

Wonewoc, Wisconsin
The First Forty Years

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Abstract

Wonewoc, Wisconsin: The First Forty Years is an attempt to compile the history of this small village in Wisconsin from its initial exploration and settlement to its incorporation. In attempting to enumerate the growth of this village it was necessary to provide background material in the nature of Indian land acquisitions and the formation of Juneau County.

Primary sources of local information are almost nonexistent. Personal papers, diaries, and the like from the middle 1800's, dealing with Wonewoc history, were not available. The only primary source, other than newspapers dating from the 1880's, was a newspaper column written by Ruth Huff in the 1940's and 1950's. Her column often cited historical data in connection with Wonewoc. She used, as her foundation for fact, a diary kept by her father, Charles Huff, one of the early pioneers of Wonewoc.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.	1
Chapter	
I. Acquisition of Indian Lands	2
II. Formation of Juneau County	7
III. George Willard - The First White Settler	13
IV. Platting the Village	19
V. The First Ten Years	24
VI. Wonewoc's Contribution to the Civil War.	31
VII. The First School System	33
VIII. Post Civil War Years	35
IX. Fraternal Societies	50
X. Religious Institutions	52
.	
CONCLUSION	56
APPENDIX	58
BIBLIOGRAPHY	70

Introduction

In attempting to enumerate the events of the past, it behooves the researcher to stand afar off and admire the structure of his subject as it appeared in its virgin form. This view can only be appreciated when compared to the status quo. For it is then that the generation or degeneration of a model can be measured, measurement, not for the sake of the statistician, but for the sake of posterity.

The following treatise is an attempt to record the gestation, birth, and infancy of Wonewoc, Wisconsin; a small community of 850 people (1970 census) in southwestern Juneau County. The people lived and died in a struggle for existence and success. It is this endurance that I wish to have remembered.

CHAPTER I

It is generally accepted that the American Indian is of Asiatic origin and that they entered North America by way of the Bering Sea and Alaska. The earliest occupation of Wisconsin was conducted by two identifiable groups that may have been related; namely, the Boreal Archaic and the Old Copper Indians. The Old Copper Indians were the first fabricators of metal in North America. For some unknown reason they moved northward into the Northwest Territory of Canada.¹ After extensive cultural changes, the Boreal Archaic Indians developed into the Early Woodland Indians.

About 100 B.C. the Hopewell culture began to replace the Early Woodland culture. The Hopewell followed the Illinois River Valley northward, bringing with them a Mexican influence.² The Hopewell Indians were mound builders. It is not known if they roamed the Wonevoc area, but it is generally accepted that some of the burial mounds near Baraboo were part of their culture. The variety of their materials (Lake Superior copper, "hornstone" flint from Indiana, jasper from Ohio, shells from the Gulf of Mexico, quartzite from the Appalachians, obsidian from the Rockies)

¹Robert C. Nesbit, Wisconsin: A History (Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin Press, 1973), p. 12.

²Ibid.

indicates that the Hopewell carried on extensive "foreign" trade. The Hopewell disappeared before the coming of the first Europeans.¹

The last prehistoric period, 700 A.D. - 1600 A.D., consisted of a number of related cultures. The most distinctive sub-group of the Later Woodland period was the Effigy Mound People. Their greatest memorial is the Man Mound near Baraboo. A contemporary group, the Peninsular Woodland tribe, lived around the shores of Lake Michigan. It is believed that they generated the Menominee, Potawatomi, Ottawa, Chippewa, Sauk, and Fox.²

Another sub-group, the Lake Winnebago culture, is believed to be the ancestors of the Winnebago tribe. They came into Wisconsin by way of the Mississippi Valley and are thought to be the builders of Aztalan. Aztalan was a complicated stockade village on the Crawfish River in Jefferson County, east of Lake Mills.³ Archeologists date this structure between 1100 A.D. and 1300 A.D. Because of the Mexican influence in their culture, customs, and crafts, some investigators connect these people with the Aztecs of Mexico. Evidence indicates that the Aztalanites practiced cannibalism. However, this was not peculiar to them as many

¹H. Russell Austin, The Wisconsin Story (Milwaukee: The Milwaukee Journal, 1964), pp. 13-14.

²Robert C. Nesbit, Wisconsin: A Story (Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin Press, 1973), p. 12.

³H. Russell Austin, The Wisconsin Story (Milwaukee: The Milwaukee Journal, 1964), p. 16.

Wisconsin Indians ate human flesh, believing that they could thus inherit the strength of the victim.¹

The first white man to behold Wisconsin was the Frenchman, Jean Nicolet. He entered this new land by way of the Strait of Mackinac, stepping ashore at the convergence of the Menominee River and Green Bay in 1634. Here he was greeted by the Menominee Indians, who were of a lighter complexion than the Indians Nicolet knew. This observation led Nicolet to believe that the "Passage to China" was near. His speculation was further amplified when he heard about a village of Indians called "People of the Sea." The Menominees reported that those people were not like the other Indians of the region and spoke a different language. Nicolet was extremely disappointed to find that the "People of the Sea" were Winnebago Indians and not Chinese. Since there is no firsthand account of Nicolet's travels, one can only speculate on the location of the Winnebago's village. The most popular viewpoint fixes Nicolet's penetration point at Green Bay or at the head of Lake Winnebago. However, one account puts him as far west as the Fox-Wisconsin portage.² If indeed that was the case, Nicolet passed within fifty miles of Wonewoc.

Nicolet's exploration led to France's claim of the greater portion of the United States and Eastern Canada. Since France was not interested in colonization, but rather in exploiting the

¹H. Russell Austin, The Wisconsin Story (Milwaukee: The Milwaukee Journal, 1964), p. 16.

²Milo Milton Quaife, Wisconsin: Its People and History, 4 vols. (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1924), 1:60.

fur trade, Indians sovereignty was not threatened and therefore territorial negotiations were nonexistent.

When, as a result of the Treaty of Paris in 1763, England became the proprietor of all the French land east of the Mississippi, it evolved a theory regarding Indian sovereignty. According to this theory, Indian tribes were independent nations with their own rights. After the War for Independence, the United States adopted this same policy. When Indian lands were desired, the federal government held treaty sessions at which both sides discussed their views, set terms for purchase of the land, and settled upon arrangements for the transfer.¹

On August 5, 1825, a great council of Indians and whites began at Fort Crawford (Prairie du Chien) for the purpose of promoting peace among the tribes and establishing boundaries of their territorial claims. The Winnebago claimed the territory reaching from Lake Winnebago southwest to Rock Island in Illinois, and northwest from the Fox-Wisconsin portage to Black River Falls. This claim included Juneau County, and in particular, Wonewoc.

The lead rich southern half of the Winnebago holdings south of the Wisconsin River was signed away to the United States in a treaty dated September 15, 1832. In exchange for the area relinquished, the Winnebago received an annuity of \$ 10,000 for twenty-seven years, plus land on the Iowa side of the Mississippi.²

¹Alice E. Smith, The History of Wisconsin, Vol. 1: From Exploration to Statehood (Madison, Wisconsin: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1973), p. 125.

²Ibid., p. 141.

In 1836 Congress created the Wisconsin Territory and a territorial government was formed with a capital city in the heart of the former Winnebago country. With this action white intrusions into the remaining Winnebago lands north and west of the Wisconsin River began. Pressure upon the federal government for further Indian relinquishments by lumbermen now began. On November 1, 1837, representatives of the Winnebago signed away all their remaining land east of the Mississippi. This section included Wonewoc.¹

Three years of Indian unrest followed this signing by braves not willing to leave their homeland. When relative tranquility was restored in the early 1840's, George and Edward Willard began logging this area.

From this point on virtually no conflict between the Indians and the settlers ensued. The blame for the scattered incidents that occurred could be shared equally.

¹Alice E. Smith, The History of Wisconsin, Vol. 1: From Exploration to Statehood (Madison, Wisconsin: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1973), p. 141.

Chapter II

At the creation of the Territory of Wisconsin in 1836, four counties were in existence: Crawford County encompassed almost all of the western half of the territory, reaching from the Minnesota line to the Wisconsin River; Iowa County, which extended across the Mississippi River, occupied the southwest corner; Milwaukee County extended straight east from Portage to Lake Michigan and ran south to the territorial line; Brown County included the remaining area north of Milwaukee County and east of the Wisconsin River. At this time the present site of the Village of Wonevok was included in Crawford County.

In 1836 the estimated white population of the Territory of Wisconsin was 11,683. The population by counties was as follows: Iowa County, 5,234; Milwaukee County, 2,893; Brown County, 2,706; Crawford County, 850.¹

In 1840 the number of counties increased to twenty-two and the population numbered 30,945. In the census following Wisconsin's statehood (1850) the white population jumped to 305,390 in thirty-one counties.²

In 1848 the only remaining barrier to white expansion in central Wisconsin was a section of land held by the Menominee

¹Alice E. Smith, The History of Wisconsin, Vol.1: From Exploration to Statehood (Madison, Wisconsin: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1973), p. 250.

²Ibid., p. 470.

Indians. This tract was bounded on the east and south by the Wisconsin River, on the north by the Waupaca River, and on the east by the Wolf River. After threats of military take over of Menominee land, William Medill, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, negotiated a settlement on October 18, 1848. In exchange for \$ 350,000 the Menominee Indians would resettle to a reservation on the Wolf River.¹

A favorite device for enhancing political power was the creation of counties, an authority vested in the legislature. Next to the territorial capital, the prize most eagerly sought by aspiring communities was a county seat. Political prestige, increased property value, commercial stimulation, and attraction to professional men for settlement were obvious advantages. So avid were residents to secure this distinction that the selection of legislators frequently depended on the candidates avowed preferences. At times "County-seat wars" led to physical violence and property destruction.

As a result the location of new county lines and the naming of county seats were often determined by election. Organization of the new county could not always take place immediately, therefore, counties might be established but be attached to contiguous counties for a few years until a judiciary could be set up and officials elected.²

¹Alice E. Smith, The History of Wisconsin, Vol. 1: From Exploration to Statehood (Madison, Wisconsin: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1973), p. 149.

²Ibid., p. 387.

In 1848 the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin established Adams County and attached it to Sauk County. It included the land lying between Ranges Two and Seven, embracing the present counties of Adams and Juneau. The site of Wonewoc was situated in the far southwest corner of this new county. At the time of creation, settlements were confined to the Towns of New Haven and Dell Prairie, east of the Wisconsin River, and the Lemonweir Valley on the west.¹

In 1849 the Territorial Legislature changed the northern boundary of Sauk County to include all of Township 14 and the southern half of Township 15 from Range One east to the Wisconsin River. This added the following townships to Sauk County: Wonewoc, Summit, Sevenmile Creek, Lyndon, $\frac{1}{2}$ Plymouth, $\frac{1}{2}$ Lindina, $\frac{1}{2}$ Lemonweir, and $\frac{1}{2}$ Kildare.²

In 1852 an election precinct was established, by the Board of Supervisors of Sauk County, at Necedah for the residents of Adams County. This precinct was necessary to facilitate the Presidential election of that year. It also provided for an opportunity to elect local officials. The result of the election in Adams County showed overwhelming support for the Whig Party. This support was particularly distasteful to Sauk County as the majority of their votes went to the Democrats. To protect this loyalty for future elections, the Democratic politicians

¹History of Northern Wisconsin (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1881), p. 366.

