

Nora Melissa Decker
William Henry and Eliza Jane Decker's daughter

Nora Melissa Decker was born in Independence, Buchanan County, Iowa on April 13, 1892 and educated in the Iowa public schools.¹ She was the daughter of William Henry Decker and Eliza Jane Hare,² and appears with her parents on the 1895 Census for Washington Township, Buchanan County, Iowa.³ William is list as 30 years old and born in New Jersey.⁴ Eliza is listed as 22 and born in Nebraska.⁵ Their children (Nora, age 2 and Ella, age 1) are listed as born in Buchanan County, Iowa.⁶

Nora Melissa Decker also appears with her parents, William and Eliza Jane (Hare) Decker, on the 1900 Census for Washington Township, Buchanan County, Iowa.⁷ By 1900, William and Eliza listed four children, though the Census also indicates Eliza was the mother of five living children.⁸ William is listed as 35 years old and head of household.⁹ Eliza is listed as William's wife, age 26.¹⁰ The Census indicates William and Eliza were married nine (9) years.¹¹ Their children identified in the Census are Nora, age 8, born April 1892; Ella, age 6, born October 1893; Stella, age 5, born October 1894; and Ralph, age 2, born July 1897.¹² All their children are listed as being born in Iowa.¹³

Eventually, Nora Decker met Carl Oscar Reinhold. However, no one seems to know how they met. When asked, both Josephine Reinhold and Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns said, "you know, I never heard how they met." Josephine added, "isn't that funny." Both said, Carl Oscar and Nora never talked about how they met. In any case, prior to getting married, Nora Melissa Decker and Carl Oscar Reinhold worked in different parts of the United States. Nora worked in Independence, Sioux City and Oran, Iowa as a housekeeper,¹⁴ and Carl Oscar Reinhold worked in various cities in Iowa, Minnesota and Canada.¹⁵ He also worked in the Red River Valley of

¹ Nora Reinhold's Death Certificate dated April 23, 1962, No. 62-012535, Wisconsin State Board of Health; Nora Reinhold's Obituary, The Star News, 1962; Carl Oscar and Nora Reinhold's Certificate of Marriage & Return of Marriage, Clerk of the District Court of Iowa, Buchanan County, Iowa; Nora Reinhold's Death Certificate dated April 23, 1962, No. 62-012535, Wisconsin State Board of Health

² Carrie Lucille Kerns; Nora Reinhold's Death Certificate dated April 23, 1962, No. 62-012535, Wisconsin State Board of Health; Nora Reinhold's obituary, The Star News, 1962; Carl Oscar and Nora Reinhold's Certificate of Marriage & Return of Marriage, Clerk of the District Court of Iowa, Buchanan County, Iowa; Nora Reinhold's Death Certificate dated April 23, 1962, No. 62-012535, Wisconsin State Board of Health Affidavit and Return of Marriage for George D. Miller and Ella Decker, #366, Marriages, Book 14, Page 366, Buchanan County Courthouse, Records Office, Independence, Iowa; 1895 Census for Washington Township, Buchanan County, Iowa; 1900 Census for Washington Township, Buchanan County, Iowa; Eliza Jane (Hare) Decker's Obituary, The Bulletin-Journal, March 12, 1936, Iowa

³ 1895 Census for Washington Township, Buchanan County, Iowa.

⁴ 1895 Census for Washington Township, Buchanan County, Iowa.

⁵ 1895 Census for Washington Township, Buchanan County, Iowa.

⁶ 1895 Census for Washington Township, Buchanan County, Iowa.

⁷ 1900 Census for Washington Township, Buchanan County, Iowa.

⁸ 1900 Census for Washington Township, Buchanan County, Iowa.

⁹ 1900 Census for Washington Township, Buchanan County, Iowa.

¹⁰ 1900 Census for Washington Township, Buchanan County, Iowa.

¹¹ 1900 Census for Washington Township, Buchanan County, Iowa.

¹² 1900 Census for Washington Township, Buchanan County, Iowa.

¹³ 1900 Census for Washington Township, Buchanan County, Iowa.

¹⁴ Postcards from Carl Oscar Reinhold to Nora Decker dated August 20, 1909; December 31, _____; March 28, 1911; December 1911; date unknown; April 23, 1912; April 25, 1912; April 27, 1912; date unknown; June 8, 1912, June 18, 1912 & March 1913, March 25, 1913

¹⁵ Postcards from Carl Oscar Reinhold to Nora Decker dated August 20, 1909; December 31, _____; March 28,

North Dakota as a carpenter and general farm laborer and traveled up to Winnipeg and Saskatchewan Province, Canada working as a carpenter.¹⁶

Carl Oscar Reinhold apparently wrote frequently to Nora Decker, his wife to be, while he was traveling.¹⁷ Richard Reinhold also recalls his father, Carl Oliver Reinhold, explaining to him that Carl Oscar started work in Canada and then worked his way down through the Red River Valley, finally returning to Iowa. Carl Oliver Reinhold said many times that his father, Carl Oscar Reinhold, was an excellent carpenter.¹⁸ Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns also explained that Carl Oscar Reinhold did tiling in fields around Winthrop, Iowa.

Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns, Carl Oliver Reinhold and Richard Reinhold explained that it was common knowledge in the Medford, Wisconsin area and the states surrounding North Dakota that during the fall there was work available in the Red River Valley area of North Dakota for those who were willing to travel there to work in the fields during harvest season, shocking grain and working on thrashing crews. Richard Reinhold went on to explain that during the winter, many North Dakota farmers would transport their teams of horses and equipment to northern Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan where they worked all winter in the logging camps and then returned home in the spring to plant their crops. Carrie Lucille and Carl Oliver Reinhold explained that during the early days (1920s) in Wisconsin and Minnesota, men would head for the logging camps, leaving their farm chores for their wives to do.

Carl Oscar Reinhold married Nora Melissa Decker on May 29, 1913 in Independence, Iowa.¹⁹ Their Return of Marriage indicates the groom's name was Oscar Reinhold, his occupation was a farmer and his place of residence was Winthrop, Iowa.²⁰ When Carl Oscar was married, he would have been 28 years old on his next birthday.²¹ Their Return of Marriage also indicates that Carl Oscar was born in Bureau County, Illinois, the son of Charles Reinhold and Carrie Anderson.²² The Return further indicates the bride's name was Nora Decker, she would have been 22 on her next birthday, her place of residence was Independence, Iowa, she was born in Buchanan County, Iowa and her parents were William Decker and Jane Hare.²³

1911; December 1911; date unknown; April 23, 1912; April 25, 1912; April 27, 1912; date unknown; June 8, 1912, June 18, 1912 & March 1913, March 25, 1913

¹⁶ Carl Oliver Reinhold; Richard Reinhold, Postcards from Carl Oscar Reinhold to Nora Decker dated; April 25, 1912; April 27, 1912; date unknown

¹⁷ Postcards from Carl Oscar Reinhold to Nora Decker dated August 20, 1909; December 31, _____; March 28, 1911; December 1911; date unknown; April 23, 1912; April 25, 1912; April 27, 1912; date unknown; June 8, 1912, June 18, 1912 & March 1913, March 25, 1913

¹⁸ Richard Reinhold and Josephine (Van Laarhoven) Reinhold

¹⁹ Carl Oscar and Nora Reinhold's Certificate of Marriage & Return of Marriage, Clerk of the District Court of Iowa, Buchanan County, Iowa; Nora Reinhold's Death Certificate dated April 23, 1962, No. 62-012535, Wisconsin State Board of Health

²⁰ Carl Oscar and Nora Reinhold's Certificate of Marriage & Return of Marriage, Clerk of the District Court of Iowa, Buchanan County, Iowa; Nora Reinhold's Death Certificate dated April 23, 1962, No. 62-012535, Wisconsin State Board of Health

²¹ Carl Oscar and Nora Reinhold's Certificate of Marriage & Return of Marriage, Clerk of the District Court of Iowa, Buchanan County, Iowa; Nora Reinhold's Death Certificate dated April 23, 1962, No. 62-012535, Wisconsin State Board of Health

²² Carl Oscar and Nora Reinhold's Certificate of Marriage & Return of Marriage, Clerk of the District Court of Iowa, Buchanan County, Iowa; Nora Reinhold's Death Certificate dated April 23, 1962, No. 62-012535, Wisconsin State Board of Health

²³ Carl Oscar and Nora Reinhold's Certificate of Marriage & Return of Marriage, Clerk of the District Court of Iowa, Buchanan County, Iowa; Nora Reinhold's Death Certificate dated April 23, 1962, No. 62-012535, Wisconsin State Board of Health

Carl Oscar Reinhold

(The information in this section came from Carl Oliver And Josephine (Van Laarhoven) Reinhold, Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns and Hazel (Reinhold) Moore's memories unless otherwise indicated.)

