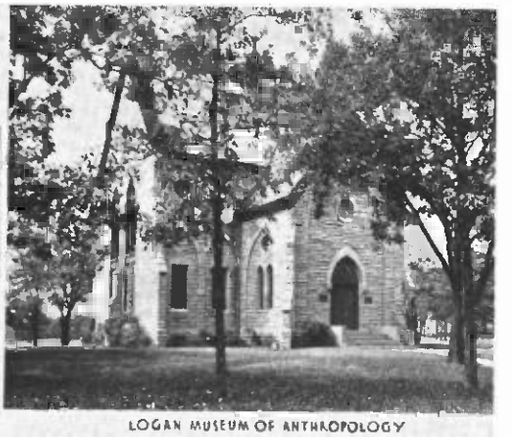
GE BUILDINGS



SIGMA CHI FRATERNITY HOUSE

EDWARD DWIGHT EATON CHAPEL





LOGAN MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY



BETA THETA PI FRATERNITY HOUSE



OBSERVATORY



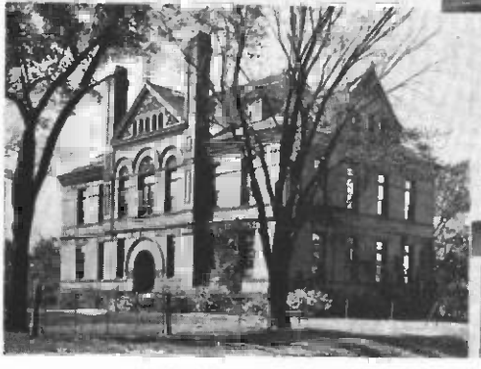
MEN'S DORMITORY

SCOVILLE HALL



SMITH GYMNASIUM

CARNEGIE LIBRARY





PEARSONS HALL OF SCIENCE



A · PICTORIAL · MAP · OF · BELOIT · COLLEGE · AT
BELOIT · WISCONSIN · FOUNDED · 1846
DRAWN · TO · GIVE · PLEASURE · TO · ALL · STUDENTS · GRADUATES
AND · FRIENDS · OF · THE · COLLEGE
TO MADISON
CLARY STREET
EMERSON STREET
CHAPIN STREET
COLLEGE STREET
PLEASANT STREET
BUSHNELL STREET
DOWNTOWN
CAMPUS DRIVE
ROCK RIVER
DRAWN BY CHARLES J. FERGUSON JR.

FROM that day almost ninety years ago when the first student entered Beloit College, which then consisted of the partially-completed Middle College, until September, 1935, when 215 Freshmen began their college work on a campus comprising some 24 buildings, a total of approximately 6,500 men and women have registered at Beloit College.

Of these, it is estimated, one fifth, or 1,300 have been residents of the city of Beloit.

At the present time, some 250 graduates and former students of the College are now residents of the city, active in all lines of endeavor, and better trained for their work, whatever it is, for having gone to Beloit College.



Students in Beloit College This Year from the City of Beloit

Charles Judson Allen
Gerald R. Androne
Willard H. Arnold, Jr.
Elizabeth R. Avery
Edwin M. Bailey, Jr.
H. Marion Bailey
Roswell K. Boutwell
Richard G. Bredesen
Marianna A. Brown
Joyce H. Bruemmer
Letha M. Butler
E. Theodore Caldwell
Peer C. Carr
Dorothy Clark
Robert H. Clothier
Don P. Cobb
James T. Corcoran
Virginia M. Crone
Louise I. Dahms
Robert D. Daniel
Linda M. Dent
Donald L. Dobson
Edward Doepke
Robert G. Elsom
Milan D. Fiske
Charles M. Foster
June E. Francis
John H. Freeman
William E. Freeman
Mary A. Gardner
Vera L. Gilbertson
John J. Gillespie
David M. Ginn
Robert W. Ginn
Leonora H. Giovanoni
William A. Giovanoni
Herbert C. Haberle
Beth A. Hammill
Betty L. Heebink
George W. Hilliard
Cantonia R. Hull
Muriel S. Jackson
Beulah K. Johnson
Tillie Kapitanoff
Martin F. Karsteadt
Kevin J. Keenan
Vella M. King
Stuart D. Klinger
W. Donald Knight
Wayne H. Krebs
Katherine Krumrey
Mason S. Lightfoot
Joseph D. Linarys
Charles M. Linehan
James E. Locke
H. Barbara McDonald
A. Ward MacGregor
G. Edward Marckres
John I. Meyer
Robert Morgan
Donald S. Nelson
Albert R. Obligato
Eugene C. Obligato
Lucille M. Ott
Aimee M. Porter
Wilbur R. Porter
Dorothy M. Ralston
Donald R. Saecker
Goldie L. Salladay
Adeline C. Salmon
Marion B. Salmon
Arlene E. Smith
Jean M. Smith
Marion Z. Stoller
Robert C. Strong
M. Pauline Studebaker
Eleanor E. Suydam
Clifford E. Sward
Joseph E. Tamulis
Robert M. Telfer
L. Waldo Thompson
Adele R. Toepfer
Ralph E. VanKeuren
Helen M. Vigh
Donald C. Walrath
William C. Weems
Constance Weirick
Gladys E. Weirick
Frederick D. Woleben
Kathryn K. Zabel

BELOIT COLLEGE

RESIDENT TRUSTEES



MR. R. K. ROCKWELL



MR. H. A. VON OVEN

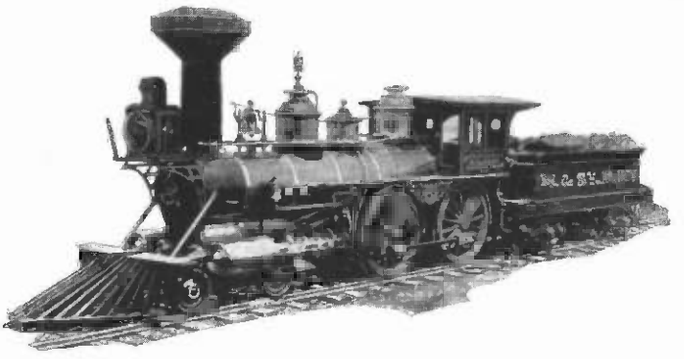


MR. NOBLE J. ROSS

PRESIDENT



IRVING MAURER
M.A., D.D., LL.D.

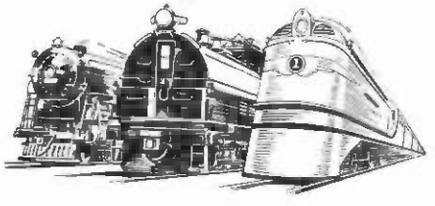


Since 1856 ★ ★ ★

SERVING BELOIT WITH ECONOMICAL, DEPENDABLE TRANSPORTATION

CHICAGO MILWAUKEE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC

The MILWAUKEE ROAD



FAMOUS TRAINS

All Air-Conditioned

HIAWATHA–Chicago–Milwaukee St. Paul—Minneapolis

THE OLYMPIAN—Chicago—Milwaukee—Twin Cities—Yellowstone Seattle—Tacoma

THE SOUTHWEST LIMITED—ARROW — Chicago — Milwaukee Beloit — Kansas City — Des Moines Omaha — Sioux City — Sioux Falls

THE PIONEER LIMITED— Chicago—Milwaukee—St. Paul Minneapolis

Beloit's Centennial anniversary is an important occasion not only to the people of the city, but to us —for The Milwaukee Road is an "early settler" here.

Since 1856, Milwaukee Road trains have been the most important connecting link with Milwaukee and Chicago, with the north and west. Today this service is more efficient than ever before with faster, more convenient schedules and splendid modern equipment.

Remember that The Milwaukee Road is *your* railroad. That it contributes to the prosperity of Beloit by employing local people, purchasing supplies here and paying taxes that are expended for roads, schools and public improvements in this immediate locality.

Next time you travel, ride The Milwaukee Road and experience the utmost in modern rail transportation.

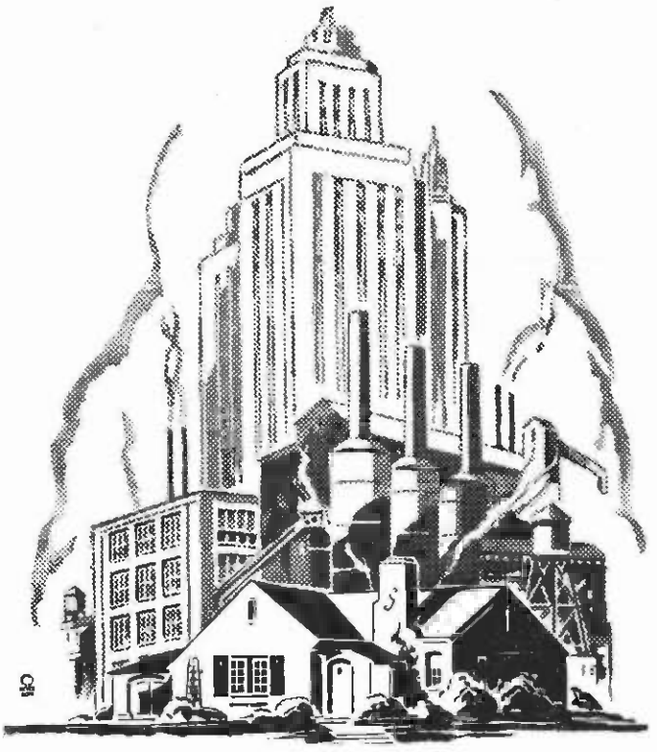
★

GEO. B. HAYNES
Passenger Traffic Manager

W. B. DIXON
General Passenger Agent

Chicago, Ill.

BUICK PONTIAC



Confidence....