²Ibid., p. 367.

of Sauk County hastened the organization of Adams County as an independent unit. To further assure a Democratic majority, action was taken to restore the aforementioned townships to Adams County.¹

Adams County was organized for judicial purposes in 1853 and attached to the Seventh Judicial Circuit. The boundaries of 1848 were restored, and the county seat was located at Quincy. Thus Wonewoc was shifted back to Adams County.²

In 1855, Mauston, desiring to become the county seat, secured the passage of a bill through the state legislature, submitting to a vote the question of dividing Adams County into two counties. The division point was to be the Wisconsin River. The new county was to be named in honor of Solomon Juneau, who was influential in the founding and early history of the city of Milwaukee. The election results established popular favor for the division. New Lisbon, by way of judicious influence, managed to secure passage of a Legislative Act formally creating Juneau County with the county seat located in that place. This action became law on January 1, 1857.³

When Wonewoc was first settled, Plymouth, Wonewoc, Summit, and Sevenmile Creek were organized into one township. Then

¹Harry Ellsworth Cole, ed., A Standard History of Sauk County Wisconsin (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1918), . 228.

²History of Northern Wisconsin (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1881), p. 367.

³Ibid.

Plymouth and Wonewoc were consolidated, and on November 13, 1857, Wonewoc was organized into a separate township.¹ The first election for town officers was held that year in the office of Daniel Schermerhorn, Justice of the Peace. Ludlow Hill, Milo M. Baken, and Ross Phillips were elected as the first Town of Wonewoc Supervisors.²

Two years later Mauston managed to secure the passage of a bill submitting the location of the county seat to public referendum. The vote was taken in November, 1859. The returns showed 1,022 votes for removal of the county seat from New Lisbon and its creation in Mauston, and 1,522 votes for the reaffirmation of New Lisbon as the center of Juneau County government. Mauston immediately protested the results on the grounds that New Lisbon polled 570 more votes than the state canvass during the same year. John Turner of Mauston, one of the members of the Board of Canvassers, submitted that New Lisbon cast over five hundred votes fraudulently. From 1859 to 1864 the matter was in litigation with the final opinion cast in favor of Mauston by the Wisconsin Supreme Court.³

¹State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Report and Collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (Madison, Wisconsin: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1879), VIII:384.

²Wonewoc Reporter, 3 February 1949.

³History of Northern Wisconsin (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1881), p. 367.

In 1867 the question of the location of the county seat was again put to a vote. However, this time the vote was declared to be a tie. Failing to secure a majority, New Lisbon gave up the fight.

¹History of Northern Wisconsin (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1881), p. 367.

CHAPTER III

According to existing records the first white man to explore the Wonewoc area was George Willard. He was born in Burlington, Vermont, in 1820. Previous to his birth, his mother, Lucretia Westover, had married Patrick Barry, an Irishman. Barry was accused by the people of Sheffield, Massachusetts, of being a British spy. Lucretia, refusing to accompany her husband as he fled persecution, divorced him and married Dubartius Willard. Their marriage produced two sons; George and Edmund.¹

In search of suitable timber reserves, George Willard, Don Carlos Barry (Willard's half nephew), and Alexander Draper undertook an exploration of the Upper Baraboo River Valley. In August of 1842 the three reached the present site of the Village of Wonewoc. Considering the prospects to be excellent, Willard returned to the Village of Baraboo to plan a winter logging operation.²

In the process of implementing his operation, Willard associated himself with Archibald Barker and James Christie for the purpose of cutting a logging road from the Village of Baraboo north along the Baraboo River. It was also agreed that in the spring the three men would combine their log rafts for joint

¹Merton Edwin Krug, History of Reedsburg and the Upper Baraboo Valley (Reedsburg, Wisconsin: Published by Merton E. Krug, 1929), p. 16.

²Historical Atlas of Wisconsin (Milwaukee: Snyder, Van Vechten and Company, 1878), p. 217.

transportation to market.¹

Archibald Barker was a long time resident of the Baraboo Valley. He first arrived at Fort Winnebago (Portage) in the middle of the 1830's. In 1839 Barker assisted Wallace Rowan in erecting the first sawmill on the Baraboo River (Portage area). In the summer of 1841 Barker rafted ten thousand feet of timber to Decorah, Iowa. This was the first article of commerce sent out of the Baraboo River.² James Christie brought his family into the Baraboo Valley in March, 1841, and settled in a deserted Winnebago Indian lodge.³

The three men managed to complete a twenty mile through-way before it was decided to commence logging. Christie and Barker, as prearranged, conducted a separate operation from that of Willard. George Willard located his lumber camp at Rathborn's Crossing (ten miles southeast of Wonewoc).⁴

The spring of 1843 brought heavy rainfall and as a result, the Baraboo River overflowed causing severe damage to the log rafts. After salvaging operations were completed, Willard and Barker proceeded downstream to market. James Christie did not

¹History of Northern Wisconsin (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1881), p. 389.

²The History of Sauk County (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1880), p. 385.

³Merton E. Krug, History of Reedsburg and the Upper Baraboo Valley (Reedsburg, Wisconsin: Published by Merton E. Krug, 1929), p. 308.

⁴History of Northern Wisconsin (Chicago: The Western Publishing Company, 1881), p. 390.

accompany the caravan because his production was limited because of an injury he received during the winter. While attempting to cross a creek he got his feet wet and subsequently frozen. As a result he lost all of his toes on one foot. George Willard sold his portion of the timber at Sauk City while Barker continued on to Prairie de Chien.¹

Deciding that greater profit could be made from lumber than from timber, Willard undertook the building of the second sawmill on the Baraboo River. It was located in the Village of Baraboo. To finance this venture, George went into partnership with his brother, Edmund. In the spring of 1844, the brothers, accompanied by Don Carlos Barry, journeyed from Chicago to Baraboo and erected their mill. Since the Village of Baraboo was little more than an outpost, all building materials not present in nature had to be hauled by wagon. The nearest place to purchase materials needed to construct a mill was Chicago.

In the fall of 1844 Don Carlos Barry and Henry Perry journeyed up the Baraboo River to find suitable timber for the Willards' sawmill. As they arrived in what is today Section One, Town of Reedsburg, Barry noticed substantial reserves of copper. He therefore abandoned any further logging interest and staked a claim on this land. Barry is thus considered the earliest settler of the Town of Reedsburg.²

¹The History of Sauk County (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1880), p. 385.

²Merton E. Krug, History of Reedsburg and the Upper Baraboo Valley (Reedsburg, Wisconsin: Published by Merton E. Krug, 1929), p. 15.

From 1844-1851 George Willard logged the Upper Baraboo Valley and floated the timber down to his mill in Baraboo. As George acted as the lumberjack, Edmund assumed the responsibilities of running the mill.

It should be pointed out that the Willard operation was clearly illegal. All land from which George Willard obtained timber was government land and he had not obtained logging rights. Although this violation was commonplace during this period, it was nevertheless illegal.¹

In 1847 George Willard married Lucinda Washburn (first white woman to live in Wonewoc) of the Village of Baraboo. Their marriage produced seven children; Lucretia, Harriet, Frederick, Emma, G. M., Edwin, and Chester.²

David C. Reed, the founder of the Village of Reedsburg, entered that area in the spring of 1847. Using logs pirated from Willard's river shipments, he built a small shanty town. Whether George Willard was aware of the pilfering or not is unsure, however, this situation did not cause any serious trouble until the spring of 1851.

At this time Reed constructed a dam across the Baraboo River and refused to allow Willard passage for his timber. Publically Reed proclaimed that the logs might damage the structure. Privately he conceded that he hoped to purchase the large number of logs

¹Merton E. Krug, History of Reedsburg and the Upper Baraboo Valley (Reedsburg, Wisconsin: Published by Merton Krug, 1929), p. 35.

²History of Northern Wisconsin (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1881), p. 393.

lying in the stream for a minimal price and make them into lumber at his own mill. Although Willard insisted he had a right to pass through, the citizens backing Reed dissuaded Willard from irrational action. Instead, Willard hurried to Baraboo to recruit volunteers to return to Reedsburg and destroy the dam. In the meantime Reed dispatched a messenger to Madison for the United States Marshal, who, they supposed, would seize the logs illegally cut on government land.

To the dismay of all Reedsburg the marshal ordered the dam cut away and the logs released. Thus, probable violence was averted. However, deeming the marshal's action inappropriate and in excess of his authority, the citizens of Reedsburg ordered his arrest. When public indignation had subsided the marshal was released and the matter dropped.¹

To exemplify the extent of Willard's operation during this period, over one million feet of logs were harvested in 1849. His main area of concentration was the bluff just east of the present village limits. Using gravity for transportation, Willard rolled the logs down pre-cut lanes to the river.

Since most of the Willard operation centered around Wonewoc and since further contact with Reedsburg might lead to confrontation, George and Edward decided to move their business to Wonewoc. In the summer of 1851, the Willards cut a road from the state road in Sauk County (at this time Wonewoc was part of

¹Merton E. Krug, History of Reedsburg and the Upper Baraboo Valley (Reedsburg, Wisconsin: Published by Merton E. Krug, 1929), p. 35.

Sauk County) to the present site of the Village of Wonewoc. In September of that year George Willard built a cabin in Plum Valley (Section Ten, Town of Woodland). The following summer Willard built a frame house on the bluff west of the Baraboo River (continuation of Washington Street in what is today called "Canada"). This structure became known as the "Rock House." The only Indian settlement in the area at this time was a small village near "Straw Bridge."¹

Following the completion of this project, George and Edmund built their sawmill on the river just south of the present Washington Street Bridge. With the exception of their millwright, J. T. Clement, the Willards were the only settlers in Wonewoc. On November 11, 1853, Frederick was born. He had the distinction of being the first white child born in Wonewoc.²

In 1855 the mill was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt and sold in 1858. George Willard and his family spent the next eleven years out West, returning to this area in 1869 to deal in general produce in Mauston. Three years later he returned to Wonewoc where he pursued farming, dealing in wood for the railroad, and the livery business.

¹Wonewoc Reporter, 11 September 1947.

²History of Northern Wisconsin (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1881), p. 393.

CHAPTER IV

As was previously stated the lands that were logged by George Willard were government lands; that is to say lands obtained by the federal government from the Winnebago Indians through treaty. As a matter of fact, such was the case for the entire Territory of Wisconsin. As the United States Government obtained these lands they were made available for public sale. Land offices were established at Green Bay, Milwaukee, and Mineral Point in 1834 to handle these sales.

The land that now contains the Village of Wonewoc was not taken out of the public domain until the early 1850's. Daniel Ruggles and Abraham Good, land speculators residing in Sauk County, observed the potential for this area and filed a deed on November 16, 1852. Thus they were the first private owners of Wonewoc. Their holdings were described as "the Northwest Quarter of Section thirty-five, in Township fourteen North of Range Two East, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, containing one hundred and sixty acres."¹ Ruggles and Good paid two hundred dollars for this land (\$ 1.25 per acre). The patent was registered in Mineral Point on October 2, 1854.