Carl Oscar Reinhold was born March 22, 1885 in Wyanet, Bureau County, Illinois.²⁴ He moved with his parents to their farm in Westburg Township, Buchanan County, Iowa on March 1, 1900.²⁵ He went by the name Oscar Reinhold his entire adult life.

On February 27, 1908, Charles Reinhold purchased an 80 acre farm in Section 11 of Liberty Township, Buchanan County, Iowa and moved to the property in the Winter of 1908.²⁶ Carl Oscar appears on the 1910 Census for Liberty Township, Buchanan County, Iowa as living with his parents, Charles and Carrie Reinhold, but by then only Frank and Carl Oscar were living with them.²⁷

No one knows how Carl Oscar Reinhold met Nora Melissa Decker. When asked, Josephine Reinhold and Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns said, "You know, I never heard how they met." Josephine added, "Isn't that funny." Both said, Carl Oscar and Nora never talked about how they met.

Nora Decker and Carl Oscar Reinhold worked in different parts of the United States prior to getting married. Nora worked in Independence, Sioux City and Oran, Iowa as a housekeeper, and Carl Oscar Reinhold worked in various cities in Iowa and Minnesota.²⁸ He worked in the Red River Valley of North Dakota as a carpenter and general farm laborer and traveled up to Winnipeg and Saskatchewan Province, Canada working as a carpenter.²⁹

Richard Reinhold recalled his father, Carl Oliver Reinhold, explaining that Carl Oscar started work in Canada and worked his way down through the Red River Valley, finally returning to Iowa. Carl Oliver Reinhold said many times that Carl Oscar Reinhold was an excellent carpenter. After Carl Oscar retired from farming, he worked with Gus Lange doing carpentry work and general repair. Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns explained that Carl Oscar Reinhold did tiling in fields around Winthrop, Iowa.

Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns, Carl Oliver Reinhold and Richard Reinhold explained that it was common knowledge in the Medford, Wisconsin area and the states surrounding North Dakota that during the fall there was work available in the Red River Valley area of North Dakota for those willing to travel there to work in the fields during harvest season, shocking grain and working on thrashing crews. Richard explained that during the winter, many North Dakota farmers transported their teams of horses and equipment to northern Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan where they worked all winter in logging camps returning home in the spring to plant their crops. Carrie Lucille and Carl Oliver Reinhold added that during the early days (1920s) in Wisconsin and

²⁴ 1900 United States Census, Westburg Township, p. 92B; Carl Oscar Reinhold and Nora Melissa Decker's Return of Marriage, District Court Buchanan County, Iowa; Walter Reinhold's Death Certificate, No. 33-00743, dated October 8, 1913, Iowa State Department of Health-Division of Vital Statistics; Carl Oscar Reinhold's Death Certificate, # Dec 00 0 036409, February 9, 1959, Wisconsin State Board of Health, Wood County, Wisconsin; "Carl Oscar Reinhold's Obituary," Star News, January 22, 1959, Medford, Wisconsin; Carl Oscar Reinhold's Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Operator's Licenses for years 1941, 1949 & 1958, Nos. 1156805, 940083 & 205231; Carl Oscar Reinhold's Military Registration Card, Serial No. 115, Local Board, Buchanan County, Iowa.

²⁵ "Frank Edward Reinhold's Obituary," August 30, 1922; "Charles Reinhold's Obituary," June 20, 1929; "Carrie (Anderson) Reinhold's Obituary," November 24, 1927.

²⁶ Charles Reinhold's Warranty Deed dated February 27, 1908, Book 196, p. 362; 1910 Plat map, Liberty Township, Buchanan County, Iowa; 1910 Census, Liberty Township, Buchanan County, Iowa; "Charles Reinhold's Obituary," June 20, 1929; "Carrie (Anderson) Reinhold's Obituary," November 24, 1927.

²⁷ 1910 United States Census For Liberty Township.

²⁸ Various post cards Carl Oscar Reinhold wrote to Nora Melissa Decker from approximately August 1909 through July 1913.

²⁹ Carl Reinhold and Richard Reinhold; Various post cards Carl Oscar Reinhold wrote to Nora Melissa Decker.

Minnesota, men headed for the logging camps, leaving their farm chores for their wives to do.

Carl Oscar Reinhold married Nora Melissa Decker on May 29, 1913 in Independence, Iowa.³⁰ Their Return of Marriage indicates the groom's name was Oscar Reinhold, his occupation was a farmer and his place of residence was Winthrop, Iowa.³¹ When Carl Oscar married, he would have been 28 years old on his next birthday.³² Their Return of Marriage indicates that Carl Oscar was born in Bureau County, Illinois, the son of Charles Reinhold and Carrie Anderson.³³ The Return indicates the bride's name was Nora Decker, she would have been 22 on her next birthday, her place of residence was Independence, Iowa, she was born in Buchanan County, Iowa and her parents were William Decker and Jane Hare.³⁴ Nora Melissa Decker was born in Independence, Iowa on April 13, 1892 and educated in the Iowa public schools.³⁵

Carl Oscar Reinhold and Nora Melissa Decker had four children.^{36,37}

Carl Oscar and Nora Melissa Reinhold's Children				
BO	Child	DOB	Father's Age DOB March 22, 1885	Mother's Age DOB April 13, 1892
1	Carl Walter	Aug 26, 1913	28	21
2	Carrie Lucille	Sep 14, 1914	29	22
3	Carl Oliver	Aug 13, 1917	32	25
4	Hazel Amelia	Jan 26, 1919	33	26

It is obvious from Carl Oscar and Nora's family photo albums that they cherished their children. Not only is it evident from the pictures, but when considering how little money they had, they still spent money on pictures of their children. Josephine Reinhold said, "Carl Oliver was entered in a "Beautiful Baby Contest" when he was about one year old." She said, "She was never told what placing he received."

Carl Oscar and Nora's first child was a boy, Carl Walter.³⁷ Oscar and Nora were married 3-4 months when Carl Walter was born.³⁸ He was born in Oelwein, Fayette County, Iowa on September 6, 1913.³⁹ Carl Walter's death

³⁰ Carl Oscar Reinhold and Nora Melissa Decker's Certificate of Marriage & Return of Marriage.

³¹ Carl Oscar Reinhold and Nora Melissa Decker's Certificate of Marriage & Return of Marriage.

³² Carl Oscar Reinhold and Nora Melissa Decker's Certificate of Marriage & Return of Marriage.

³³ Carl Oscar Reinhold and Nora Melissa Decker's Certificate of Marriage & Return of Marriage.

³⁴ Carl Oscar Reinhold and Nora Melissa Decker's Certificate of Marriage & Return of Marriage.

³⁵ Nora (Decker) Reinhold's Death Certificate dated April 23, 1962, No. 62-012535, Wisconsin State Board of Health; "Nora (Decker) Reinhold's Obituary," Star News, n.d., 1962, Medford Wisconsin.

³⁶ 1920 United States Census Fairbank Township, Buchanan County, Iowa taken on January 26, 27 & 28, 1920, Sheet No. A 13 A; Walter Reinhold's Birth Certificate and affidavit filed December 5, 1938, Iowa State Department of Health-Division of Vital Statistics; Walter Reinhold's Death Certificate, No. 33-00743, dated October 8, 1913, Iowa State Department of Health-Division of Vital Statistics; Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns' Birth Certificate and Affidavit filed December 8, 1938, Iowa State Department of Health - Division Of vital Statistics, Fayette County, Iowa; Carl Oliver Reinhold's Birth Certificate dated December 5, 1938, Return of Births, Fayette County, Iowa; Department of State, Passport Office, Birth Affidavit for Carl Oliver Reinhold dated September 8, 1978 and signed by Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns; Carl Oliver Reinhold's Death Certificate dated January 7, 2002, Rowan County, North Carolina, Death Book 82; Hazel Amelia Reinhold's Birth Certificate dated January 26, 1919, Return of Births, Buchanan County, State of Iowa; Hazel (Reinhold) Moore's Death Certificate, No. 1231811 dated April 2, 2002, Department Of Health And Family Services, State of Wisconsin; Carl Oliver Reinhold and Josephine Mary Van Laarhoven's Marriage License issued June 4, 1946, License No. 4085, Taylor County, Wisconsin; Petition For Probate Of Will And Proof Of Heirship And Affidavit as To Military Service filed April 26, 1962, Waiver And Consent filed April 26, 1962, Nora (Decker) Reinhold Last Will and Testament signed June 30, 1960, Proof Of Heirship filed May 10, 1962, Notice of Hearing on Final Account And Determination of Inheritance Tax and Information filed August 28, 1962, Final Account And Petition filed August 28, 1962, Order And Notice For Hearing Final Account filed August 28, 1962, Final Judgment filed December 27, 1962, Vol. 813, pp. 85-87; Petition For Final Settlement Of Estate, No. 160973, dated December 27, 1962 Vol. AE of Misc Records, p. 125, Taylor County, Wisconsin, In Re Estate of Nora Reinhold, Taylor County Court In Probate, State of Wisconsin; "Hazel (Reinhold) Moore's Obituary," Star News, April 4, 2002, p. 28, Medford Wisconsin; "Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kern's Obituary," Oelwein Daily Register, September 18, 2009, Oelwein, Iowa; Carl Oscar Reinhold's Death Certificate; Nora Melisa Reinhold's Death Certificate; "Carl Oscar Reinhold's Obituary," January 22, 1959; "Nora (Decker) Reinhold's Obituary," n.d., 1962.