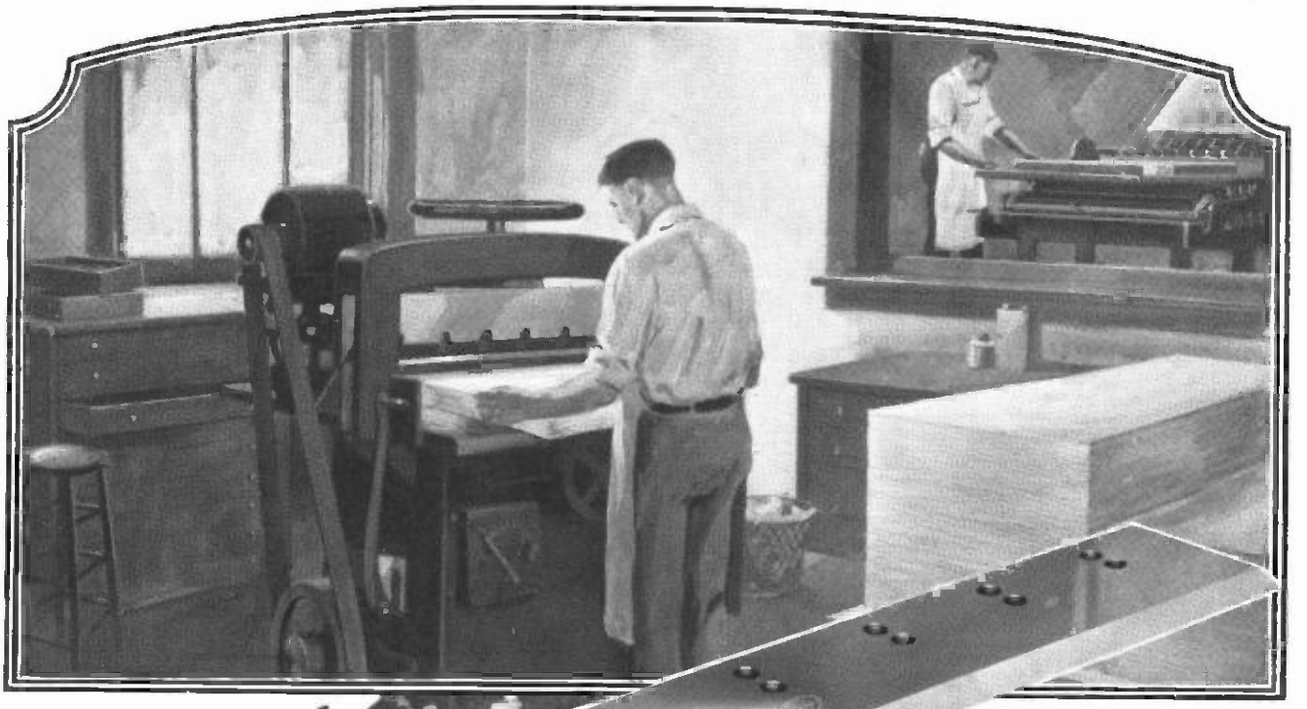
No community can endure without the confidence of its citizens. Nor can any business stand without the confidence of its patrons. Fine offices, great buildings, large industries mean little if confidence is lacking.

Rock County Auto Company has established its business with a determination to build and retain confidence on the part of every person it is privileged to serve. To achieve this we have chosen our products with utmost discrimination; each, we believe, is the finest in its field. More important, however, is our desire to render careful, personal attention in every transaction with every individual.

This feature, we know, is our greatest asset, for herein lies our opportunity to serve you and to hold that which we cherish most —your confidence.

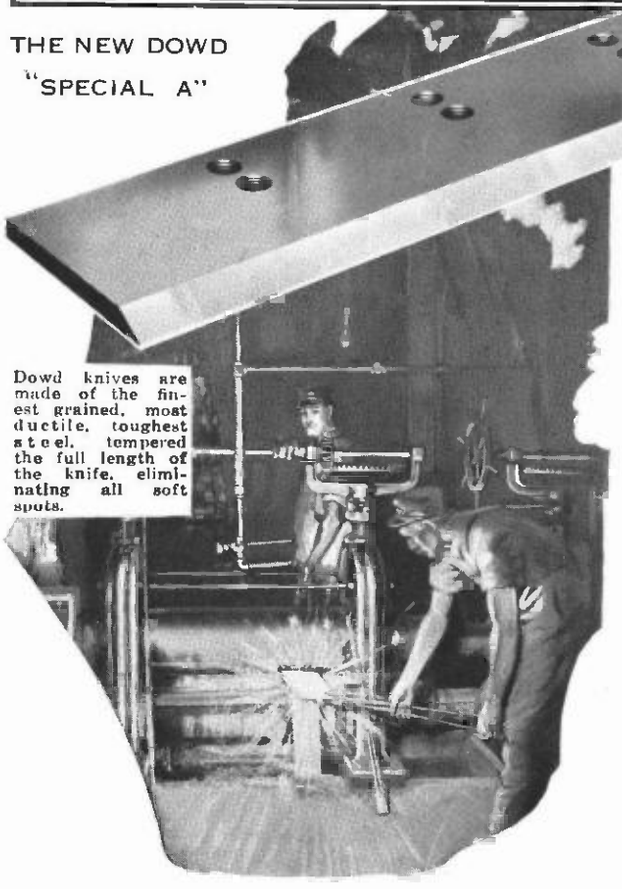
ROCK COUNTY AUTO CO.

GOODRICH TIRES GENERAL MOTORS TRUCKS



THE NEW DOWD
"SPECIAL A"

"You'll Judge it ~ the BEST



Dowd knives are made of the finest grained, most ductile, toughest steel, tempered the full length of the knife, eliminating all soft spots.

THE way the new Dowd "Special A" knife performs under the conditions in *your* plant is of more interest to you than what we or thousands of satisfied users say about it. We know that it has no equal for cutting continuously during long periods on all kinds of stock, retaining its keen edge without regrinding. Our years of experience in knife manufacturing and study of problems of knife users have helped us develop the utmost in cutting knives.

FOR MORE THAN 89 YEARS

We have been making cutting knives that are considered the standard of excellence by which all others are judged. Satisfactory performance is the guarantee which insures maximum service to you.

SIMONDS - WORDEN - WHITE COMPANY

R. J. DOWD KNIFE WORKS DIVISION

MAKERS OF BETTER CUTTING KNIVES SINCE 1847

BELOIT, WISCONSIN



FACTORIES: DAYTON, O. — BUFFALO, N. Y. — CLEVELAND, OHIO

THE BELOIT

1892

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

H. A. VON OVEN	*President and Director*
R. K. ROCKWELL	*1st Vice-President and Director*
A. R. DAHMS	*Vice-President and Director*
W. J. BAKER	*Vice-President and Director*
C. S. RENIER	*Cashier*
G. F. FRANZ	*Assistant Cashier*
J. H. HAYES	*Assistant Cashier*
E. A. LEFFINGWELL	*Trust Office*
H. C. FREEMAN	*Director*
R. E. FREEMAN	*Director*
F. A. MEECH	*Director*
E. H. NEESE	*Director*



Beginning top row, reading left to right: Douglas Trogner, Howard Davenport, Ray Stitt, Arthur Adams, Robert Wieland, Algott Anderson, Robert Vanderbeek, W. J. Baker, E. A. Leffingwell, Glen Franz, R. K. Rockwell, H. A. von Oven, A. R. Dahms, C. S. Renier, Mabel Cromer, Laura Jorgenson, Beulah Stephenson, Ruth Woll, Ralph O'Brien, Melita O'Brien, Stuart Yohn, Nadaene Woolley, J. H. Hayes.



STATE BANK

1936

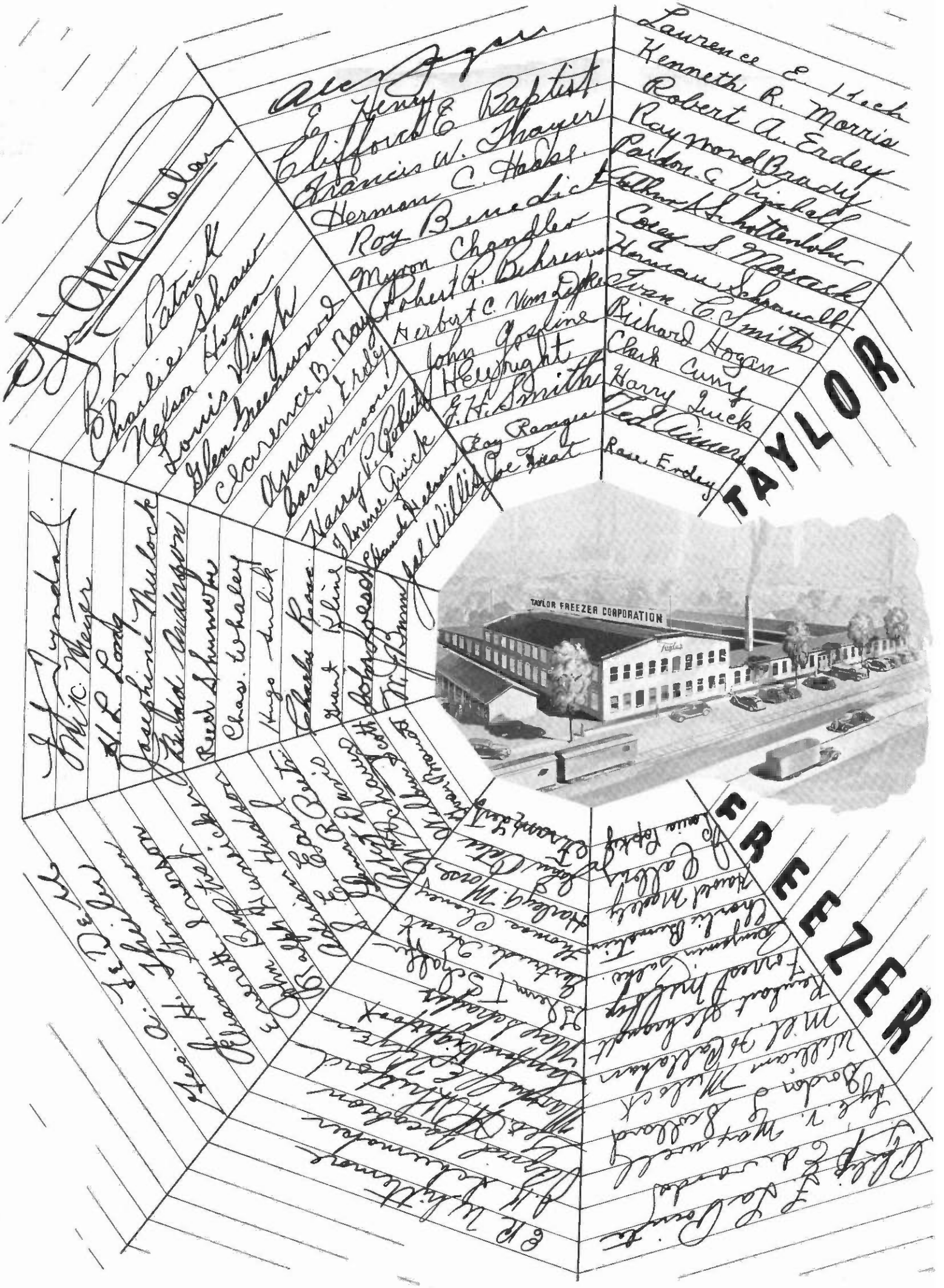
COMPLETE BANKING FACILITIES

THE BELOIT STATE BANK

121 W. GRAND AVENUE

BELOIT, WISCONSIN

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.