¹See the copy of the Patent in the appendix.

A few months previous to this allocation, George Willard had built a house and a sawmill on this land. However, he had neglected to purchase it.

In 1841 Congress established the right of pre-emption; that is a person could file a land application and move in. If he improved the land and lived on it for six months, he had the first right of purchase. This legislation was enacted to protect the settler or squatter from unscrupulous real estate speculators.¹

Since George Willard had not filed an application he was forced to either vacate his dwellings or purchase the land from Good and Ruggles. Three days after the initial purchase, George Willard, Edmund Willard, and Edward Hawkins entered into agreement with Daniel Ruggles and Abraham Good. The bond for sale stipulated that the three would pay to Ruggles and Good the sum of \$ 612. The first payment, consisting of five hundred dollars, was to be due on August 1, 1853, and the remaining \$ 112 to be due on August 1 of the following year. In return the Willards and Hawkins would receive three-fourths of the Northwest one-fourth of Section Thirty-Five. If, for any reason, the stipulations of the bond were not met, the land would revert to the previous owners.²

The three were unable to comply with the conditions of the bond. It is uncertain how much was paid, but it is plain that

¹Historical Atlas of Wisconsin (Milwaukee: Snyder, Van Vechten and Company, 1878), p. 180.

²Juneau County, Registry of Deeds, Vol. 1, p. 112.

the full purchase price was not received by Ruggles and Good by the 1854 deadline. Consequently, the ownership reverted back to them. However, a small square tract of land remained in Willard's control as reimbursement for money paid. This tract encompassed his home and mill.¹

In 1853 Delando Pratt journeyed to Wonewoc. He immediately recognized the potential of this site. The same day that the land-title reverted to Daniel Ruggles and Abraham Good. (September 6, 1854), Pratt purchased eighty acres of this land for seven hundred dollars.² Two days later the remaining eighty acres, minus the small section belonging to Willard, was sold to Eleer Crandall for five hundred dollars.³ The same day Crandall sold the same eighty acres to Delando Pratt for five hundred dollars.⁴ It is unclear why Crandall acted as he did. As the exchange prices indicate he was not involved in real estate speculation. Perhaps he was serving in the capacity of an agent for Pratt due to incompatibility between Pratt and the association of Good and Ruggles. At any rate Delando Pratt owned, with the exception of Willard's square, the entire northwest one-fourth of Section Thirty Five.

¹Juneau County, Registry of Deeds, Vol. 5, p. 470.

²Ibid., Vol. 2, p. 370.

³Ibid., Vol. 7, p. 245.

⁴Ibid., Vol. 7, p. 244.

Simple mathematics shows that Daniel Ruggles and Abraham Good experienced a profit of one thousand dollars plus the money paid to them by George Willard. This tallies out to over five hundred percent profit for a two year investment.

In 1855 Pratt engaged the services of surveyor G. Stevens to assist him in laying out a plat for the Village of Wonewoc. The village was laid out in sixteen blocks containing six streets. Each block was divided into anywhere from four to eight lots. The lots were first offered for sale to the general public on September 25, 1855.

In laying out the plat an error was made in the location of the eastern boundary line. Pratt's holdings included only the northwest one-fourth of Section Thirty-Five. The quarter line that divided the northwestern one-fourth from the northeastern one-fourth ran through the middle of blocks one, eight, nine, and sixteen. Although he did not own the eastern half of those blocks, he sold them nevertheless. At this time it was impossible to determine who was the proper owner of that property.

When Pratt was laying out the village the entire area was tangled brush, trees, and logs. No structures were present.¹ In 1855, with the assistance of George Willard, Delando Pratt built the first gristmill.²

¹History of Northern Wisconsin (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1881), p. 390.

²Ibid.

It is uncertain who is responsible for the labeling of this location as Wonewoc. However, as Delando Pratt monogrammed his plat map the Village of Wonewoc, official credit must be given to him. Prior to receiving the name Wonewoc, the village was called Willard's Hamlet and later Willard's Mill.¹

The origin of the word Wonewoc is more certain. During the Indian occupation, this area became a haven for wild life of all types. The Wonewoc Valley, surrounded by bluffs, echoes all sounds a great distance.

The word itself is a corruption of the Chippewa or Winnebago word wā - wē - nō - wag meaning "they howl." The howling could refer to the animals or, as the Indians were extremely superstitious, to spirits that inhabited this region. The second interpretation is most likely as the Indians infrequent visits to this valley would indicate.²

¹Wonewoc Reporter 1 May 1947.

²Robert E. Gard and L. G. Sorden, The Romance of Wisconsin Place Names (New York: October House Inc., 1968), p. 166.

Chapter V

When George Willard settled in Wonewoc his closest neighbor was William Richards. He had been farming in Woodland Township, Sauk County, since 1848.¹ The first man to settle in what is today the Township of Wonewoc was Ross Phillips. He moved his family here in 1850 and settled on Section Seven. Next to arrive in the township was John Grant in March, 1851. In 1852 George Phonenix settled in Section Twenty-Five.²

The harvest of 1851 was very poor. Bad weather caused a crop failure. Many farmers in the county were forced to seek employment as laborers in order to provide for the winter. In sharp contrast to the preceding season, the harvest of 1852 was excellent.³

In 1855 Delando Pratt offered lots for sale in his newly plotted village. At that time the only business establishments in the area were Willard's lumber mill and Pratt's gristmill. They serviced nearby farms.

In 1854 Joel Bishop arrived in Wonewoc. When Pratt offered his lots to the public, Bishop bought the first one and con-

¹Wonewoc Reporter 28 June 1945

²State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Report and Collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (Madison, Wisconsin: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1879), VIII:383.

³Ibid.

structed the first building in Wonewoc. His structure, called the Pioneer House, was 16 x 24 x 12 feet. The building was located on Lot 6, Block 11.¹ After operating the hotel for a period of one year, Bishop sold it to J. Clements.

In 1855 Robert Alcott erected a house on Lot 10, Block 15. Cooper and Cary also constructed a flour mill that same year. It was located two hundred feet south of Willard's sawmill (continuation of Bridge Street).² In 1890, after the structure had been destroyed by fire, C. E. Wolfenden, John Reidy, and O. F. Lee organized the Wonewoc Milling Company and rebuilt the flour mill.

The attraction of unlimited employment brought Charles D. Huff to Wonewoc on July 5, 1855. He was accompanied by W. R. Hill, Edwin West, Israel Colvin, Nathan Fisk, and Reuben Fisk.³ Huff was the first professional carpenter to take up residence here. He was immediately hired by Patrick Tillotson, a jewelry peddler, to construct a house. The finished product was the first frame house built on the plat. Building was concluded on August 2, 1855.⁴

During its early stages, Pratt's venture progressed slowly. With limited opportunities and large undeveloped sections, Wonewoc

¹Wonewoc Reporter 10 February 1947.

²History of Northern Wisconsin (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1881), p. 390.

³Wonewoc Reporter 10 February 1949.

⁴Biographical History of La Crosse, Monroe, and Juneau Counties. (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1892), p. 802.

was not an attraction to the prospective settler. Therefore, in an effort to attract people to his hamlet, Pratt attempted to create an appearance of civilization and prosperity. To do this he offered to anyone who would build one house 16 x 24 x 12 feet and cover it with one coat of paint, two lots of their choice free of charge. This offer was accepted by J. Moorehead, J. Smith, and Charles Huff.¹

Huff purchased two additional lots. On one lot he erected a carpentry shop. He followed this profession until 1869 when he became engaged in general merchandise.² His wife, Helen Starling, was the first teacher in School District #3, Township of Summit.³

Ludlow Hill was another one of the early residents in the Upper Baraboo Valley. He moved his family from Michigan to Wonevoc Township in 1854. It appears that agriculture was not to his liking, for two years later he moved his family into the village and built the second hotel. This establishment was called the Juneau County House. Because of his advanced age the duty of running the hotel fell to his son, William R. Hill.⁴

¹Wonevoc Reporter 10 February 1949.

²Biographical History of La Crosse, Monroe, and Juneau Counties. (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1892), p. 802.

³Historical Atlas of Wisconsin. (Milwaukee: Snyder, Van Vechten, and Company, 1878), p. 217.

⁴Biographical History of La Crosse, Monroe, and Juneau Counties. (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1892), p. 897.

William R. Hill was one of the first residents of Wonewoc to obtain a high school education. He studied under Professor John McMann in Racine, Wisconsin. Mr. Hill taught school from 1860-1865 and was the second School Superintendent of the Townships of Wonewoc and Plymouth.

In 1856 Wonewoc was granted a United States Post Office. Mr. J. Clements was commissioned postmaster in the summer of that year. The office was kept in his hotel. George Willard carried the mail from Reedsburg once or twice a week. His salary consisted of the profits from the local office.¹

The position of postmaster was transferred to Thomas Matteson in 1865. He held this office for more than twenty years. Matteson came to Wonewoc from Vermont by way of Boston in 1856. Being somewhat familiar with the grocery business, he opened a general store and operated it for more than thirty years. His store was located in the south wing of the first house built by Charles Huff.²

One of the most influential families to settle in Wonewoc was that of Reuben Fisk, Sr. In the fall of 1854 Reuben and his son, Reuben, Jr., ventured into the Wonewoc area while on a hunting trip. Reuben, Sr., impressed by the potential of the region, returned to his home in New York and moved his family to Juneau County, arriving in Wonewoc on July 5, 1855. The

¹History of Northern Wisconsin (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1881), p. 390.

²Wonewoc Reporter 15 September 1949.

senior Fisk was accompanied by his two sons, Nathan and Reuben, Jr. The Fisks and the Mattesons were related.

Nathan Fisk, the oldest of the two boys, purchased one hundred twenty acres of land. By 1880 his holdings numbered 1,500 acres. In addition to agriculture, Nathan raised and bred race horses. Nathan and his wife Roda (Fuller) had only one son, Theodore (Dode).

Reuben, Jr. purchased two hundred acres of government land. He farmed and trapped on this land for a dozen years before moving to the village to follow carpentry and general sales. The two brothers were instrumental in organizing the second largest manufacturing company in the history of the village.¹

In November of 1855 Joseph Wolfenden, Sr. and family arrived in Wonewoc from England. The following year he built a permanent house. In one section of the house he ran a cobbler shop. His son Charles organized the Bank of Wonewoc in 1887.²

The first store building was built by L. N. Tongue in the fall of 1855. It was first occupied by Holbrook and Pick as a general store. It was later owned by Reuben Fisk, Jr.³

The only public street in the village in 1855 was Center Street. A slab bridge had been constructed over Beaver Creek (Wet Weather Creek). As 1855 came to a close, twenty-one families had chosen the Wonewoc area as their home.⁴

¹History of Northern Wisconsin (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1881), p. 391.

²Wonewoc Reporter 20 November 1949.