³⁷ Carl Walter Reinhold's Birth Certificate and affidavit.

certificate indicates that he was born August 26, 1913.⁴⁰ The birth is identified as legitimate.⁴¹ At Carl Walter's birth, Carl Oscar Reinhold was working as a boiler-maker's helper and Nora was a housewife.⁴² Carl Oscar was 28 years old and Nora was 21.⁴³ They were living in Oelwein, Iowa at the time.⁴⁴

Carl Walter Reinhold died in Oelwein, Fayette County, Iowa on October 8, 1913.⁴⁵ His death certificate indicates that he died of inanition.⁴⁶ There is a notation on the death certificate following the word inanition, which says, "(8 mo. baby)."⁴⁷ Presumably, Carl Walter was born premature, 8 months instead of 9. Under the age category, it says Carl Walter lived 1 month and 11 days.⁴⁸ Carl Oscar Reinhold provided the information on Carl Walter's death certificate.⁴⁹

Carl Oscar and Nora bought a cemetery plot consisting of four spaces in Woodlawn Cemetery, Oelwein, Iowa.⁵⁰ According to Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns, Carl Oscar and Nora bought the plot in Oelwein because they expected to be buried there. They buried Carl Walter Reinhold in Lot 70, Block 15, Grave 1 in Woodlawn Cemetery.⁵¹ Woodlawn Cemetery records say, Reinhold, W. (infant), died October 8, 1913.⁵² According to Carrie Lucille, the information on Carl Walter Reinhold's tombstone says: "Walter Reinhold born October 1913 - died October 1913."

Later, Carl Oscar and Nora moved to Wisconsin and lived the remainder of their lives in Wisconsin. When Nora died, Carrie Lucille inherited the cemetery plot in Oelwein. Shortly, after title to the lot was transferred to Carrie Lucille, her husband, Clarence Kerns died. Carrie Lucille buried Clarence in the same cemetery plot as Carl Walter Reinhold.

Carrie Lucille Reinhold was born September 14, 1914 in Oran Township, Fayette County, Iowa.⁵³ She said right after Carl Oscar and Nora were married, Carl Oscar worked for the railroad in Oelwein, Iowa. Carl Oscar worked as a boiler-maker's helper at the time of Carl Walter's birth.⁵⁴ Later, Carl Oscar and Nora moved to a farm west of Oelwein, between Oelwein and Fairbank in Oran Township, Fayette County, Iowa.⁵⁵ They rented the farm and began operating it.⁵⁶ This is the farm on which Carrie Lucille was born.⁵⁷ The buildings no longer exist on

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- 38 Carl Walter Reinhold's Birth Certificate and affidavit.
 - 39 Carl Walter Reinhold's Birth Certificate and affidavit.
 - 40 Carl Walter Reinhold's Death Certificate.
 - 41 Carl Walter Reinhold's Birth Certificate and affidavit.
 - 42 Carl Walter Reinhold's Birth Certificate and affidavit.
 - 43 Carl Walter Reinhold's Birth Certificate and affidavit.
 - 44 Carl Walter Reinhold's Birth Certificate and affidavit.
 - 45 Carl Walter Reinhold's Death Certificate; In Loving Remembrance Card for Carl Walter Reinhold.
 - 46 The word, inanition, on the death certificate is difficult to read. Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary defines inanition as "the loss of vitality that results from the lack of food and water." Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (Springfield, Massachusetts: G. & C. Merriam Company, 1974), p. 579.
 - 47 Carl Walter Reinhold's Death Certificate.
 - 48 Carl Walter Reinhold's Death Certificate.
 - 49 Carl Walter Reinhold's Death Certificate.
 - 50 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.
 - 51 Woodlawn Cemetery records, Oelwein, Iowa.
 - 52 Woodlawn Cemetery records.
 - 53 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns' Birth Certificate and Affidavit.
 - 54 Carl Walter Reinhold's Birth Certificate and affidavit.
 - 55 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.

this property.⁵⁸ Carrie Lucille's birth certificate indicates Carl Oscar's occupation was farming and Nora's was housewife. Both were living in Fayette County when Carrie Lucille was born.⁵⁹

Sometime later, Carl Oscar and Nora moved to a farm south of Fairbank, but in Buchanan County, Iowa.⁶⁰ They rented the farm and began operating it.⁶¹ This is the farm on which Carl Oliver Reinhold was born.⁶² This is the property Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns, David Reinhold and Carolyn Reinhold had their picture taken in front of the barn.⁶³ The original house and barn no longer exist.⁶⁴

Carrie Lucille died on September 16, 2009 at Allen Memorial Hospital in Waterloo, Iowa. She was laid to rest next to her husband, Clarence Kerns, in the same cemetery plot as Carl Walter Reinhold.

Carl Oliver Reinhold was born in Fairbank, Buchanan County, Iowa.⁶⁵ His marriage license says Black Hawk County, Iowa⁶⁶ and his birth certificate says Oran Township, Fayette County, Iowa.⁶⁷ Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns explained that at the time Carl Oliver Reinhold was born, Buchanan County, Iowa did not have birth certificates.⁶⁸ Carrie Lucille was born in Oran Township, Fayette County, Iowa⁶⁹ and she explained that Fayette County did not have birth certificates when she was born.⁷⁰ Later, after Carrie Lucille, Carl Oliver and Hazel Amelia were older, they needed birth certificates,⁷¹ so their parents went to Fayette County, Iowa where Affidavits of Birth for Carrie Lucille and Carl Oliver were prepared and recorded, instead of going to Fayette County to have Carrie Lucille's Affidavit of Birth prepared and filed; and to Buchanan County to have Carl Oliver's Affidavit of Birth prepared and filed.⁷² In any case, the Affidavits were prepared, signed and recorded indicating Carrie Lucille and Carl Oliver Reinhold were born in Fayette County, Iowa when in fact, Carl Oliver was born in Buchanan County, Iowa.⁷³

Hazel Reinhold was born January 26, 1919 at R#1, Fairbank Township, Buchanan County, Iowa.⁷⁴ Her birth was considered legitimate.⁷⁵ Carl Oscar's occupation was listed as farmer and Nora Reinhold's was housewife.⁷⁶

56 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.

57 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.

58 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.

59 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns' Birth Certificate and Affidavit.

60 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns

61 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns

62 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns

63 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns

64 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns

65 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.

66 Carl Oliver Reinhold and Josephine Mary Van Laarhoven's Marriage License issued June 4, 1946, License No. 4085, Taylor County, Wisconsin; Carl Oliver Reinhold's Birth Certificate; Birth Affidavit for Carl Oliver Reinhold; Carl Oliver Reinhold's Death Certificate.

67 Carl Oliver Reinhold and Josephine Mary Van Laarhoven's Marriage License; Carl Oliver Reinhold's Birth Certificate and Return of Births; Birth Affidavit for Carl Oliver Reinhold; Carl Oliver Reinhold's Death Certificate.

68 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.

69 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns' Birth Certificate and Affidavit.

70 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.

71 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.

72 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.

73 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.

74 Hazel Amelia Reinhold's Birth Certificate.

75 Hazel Amelia Reinhold's Birth Certificate.

Carl Oscar and Nora moved to another farm further south of Fairbank, but in Buchanan County, Iowa prior to Hazel's birth.⁷⁷ This farm was known as the "Old Buzynski Place."⁷⁸ They rented the farm and began operating it.⁷⁹ This is the farm on which Hazel (Reinhold) Moore was born.⁸⁰ None of the original building exist any longer.⁸¹

Hazel Reinhold married Harold Moore on September 11, 1940 in Waverly, Iowa.⁸² Hazel Moore died March 29, 2002 at the Memorial Health Center in Medford, Wisconsin.⁸³ Her immediate cause of death was a massive CVA - cerebral vascular accident due to atrial fibrillation due to hypertension.⁸⁴ Her social security number was 394-03-7921.⁸⁵ Hazel is buried in Medford Evergreen II Cemetery.⁸⁶ Hazel's obituary was published in the Star News.⁸⁷

Harold died June 3, 2007 in the City of Medford, Taylor County, Wisconsin and is buried in Medford Evergreen Cemetery II.⁸⁸ His death was natural.⁸⁹ The immediate cause of death was carcinsma panoreas, colon due to kidney failure and cardioresniavory failure, terme.⁹⁰ Harold never served in the military.⁹¹ His social security number was 388-14-9298.⁹² His parent's names were William Moore and Emma Collwell.⁹³ His daughter, Phyllis (Moore) Faber, was the informant for the information contained in Harold's death certificate.⁹⁴ Harold's obituary was published in the Star News.⁹⁵

About the time Carl Oliver Reinhold was born, Carl Oscar Reinhold was called to fight in World War I. He filled out the required paperwork, but before he entered the military, the Armistice was signed and World War I ended. As a result, Carl Oscar did not join the military.