TAYLOR
FREEZER
TAYLOR FREEZER CORPORATION

30th Anniversary....

WRIGHT & WAGNER DAIRY CO.

Established 1906

FIRST
to pasteurize milk in Beloit.

FIRST
to sell bottled milk in Beloit.



For 30 years this pioneer Beloit dairy has kept abreast of the times.



They have progressed from primitive methods to fine modern equipment.

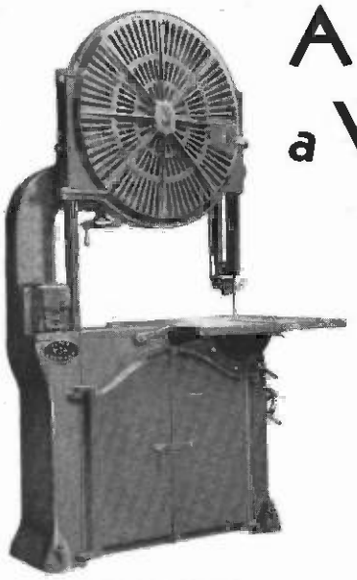
Production is carried out in the most sanitary manner and under the careful supervision of a graduate chemist.

All bottles are capped with the sanitary "SILVER SEAL" caps, endorsed by physicians throughout the country.

Milk, cream, whipping cream, cottage cheese, powdered milk, butter, ice cream, and ice cream mix, are the products distributed locally. Candy base is also manufactured and many foreign shipments are made, some as fas as Australia.

Discriminating Housewives Buy

MEADOW GOLD DAIRY PRODUCTS



Type Y-36 High Speed Scroll Band Saw

A BELOIT COMPANY *with* a WORLD WIDE REPUTATION

While the Yates-American home is in Beloit, the Company is recognized the world over, as the unquestioned leader in the woodworking machinery industry. There is scarcely a furniture factory in this country in which there is not some Yates-American equipment—so dominating is its leadership.

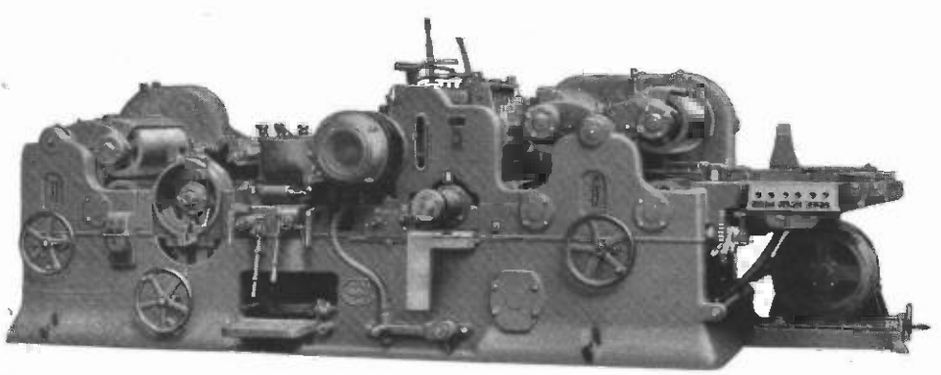
This commanding position is the direct result of the combined efforts of Yates-American workmen to build only the best. Each man does his part in producing a product that will maintain the high standard of quality which is traditional in Yates-American machines.

For fifty years, the Yates-American Machine Company has had a very definite effect upon the lives of the people of Beloit—not only from the standpoint of providing a place of employment, but less directly, though just as definitely, by its contributions to advanced woodworking machine design—a movement which has made it possible for manufacturers to produce furniture, building materials and household necessities at prices within the reach of the masses. For the same reason, the Yates-American Machine Company has made its influence felt on civilization generally—and in doing so, has carried the name of Beloit to the far corners of the world.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURER *of* WOODWORKING MACHINES *in the* WORLD

Not only is the Yates-American Machine Company the largest manufacturer of woodworking machines in the world, judged from a standpoint of size and volume of business, but it also builds the most extensive and complete line of woodworking machines—a line that is made up of over 200 different models of the following types:—

Band Mills
Band Re-Saws
Band Rip Saws
Band Rip and Re-Saws
Band Scroll Saws
Belt Tighteners
Blind Wirers
Borers
Boring Machines
Carving Machines
Chucking Machines
Circular Re-Saws
Circular Rip Saws
Clamps, Sash and Door
Combination Saw and Dado Machines
Cut-Off Saws
Cutter Heads
Dado Machines
Emery Grinders
End Matchers
Friction Feeds
Gang Edgers and Rippers
Glue Jointers
Grinders
Hand Jointers
Hardwood Flooring Machines
Jig Saws
Knife Balancing Machines
Knife Grinders
Knife Jointers
Lathes
Log Carriages
Matcher Head Tracker
Mitre Machines
Mortisers
Mortisers and Relishers
Moulders
Planers and Matchers
Sanders
Sash, Door and Blind Machinery
Sash Stickers
Shapers
Surfacers
Tenoners
Timber Sizers
Variety Saw Benches
Veneer Presses



Type A-66 Fast Feed Planer and Matcher showing top head cutting first and double profiler



Type J-45 Oscillating Spindle Sander

YATES-AMERICAN MACHINE COMPANY
BELOIT, WISCONSIN

YATES-AMERICAN

A HALF CENTURY *of* GROWTH *in and with* BELOIT

• • •

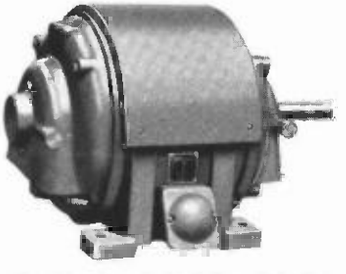


Automotive Radiators—commercial radiators for tractors, air compressors, road building machinery and Diesel engines, as well as coils for air conditioning and heat transfer units are built in the Yates-American Radiator Division.

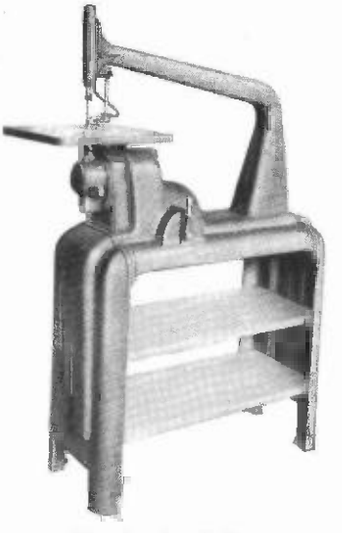
The company which is known today as the Yates-American Machine Company, started operations in Beloit almost a half century ago, in a comparatively small and modest factory. Continuous growth and progress made it necessary to build a number of additions, until today, the Yates-American plant occupies some ten acres of ground.

Not only have the physical properties of the company been steadily enlarged, but the markets for the company's products have been immeasurably increased. From one machine which went only into industrial woodworking plants, its line of industrial woodworking machines now numbers over two hundred models. In addition, the company now builds a complete line of machines for schools as well as for home workshops and also manufactures electric motors and cutting equipment for woodworking machinery. Automotive-type radiators for gasoline and Diesel engines, also coils for the refrigeration and air conditioning industry, have further expanded the company's activities.

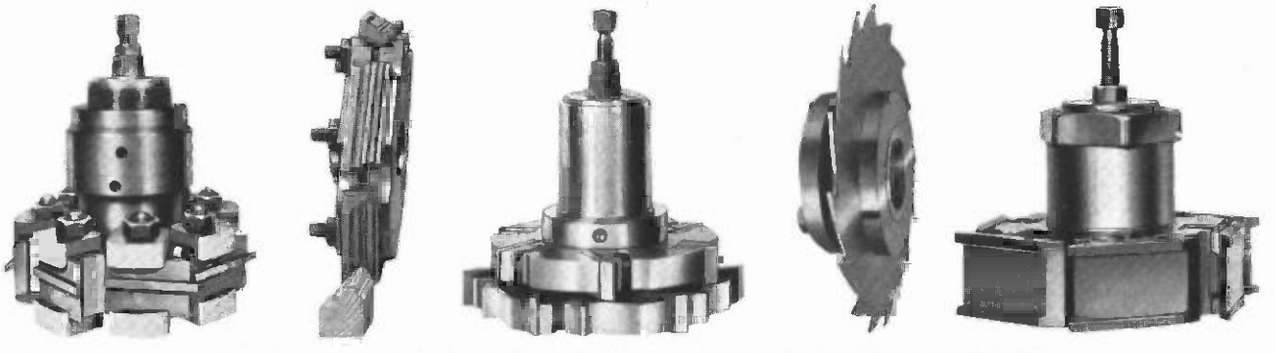
A few of these many products are shown on these pages, merely to illustrate, in a small way, the extensiveness of the Yates-American line.



Yates-American Squirrel Cage Induction Type Motor. These motors are available for every current, power, or speed specification required.



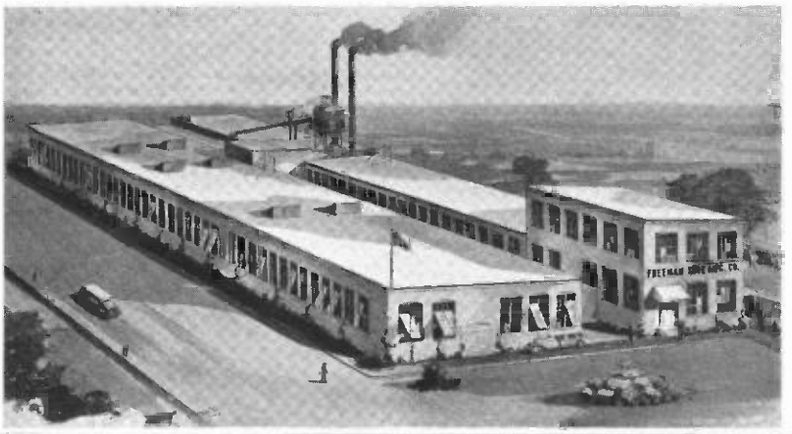
Yates-American Jig Saw
Thousands of these smaller woodworking machines are going into home workshops and schools all over the country.