³Ibid., 15 September 1949.

⁴Ibid., 15 August 1946.

In 1856 Ludlow Hill built the second hotel in Wonewoc. Severe winds had destroyed the first hotel so the Juneau House was the only boarding establishment in the village. At this time their main meal was mush and molasses. Since coffee was unavailable, the main beverage with the meal was sage tea.¹ When the Juneau County House was constructed a dance floor was laid. The first village dance was held there on July 4, 1856. Forty-four people were in attendance.² At a later date community dances were held in the Good Templars' Hall which was located where the Village Hall now stands.³

1856 saw the arrival of Stephan Peck and family. Also in that year, Charles Huff built a general store. His wife ran the first millinery outlet in the village. In 1857 Fernando Fenton established a dry goods store in the old Nathan Fisk home. Three years later he built the first brick store in the village. Andrew Abbott built the first hardware store on the corner of Gordon and Center Street in 1857. He opened for business in 1859.⁴

The Town of Wonewoc was organized in 1857. One of their first actions was to locate a public cemetery. To accomplish this the town board purchased, from Reuben Fisk, Jr., four acres of land north of the village. The cost was one hundred seventy dollars. The cemetery was immediately blocked into plots.

¹Wonewoc Reporter 22 November 1945.

²Ibid., 27 June 1946.

³Ibid., 20 January 1949.

⁴Ibid., 15 September 1949.

Mrs. Lucretia Bishop, the wife of Joel Bishop, was the first person to be buried in Pine Eden. She was buried January 27, 1857.¹

As the late 1850's progressed, Wonewoc began to grow steadily. More business establishments opened and more opportunities for employment became available. Loggers in the area received up to one dollar and fifty cents a day for their labor.² As the land became cleared it was found that the soil was very fertile. The first crops planted were potatoes and grains. Game was plentiful, notably turkeys and wild pigs. With the beginning of the Civil War, progress slowed down. The return of the soldiers, again brought growth to Wonewoc.

The 1860 Census of the United States showed the population of the Township of Wonewoc to be 493 people encompassed in 107 families. Following is a list of the non-agricultural self-employed residents of the Town of Wonewoc in 1860:³

T. P. Davenport - physician	Delando Pratt - miller
C. H. Manning - blacksmith	Dennis Kelsey - chair maker
C. A. Davis - miller	Andrew Kile - blacksmith
F. S. Fenton - merchant	Horace White - blacksmith
Ludlow Hill - hotel keeper	S. C. Peck - carpenter
J. G. Clement - hotel keeper	C. C. Pratt - miller
A. I. Abbott - tinsmith	W. B. Hazelton - shoe maker
J. B. Frazell - merchant	A. H. Holbrook - merchant

¹Wonewoc Reporter 13 September 1945.

²Ibid., 22 May 1947.

³United States Census 1860, Juneau County, Town of Wonewoc.

Chapter VI

During the Civil War Wonewoc contributed fifty-five soldiers to the war effort. Not all of those fifty-five came from the Village of Wonewoc. Many lived in the Township of Wonewoc, but put the Village as their place of residence. Of the fifty-five soldiers from Wonewoc, one was an officer with the rank of Lieutenant, one was a sergeant, and nine were corporals. Three soldiers from Wonewoc spent time in a Confederate prisoner of war camp. They were members of the Wisconsin Nineteenth Infantry. Their capture came near Fair Oaks, Virginia. Wonewoc's most distinguished soldier was Sergeant James Sullivan. He was wounded twice, once at South Mountain and once at Gettysburg. Each time he was discharged and each time he re-inlisted.

Wonewoc's soldiers were involved in three notable engagements. On July 1-3, 1863, the Sixth Wisconsin Infantry participated in the Battle of Gettysburg. Six soldiers from Wonewoc participated in the battle. William Sweet and James Sullivan were wounded. None were killed in action. The Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry was assigned to General Sherman at Atlanta. Here the Union Army engaged the Confederates in July of 1864. Northern casualties were heavy. Two men from Wonewoc were wounded and one was killed in action.

Wisconsin's First Cavalry was involved in the capture of Jefferson Davis. Five soldiers from Wonewoc participated in the capture on May, 10, 1865.¹

¹ Jeremiah M. Rusk and Chandler P. Chapman, Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers: War of the Rebellion 1861-1865. 2 vols. (Madison, Wisconsin: The State of Wisconsin, 1886). See the appendix for a listing of the soldiers in the Civil War from Wonewoc.

Chapter VII

In 1854 the need was recognized for formal education for the children of the area. Consequently, the first school was established. It was held in George Willard's granary, an out-building of the Rock House (west of the Baraboo River on the bluff). The first teacher was Elizabeth Clements, the wife of J. Clements. From 1855-1857 the school was conducted at various locales around the village such as the blacksmith shop, the alley behind the blacksmith shop, and the hotel. Julia Bishop organized and taught a private school in North Town from 1855-1858.¹

In 1857 land was purchased for the construction of a permanent school (Block 8 of the original plat). The building was constructed by Charles Huff at a cost of five hundred dollars. It was dedicated in 1858. That same year a primary school building was erected beside the first building. The teachers at this time were Martha Dickens, Julia Delton, Mrs. Leonard, C. L. Marsly, and John Price, Jr.²

As the enrollment increased it soon became apparent that this building was inadequate. Therefore, in 1876 the building was sold to the Spiritualist Association and moved to a lot across the road from the lumber office (it was later moved to

¹ Wonewoc Reporter 13 October 1949

² Ibid.

Block 9, Lot 5). In its place was erected a 40 x 60 foot white brick school house at a cost of \$ 4,648. William Stull did the brick work and Charles Huff did the wood work.¹

Due mainly to the efforts of John Price, Jr. and William Hill a school district was formed in 1875. It included the Towns of Wonewoc and Plymouth.² Included in this district was a free high school located in Wonewoc. In 1880 the school board adopted a resolution requiring each child between the ages of seven and fourteen years, living in the district, to attend school for a period of not less than sixteen weeks per year. In 1881 the number of school age children living in the district was 277, and the number of children attending school was 225.²

In 1885 an additional building was constructed to handle the increased enrollment. The red brick school house was constructed on the site of the present grade school building.

The first school board members were Micajah Bell, Reuben Fisk, Jr., and Thomas Matteson. The first principal was A. H. Holbrook.³

¹Wonewoc Reporter 21 October 1937, Supplement, p. 7.

²Biographical History of La Crosse, Monroe, and Juneau Counties. (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1892), p. 872 and 897.

³History of Northern Wisconsin. (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1881), p. 390.

Chapter VIII

In the spring of 1865 oil was discovered floating on the surface of a spring on the farm of J. C. Piper, Section 36, Washington Township, Sauk County. Two oil companies were immediately organized with thoughts of reaping high profits. Each company leased the mineral rights of one thousand acres in the vicinity. Property value in the Wonewoc area increased dramatically. Although the initial discovery was some twenty miles southeast of Wonewoc, excitement ran high. No doubt each farmer foresaw his crop land as the means to fame and fortune.

After the oil companies reached a depth of 138 feet with no success, drilling was stopped. Probably some die-hards continued to push their hopes, but generally excitement abated.¹ The oil exploration efforts in Wonewoc were conducted by Robert Matzke. He drilled at least one well near Beaver Creek (Wet Weather Creek).²

The first economic crisis to befall Wonewoc was the hop crash in 1868. Mr. Jesse Cottington can be credited as the propagator of the hop industry in Wisconsin. He was born in Sussix County, England and moved to America in 1841. Here he obtained employment in the Palmer Hop Yard near Waterville, New York.

¹ Merton Edwin Krug, History of Reedsburg and the Upper Baraboo Valley (Reedsburg, Wisconsin: Published by Merton E. Krug, 1929), p. 371.

² Wonewoc Reporter 26 April 1945.

After a ten year apprenticeship, Cottington moved his family to the Town of Winfield, Sauk County. In the spring of 1852 Cottington planted hop roots, which he had shipped from Palmer's Yard in New York. His 1853 harvest earned him thirty cents per pound. It is generally agreed that this was the first hop harvest in Wisconsin. Jesse Cottington concluded that the soil in Sauk County adapted itself better to the growth of hops than did the soil of the East, and the hops grown here were of a better variety than those grown either in England or New York.¹

In Cottington's next order of hop roots he ordered a sufficient amount so as to supply many of his neighbors. The stability of the hop price enabled many Wonevoc residents to enjoy numerous comforts.

In the post Civil War years (1865-1867) aphides attacked and destroyed most of the hops in New York State. This destruction caused a lack of supply which in turn inflated the Wisconsin hop price to sixty cents a pound. Because of the huge profits, cultivation of the hop in and around Wonevoc became an obsession. All other branches of agriculture became neglected.²

It was not uncommon in 1866 and 1867 for a person without capital to purchase a farm for three or four thousand dollars and from their first year's crop pay for the farm and have one thousand dollars left over. The result of this instant pros-

¹Merton Edwin Krug, History of Reedsburg and the Upper Baraboo Valley (Reedsburg, Wisconsin: Published by Merton E. Krug, 1929), p. 112.

²Ibid., p. 113.

perity was inflated prices. During 1866-1867 the cost of living in Reedsburg was greater than in Milwaukee or Chicago. In 1867 capital in the amount of two million dollars existed in and around Reedsburg.

During this two year period various hop dealers advised caution on the part of the merchants and growers, but the thought of "one more crop" so obsessed the farmers that words of caution were ignored. Anyone expressing negative predictions relative to the hop market was liable to assault. In 1868 the failure of the eastern hop ended as they produced a normal yield. This, accompanied by the over production of the West, flooded the market, and the hop crash of 1868 ensued. Prices fell from sixty cents per pound to between four and one-half to five cents a pound.¹

Significant to the economic life of the area was the arrival of German immigrants in the 1860's. In 1861, when Count Otto von Bismarck-Schonhausen was appointed Prime Minister of Prussia, Germany consisted of some twenty loosely confederated states. Bismarck's number one priority was the unification of those German states under the authority of the King of Prussia. In 1866 war broke out between Prussia and Austria over the administration of two German states jointly taken from Denmark. To the surprise of all Europe, Prussia defeated Austria and its German allies within seven weeks. At the conclusion of this struggle Bismarck incorporated the North German states that had supported Austria

¹ Merton Edwin Krug, History of Reedsburg and the Upper Baraboo Valley (Reedsburg, Wisconsin: Published by Merton E. Krug, 1929), p. 114.

into Prussia. This act was the beginning of modern Germany.

The political unrest of this period touched off a mass migration of Germans to America. Upon entering the United States the immigrants were besieged by high pressure land salesmen from the West. They generally were land speculators who hoped to sell their investments at substantial profit. In many cases land which had been taken out of the public domain at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre was resold to the German newcomers for as much as eight dollars an acre.¹ In Wisconsin, Milwaukee was the disembarking point for the immigrants. Here again they were greeted by land companies. Such companies engaged in massive advertisement campaigns. The State of Wisconsin was flooded with their literature. In fact, they even sent maps and land descriptions to Germany in an effort to lure prospective settlers into their area. During the years 1866 - 1870 fifty-six German families from the Province of Hanover settled in the Wonewoc area.² From 1870 - 1875 fifty families from the German Province of Pomerania journeyed to this township. With the exception of a few mechanics, masons, and shoemakers, the majority were day laborers and farmers. Those who could not afford the immediate purchase of land, hired themselves out for various tasks. The number one employer was the railroad, which was in the process of laying

¹ State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Reports and Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (Madison, Wisconsin: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1879), Vol. 14:360.