Carl Oscar probably was in the process of deciding to purchase a farm instead of renting after World War I ended. He new farm land was cheaper in Wisconsin than in Iowa. Carrie Lucille explained that one of Carl Oscar's friends, Herbert Hayward, bought a farm in Wisconsin and when Herbert and his family moved to Wis-

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| 76 | Hazel Amelia Reinhold's Birth Certificate. |
| 77 | Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns. |
| 78 | Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns. |
| 79 | Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns. |
| 80 | Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns. |
| 81 | Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns. |
| 82 | "Hazel (Reinhold) Moore's Obituary," <u>Star News</u> , April 4, 2002, p. 28, Medford Wisconsin; "Harold Moore's Obituary," <u>Star News</u> , June 7, 2007, p. 23, Medford Wisconsin; Hazel (Reinhold) Moore's Death Certificate. |
| 83 | Hazel (Reinhold) Moore's Death Certificate. |
| 84 | Hazel (Reinhold) Moore's Death Certificate. |
| 85 | Hazel (Reinhold) Moore's Death Certificate. |
| 86 | Hazel (Reinhold) Moore's Death Certificate. |
| 87 | "Hazel (Reinhold) Moore's Obituary," April 4, 2002. |
| 88 | Hazel (Reinhold) Moore's Death Certificate. |
| 89 | Hazel (Reinhold) Moore's Death Certificate. |
| 90 | Hazel (Reinhold) Moore's Death Certificate. |
| 91 | Hazel (Reinhold) Moore's Death Certificate. |
| 92 | Hazel (Reinhold) Moore's Death Certificate. |
| 93 | Hazel (Reinhold) Moore's Death Certificate. |
| 94 | Hazel (Reinhold) Moore's Death Certificate. |
| 95 | Hazel (Reinhold) Moore's Death Certificate. |

consin, Carl Oscar road up to Wisconsin with them to look for a farm. At the time Carl Oscar was looking for a farm in Taylor County, Wisconsin, Taylor County was not a frontier or wildness area.

Taylor County, Wisconsin

In the sketch entitled, Taylor County Historical Sketch, H.O. Ruesch wrote:⁹⁶

Henry Corwith of Chicago made the first entry on government land in the territory now embraced by Taylor County on June 1, 1867. E. L. Urquhart settled on land in the Taylor County region in August 1870, remaining for a short time only, after having cruised timber and camped in the neighborhood of what later became the City of Medford. Mr. Urquhart did, however, return to Taylor County to become a permanent resident, serving on the County Board of Supervisors in 1878 and as Sheriff of the County in 1880 and 1881. A. E. Harder is recognized as the first permanent settler of the County, establishing himself in December 1872 on the north half of the northeast quarter of section 34, township 31 north of range 1 east. This location is now within the City of Medford. Pat Mullaloy and C. W. Norton came to the Taylor County region in 1873 for the purpose of furnishing ties for the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company. The depot of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company was the first frame building, erected in September 1873 in what later became Medford. King and McIntyre opened the first store in this region in 1874.

Ruesch wrote, "On March 4, 1875, Taylor County was set off from parts of Clark, Marathon, Chippewa and Lincoln Counties. . . ."⁹⁷ He said, "The County is 42 miles long and 24 miles wide and it has an area of 986.23 square miles."⁹⁸ Ruesch also wrote:⁹⁹

Towns, Villages and Cities. The 22 towns in Taylor County with their dates of organization are: Medford, organized by the act organizing the county 1875; Chelsea, Little Black and Westboro, 1875; Deer Creek, 1880; Browning, Greenwood, Grover, Pline Lake (changed to Holway), 1895; and Rib Lake, 1885; Molitor, 1886; Cleveland, 1896; Aurora (vacated, 1898 and recreated, 1899) and Hammel, 1897; McKinley, 1902; Goodrich, 1903; Maplehurst and Roosevelt, 1905; Taft, 1909; Ford, 1917; Pershing, 1919 and Jump River, 1923.

There are four villages and one city in Taylor County. The villages with their dates of incorporation are Rib Lake, 1902; Gilman, 1914; Lublin, 1915; and Stetsonville in 1889. Medford, a fourth-class city, was incorporated in 1889.

The following is a portion of the Early History of Taylor County, Wisconsin.¹⁰⁰

This county contains twenty-seven townships, of which sixty-five per cent is covered with heavy timber, fifteen per cent prairie and the balance marsh. From the center of the county numerous streams run in various directions. On the southern slope, they flow into Black river; on the eastern into the Wisconsin; on the western, into the Chippewa river. The county has many excellent water-powers. The timber on the bottom lands is principally white pine, of excellent quality;

⁹⁶ Taylor County Register of Deeds Office, Taylor County Historical Sketch: Early Settlement, H.O. Ruesch, County Clerk, comp. (n.p.: Taylor County Register of Deeds Office, n.d.), p. 2.

⁹⁷ Taylor County Register of Deeds Office, p. 2.

⁹⁸ Taylor County Register of Deeds Office, p. 2.

⁹⁹ Taylor County Register of Deeds Office, pp. 5-6.

¹⁰⁰ Early History of Taylor County, Wisconsin, Copied from the Records of the Wisconsin Land Commission (Medford, Wisconsin: Star News, n.d.), n. pag.

that on the ridges is mainly sugar maple, butternut, oak, elm, and black birch. The soil of much of the pine land is poor, being mostly sand and gravel; that of the heavy timber land is a heavy black loam, with clay sub-soil. Much of the marsh land is well adapted to cranberry culture, and is well stocked with vines. There are numerous good streams, well suited to the driving of logs. The northwestern part of the county is well supplied with lakes, in which are found bass, pike, pickerel and muskellunge.

The amount of cultivated land is small, on account of the shortness of the time since the county was first settled, the principal settlements being homesteads located along each side of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. The principal exports are pine saw-logs, lumber and shingles.

The following is "Indian History of Taylor County."¹⁰¹

The Indians of Taylor County were chiefly of the chippewa stock. Their headquarters were at Madelaine Island, thence they spread southward and westward occupying the lake region, hunting and trapping for furs to sell to the white men. The first white men were Indian traders, most of their names have vanished. They had posts at Lac du Flambeau, Lac Court Creilles, and on the Chippewa River. Then came the lumbermen and after them the farmers.

Most of the Indians that lived near Lublin came from Kansas. In the early days they lived like regular Indians, but later on, they lived just as the white people did.

The Indian Children were afraid of the white people. Many times their fathers and mothers would eat lunch with their white friends while their children would not come in the house. They would make a fire back of the house and make their own lunch. The Indian women used to go on ponies to Thorp, to buy their provisions. They were dressed in bright blue dresses and wore moccasins.

In winter they covered themselves with heavy blankets, and they would have nothing on their heads. They always used to carry their papooses on their backs. Some of the Indian women smoked pipes with long stems. The Indians got most of their clothing from Antigo, because they could not get their kind of clothing anywhere else. On some occasions the Indians would paint their faces and their finger nails with various bright colors.

Each Indian received an amount of money from the government every three months. The older ones received more while the younger ones received less. So when the person had [sic] the post office, the government sent the checks to him and he would give them out to the Indians. The Indians had to put thumb marks on the checks and the post office keeper would sign it for them because the Indians could not write. Each Indian had two names, the American name and the Indian name. The government knew the Indians by their Indian names. The government sent the list of names to the postmaster so that he would know to whom he should give the checks.

The Indians lived five miles from Lublin. They were friendly. Many times the women brought their babies in wooden cradles, easy enough for a woman to carry. It usually was soft. The colors were odd and around the cradle were bells, so that when the cradle was moved the bells jingled. The babies seldom cried.

¹⁰¹ John G. Wrys, "Indian History of Taylor County," in Dedication to the 8th grade of Taylor County of 1923, the county officials and The Taylor county Leader all of whom helped to furnish information for this booklet (n.p.: n.p., n.d.) n. pag.

The squaws wore moccasins which were so soft that when they took a step you couldn't hear them. They had dark faces and coal black hair which was always braided.

One day a white man's cow jumped over the fence and got into the Indian's farm, perhaps because there was clover. The lady noticed that her cow was astray so she went over after her. The Indian lady, who saw this, was drunk. She took her gun and went toward the land and the cow. The white lady was afraid and ran to escape. The squaw was so drunk that she couldn't stand on her feet and fell down. The lady had a good chance to escape and never tried to get in their way again.

The Indian inhabitants of Polley, that can be remembered living here were Paul Whitefish and his wife. They would come to town every week to buy groceries at the same time offering amusement for the children.