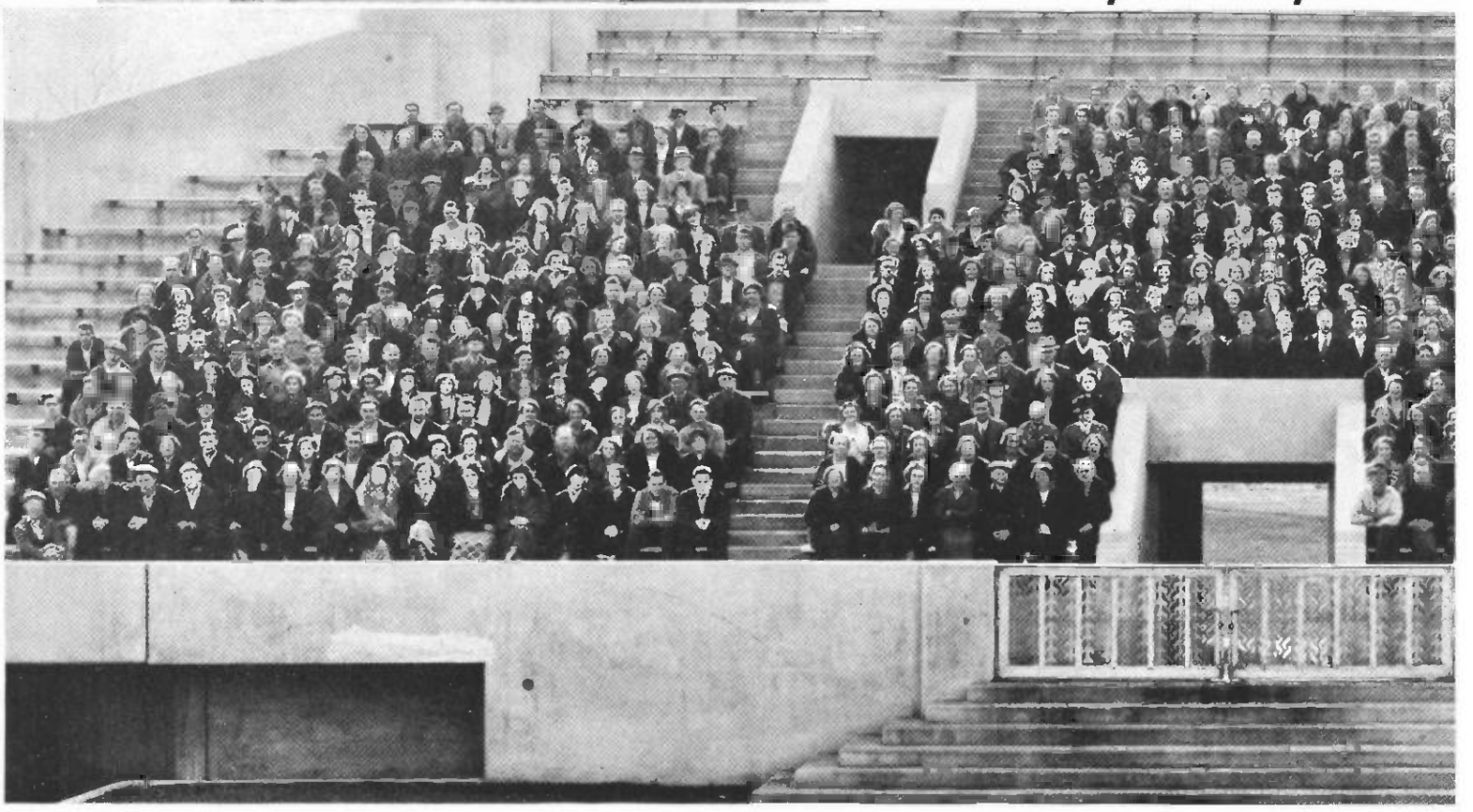
Just a few of the hundreds of special types of cutting equipment which Yates-American is called upon to furnish for the efficient production of mouldings and furniture and for countless unusual woodworking operations.

YATES-AMERICAN MACHINE COMPANY
BELOIT, WISCONSIN

YATES-AMERICAN

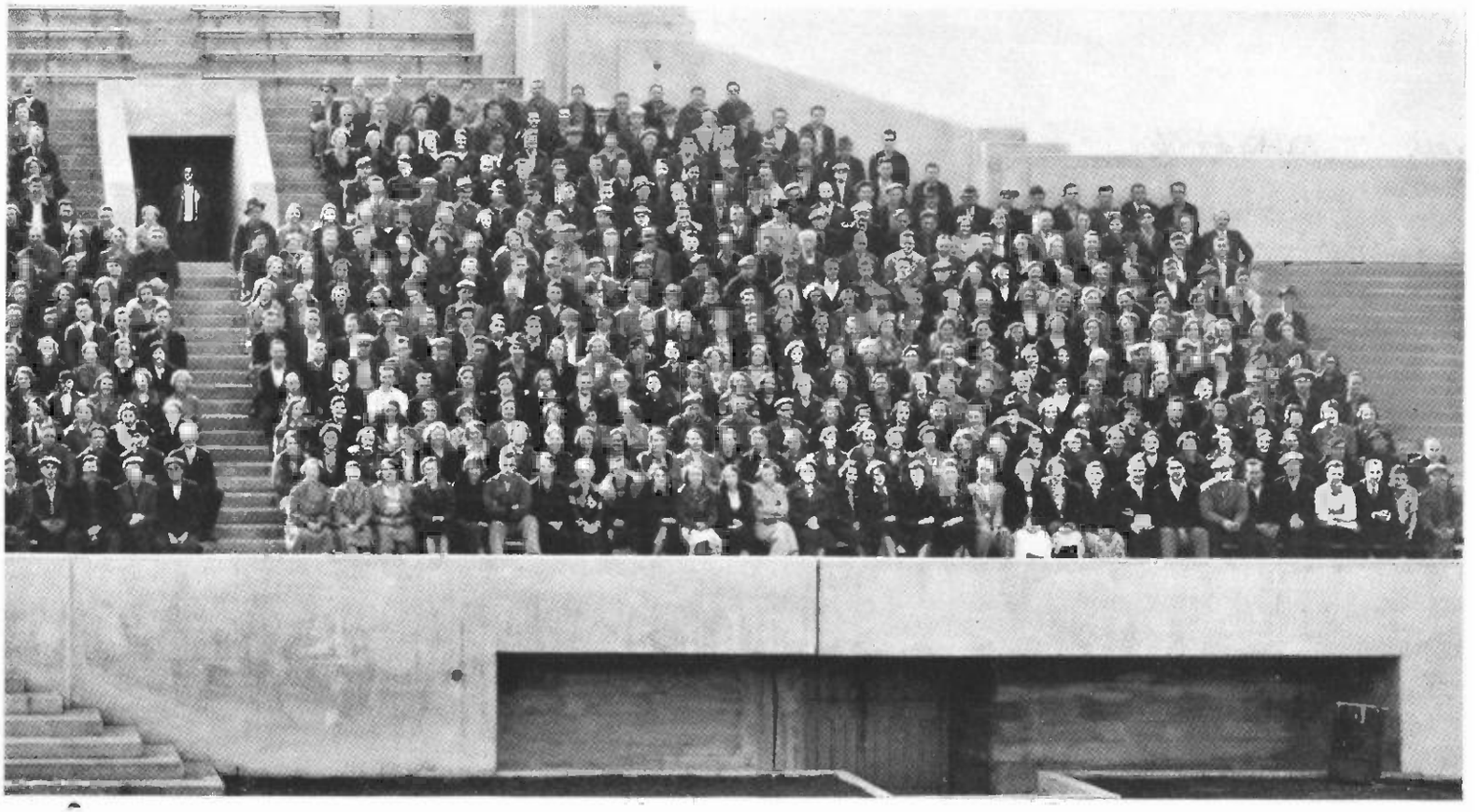


WE MADE 1,343,317

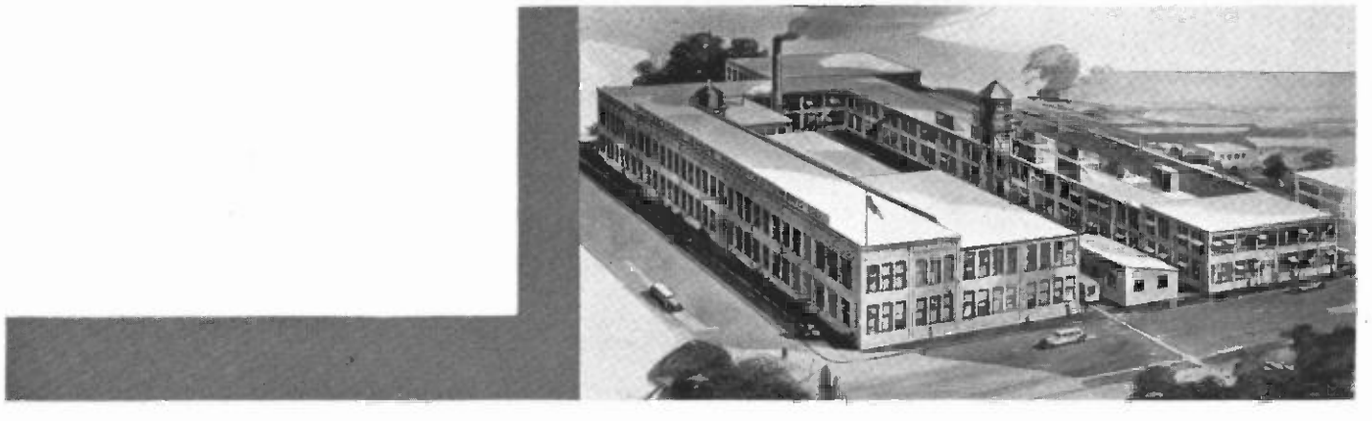


Worn with Pride by

PAIRS OF FREEMAN SHOES IN 1935



Millions





BELOIT'S LEADING THEATRE



J. Dana Peet



Emerson G. Peet

PEET BROS., Inc.

For thirty years it has been our pleasure to sell and rent homes, stores and offices to thousands of Beloiters, and to handle the insurance requirements of countless patrons.

Real estate activity, a barometer of business, is unusually brisk as our city approaches its one hundredth anniversary. We look to the future with great confidence.

Congratulations to Beloit and its citizens!

The Goodwin Block, owned by Peet Bros., Inc., is Beloit's largest office building. For years much of the business activity of the city has centered around this well-known structure.