² Ibid., p. 361.

track in Juneau County.¹

The general treatment of those new citizens by the residents of Wonewoc was poor. Their lack of command of the English language and ignorance of American ways made these new residents prime candidates for all kinds of prejudice. Since this area contained few markets for agricultural products the new farmers were often compelled to sell their produce to local buyers in exchange for store goods.²

The fall of 1858 brought Julius Frazell to Wonewoc. He first engaged himself in the mercantile business. After the hop crash Frazell bought the old Bishop building and restored it into the Frazell House. This action gave Wonewoc two hotels. Julius Frazell died in 1877. After his death, the hotel was kept by his wife. Near the end of the Civil War Jeff T. Heath came to Wonewoc. In 1873 he built the Valley Sawmill. In addition to lumber, Heath dealt in real estate. As of 1881 he owned nearly two thousand acres of land in the area.⁴

¹ State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Report and Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (Madison, Wisconsin: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1879), Vol. 14:361.

² Ibid.

³ History of Northern Wisconsin (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1881), p. 391.

In 1868 the Upper Baraboo Valley began a concentrated effort to entice the railroad to locate in the area. In anticipation of this event Colonel S. V. R. Ableman, of the Town of Excelsior, Sauk County, purchased choice right-of-way property in hopes to resell at a profit to the railroad. However, the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company selected a route further north. Ableman then began a one man crusade to create popular support for a railroad. Since the Milwaukee group had rejected the Reedsburg route, Ableman looked to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. His plan was to form an independent corporation to organize a small railroad that would connect to the Chicago and Northwestern line at Baraboo. His hope was that once the new line was completed the Chicago company would assume control.¹

To accomplish this feat, Ableman began a massive propaganda campaign to entice local capitalists into such a corporation. The result of this publicity was an organizational meeting held at the Baraboo Court House in December, 1869. Out of this meeting a committee was appointed to draft and obtain a charter. On March 8, 1870, the state legislature sanctioned the Baraboo Valley Air Line Railroad.

To protect the interests of Wonewoc, Charles D. Huff was commissioned by the residents of the village to insure the passage of the tracks through this municipality. At the meeting

¹Merton Edwin Krug, History of Reedsburg and the Upper Baraboo Valley (Reedsburg, Wisconsin: Published by Merton E. Krug, 1929), p. 116.

in Baraboo, Huff was appointed to the Charter Committee. Such an appointment indicates ownership of corporation stock.

Upon receiving the charter, the railroad constructed the line. On January 1, 1872, the first train ran between Chicago and Reedsburg. Six months later on July 4, the first passenger train arrived in Wonewoc. After connecting with the La Crosse, Trempealeau, and Prescott Railroad, passengers on the Baraboo Air Line could continue through to Winona, Minnesota. This connection officially opened for business on September 14, 1873. The Baraboo Valley Air Line Railroad operated for a number of years independently of any other line. It was ultimately consolidated with the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, which took complete control.¹

The discovery of iron ore at Ironton in 1849 was instrumental to the growth of Wonewoc. Actual mining did not begin until 1858.² This enterprise provided an opportunity for the labor force in Wonewoc to earn a living. The iron ore deposits were not limited to Ironton. A deposit was discovered in Plum Valley on the Truman Joiner farm. After the railroad was completed, this ore was transported to Wonewoc where it was shipped by rail to the smelter.³

¹ Merton Edwin Krug, History of Reedsburg and the Upper Baraboo Valley (Reedsburg, Wisconsin: Published by Merton E. Krug, 1929), p. 117.

² Ibid., p. 336.

³ Plum Valley Soil Conservation Association, "History of Plum Valley and the Soil Conservation Society." Wonewoc, Wisconsin, p. 15. (Mimeographed.)

In addition to serving as a shipping point, the iron smelted in the Ironton furnace was used by the Wonewoc Manufacturing Company.

The United States Census of 1870 showed that 181 families and 936 people lived in the Township of Wonewoc. This figure shows a growth of nearly one hundred percent during the ten year period of 1860-1870.¹

In an attempt to offer some type of banking service, Charles Huff began cashing checks. The first check was cashed in September, 1874. That same year J. B. Potter constructed Wonewoc's first warehouse. Although the date is uncertain, it seems that Simon Nelson was the first black resident of Wonewoc. He arrived in the 1870's and established a barber shop. Nelson was a former slave. In the first forty years of the existence of Wonewoc two fires ravaged the main business district. The first fire wiped out the western side of Center Street on Block 11.² The second fire, which came in 1883, destroyed the north half of the same block.³

As the village grew it became more attractive to professional men. Four physicians practiced here in the early days. The

¹United States Census 1870, State of Wisconsin, Juneau County, Town of Wonewoc.

²Wonewoc Reporter 4 November 1948 and 22 April 1948.

³Wonewoc Reporter 21 October 1937, Supplement, p. 6.

United States Census of 1860 shows a Thaddeus P. Davenport, M.D. practicing in the Town of Wonewoc. The 1970 census records the practice of Dr. Wm. T. Seonard in the Town of Wonewoc. According to the papers of Charles Huff, Dr. L. N. Wood had established an office in the village in 1876.¹ The most prominent of the early physicians was J. E. Smith. He arrived in Wonewoc in September of 1876. In addition to medicine, Dr. Smith was involved in local and county politics.²

Perhaps the first attorney to establish a practice in Wonewoc was H. W. Barney. The papers of C. D. Huff record his presence in 1876.³ Two years later Duane Mowry and R. A. Wilkenson formed a law partnership (January 12, 1878). The partnership was dissolved in August so that Wilkenson could establish a farm implement dealership. In addition to law, Mowry was a Justice of the Peace, insurance agent, and newspaper publisher. He further provided banking services by selling checks and loaning money.⁴ The duties of local barber and dentist were performed by Robert Matzke. His business was established by 1876.⁵ The first pharmacy was started by George Bishop and Mr. Whiteman in 1876.⁶

¹Wonewoc Reporter 9 October 1947.

²History of Northern Wisconsin, (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1881), p. 393.

³Wonewoc Reporter 9 October 1947.

⁴History of Northern Wisconsin, (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1881), p. 392.

⁵Wonewoc Reporter 9 October 1947.

⁶Ibid.

In the 1870's S. S. Dann established a stove factory. Its main product was barrel stocks. In 1881 Dann built the Glen House (Wonewoc Hotel). It was located on the present site of the bank. Dann catered mostly to traveling salesmen. A portion of the hotel was used as a showroom for their goods.

By 1886 baseball was an established Sunday pastime in Wonewoc. July 4th was the day set aside for the two best teams in the county to face each other. This contest was usually the most attended event of the year.¹

The first newspaper in the village was the Wonewoc Reporter. The early history of the paper is not clear. It appears that the paper was started by George Schlosser and Company, Publishers.² John Price, Jr. is recorded as purchasing the newspaper in 1866.³ He probably served in the capacity of editor. On April 1, 1876, Thaddeus K. Dunn purchased a half interest in the Wonewoc Reporter from George Schlosser. The following year Dunn purchased the remaining interest and became the first local owner of the Wonewoc Reporter.⁴ During the time T. K. Dunn operated the Wonewoc Reporter, his son, Herbert, published the Mocking Bird in the reporter office.⁵

¹Wonewoc Reporter 18 July 1946

²Saint Jerome Church, "Golden Jubilee." (Wonewoc, Wisconsin: 1933). (Mimeographed.)

³Biographical History of La Crosse, Monroe, and Juneau Counties (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1892), p. 872.

⁴History of Northern Wisconsin (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1881), p. 391.

⁵Ibid.

Dunn managed the Wonewoc Reporter until February, 1885. At that time he sold the newspaper and purchased the Elroy Tribune, which had been in the charge of his son, H. H. Dunn.¹

The second newspaper in the village, The Wonewoc Enterprise, was begun by Duane Mowry on October 5, 1881. This Democratic paper was begun in opposition to the Republican Wonewoc Reporter. The Wonewoc Reporter was still the only newspaper printed in the village, as The Wonewoc Enterprise was printed in Mauston.² Mowry sold his newspaper to Oscar W. Parker on October 8, 1884.³ Parker published the newspaper for one year, at which time it was consolidated with the Juneau County Sun, and the operation moved to Mauston.⁴

In the winter of 1877 the second largest manufacturing company in the history of Wonewoc was organized under the title of the Wonewoc Manufacturing Company. The purpose was to make horse drawn wagons. Their factory was a three hundred foot by three hundred feet two story frame building. It was built on land owned by Reuben Fisk, Jr. on the west side of the junction of Carter Street and the railroad tracks. The enterprise employed steam power and used the latest machinery. It was divided into a woodworking department and a blacksmith department.

¹Biographical History of La Crosse, Monroe, and Juneau Counties (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1892), p. 806.

²Wonewoc Enterprise 5 October 1881.

³Ibid., 8 October 1884. ⁴Ibid., 29 October 1885.

Because of the large capital investment and less than anticipated sales, the company failed in February of 1880. In June of that year M. H. Case, a successful hardware dealer in Mauston, organized a new company to operate the factory. The Wonewoc Wagon Company, as it was then known, operated for one year. In 1881 the company was reorganized and incorporated into the Case Wagon Company. M. H. Case retained the majority of the shares. The officers were president, Nathan Fisk; vice-president, William Case; treasurer, Reuben Fisk, Jr.; secretary, M. H. Case. The business was directly supervised by M. H. Case.

In 1881 the Case Wagon Company employed about seventy-five men and manufactured about three thousand wagons.¹ 1881 and 1882 were record years of production, however, the national recession of 1883 limited sales. The company failed and the corporation was dissolved in 1884.

Prior to 1881 anyone wishing full banking services had to travel to Mauston or Reedsburg. In the 1870's Duane Mowry and Herbert Heath provided a check cashing service. They held accounts in an established bank and would, for a service fee, sell their checks to those in need of such a certificate.

The first actual bank, offering a variety of services, opened its doors in 1881. The Juneau County Bank, as it was named, was organized by P. R. Briggs and Son of Mauston with a capital investment of twelve thousand dollars. Although Briggs

¹History of Northern Wisconsin (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1881), p. 390.

had the right idea his timing was wrong. The farmers of the area remembered all too well the effect of the hop crash some twelve years earlier. At this time they were experiencing low farm prices. Money was scarce. In 1883 a fire had destroyed much of the business district. Furthermore, the Case Wagon Company had failed, creating unemployment. In 1885 Briggs sold the bank to Albert J. White, the first graduate of the Wonewoc High School. White operated the bank for one year and liquidated in 1886.