The Indians only came to Medford to trade or hold meetings. They had a corn dance north of the city, also held meetings south of the city where the Black River, Little Black River, and Correction Creek fork.

One night, in the winter of 1877 when the January thaw was on, the roads were almost impassible, a certain lame gentleman who had a white nag named Kit and a buckboard, kindly agreed to take three young ladies to a dance at "Le Claires Hall."

This hall was wonderful and spacious. Two of the girls were obliged to sit on the buckboard with their feet hangind [sic] down, praying their white slippers might not be spattered with mud. When from the gloom of a misty, drizzly night there appeared two forms which followed them, coming closer and closer. The girls moved back as far as they could, gathered in their white slippered feet and held their breath, too scared to speak. Probably, made bold by the silence of the girls, the two towering Indians came close to them and one reached out to touch the girl nearest him. Yes, a scream rent the air in true tragedy style. The driver turned in his seat with whip in hand just in time to catch a glimpse of a swift retreat.

There are a few still living at Medford who can remember seeing trives [sic] of Indians in their was [sic] paint and bright blankets coming down the railroad track, some on ponies and others walking. The children made themselves mighty scarce while they were in town.

It was in 1884 that two of the Tom Slais children disappeared and no trace was found until ten years later, when the boy was found living with the Indians near Manitowoc. He was brought home by his own father and remained with his own people at Gas several weeks when again he disappeared returning to his Indian companions, much preferring their mode of living, which by this time had become second nature to him.

The Indians were numerous in the early days near Westboro. It was not unusual to see a band of about fifty or sixty Indians and squaws making their way to some reservation to take in the harvest or some seeding dance. They were all traveling on foot, the squaws carrying guns, for the Indians never work while their squaws have no work, so they had the squaws carry their guns. Later they came in larger bands riding on ponies.

The last Indians which lived near Westboro came from the Dakotas, renting their lands on the reservation, and squatting in the timber land of Wisconsin, where they could hunt and trap.

Mrs. Katherine Maurer, the first white woman who lived at Perkinstown tells us that although there were many Indians around, they never troubled the white people. And [sic] Indian trail passed the little log house in which the Maurers lived and the Indians passing thru often came in to get warm or to ask for matches, flour, bread, or tobacco. Mrs. Maurer tells us that her three children always clung to her when the red men came in and although they did her no harm, she was always scared to death when they walked in without knocking at the door.

The Indians did not disturb the people around the vicinity of Stetsonville. They troubled none of their friends. They traveled through on their way to Stevens Point, where they would receive their pensions, given to them by the United States. They camped around Stetsonville but never did any harm to the people.

Not very far from Redville the Black River winds its course. On the bank of the river an Indian family lived years ago. These Indians were very fond of pork. They offered a neighbor a wagon for a piece of pork; the two men exchanged. About a mile east of Redville, is an Indian mound, which is near a creek, under a large pine tree. Tomahawks and Indian arrows were also found in the vicinity of Redville.

The Chippewa Indians came to Jump River between 1890 and 1895. This village was where Jump River now stands. There were ten or twelve log cabins where the Indians lived. They raised Indian corn and potatoes. Their sugar bush, where they made maple sugar and syrup was south of the S. M. & P. gravel pit. The basins they caught the sugar in were made of birch bark. The funnels were made of wood. They cooked the sap in cast iron kettles, holding about two pails of sap. Their cemetery was back of the depot. They did their trading in Medford. Their trail was across Bear Creek, across Yellow River, at Hanson Dam, up thru Perkinstown to Lake Esadore, and from there into Medford. They sold maple sugar and maple syrup and ginseng root. In 1900 there was just one Indian family left.

It seems that the Indians around Chelsea seem to wander from place to place passing frequently thru Chelsea. A few settled on farms. One was Mr. Whitefish. Until recently he lived on a farm within the town. Many tribes passed thru Chelsea.

Whittlesey is said to be an Indian name meaning "Sand Bar". Quite a few Indians still lived here when the first settlers came here. Often they would go up to the white man and held out their hands for some tobacco. Half a deer was often traded for a loaf of bread.

An Indian, named Whitefish, living near Perkinstown annually made a trip thru here with his family collecting herbs and ginseng.

A few relics have been found near Interwald. One man found a tomahawk and a broad ax. There are still a few Indians who pass by. Sometimes they are seen camping or feasting. They travel for the purpose of selling their ponies, which they have running behind their rigs.

Indians were living near Diamond Lake. Some of the Indian arrows were found by farmers while plowing and breaking their lands.

Ruesch wrote:¹⁰²

Population and Immigration

In 1875, the population of Taylor County was 1,849. It increased to 2,311 in 1880; to 11,262 in 1900; and to 18,045 in 1920. While the population of 17,685 in 1930 showed a small decrease, the succeeding decade witnessed an increase, so that by 1940 the population was 20,105. The population recorded taken in the 1960 census was 17,698.

Of the population in 1880, more than two-thirds were native-born, and of these native-born more than two-thirds were born in the State. Of the foreign-born population of 747 in 1880, there were 238 from Germany and 214 from British America, with immigrants from Sweden and Norway, England, Wales, Bohemia, Denmark, Ireland, Scotland and France having come in smaller number. In 1900, slightly more than one-third of the population was foreign-born, with Germans totaling 2,462 out of the total foreign-born population of 4,059.

In 1920, there were 4,308 foreign-born, approximately 24 percent of the total population, with the great majority from these groups, consisting of German, 1,457; Poles, 991; Czechoslovak, 329; Austrians, 320; Swedes, 206; Norwegians, 187; and Russian, 162. In 1930, the foreign-born population was 3,092, or slightly more than 17 percent of the total population, with 1,110 Germans; 803 Frenchmen; 282 Czechoslovak; 146 Swedes; and 130 Norwegians, comprising the largest portion of the foreign-born.

Ruesch wrote, "The highest level of rural population was reached in 1920 and was due to the increased migration to the northern counties after the desirable agricultural lands in southern Wisconsin had been acquired."¹⁰³

The author wrote,¹⁰⁴

Taylor County is a study of contrasts in agricultural development. In the eastern section of the county, which has long enjoyed the advantages of railroad transportation and good roads, you see endless acres of fertile lands in the most advanced [sic] stages of cultivation and along side of growing crops, thousands of acres of non-productive, land which has yet to feel the point of a plow.

"Taylor County has an area of over 965 square miles and less than half of the land is under cultivation."¹⁰⁵ In 1920, the density was about 19 people per square mile, although density would have varied depending on the location within the County. In the year 2000, the County's population shown on the County's website was 19,680 or 20 people per square mile.

Ruesch wrote, "Taylor County belongs to the Colby Silt Loam group of the 10 major soil areas of Wisconsin."¹⁰⁶ The County's soil is a silty clay loam especially good for the production of all the native grasses like different types of clover, timothy hay, sudan grass and all kinds of forage; all small grains like oats, wheat, barley, rye, corn, buckwheat; beans, peas, potatoes, cabbage, millet.¹⁰⁷ Ruesch said, "[t]he region is also characterized by

¹⁰² Taylor County Register of Deeds Office, p. 6.

¹⁰³ Taylor County Register of Deeds Office, p. 6.

¹⁰⁴ "Taylor County's Agricultural Progress and Prospects," in Dedication to the 8th grade of Taylor County of 1923, the county officials and The Taylor county Leader all of whom helped to furnish information for this booklet (n.p.: n.p., n.d.) n. pag.

¹⁰⁵ "Taylor County's Agricultural Progress and Prospects," n. pag.

¹⁰⁶ Taylor County Register of Deeds Office, p. 6.

¹⁰⁷ "Taylor County's Agricultural Progress and Prospects," n. pag.

steep rolling hills good for pasturage.”¹⁰⁸

The annual rainfall averages 30 to 36 inches.¹⁰⁹ Winters are not too severe and summers are warm and pleasant.¹¹⁰ The growing season is long enough to mature all the crops.¹¹¹

Taylor County was backward in the development of its agricultural resources due to the lack of railroad facilities and roads, except in the eastern part of the county, and lack of man-power.¹¹² Slowly the brush line was pushed back in all directions which allowed the construction of new roads in all sections of the County, and with new settlers came additional man-power to clear the land.¹¹³

Ruesch wrote:¹¹⁴

In 1880, there were 266 farms in Taylor County having a farm acreage of 29,246 and a farm value of \$200,050; farm implements and machinery were valued at \$4,273 and farm livestock at \$24,961; oats led in production, with Indian corn, wheat, rye and barley ranking next in order. By the turn of the century, there were 1,168 farms in Taylor County having an acreage of 103,565 and a farm value of \$1,581,450; farm implements and machinery were valued at \$105,860 and farm livestock at \$308,781. By 1910 the number of farms had increased to 1,582 having a farm acreage of 634,240 and a farm value of \$5,509,620 of which amount 58.8 percent was the value of land; 23.9 percent the value of the buildings; 5.1 percent the value of the implements and machinery, and 12.2 percent the value of the livestock. Among the crops produced, oats, barley, rye, corn, wheat and buckwheat ranked in that order of importance. In 1930, there were 2,464 farms in the county having a farm value of \$13,844,133.