PEET BROS., Inc.
REAL ESTATE - INSURANCE

NINETEEN THIRTY-SIX

BELOIT SAVINGS BANK



OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

E. G. Smith, Chairman of the Board — J. C. Teague, President

Vice Presidents

G. A. Dowd — Rolf Rosman

E. M. Van Lone, Treasurer — P. L. Frederick, Secretary

C. M. Woolley, Ass't Secy.-Treas.

Tellers

S. H. Christman — Mabel Smith — Elmer Johnson

Bookkeepers and Stenographers

Charlotte H. Hopperstead — Nellie McCaffrey — Eleanor Peterson — Patricia Fitzgerald

TRUSTEES

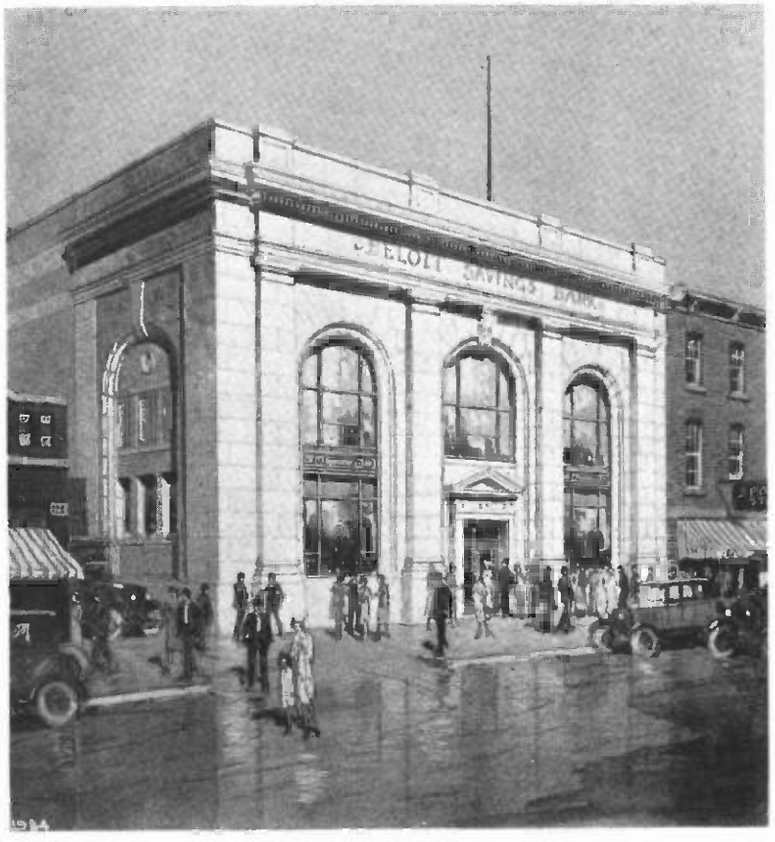
M. A. Bredesen
William Blazer
F. E. Calland
G. A. Dowd
P. L. Frederick
Geo. B. Ingersoll
J. Dana Peet
Rolf Rosman
R. W. Schellenger
J. C. Teague
E. G. Smith
E. M. Van Lone

Corporators

H. W. Adams
W. J. Allen
Wm. Blazer
C. S. Bradley
M. A. Bredesen
J. Walter Bussler
F. E. Calland
George Carey
Chester Christensen
S. H. Christman
J. B. Clark
F. E. Converse
G. A. Dowd
C. A. Emerson
J. M. Farnsworth
P. L. Frederick
George Garrigan
F. G. Hobart
F. M. Hobbs
G. B. Ingersoll
Ira Inman
A. S. Koto
J. B. Krebs
A. Lange
W. Leishman
E. A. Lufkin
C. Elmer Macklem
F. F. Macy
H. L. McCarthy
Stewart Mellick
John Miller
H. B. Moseley
F. R. O'Neal
J. Dana Peet
C. T. Ramsden
D. F. Reynolds
R. K. Richardson
J. Dewey Rosenthal
Rolf Rosman
R. W. Schellenger
H. C. Schneider
E. G. Smith
W. H. Stanley
J. C. Teague
David Throne
H. F. Tower
E. M. Van Lone
F. W. Wilford
T. D. Woolsey
Chas. E. Wright

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

BELOIT SAVINGS BANK



Oldest and Largest Mutual Savings Bank in Wisconsin.

Organized March 26, 1881.

Deposits $2,362,296.30 Resources $2,726,141.82

Organized as a mutual savings bank, this bank gives its undivided attention to the handling of saving funds. This bank pays its depositors semi-annual dividends based on the earnings of the institution during the six months period.

The loans of the bank are for the most part confined to First Mortgage Loans on property in Beloit and vicinity. We are proud to have had a part in the financing of thousands of Beloit homes and business properties.

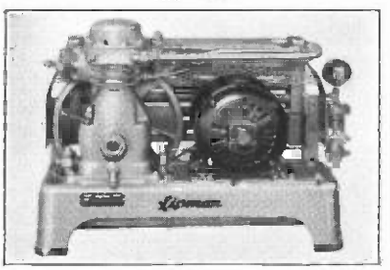
Since organization this bank has paid $3,054,620.04 to its depositors in the form of dividends.

Member of the Federal Home Loan Bank.

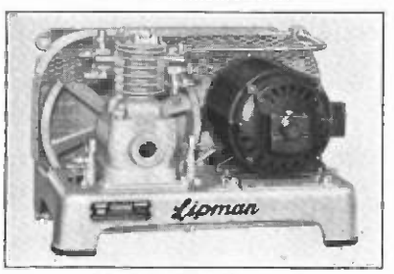
THE LAST HUNDRED YEARS-



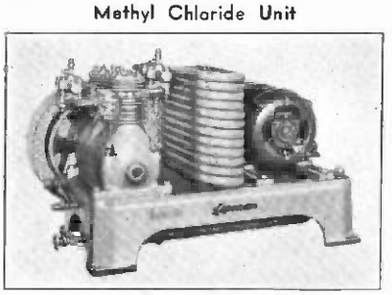
The Plant



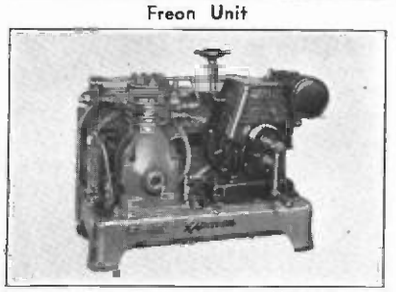
Small Ammonia Unit



Methyl Chloride Unit



Freon Unit



Gas Engine Driven Unit



Discfin Evaporators

saw the development of refrigeration progress in logical stages—from the use of cold water in the spring-house and natural ice from the nearby stream, to the use of artificial ice made by mechanical means. Then a new industry was born, and the self-contained, full automatic commercial refrigerating machine came into being. A pioneer in this industry was

Lipman
AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATION AND AIR CONDITIONING

Established by Beloit citizens to produce equipment originally designed by Beloit men, this manufacturing plant is truly a Beloit institution. Lipman commercial refrigerating equipment is used in every state in the Union, and in many foreign countries. It is known all over the world for its superior quality and dependable performance.

●

The first LIPMAN machine used ammonia as a refrigerant, and the line consisted of units ranging in size from ⅓ to 40 H.P. From the very outset, LIPMAN machines embodied refinements in design and operation not found in similar equipment manufactured by others. With the natural progress of the industry, improvements were continually made. A complete line of methyl chloride machines was placed in the field, and more recently freon units have been added in sizes to meet the most exacting requirements.

●

Air conditioning opens up a new field for LIPMAN equipment and the General Refrigeration Corporation has already taken a leading part in developing this new phase of the industry. Nearly two thousand railway cars are Lipman-cooled. A wide variety of air conditioning low sides, unit coolers, ceiling type units and self-contained models are available for comfort cooling purposes. Here again Lipman has produced equipment to meet present day needs in a most satisfactory manner.

●

With these complete lines, LIPMAN carries on its reputation of designing equipment **"For Every Commercial Purpose"**

THE *Next* HUNDRED YEARS-

may see vast changes in the science of mechanical refrigeration. While the industry has made tremendous strides in the last two decades, it is still in its infancy. The multifold uses of refrigeration are only now beginning to be fully appreciated. Just as scientific developments in other lines of industry are continually going forward, so it is in the field of mechanical refrigeration. Through these progressive steps of the industry

Lipman
AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATION AND AIR CONDITIONING

will continue to hold its position of leadership. The background of skillful engineering and design, the standards of high quality in workmanship and materials, and the constant search for new and better methods of application will keep LIPMAN equipment in the foreground.

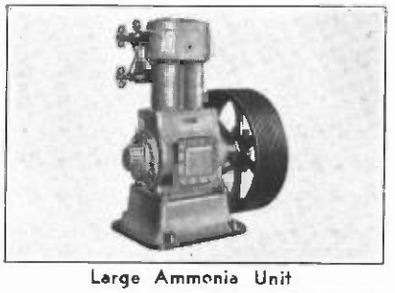
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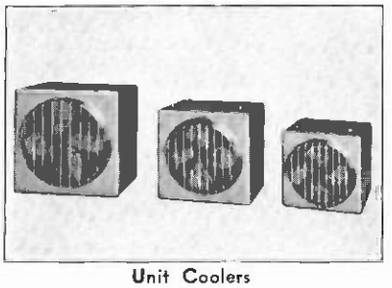
No one can predict the future trend of the refrigeration industry. New refrigerants, new metals, new mechanical processes—will undoubtedly appear. They will go through exhaustive tests in the laboratory. They will be the subject of endless experimentation and research. They will be applied in test installations in the field. Many will be discarded—a few will be retained and applied by the manufacturer to improve his product.

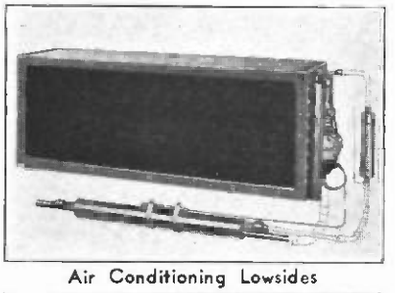
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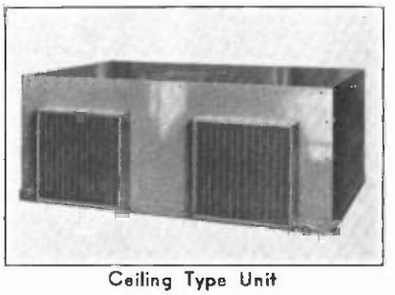
But always will the industry be looking forward to the development of new markets, and new applications for refrigeration. In an industry so young, and yet so essential to the health, happiness, comfort and well-being of mankind, LIPMAN has played a most important part and it is only logical to expect that its reputation for leadership will be carried along in the years that are to come. In this way can the General Refrigeration Corporation best justify its faith in Beloit and establish the security of its own future.

GENERAL REFRIGERATION CORPORATION
Beloit, Wisconsin, U. S. A.