In an effort to provide Wonewoc with banking services, C. E. Wolfenden opened the Bank of Wonewoc on September 1, 1887. He began with capital assets of five thousand dollars. His brother, Joseph H. Wolfenden, was the first cashier. The bank was located on Lot 12, Block 15 of the original plat. One year after its opening, the bank was destroyed by fire (the first bank building was located on the present site of the Brady Law Office).¹ It was rebuilt in 1889 on Lot 2, Block 11, which position it occupied for the next sixty-six years.² At the end of the first two year period of operation (September 1, 1889) the total deposits amounted to \$ 9,550.16.³

¹ Wonewoc Reporter 21 October 1937, Supplement to the Wonewoc Reporter, p. 2.

² Ibid., p. 3

³ Ibid., p. 10.

The final step in the establishment of the Village of Wonewoc as a permanent entity was the incorporation. The first step was to establish the corporation boundary lines and enumerate the permanent residents. Ambrose Cook finished the census on March 6, 1878. The village numbered 550 residents. In accordance with public law, the incorporation application and the census information were displayed for public inspection in the store of Charles D. Huff. Furthermore, the application was published for six weeks in the Wonewoc Reporter.

On May 1, 1878, the application was submitted to the Circuit Court for approval. The court ordered, on May 14, that a referendum of the male residents should be held to determine incorporation support. O. F. Lee, George Bishop, and Reuben Fisk were ordered to supervise the election.

The election was held on June 15, 1878, from 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. One hundred two people voted for incorporation. Three days later, on June 18, 1878, the office of the Secretary of State, acting for the State of Wisconsin, approved the incorporation of six hundred and twelve hundredths acres of land (600 12/100) as the Village of Wonewoc.¹

Five additions were made to the original plat in the late 1800's. They are as follows: Washburn Addition, August 24, 1869; Pierce Addition, May 4, 1874; Fisk Addition, July 25, 1877; Kenyon and White Addition, May 10, 1879; Dake Addition, June 15, 1895.

¹Juneau County, Registry of Deeds, Miscellaneous Vol. 1, p. 479.

The village officers in 1881 were:¹

County Supervisor - John Price, Jr.

President - R. A. Wilkinson

Trustees - Charles D. Huff
Reuben Fisk, Jr.
J. E. Smith
George Willard
A. G. Briggs
Gustav Nagele

Clerk - T. K. Dunn

Treasurer - R. Holbrook

Marshal - William Fuller

Justice of the Peace - Dennis Kelsey

Street Commissioner - Richard Price

Health Officer - J. E. Smith

Fire Warden - G. W. Bishop

¹Wonewoc Enterprise 12 October 1881. See appendix for the voter listing on incorporation.

Chapter IX

Fraternal Societies

During the middle and late 1800's Wonevoc was the home of four major fraternal societies. The longest enduring organization was Wonevoc Lodge Number 184 of the Free and Accepted Masons. Such notables as M. H. Case, Jeff T. Heath, John Price, Jr., and Dr. J. E. Smith were included in its membership.

Second to the Masons in longevity was the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Wonevoc Lodge Number 236. Its early membership included W. H. Filler, Julius Frazell, Charles Huff, John Lawsha, O. F. Lee, R. A. Wilkinson, and T. K. Dunn.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen was organized in 1868. Its purpose was to provide sickness and death benefits for its members. Wonevoc Lodge, Number 64, was organized in the 1870's. By 1881 it had paid several thousand dollars to families of sick or deceased members. Its membership list included the names of such prominent men as Reuben Fisk, Jr., O. F. Lee, J. C. McCutchen, Dr. J. E. Smith, and Thaddeus K. Dunn.¹

¹ History of Northern Wisconsin (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1881), p. 391-393.

Good Templars was an organization founded in Utica, New York, in 1851. Its objective was to promote temperance and the legal prohibition of alcoholic drinks. Harmony Lodge, Number 251, the local Wonewoc branch of the International Order of Good Templars, was organized in the 1870's. Its chief spokesman was Hiram D. Jencks, who became pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1880.¹

¹History of Northern Wisconsin (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1881), p. 393.

Chapter X

Religious Institutions

Four religious institutions are located in Wonewoc. The oldest of the four is Grace Methodist Church. It was organized largely through the efforts of Reverend H. Fletcher in 1863. The records of that year show a membership of thirty-seven. In 1874 the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as they were then known, purchased a lot in the original plat of the Village of Wonewoc from Nathan and Rhoda Fisk for one hundred dollars. Their first church building was erected one year later. Forty-two pastors served this congregation during its first fifty years of existence. The first Trustees were Henry D. Waters, Martin Bierman, George Sinn, George Phoenix, William Leonard, S. S. Daun, and Joseph Wolfenden, Sr.¹

The second church to be established was St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church. It was organized principally by the German immigrants of the late 1860's. Upon arriving in Wonewoc they missed their home church. Consequently, they arranged for Reverend August Rohrhack of Reedsburg to conduct one service in Wonewoc every six weeks. He conducted his first service in the home of Henry Talg on November 14, 1869. On December 20, 1869, the membership met to select officers and decide on a site for a church. The first Trustees were John

¹ United Methodist Church, "Dedication Services United Methodist Parsonage," Wonewoc, Wisconsin, 1969. (Mimeographed.)

Hochmuth, Henry Herrewig, and Henry Talg. At this meeting John Hochmuth offered one acre in the Town of Woodland as the site of the church and cemetery. Because the membership was widely scattered and the site not central, a disagreement arose, and the whole matter was dropped.

The congregation was reorganized on January 8, 1871. The site for the church and cemetery was agreed upon. In the meantime, services were held in homes, schoolhouses, and the Spiritualist Hall. On May 30, 1875, the congregation voted to buy land in the Village of Wonewoc for two hundred dollars. On November 14 of that year the cornerstone for the church was laid, but, because of new dissensions, no building was erected. In October of 1878 the congregation voted to buy two acres of land adjoining Pine Eden, to be used as a cemetery. The cost was ninety dollars.

On July 18, 1880, St. Paul's received a resident pastor; namely, Christian Sauer. One week later the congregation voted to establish a school. The pastor was to be the teacher. A church building was again discussed in the summer of that year and it was decided on August 22, 1880, to build a church. The building was dedicated on June 12, 1881. The cost of construction was eight hundred dollars.¹

¹ St. Paul's Lutheran Church, "100 Years of Grace," Wonewoc, Wisconsin, 1971. (Mimeographed.)

The Spiritualist movement began in the United States in 1848. It enjoyed tremendous initial growth. In 1874 those who followed the Spiritualist belief in Wonewoc organized the Joint Stock Spiritualist Association. Nathan Fisk was instrumental in establishing this organization. In June, 1875, J. L. Potter came to Wonewoc. He was the first lecturer to attend to the needs of this body.¹ Readings were held in the homes of various members. Growth in the membership of this society dictated the necessity for obtaining their own building. In 1876 the Association purchased the old school house and moved it across the railroad tracks to a spot across from the lumber company. It was later moved to Lot 5, Block 9 (two lots south of the Methodist Church).²

The joint Stock Spiritualist Association existed until 1902. At that time the Western Wisconsin Camp Association was organized as an offshoot of the Stock Association. The Joint Stock Association was disbanded. The new Camp Association located itself on the bluff east of the Baraboo River. The first tract of land used to establish the camp was donated by one of the members.

¹ History of Northern Wisconsin (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1881), p. 393.

² Wonewoc Reporter 21 October 1937.

³ Ibid.

The last church to be organized in Wonewoc was St. Jerome's Catholic Congregation. It began as a mission congregation of St. Theresa in Union Center, Wisconsin. Catholic families began settling in this area in 1854. In order to receive spiritual guidance they had to travel to Mauston or Cazenovia. In 1858 Father F. X. Weinhart traveled from his home congregation in Sauk City to celebrate Mass in Union Center. Four years later the Catholics in Union Center paid Nathan Fisk eighty dollars for an unfinished frame building that became St. Patrick's Church (original name for the Union Center Congregation).

At this same time Lawrence Solchenberger donated property and funds for the construction of a Catholic church in Woodland, Sauk County. Neither the Union Center nor Solchenberger Church had a resident pastor. Therefore, the Catholic families in Wonewoc were forced to attend in both locations as services were offered.

In 1883 Father George Keller, resident pastor at Union Center, organized the Catholic families of Wonewoc into St. Jerome's Catholic Congregation. Work began that same summer on a church building. Dedication services were held on Thanksgiving Day, November 30, 1883. St. Jerome was incorporated in 1899 with John Wink and Thomas McGuine as the first Trustees.

¹ Saint Jerome's Church, "Golden Jubilee," Wonewoc, Wisconsin, 1933. (Mimeographed.)

Conclusion

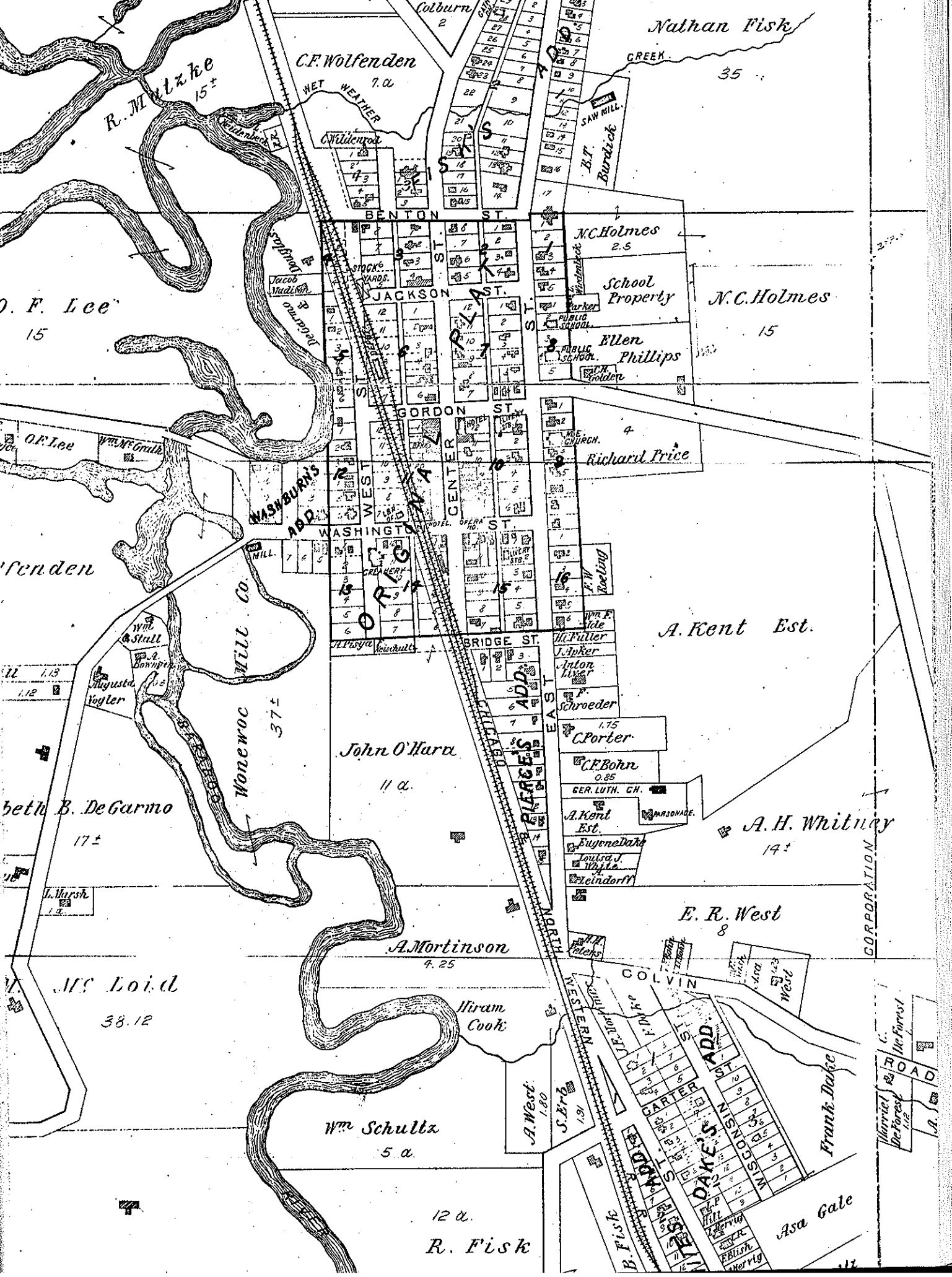
In the 133 years since the first white man journeyed into the Wonewoc area, the village has experienced growth and change. In addition to the natural installation of technical advancements, the village limits have been expanded several times and the quantity of products and services available have increased. New industry has developed and a consolidated school district has replaced the one room country school.