Taylor County in 1933 had the highest ratio of farm population to the total population of any area in the State. In that year the farm income was \$1,781,256 of which amount 72.2 percent was supplied by livestock and livestock products, a little more than one-half of the 72.2 percent coming from milk; the greatest acreage was in hay, with oats, corn, barley, rye, what [sic] and buckwheat ranking next in that order.

In 1936, the farm income was \$3,165,971 livestock and livestock products supply 84.5 percent of this amount and milk again supplying over one-half of this percentage; there were 3,253 farms in the County having a farm value of \$10,737,586; the largest acreage continued to be in hay, with oats, corn, barley, rye, wheat, and buckwheat following next in that order.

Manufacturing. In 1880, there were in Taylor County 7 manufacturing establishments having a capital investment of \$152,000 and a production value of \$287,700, the only products being manufactured being planed and sawed lumber. By 1900 there were 35 manufacturing establishments having a capital investment of \$1,728,592 and an annual production value of \$2,152,671. In 1930, the county had 39 manufacturing establishments having a capital investment of \$2,639,927 and an annual production value of \$5,069,701.

¹⁰⁸ Taylor County Register of Deeds Office, p. 6.

¹⁰⁹ “Taylor County’s Agricultural Progress and Prospects,” n. pag.

¹¹⁰ “Taylor County’s Agricultural Progress and Prospects,” n. pag.

¹¹¹ “Taylor County’s Agricultural Progress and Prospects,” n. pag.

¹¹² “Taylor County’s Agricultural Progress and Prospects,” n. pag.

¹¹³ “Taylor County’s Agricultural Progress and Prospects,” n. pag.

¹¹⁴ Taylor County Register of Deeds Office, pp. 6-7.

Education

Sources differ as to the first school taught in Taylor County, some saying it was a private school taught in Medford by W. E. Lockerby, while others say it was a public school in Medford and taught by Maurice Murphy of Winneconne in 1874. The annual report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1875 indicated that there were 3 school districts in the county at this time, having 2 schoolhouses and an enrollment of 58. In 1885, this had increased to 40 schools with an enrollment of 1,008. In 1905, there were 86 schools in Taylor County, including 2 high schools, and an enrollment of 3,353. By 1915, this number had increased to 94 schools with an enrollment of 3,752. In 1936, the schools of Taylor County had an enrollment of 4,548 and a school cost of \$248,954.¹¹⁷

The author wrote,¹¹⁵

The City of Medford is located at the junction of State Highways 13 and 64 and also on the Ashland Division of the Soo Railroad which furnished direct connections between Milwaukee and the Twin Lake ports of Superior and Duluth. Medford is favored in my respects. It is surrounded by a splendid farming country -- one of the state's most prosperous dairy sections. Highway 13 puts Medford on the main line of travel between the southern and northern sections of the state and brings thousands of motorists through the city every day of the motoring season. Highway 64 tapped the heart of Taylor County and will eventually be one of Wisconsin's important east and west arteries of travel.

Medford's commercial and industrial interests included saw and planing mills, veneer factory, the second largest, co-operative creamery in the state, two banks, eight garages, three hotels, splendid restaurant, two big hardware stores, two weekly newspapers, two drug stores, a marble and granite works, feed mills, and in fact all lines of commercial endeavor to be found in a progressive business.

Medford has seven churches and one of the best high schools in this state. Paved streets, a city park with dancing pavilion, and a tourist camping ground are also among the features that put Medford on the map as an up-to-date city.

Carl Oscar And Nora Reinhold Move Their Family To Their New Home

On September 27, 1919, Carl Oscar and Nora Reinhold purchased their farm in Medford Township three miles north of the City of Medford, Taylor County, Wisconsin, including various personal property from John and Rosa Mischler on land contract for \$13,000.¹¹⁶ Apparently, Carl Oscar and Nora paid \$6,500 down because on October 29, 1919, Carl Oscar and Nora Reinhold signed a \$6,500 mortgage for the farm with John Mischler holding the mortgage.^{117,118}

The 1920 United States Census shows Oscar C Reinhold age 34, his wife Nora age 27, their daughters, Lucille age 5, Hazel age 1 and their son, Carl age 2 ²/₁₂ living on a farm in Fairbank Township, Buchanan County, Iowa and working on their own account.¹¹⁸ The farm is identified as a general farm. Oscar is identified as a farmer.¹¹⁹

¹¹⁵ "Medford --- The Capitol City," in Dedication to the 8th grade of Taylor County of 1923, the county officials and The Taylor County Leader all of whom helped to furnish information for this booklet (n.p.: n.p., n.d.) n. pag.

¹¹⁶ Warranty Deed, No. 66001, Vol. 67 of Deeds, p. 476, Register of Deeds, Taylor County, Wisconsin.

¹¹⁷ Mortgage, No. 65682, Vol. 39 of Mortgages, p. 444, Register of Deeds, Taylor County, Wisconsin.

¹¹⁸ 1920 United States Census Fairbank Township, Sheet No. A 13 A.

¹¹⁹ 1920 United States Census Fairbank Township, Sheet No. A 13 A.

The Census indicates Oscar and Nora are White, and both can read, write, and speak English.¹²⁰ Lucille had no education.¹²¹ Oscar was born in Illinois while Nora and all three children were born in Iowa.¹²² Oscar indicated that his parents were both born in Sweden and spoke Swedish.¹²³ Nora indicated that her father was born in New Jersey and her mother in Nebraska.¹²⁴ The 1920 Census for Fairbank Township, Buchanan County, Iowa was taken on January 26, 27 & 28, 1920.¹²⁵

March 1 was always considered moving day for farmers moving from one farm to another during the time period when Carl Oscar and Nora Reinhold were farming in Iowa. At that time, most farms in Wisconsin were owned by the farmers operating the farm, but this was not the case in Iowa. In Iowa, many farms were operated by farmers who rented the property. As a result, many of these farmers moved a lot from one farm to another. Hence, moving day was generally March 1.

On March 20, 1920, when Carl Oliver was two years old, Carl Oscar moved his family by train to Medford, Wisconsin. The Reinhold family's belongings and equipment were transported by boxcar. Upon arriving in Medford, Herbert Hayward met the Reinhold family at the Medford train depot with a sled and horses. Carl Oscar and his family stayed at the Herbert Hayward home until Carl Oscar's new farm home was ready to move into. Later, when the boxcar arrived, Carl Oscar moved his family's belongings and equipment to their new farm.

The 1920 Federal Census for Medford was taken on January 16, 1920. Carl Oscar and his family do not appear on the 1920 Census in either the Township of Medford or the City of Medford because he and his family moved to Medford on March 20, 1920.¹²⁶

When Carl Oscar purchased the farm, the buildings consisted of a large two story house with a full basement, large attic and three open porches; an eighty foot barn with no silo or milk house; a smaller sixty foot barn; a windmill, a wood-shed and an out-house. None of the building had water or electricity. The farm fed and housed about fourteen cows, several heifers, 2-3 horses, some hogs and the Reinhold family of five.

The large barn consisted of a 50 foot stable, 14 foot thresh-floor and 16 foot storage area for grain and straw. Hay was stored above the stable where the cows, heifers and calves were kept. The milk cows and young cattle were kept in the large barn.

The smaller barn was 60 feet long. This barn is where the horses and other older live stock were kept, including pigs. The barn had a 14 foot thresh-floor with stables on each side. Hay and grain were stored above the stables in this barn.

The farm animals had to be watered daily by hand. All water was pumped by the windmill to a large outside water tank in the cow yard. If there was no wind, water was pumped using a 1½ horse power John Deere gasoline engine. In the winter, the animals were let out of the barns daily for exercise and to drink. However, the ice in the water tank had to be broken so the animals could drink.

This 80 acre farm had about 40 acres of tillable land. The other forty acres of non-tillable land were used as pas-

¹²⁰ 1920 United States Census Fairbank Township, Sheet No. A 13 A.

¹²¹ 1920 United States Census Fairbank Township, Sheet No. A 13 A.

¹²² 1920 United States Census Fairbank Township, Sheet No. A 13 A.

¹²³ 1920 United States Census Fairbank Township, Sheet No. A 13 A.

¹²⁴ 1920 United States Census Fairbank Township, Sheet No. A 13 A.

¹²⁵ 1920 United States Census Fairbank Township, Sheet No. A 13 A.

¹²⁶ Sara Nuernberger, genealogical researcher, did not locate Carl Oscar Reinhold and his family in the 1920 United States Census in either the Township of Medford or the City of Medford.

ture. The land was divided into 10 and 15 acre fields on which Carl Oscar grew grass, oats, corn and potatoes.