Large Ammonia Unit


Unit Coolers


Air Conditioning Lowsides

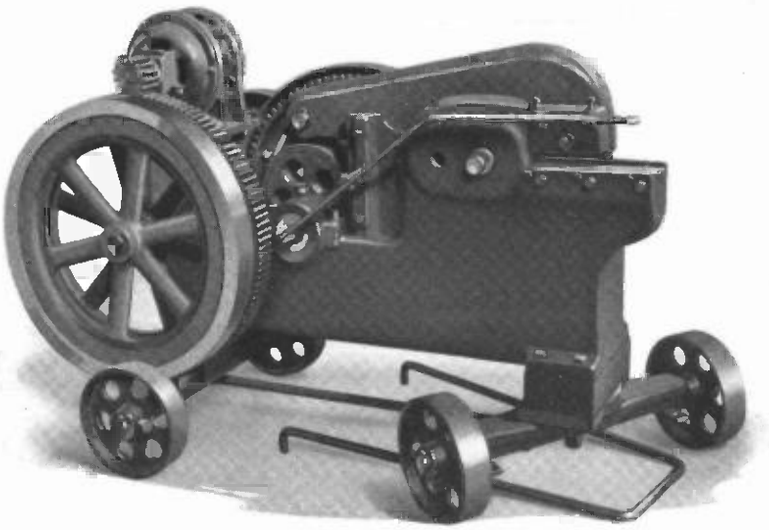

Ceiling Type Unit


Self-Contained Air Conditioner


Lipman-Equipped Train

BELOIT

PUNCHES, SHEARS and BENDING ROLLS
METAL WORKING MACHINERY



PORTABLE MACHINE FOR
COLD SHEARING FLAT AND ROUND STEEL BARS

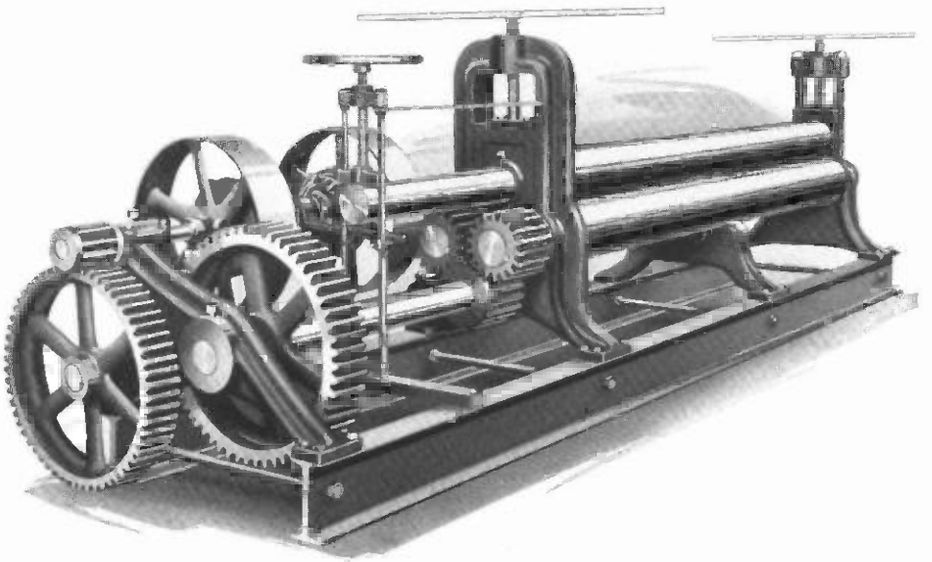


PLATE BENDING ROLL FOR
FORMING BOILER PLATE AND METAL SHEETS
INTO BOILERS, TANKS, PIPE, ETC.

May another Century bring to Beloit an ever increasing measure of Health, Happiness, Prosperity and Progress.

HENDLEY & WHITTEMORE CO.

W. A. HENDLEY, *President* GEORGE CAREY, *Sec'y and Treas.*

PRESENTING

An Industry Whose Services are Indispensable in Our Daily Lives

WHEN anything comes easily to us—we seldom appreciate its true value. • We rarely pause to reflect what has gone before in the way of experimentation, research, and the huge sums of money, time, and labor that make the commodity or the service we buy so valuable to us. • This is particularly true of electric, gas, and water services — services that come so easily, that cost so little, and yet mean so much.

How Many of Us Would Want to Return to . . .

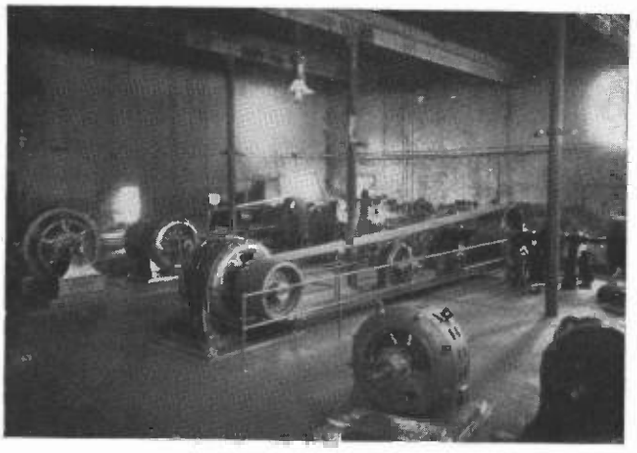
. . . the candle or the kerosene days? . . . the splitting of logs or the carrying of coal in buckets for the cook-stove? . . . the drudgery of the Rub-A-Dub washboard? . . . the beating and sweeping of carpets? . . . the laborious job of carrying water? . . . the cutting of ice on the river and the stocking of the ice house? . . . the danger of scalding water — heated in the old fashioned boiler? . . . the days before radio — when good music was for the chosen few?



Ah, but you say — we have a right to expect and receive the benefits of progress. • Quite true! But we could all appreciate these services, and their low cost more fully, by analyzing what they mean in our daily lives.

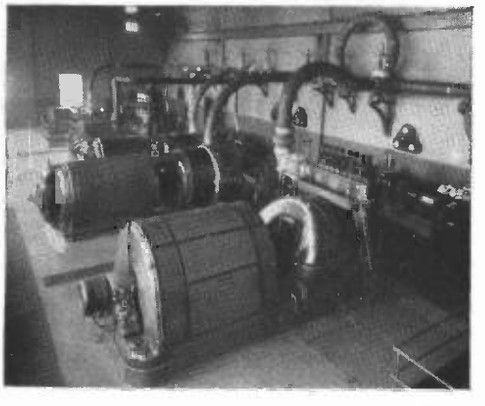
LET'S TURN BACK THE PAGES ON THE HISTORY OF BELOIT

BACK IN 1887 . . .



Old Generator Room as it appeared in 1908.

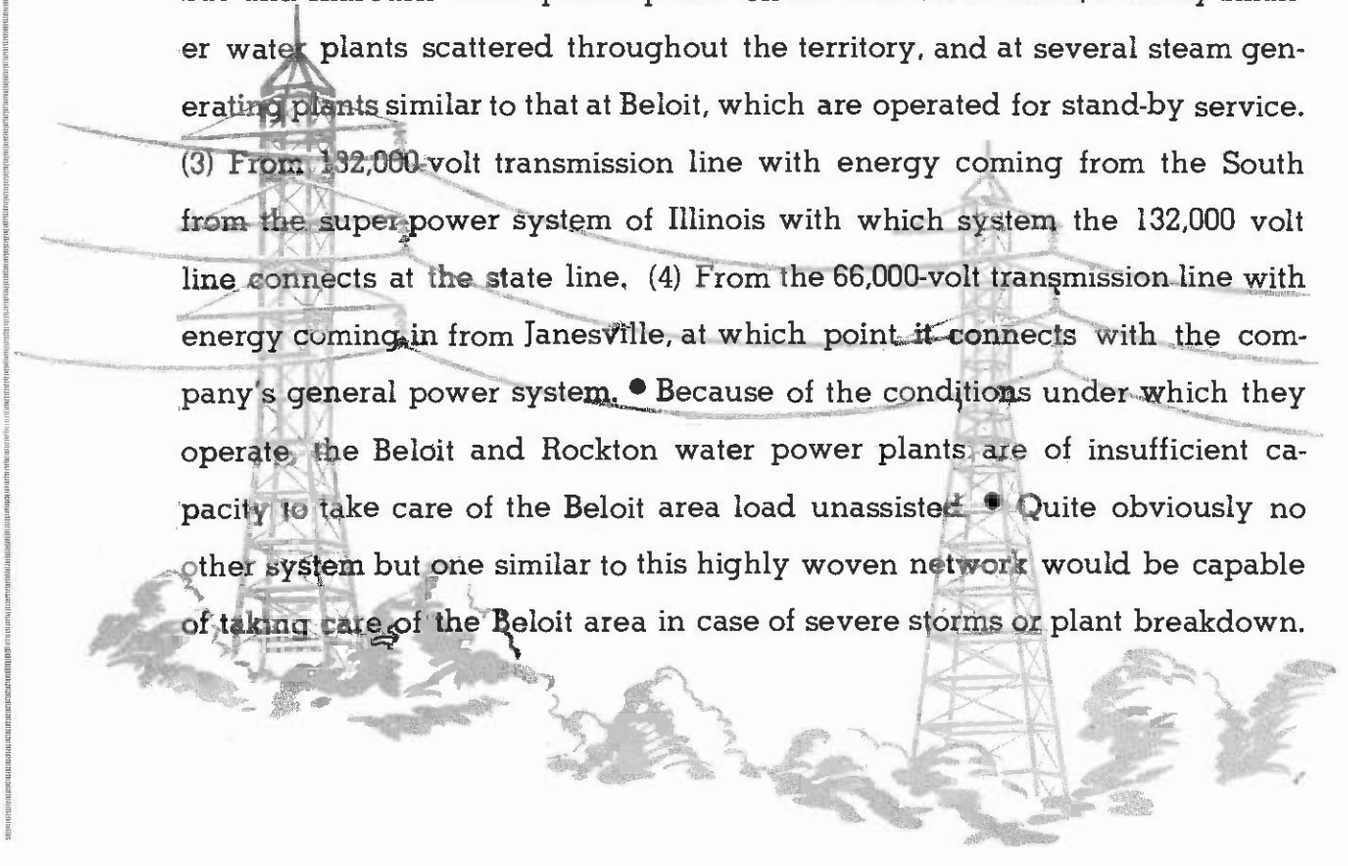
THE Beloit Electric Light and Power Company was organized to sell electricity. Its original capacity was 375 horsepower. • In 1908 the capacity was materially increased by the installation of a 500-kilowatt generator unit. • This was one of the first steam turbo-generators in the country, and many visitors came to Beloit to see it in operation. • With the coming of the years many new turbo-generators were installed, and the efficiency of the plant increased greatly by these additions. • For example, in 1910 it took 8 lbs. of coal to generate a kilowatt hour. By 1930—this had been reduced to 2.46 lbs. of coal per kilowatt hour. • Today the Beloit area has increased its use of electricity from 1,420,017 in 1909 to 19,167,693 at the end of 1935. • With improvement in facilities for transmission of energy, and the better efficiencies gained from modern large-capacity steam plants such as the 30,000 kilowatt Edgewater plant of the Wisconsin Power and Light Company at Sheboygan, which, under good load conditions, produces a kilowatt hour for each pound of coal burned, it became advisable to limit the operation of the Beloit plant to emergency use during such times as the water power plants are handicapped by water conditions, when the Edgewater plant is out of operation for inspection and repairs, and when storm conditions are so severe as to present possible hazards to the continuity of transmission line service.