However, as much as the village has grown, it remains essentially the same hamlet it was ninety-seven years ago at the time of incorporation. Four churches still care for the spiritual needs of the community. Many of the names listed in the residential directory are those of the earlier settlers. One bank and one newspaper still serve Wonewoc. The population has only increased by three hundred over the past ninety-seven years. The most predominant similarity is the continuation of pioneer spirit and attitude. Self-sufficiency remains the resident's number one source of pride. Although this is accompanied by conservatism, it is not stubborn resistance to change, but a caution against unwarranted and unexperimented trends.

When George Willard built the "Rock House" in 1852

his interests were restricted to timber. When Delando Pratt plotted the village in 1855, he wanted a populated city. Charles Huff wanted a railroad center. Nathan Fisk wanted a manufacturing community. Wonevoc today is none of those things. It is small, peaceful, friendly, and progressive. It is what the residents of Wonevoc want it to be.

APPENDIX



R. M. Metzke
15±

C.F. Wolfenden
7.0

Nathan Fisk
35

O. F. Lee
15

BENTON ST

JACKSON ST

N.C. Holmes
2.5

School Property

N.C. Holmes
15

Ellen Phillips
Golden

GORDON ST

Wife Church
4

Richard Price

O.F. Lee
15

WASBURN'S
ADD.

WASHINGTON ST

Boeing
F.W.

Wolfenden

Wonenoc Mill Co.
37±

John O'Hara
11 a.

A. Kent Est.

Beth B. De Garmo
17±

BRIDGE ST

McMiller
Apker
Anton
Schiever

C. Porter
1.75

A.H. Whitney
14±

Mrs. Loid
38.12

A. Mortinson
4.25

E. R. West
8

Wm Schultz
5 a.

A. West
1.80

COLVIN

R. Fisk
12 a.

GARTER ST

NISBET ST

WINDY ST

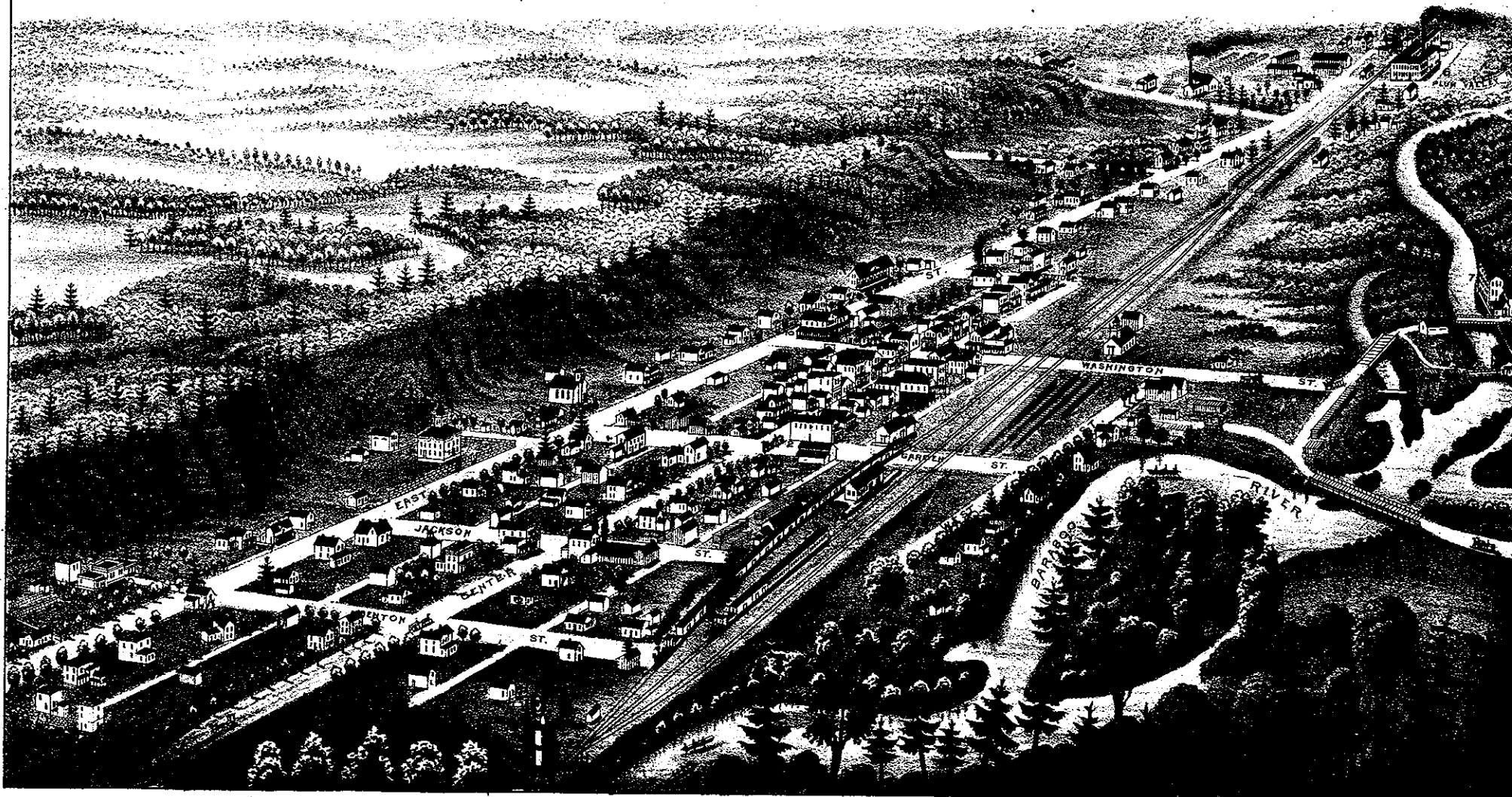
DAKES' ADD.

Frank Deice

Asa Gale

CORPORATION

DeForest
1.2



PVD BY J.J. STOWER, MADISON, WIS.

1. School House.
2. Post Office.
3. E. R. Depot.
4. Methodist Church.
5. Spiritualists' Hall.

WONEWOC

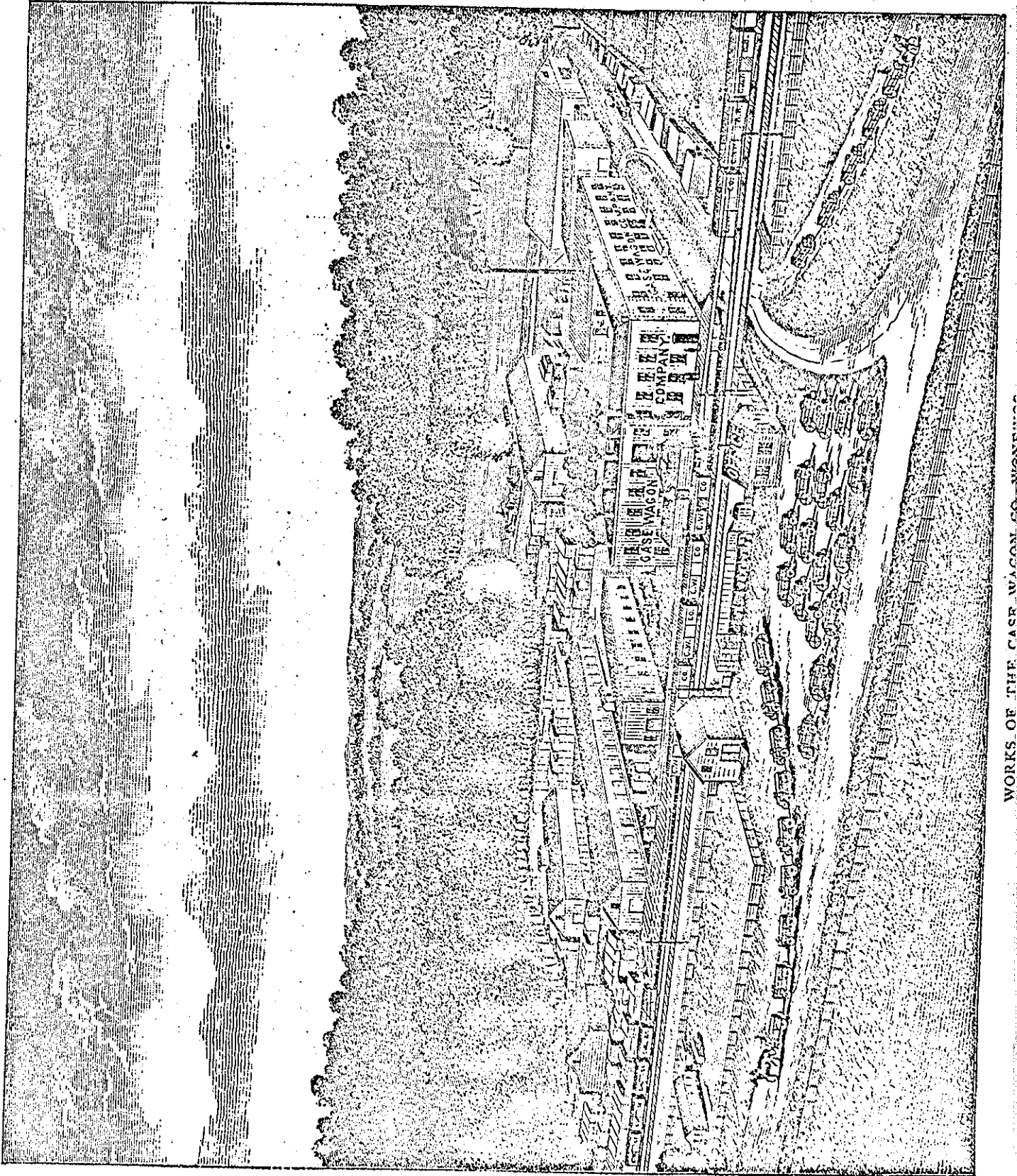
JUNEAU COUNTY, WIS.