Carl Oscar brought machinery to the Wisconsin farm from Iowa when he moved. The equipment included a horse drawn side-rake, corn planter, iron wheel manure spreader,¹²⁷ an iron wheeled John Deere riding mower with six foot sickle and a wooden high wheeled wagon. The wagon's wheels were made of wood with a metal band around the outside edge of the wheel.

The equipment that came with the farm included a walking plow with a 13" plow share, a two section fine tooth drag, grain binder, six foot grain drill and dump rake. After Carl Oscar took ownership of the farm, he purchased a new spring tooth drag, hay loader, 1½ horse power John Deere gasoline engine, and potato planter and digger.

Later, Carl Oscar and Nora added improvements to the farm. In about 1923-1924, Carl Oscar installed a water system of drinking cups in the barn that provided the cows with constant supply of water. Water flowed by gravity down from a large holding tank located above the stable in the hay-mow to drinking cups next to each cow. The windmill pumped water into the large holding tank, and in the event there was no wind, water was pumped with a 1½ horse power John Deere gasoline engine. Installing drinking cups increased milk production. Carl Oscar built a silo in about 1925 after living on the farm about five years. No corn was grown on the farm prior to building the silo.

The John Deere engine also powered the family's washing machine. The engine had to be cranked to start and the large iron wheels acted as both fly-wheels and pulley assemblies from which a belt ran to the pump or washing machine powering the equipment. The engine was mounted on 4" x 4" wood skids and was dragged to wherever it was needed. David Reinhold used the same John Deere engine to power his "Thing" and the engine was still on the farm when Carl Oliver Reinhold sold the farm in 1975.

Carl Oscar Reinhold's Farming Practices

Carl Oscar Reinhold employed standard farming practice for the time. He also was transitioning from horse drawn equipment to gasoline powered tractors. However, according to Josephine Reinhold, Carl Oscar was not using the newest technology available in farm equipment.

Carl Oscar's various farm equipment required differing amounts of horse power. The manure spreader, hay mower, drags (fine & spring tooth), hay loader, six foot drill, corn planter and grain binder were all pulled by two horses. The 13" walking plow took two, and at times, three horses.

Generally, Carl Oscar plowed 6" deep, in primarily clay soil. He could plow about 1½ acres per day with the walking plow. Later, he bought a plow that had a plow share and moldboard that rotated 180 degrees. Rotating the share and moldboard 180 degrees allowed him to plow in one direction and back without having to walk around the field. This plow was also a walking plow and pulled by three horses. Carl Oscar drove the horses and operated the plow by having the reins over his shoulders while guiding the plow by its handles. Still, Carl Oscar could only plow about 1½ acres per day with the new type of walking plow.

Carl Oscar plowed in the fall, dragged in the spring and planted in the spring. He used the grain drill in the spring to plant oats and grass seed. The grain drill was a six foot wide machine with a number of canvas hoses. The oats dropped down the hoses, through little shoes and onto the ground. The shoes covered the oats seeds. The grass seed was spread out across the land by another mechanism on the drill. The grass seed grew into hay fields and the hay was harvested over the next several years.

¹²⁷

This manure spreader required a person to crank the apron – the spreader's bottom — back after unloading the spreader before the spreader could be loaded. This is also the manure spreader Josephine Reinhold is pictured shoveling manure into.

Carl Oscar planted about 1½ acres of potatoes in the spring. The potatoes had to be hilled, cultivated and dug. Generally, this was done with two horses pulling the potato planter or digger depending on the job being performed during the year. Like rocks, the entire 1½ acres of potatoes were picked by hand, one potato at a time. The potatoes were dried and put in the house cellar for sale. The potatoes filled the house cellar from one end to the other. They were stored in bins about four feet deep. All the potatoes had to be carried down into the cellar by hand, and carried up out of the cellar by hand to a sled to be taken to town for sale. Carl Oscar used the proceeds from their sale to help pay taxes.

Hay was cut using two horses pulling a John Deere riding mower with a six foot sickle. Carl Oscar cut about 5 acres of hay per day during haying season. The hay was left laying in the field to dry while he cut another 5 acres. When dry, the first five acres were raked into windrows with a side-rake drawn by two horses. Many times a dump rake was used with one horse so no hay was wasted. Thereafter, he loaded the first 5 acres while the second 5 acres lay drying. The hay was loaded using a hay-loader. The hay-loader was a relatively new machine. It had a pick-up head that picked the hay off the ground and rope apron that pushed the hay up into the hay wagon. This operation was accomplished by hooking a wagon to two or three horses, and then hooking the hay loader to the back of the wagon. As the horses walked along, straddling the windrow, the hay-loader picked up the hay. Carl Oscar stood in the wagon and loaded the hay with a pitch fork as the hay came up the loader and into the wagon. Either Nora Reinhold or her son, Carl Oliver, drove the horses. Haying was generally done between the hours of 10:00 a.m and 6:00 p.m. This of course was due to the dew lifting and setting. The dew generally burned off by 10:00 a.m. and began setting by 6:00 p.m.

Once the hay was loaded, the load of hay was pulled into the barn's thresh-floor by horses. The hay was unloaded with a harpoon fork hooked to ropes and carrier track, which carried the hay into the mow. A rope was hooked to a horse and the horse pulled the harpoon fork full of hay up to the roof of the barn and into the mow across a carrier track. The hay fork was dumped using a trip rope. The carrier track carriage assembly was made of metal and mounted near the roof of the barn.

Prior to Carl Oscar buying the hay-loader, he used a riding dump-rake pulled by one horse to gather the hay into piles. Once the hay was piled, he loaded it on a wagon by hand using a pitch fork. The hay was unloaded using the harpoon fork and carrier track.

The barn was cleaned with a wheelbarrow. First, the manure was shoveled by hand out of the gutters and into the wheelbarrow. Then, it was wheeled about 50 feet through the barn's stable to a manure pile outside the barn. Later, Carl Oscar installed a manure carrier track with a bucket to make cleaning the barn easier. Manure was shoveled into the large bucket and the bucket was pushed through the barn on the metal track. When the bucket was full, it was pushed out of the barn on the track to the manure pile and dumped.

In the spring and fall, Carl Oscar hauled the manure pile into the fields. The manure was piled during the summer while the crops were growing. In the winter, the manure was either piled outside until it could be hauled away in the spring, or hauled to the fields on a sled and off-loaded by hand.

One particular year when Carl Oscar had a whole manure pile to haul out, it took him and his son, Carl Oliver, 6 days shoveling 20 loads a day to haul out the entire manure pile. The entire manure pile had to be pitched by hand into the manure spreader and hauled to the field with two horses. After the load was spread, the driver got off the spreader, turned a crank to pull the apron (the apron was the spreader's bottom) back to make a platform and then, the person began loading the spreader again.

Milking was done by hand. Nora, Carl Oscar and Carl Oliver milked. They used a metal bucket held between their legs milking two of a cow's four teats at a time. It usually took about ten minutes to milk a cow out, maybe less. (Compare about 10 minutes to milk a cow by hand to about 3 minutes to milk a cow with a milk machine.)

Carl Oscar had about 10-12 cows to milk. The most cows Carl Oscar ever had was about 14. His herd of milk cows produced about 2-4 cans of milk per day, which were kept cool in a large tank of cold water in the milk-house.

After the cows were milked, the milk was run through a separator, and of course, the milking utensils were washed. In addition, the animals were fed and watered. Generally, it took 1-2 hours to do morning chores and another 1-2 hours to do evening chores.

At first the milk was run through a separator to remove the cream. Carl Oscar took the cream to the creamery in Medford about every other day during the summer, and probably on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays/Saturdays in the winter. He used his Model T during the summer, or a buggy if the Model T was not running. In the winter, he used a horse and sled. Carl Oscar hauled cream to the creamery in Medford for probably ten years or more. After the creamery started accepting whole milk, a milkman came and picked up the milk, a service each farmer had to pay for.

The grain binder came with the farm and was given to Carl Oliver when he purchased the farm from his father, Carl Oscar. After Carl Oliver no longer used the grain binder, it sat under the grainery in the smaller barn and was eventually sold with the farm in 1975.

The grain binder had a six foot cut and required at least two horses to pull it — three horses were better. The binder cut grain and bound it with twine. Carl Oscar could cut about 6-8 acres of oats a day before horses and man were tired. Generally, cutting grain started at about 10:00 a.m. after the dew burned off and stopped about 6:00 p.m. when the dew returned. The grain was usually cut in August when the days were very hot. If a farmer started cutting grain before the dew lifted or after it set, the grain stems would toughen causing the horses to have to work even harder. Further, the grain binder was a very heavy piece of equipment, and quite a load for two horses to pull.

Nora Reinhold drove the grain binder while her husband, Carl Oscar, shocked the grain. Nora and her son, Carl Oliver, also helped shock grain. Shocking was done by hand. A person shocked five rows of grain at a time, starting with the middle row. All grain bundles on the two outside rows had to be hand carried to the middle row. The grain shock was made on the middle row. One man could shock about 2 to 4 acres of grain per day. Once shocked, the grain took about two weeks to cure. Once cured, it was ready for threshing. The threshing schedule was based on which farmers were ready.