Interior view of Turbine Room as it appears Today.

IN 1913

ONLY 67 communities in the Wisconsin Power and Light Company territory had full-time electric service. • 54 towns had only part-time service. • And 205 towns had no service whatsoever. • But with the coming of the high-line which made it possible to inter-connect all of these various towns and cities giving them the benefits of low-cost electric service made possible by this highly coordinated and unified system — we find that at the end of 1930 — practically all communities, better than 300, were on a 24-hour continuous service basis. • What does this inter-connecting high-line service mean to Beloit? • It means that at the present time the entire load of the Beloit area may be served from any of four different sources of supply: (1) From the local generating plant at Beloit. (2) From the 132,000-volt transmission line with energy from the Wisconsin Power and Light Company general power system, with energy generated at the Edgewater steam plant, at the Prairie du Sac and Kilbourn water power plants on the Wisconsin River, at many smaller water plants scattered throughout the territory, and at several steam generating plants similar to that at Beloit, which are operated for stand-by service. (3) From 132,000-volt transmission line with energy coming from the South from the super power system of Illinois with which system the 132,000 volt line connects at the state line. (4) From the 66,000-volt transmission line with energy coming in from Janesville, at which point it connects with the company's general power system. • Because of the conditions under which they operate, the Beloit and Rockton water power plants are of insufficient capacity to take care of the Beloit area load unassisted. • Quite obviously no other system but one similar to this highly woven network would be capable of taking care of the Beloit area in case of severe storms or plant breakdown.



WHAT DOES THE WISCONSIN POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY MEAN TO THE CITY OF BELOIT?



A steady monthly income for 121 people.

One Hundred and Twenty-One Beloit People collect $13,500 each month in salaries and wages — or an annual payroll of a Hundred and Sixty-Two Odd Thousand Dollars Every Year

IN the short span of ten years the Wisconsin Power and Light Company, since the beginning of its operation, has spent $2,468,-108.21 for improvements and additions to plant and equipment to insure the finest, most dependable electric service possible for the citizens of Beloit. • Furthermore, the Company is practically a home-owned business, for over nine hundred Beloit families own stock in the Company.



2½ millions for improvements and additions

AND . . .

AS TO GAS SERVICE



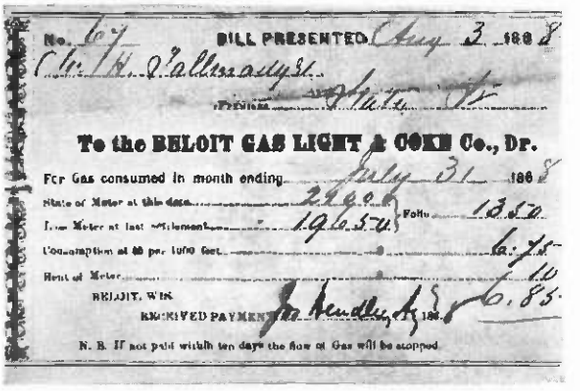
General view of old coal gas Plant — 1879.

THE Beloit Gas Light & Coke Company was incorporated on February 13, 1855. By 1871 the average customer was using 912 cubic feet of gas per month for which they paid $4.28. • In 1906 a new plant was constructed and in 1912 two new "blue gas" machines were installed in the new plant. • Prior to 1906 gas was distributed at holder pressure, but at that time the distribution system had spread out to the extent whereby it was necessary to increase the present pressure for the outlying sections, and the distribution system was changed to an intermediate pressure system. • In 1929 high-pressure compressors were installed, and a transmission line was laid to Janesville. Shortly thereafter the gas plant at Janesville was discontinued from active operation.



The Present Day Gas Plant.

THE REST OF THE STORY



No. 107 BILL PRESENTED Aug 3 1868

Mr. H. O'Callaway St. Place Water St

To the BELOIT GAS LIGHT & COKE Co., Dr.

For Gas consumed in month ending July 31 1868

Reading of Meter at this date 24906 } Feet 1350

Reading of Meter at last settlement 19650

Consumption at $5 per 1000 Feet 6.75

Rent of Meter .10

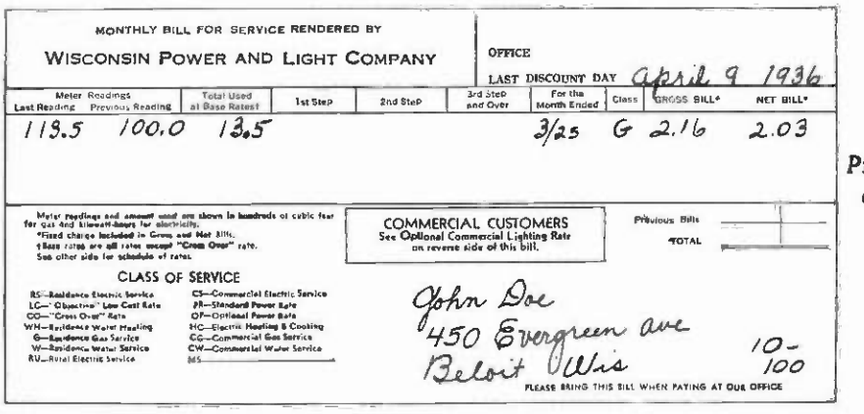
BELOIT, WIS. 6.85

RECEIVED PAYMENT [illegible] 1868

N. B. If not paid within ten days the flow of Gas will be stopped

A Gas bill of 1868 when gas was $5.00 per thousand cu. ft.

NOW, in 1936, gas is distributed throughout the city of Beloit, and the customers at South Beloit, and Rockton, in Illinois. The high-pressure transmission main connects the communities of Beloit, Rockton, Janesville, Milton, Milton Junction, and Edgerton. The Beloit distribution system comprises 59.3 miles of gas mains. • The average daily send-out of gas from the Beloit Plant for 1935 was 940,000 cubic feet, and the largest number of cubic feet in any one month was 16,200,000. It is interesting to note that this is almost 100 times as much as the plant output in 1871. • As a further comparison of the progress made in the gas industry in Beloit, study the two bills illustrated and take particular note of how the cost of gas has decreased per thousand cubic feet.



MONTHLY BILL FOR SERVICE RENDERED BY

WISCONSIN POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY

OFFICE

LAST DISCOUNT DAY April 9 1936

Meter Readings Last Reading	Previous Reading	Total Used at Base Rates†	1st Step	2nd Step	3rd Step and Over	For the Month Ended	Class	GROSS BILL*	NET BILL*
113.5	100.0	13.5				3/25	G	2.16	2.03

Meter readings and amount used are shown in hundreds of cubic feet for gas and kilowatt-hours for electricity.
*Fixed charge included in Gross and Net Bills.
†Base rates are all rates except "Cross Over" rate.
See other side for schedule of rates.

COMMERCIAL CUSTOMERS
See Optional Commercial Lighting Rate on reverse side of this bill.

Previous Bills
TOTAL

CLASS OF SERVICE

RS—Residence Electric Service
LC—"Objective" Low Cost Rate
CO—"Cross Over" Rate
WH—Residence Water Heating
G—Residence Gas Service
W—Residence Water Service
RU—Rural Electric Service
CS—Commercial Electric Service
PR—Standard Power Rate
OP—Optional Power Rate
HC—Electric Heating & Cooking
CG—Commercial Gas Service
CW—Commercial Water Service
MS

John Doe
450 Evergreen ave
Beloit Wis 10-100

PLEASE BRING THIS BILL WHEN PAYING AT OUR OFFICE

Present day gas bill of customer using same amount of gas.

GOOD WATER . . .

and what it means

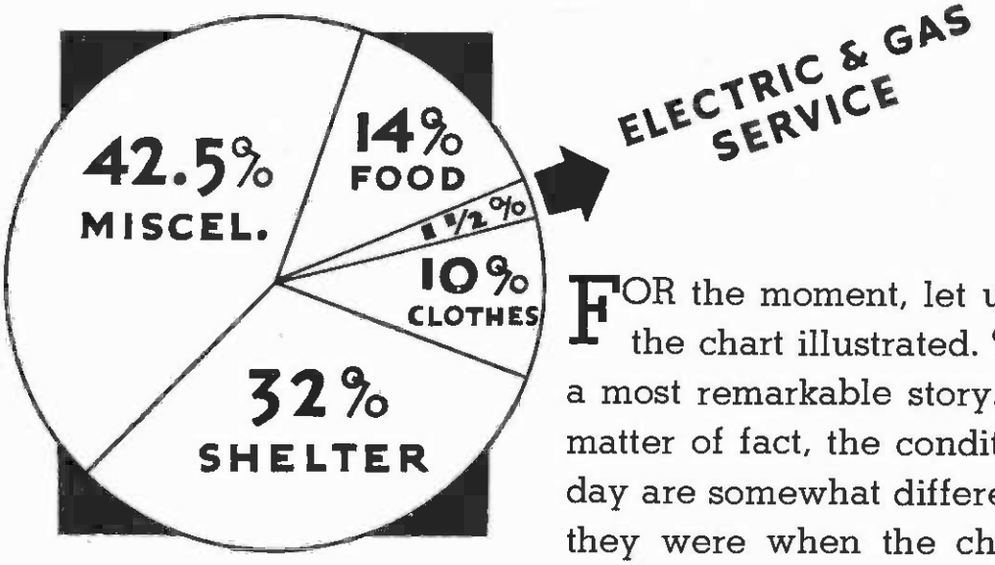
IN 1885 the Beloit Water Company was organized and began to sell water, and in that year it had a total of 7 miles of water mains. • A hydro-power pumping station, using water power from the river, was installed in 1895. • From 1906 to 1925, a number of shallow wells near the present electric plant were in use, pumping being done by electric power. • At present the supply of water comes almost entirely from two deep wells, one located near the corner of Pleasant and Eclipse, and the other at Hackett and Liberty Streets. • These wells are 969 and 1230 feet deep respectively, and give Beloit a supply of pure water from the St. Peter's sandstone stratum. There are also 17 smaller wells 140 deep near the East Side Pumping Station. All pumping is done by electric power. • The average daily pumpage of water for 1935 was 1,600,000 gallons, the maximum for any one day being 2,425,000 gallons. • A point of utmost importance to the health of the people of Beloit but which is probably not as well known as it might be, is the exceptional purity of the Beloit water supply. • No city in Wisconsin, in America, or in the entire world, has water of better purity than that of Beloit. The utmost care is taken to maintain that high standard. Every two weeks samples are taken and tested by the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene. • The water goes into the mains as it comes out of the ground, without the addition of any chemical purifiers, and for that reason there is nothing to purify. • At the present time there are over 67 miles of water mains in the distribution system serving Beloit. • Truly, quite a record to be proud of.