1879.

6. Wonewoc Wagon Factory.
Geo. F. KENTON, Pres.
E. Y. SHARLES, Secy. & Treas.
CHAR. SLEEKER, Supt.
7. Cooper & Carey's Flour Mill.
8. S. S. Dann's Stave Factory.
9. Frassell House.
10. Juneau House.
11. Wonewoc Reporter.

DECK & PAULY LITH. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Appendix 4



WORKS OF THE CASE WAGON CO. MONTICELLO

Appendix 5

Certificate)
No. 14.727)

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

E.

To All to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, Daniel Ruggles and Abraham John Good, of Sauk County, Wisconsin, have deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Mineral Point, whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Daniel Ruggles and Abraham John Good, according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th day of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the East half of the North West Quarter, and the West half of the North West Quarter of Section thirty-five, in Township fourteen North, of Range two East, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, containing one hundred and sixty acres. according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said Daniel Ruggles and Abraham John Good

Now Know Ye, That the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in consideration of the Premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, Have Given and Granted, and by these presents Do Give and Grant, unto the said Daniel Ruggles and Abraham John Good and to their heirs, the said tract above described: To Have and to Hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said Daniel Ruggles and Abraham John Good and to their heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the second day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the Seventy-ninth.

By the President: Franklin Pierce.

Appendix 6

Following is a list of the one hundred and two people that voted for incorporation:

John Lawsha	J. Hanson	H. Harris
T. K. Dunn	G. W. Clark	W. Fuller
J. E. Smith	Dave Dowder	B. Rush
H. H. Dunn	R. Fisk	J. W. Wightessaus
C. B. Lish	Wm Severloh	G. L. Lipscomb
M. C. Bell	J. F. Maydole	J. B. Mace
John Price, Jr.	J. C. Rudell	J. D. Dicker
J. C. Frazell	John Henry	Solomon Huff
T. F. Sanders	H. Jeffrey	F. W. Pierce
R. Alcott	L. B. Lewue	Ed Dalke
G. P. Sim	J. Reig	J. Wolfenden
J. C. Funk	N. Chapman	G. W. Avery
R. Price	J. O. Pierce	J. Luxon
E. Sage	F. Code	C. Measer
H. W. Barney	J. Berg	A. G. Briggs
A. J. Abbott	R. A. Wilkinson	Ed Byington
George Willard	C. N. Colbourn	E. A. Vincent
A. P. Mocher	H. F. Colbourn	Fred Byington
W. R. Hill	C. Sobyé	B. Griffis
A. Garnn	H. W. Brewsler	D. O. White-hill
J. M. Wheeler	August Radell	S. S. Daun
N. C. Brown	J. Augsberg	L. Kuhu
A. Funk	Chas. Norton	John O'Hara
R. Matzke	Dave Corwin	R. W. Santas
C. D. Huff	M. E. Pearl	G. P. Kenyon
Fred Muller	G. W. Blish	W. Miller
Fred Willard	A. D. Washburn	H. H. Santas
J. E. Smith	B.B. White	Ed R. Wist
R. H. Miller	S. Sauer	Albert Abbott
A. Romus	R. H. Carnes	Frank Bogie
T. McQuiser	H. F. White	Harve Futtle
G. C. Cooper	N. Fisk	D. Kelsey
Wm Stull	O. F. Lee	J. B. Fisk
J. M. Wilton	G. W. Bishop	C. E. Curues

Appendix 7

The following pages consist of a listing of the Wonewoc residents that fought in the Civil War. Their names, along with pertinent information were taken from the Adjutant General's Report entitled Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers: War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865. Following is a list of the abbreviations and their explanations used in the listing:

En - enlisted

D. - Drafted

MO - Mustered Out

KIA - Killed in Action

Inf. - Infantry

Co. - Company

Cav. - Cavalry

P.O.W. - Prisoner of War

Disch. - Discharged

Anderson, Jerome	Co. I 49th Inf.	En 2/15/65	MO 11/8/65	Musician
Anderson, Thomas	Co. A 6th Inf.	En 5/10/61	Disch. 2/23/63 Disability, Wounded South Mountain	
Anderson, Corp. Thomas	Co. C 47th Inf.	En 2/4/65	MO 9/4/65	
Anderson, Thomas B.	Co. I 49th Inf.	En 2/17/65	MO 11/8/65	
Apker, Corp. James	Co. A 19th Inf.	En 2/22/62	MO 5/15/65	
Baker, Robert H.	Co. E 42nd Inf.	En 8/27/64	Drowned 3/28/65 Puducah, Kentucky	
Barney, Charles W.	Co. A 22nd Inf.	D 10/31/64	MO 6/10/65 Assigned to Wis. Permanent Guard 5/11/65	
Bell, Corp. George W.	Co. B 12th Inf.	En 9/18/61	KIA 8/4/64 Atlanta, Ga.	
Board, Ferdinand W.	Co. M 1st Cav.	En 12/24/63	MO 7/19/65	
Board, Stephen L.	Co. K 1st Cav.	En 12/24/63	MO 7/19/65	
Brown, David D.T.	Co. A 19th Inf.	En 1/21/62	Disch 1/7/64 Disability	
Buxton, James	1st Cav.	En 12/24/63		
Carnes, Clifford	Co. B 12th Inf.	En 9/18/61	MO 5/12/64 P.O.W. Wounded Atlanta	
Chambers, Lt. Nicholas	Co. H 1st Cav.	En Nov. 1861	MO 7/19/65	
Cole, Warren A.	Co. E 47th Inf.	En 1/18/65	MO 9/4/65	
Davenport, Thaddeus P.	Co. C 47th Inf.	En 2/5/65	MO 9/20/65	
Draper, James	Co. B 12th Inf.	En 9/18/61	Deserted 5/20/62	

Fisk, Charles	Co. C 47th Inf.	En 2/6/65	MO 9/4/65
Fisk, Philip S.	Co. E 42nd Inf.	En 9/27/64	MO 6/20/65
Fordyce, Henry D.	Co. A 6th Inf.	En 6/11/61	MO 7/14/65
Fuller, William Jr.	Co. C 47th Inf.	En 2/6/65	MO 9/30/65 Musician
Gallea, Lewis	Co. E 42 Inf.	En 8/30/64	MO 6/20/65
Hampton, Benjamin	Co. E 42nd Inf.	En 8/24/64	Died 4/9/65 Disease Cairo, Illinois
Hazelton, William B.	Co. A 22nd Inf.	D 9/19/64	MO 5/17/65 Assigned to Wis. Permanent Guard 5/11/65
Hodges, Mason	Co. C 47th Inf.	En 2/6/65	MO 8/30/65
Holden, Corp. John	Co. K 6th Inf.	En 5/10/61	Disch. 12/13/61 Disability
Kelsey, Dennis	Co. B 22nd Inf	D 9/19/64	MO 5/17/65 Assigned to Wis. Permanent Guard 5/11/65
Knapp, William O.	Co. F 16th Inf.	En 10/28/61	Died 7/7/63 Disease
Kyle, Henry H.	Co. A 19th Inf.	En 12/28/61	MO 4/29/65 P.O.W. 10/27/64 Fair Oaks
Lemon, Addison	Co. C 47th Inf.	En 2/4/65	Died 3/18/65 Disease Madison, Wisconsin
Lobdell, Franklin	Co. C 47th Inf	En 2/6/65	MO 9/30/65
Marlow, Corp. Jesse M.	Co. A 19th Inf.	En 2/22/62	MO 9/9/65
Marlow, William	Co. A 19th Inf.	En 2/22/62	MO 4/29/65 Wounded 6/22/64 Prisoner Fair Oaks 10/27/64

Matteson, Henry C.	Co. A 6th Inf.	En 5/10/61	Disch. 3/28/62 Disability Re-enlisted 4/4/65 MO 9/4/65 at rank of Corp.
McCoy, Alfred	Co. H 17th Inf.	D 9/19/64	MO 6/2/65
Morrill, Corp. Oel	Co. B 12th Inf.	En 9/27/61	MO 7/16/65 Wounded at Atlanta
Nash, Benjamin F.	Co. B 32nd Inf.	D 9/19/64	MO 6/30/65
Nash, Harvey E.	Co. I 1st Cav.	En 12/24/63	MO 7/19/65
Nichols, Corp. William	Co. I 6th Inf.	En 6/1/61	KIA 5/24/64 at Laurel Hills, Virginia
Ochener, Edward	Co. F 1st Cav.	En 12/8/61	KIA 9/2/62 at L'Angville Ferry, Ark.
Rice, James H.	Co. A 7th Inf.	En 10/6/64	Sick at MO of Regiment Wounded at Gravelly Run
Rogers, Ira N.	Co. C 47th Inf.	En 2/4/65	MO 9/4/65
Rogers, Seth	Co. B 12th Inf.	En 9/18/61	Disch. 9/10/62 Disability Re-enlisted 1/12/64 Disch. 10/17/64 Disability
Rowin, John L.	Co. A 32nd Infantry	D 9/19/64	MO 6/12/65 Wounded 3/21/65 Bentonsville, N. C.
Rowin, Robert	Co. F 16th Inf.	En 11/15/61	MO 12/20/64
Spooner, Cyruses	Co. K 6th Inf.	En 6/24/61	MO 7/14/65

Sullivan, Sergt. James	Co. K 6th Inf.	En 6/21/61	Disch. 12/18/62 Disability Wounded at South Mountain Re-enlisted 2/19/63 Wounded Gettysburg, Disch. 1/22/64 Disability, Re- enlisted 1/23/64 MO 7/14/65
Sweet, Leonard H.	Co. E 42nd Inf.	En 8/27/64	MO 6/7/65
Sweet, Reuben	Co. I 6th Inf.	En 12/18/63	Died 9/23/64 Disease Wonewoc
Sweet, Thomas	Co. H 6th Inf.	D 10/31/64	MO 6/7/65 Wounded 3/31/65
Sweet, William	Co. I 6th Inf.	En 6/1/61	Absent at MO of Regiment because of wound Wounded at Gettysburg
Tracy, Silas H.	Co. I 6th Inf.	En 7/1/61	Died 7/23/65 Disease
Veeder, Fred S.	Co. C 47th Inf.	En 2/4/65	MO 9/4/65
White, George	Co. C 47th Inf.	En 2/6/65	MO 9/4/65
White, Corp. John	Co. C 47th Inf.	En 2/6/65	MO 9/4/65

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Ruth Huff, daughter of Charles D. Huff, wrote a column
in the Wonevoc Reporter entitled "Ruth Says." She
claimed to have her father's diary and used it to
substantiate her historical quotations.