At the left — The old and the new — side by side.

STOP • ANALYZE • REFLECT

on what these services mean and how extremely low, the cost » » »



FOR the moment, let us study the chart illustrated. • It tells a most remarkable story. • As a matter of fact, the conditions today are somewhat different than they were when the chart was produced, for during the past year commodity prices have been steadily increasing while the cost of electric and gas service has been steadily coming down. • When you stop to consider that your electric and gas service bills represent 30 days and nights of service for good lighting, washing, ironing, cleaning, radio, refrigeration, cooking, water heating, and a lot of other things, you certainly must agree that dollar for dollar, electricity and gas are mighty *cheap.* • It has been our observation that modern folks who appreciate the true value of electric and gas service in the home and the many things that it will do to make life more pleasurable — doing all of the hard, laborious tasks in the home — would prefer to take some of that 42½% spent for miscellaneous items and put it into real worth-while services performed by electricity and gas in the home. • We sincerely hope that this resume of the Wisconsin Power and Light Company's activities over a period of years has given you a clearer understanding of our aims and objectives in trying to develop a service of the very highest type.

WISCONSIN POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY
JOHN J. GRAY, MANAGER

E. L. CHESTER COMPANY 1894 - 1936



Chester's — 1936



Chester's — 1894







AN EXPRESSION of APPRECIATION

Your patronage has made possible the growth and expansion of this store since it was established in 1894 . . . and we want to thank you. During all these years it has been our aim to serve our customers carefully and courteously . . . to make our prices as reasonable as possible consistant with quality merchandise.

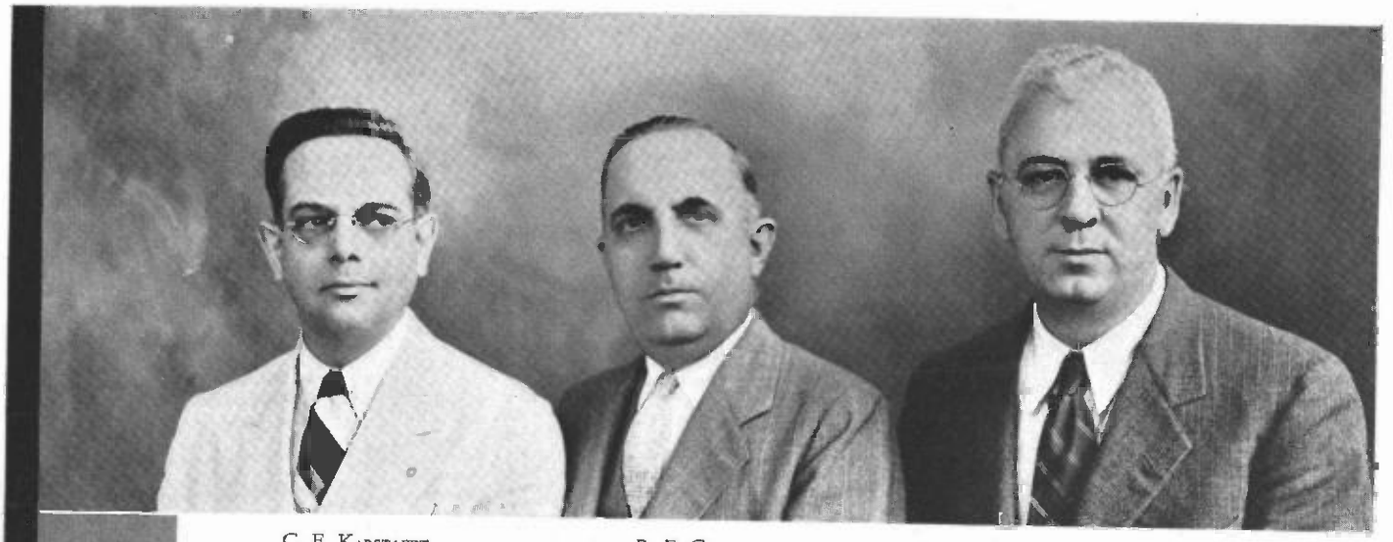
CHESTER'S

E. L. CHESTER

MARTIN CHESTER

HENRY CHESTER

THE STORE OF QUALITY



C. F. Karstaedt R. F. Collins Mason H. Dobson



Offices and Publishing Plant—The Beloit Daily News



E. S. Worthington Dean B. Worthington

The Daily News extends its heartiest congratulations to the people of Beloit upon this Hundredth Birthday. We can truly say that Beloit, in rounding out this first century, has proven its permanence and its stability. So let us all look forward in the hope that the next hundred years bring expansion and prosperity even greater than the dreams of today.



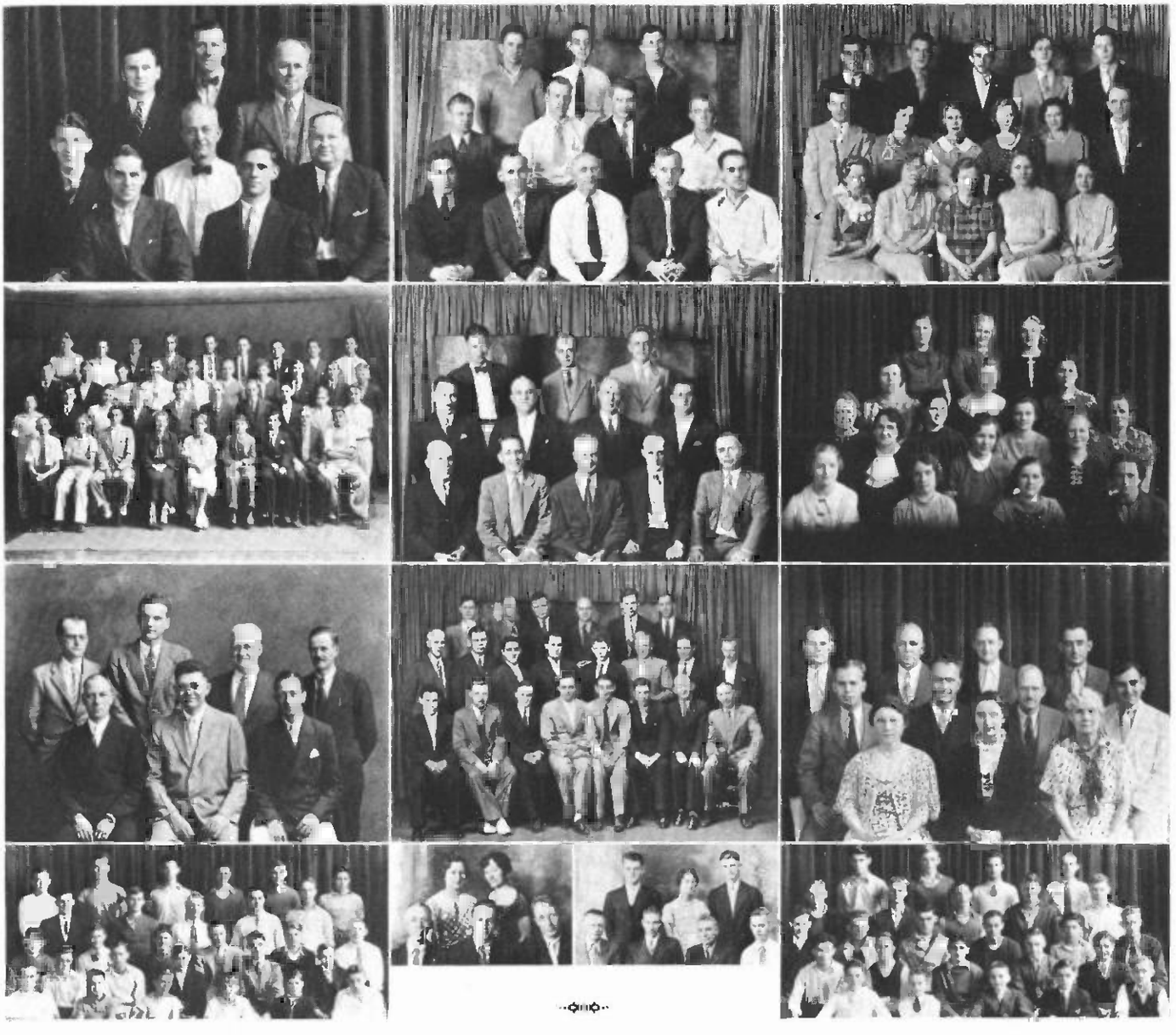
EDWARD H. DUMPERT



WALTER E. PIRE



NIELS ENGLESON



First row, left, Circulation Dept, center, Job Compositors, right, Bindery. Second row, left, Carriers, center, Linotype operators, right, Office. Third row, left, Advertising Dept., center, Pressmen, right, Editorial Dept. Fourth row, left, Carriers, left center, Make-up and Proof Reading, right center, Ad Compositors, right, Carriers.

During sixty-two years time and disaster have tested and proved the dependability of Cunningham Brothers, General Contractors.

The history of Beloit is a history of the homes, churches, bridges, schools, factories, streets, business blocks, clubs, garages, theatres, gasoline stations, power houses, art halls -- which have been erected by this firm.

We are not living in the past. We are planning finer structures, buying the latest equipment, constantly studying new methods, developing better working conditions, looking to the future --so that we can build faster, stronger and more economically. Cunningham Brothers, General Contractors, will move forward, not backward.

The Beloit College Stadium—setting for the pageant—has been displayed in the foremost magazines as a perfect example of the latest architectural and engineering development. Engineering and construction by Cunningham Brothers.