The threshing machine was owned by a group of about six neighbors, and the threshing crew consisted of the farmer, a couple of neighborhood farmers who also needed threshing done and their children. Though the threshing machine was provided to each of the farmers, each farmer had to provide his own power supply. In Carl Oscar's case, he initially had to borrow a neighbor's tractor, since he did not have one. The threshing machine separated the grain from the straw, cut the straw into half inch pieces and blew the straw into a strawmau, or into a pile for the winter. The threshing crew and machine could thresh the grain for about two farms per day.

Later, in about 1931-32, Carl Oscar purchased a used 10-20 McCormick tractor with iron lug wheels and two bottom plow with 16" shares from an International dealer in Abbotsford, Wisconsin. Carl Oliver was going to high school when his father purchased the 10-20 McCormick tractor. This tractor was made in 1925. The 10-20 McCormick tractor was mainly used for plowing and belt work. Generally, the 10-20 McCormick tractor was used to power the threshing machine, silo-filler and saw-mill. These pieces of equipment were powered by a belt running from their pulley assembly to the 10-20 McCormick tractor's pulley assembly.

The 10-20 McCormick with its two bottom plow was a substantial improvement over plowing with horses. The tractor traveled very slow, not much faster than a walking horse. However, because the plow had two moldboards, Carl Oscar could turn twice as much sod as a horse drawn plow, and the tractor did not get tired like the horses. Carl Oscar plowed six inches deep and could, maybe, plow five acres per day.

Carl Oscar could drive the 10-20 McCormick tractor through a lot of water and mud, but did not get stuck because the wheels generally did not spin. The tractor's iron wheels had spade lugs, which left ruts. Each lug was about 4 inches wide and 4 inches high. The lugs did not last too long, maybe one year and then had to be replaced. Further, each year in the fall, the plow's plow shares were taken off the plow and taken to the blacksmith to be sharpened before plowing started.

Carl Oscar planted corn in the spring with a corn planter drawn by two horses, and sometimes he planted sun flowers with the corn. Carl Oscar always check-rowed his corn field. A check-row is a row of corn planted using a check-wire. The check-wire had little loops on the wire that tripped the corn planter causing seeds to drop. Check-rowing made the corn field very neat. The corn was planted in a grid fashion both horizontally and vertically. A person could walk through the field without knocking the corn stalks down. Carl Oscar had to get off his machine to move the wire every 15 inches as he came to the end of the row. The fields looked nice, but it was a lot of time consuming work. Later, Carl Oliver used the same corn planter, but did not check-row the corn field because it was too time consuming.

Cultivating corn was done with a walking cultivator pulled by two horses. Carl Oscar cultivated a field one direction one week, and in the other opposite direction about two weeks later. This method helped ensure that he dug out as many weeds as possible. Later, he purchased a riding cultivator pulled by two horses. Carl Oscar could cultivate about 5 acres a day, but since the fields were either 10 or 15 acres, it took him between 2-2½ days to cultivate a field. In addition, Carl Oscar was very fussy about how this work was done. This corn planter and cultivator were given to Carl Oliver when he purchased the farm, and were on the farm when he sold the farm in 1975.

The corn binder and silo-filler were used for filling the silo. Both pieces of equipment were owned by a group of about six neighbors. Once again they worked together, and once again each farmer had to provide his own power source to run the silo-filler.

The corn binder cut the corn and bound the stocks with twine. Nora helped cut corn by hand one year when it was too wet to cut the corn with the corn binder. Carl Oscar had to load the corn bundles on a wagon by hand. A team of horses pulled the wagon load of corn from the field to the silo-filler where the bundles were off loaded by hand and placed on the silo-filler's apron, which fed the bundles into the silo-filler.

The silo-filler had a large blower consisting of a four foot fly-wheel with large paddles welded to it and at least four large knives mounted on it. The machine also had a table about six foot long with short slanted sides with a metal conveyor belt in the bottom of the table. The corn bundles were placed on the table and the conveyor belt fed the bundles into the silo-filler's throat where the large knives chopped the corn into half-inch pieces; the paddles threw and blew the corn up a six inch pipe and into the silo.

After all of the corn cutting and silo-filling were done, there was a meeting of owners to discuss what each person in the group had to pay after expenses were met.

Carl Oscar and Nora's life was easier during the winter months. For Carl Oscar, farm work primarily consisted of morning and evening chores that generally included feeding and watering the animals, milking and cleaning the milking utensils, cleaning the barns and hauling cream to the creamery in Medford. Nora had the typical housekeeping activities and chores.

Carl Oscar And Nora Reinhold's Family Life

Carl Oscar and Nora's entertainment was simple and basically, community oriented. They got together with their neighbors at one of the neighbors' houses and danced. Children went along with their parents to these gatherings because there was no such thing as babysitters. The children napped on the beds or just hung-out. When the kids were older, they went with their parents to the gathering, and then, the kids would leave the gathering as a group if at least one of the children could get permission to take their parent's car, if there was a car to get. If they were that lucky, they still had to be back to the gathering before their parents' party was finished since they had to go home with their parents.

The Reinhold family's summer entertainment was rather simple. The Reinhold children went to church with their parents during the summer about every Sunday, but not in the winter. The family would also go for car rides on Sunday afternoons. Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns explained that when she finished dishes at noon, she would pull a rocking chair out on the south porch closest to the road and read a book until called to continue with chores later in the afternoon. They would also go to the swimming hole down by the Anderson place. Carrie Lucille said the swimming hole was a little more than a mile from their house; north of the Anderson School on the east side of the bridge close to Anderson's house. She explained the swimming hole was a shallow portion of the Black River where the river came around a bend close to the road.

Carrie Lucille explained that her father never hit his children. She explained that, if we needed a switching, it was Nora who gave us kids a spanking. She went on to say that, if we got too loud in the house, father would tell us to settle down and we knew we better settle down. She said, that is all there was to it.

Carrie Lucille, Hazel and Carl Oliver all explained that generally they did not get into trouble as children. Carrie Lucille did recall one incident where her parents explicitly told the three children to stay away from a certain creek near their house during the spring melt. Her parents were legitimately worried that the children would fall in and be drown by the high, rushing water. She explained that on one particular spring day, the creek flooded the road and the Strobach boys could not get to school that morning because of the flood water, so they decided to cross the creek by walking on the barb-wire fence, which crossed the creek. The Strobach boys were successful and made it to school. Carrie Lucille, her sister and her brother heard the Strobach boys had crossed the creek via the fence and decided they would go to the creek after school and play in the creek. Carrie Lucille explained that they never told their parents.

Hazel (Reinhold) Moore explained that there was never much money around so the children simply did not do anything. She further explained that when she was growing up, they did not get into trouble like drinking, smoking or buggy racing, etc. She said mostly, they went swimming in the summer, almost every day, and walking in the woods. In the winter, the kids played in the snow. She said, other than 4-H activities, there was not much else to do other than reading or going with their parents to church and neighborhood parties. Hazel explained that the family went to church a lot, but mostly in the summer when they could get there. They did not go that much in the winter. Hazel said she did a lot of reading, but not as much as her sister, Carrie Lucille, and her brother, Carl, probably did the least reading of all.

According to Haze, she and Carl generally only played with their neighbor, Paul Giese. She said, one time Carl Oliver went with his bicycle, and she and some of the Freeck kids all tried to ride the bike with Carl, causing the bike to collapse under their weight. Hazel also gave the following example of how she and her siblings entertained themselves as children. She said,

Carl and I, and Paul Giese went down to the creek, which runs under the road and into the Black River north of our parent's farm, not too far from Highway M. Paul got his hand caught in a rat trap and Carl and I could not open the trap to get Paul's hand out. So they had to go to Ben Lange's place to get help. Ben Lange's mother removed his hand from the trap and Paul had a

pretty sore hand after that.

Carl Oscar and Nora's children went to the Anderson School, which was located about one mile north of the Reinhold farm. Later, Carrie Lucille, Carl Oliver and Hazel went to high school in Medford. Carrie Lucille explained that none of the Reinhold children were involved in school activities, but she said, at that time, there really was not too much in the way of school activities.

The Reinholds boarded teachers at their home during Carl Oliver Reinhold's grade school years. Hazel explained that all the teachers who taught in the Anderson School boarded at Carl Oscar and Nora's house. She said none of the other neighbors wanted to board the teachers. Hazel also said Carl Oscar was on the school board, so that probably influenced his decision to have the teachers stay with the Reinholds.

When Carl Oliver was in his first year of high school, Carl's sister, Carrie Lucille, began her senior high school year. Carl walked to high school like the rest of the schoolchildren, but in the winter, he skied cross country so he would arrive at school a little faster. His sisters stayed at boarding homes in Medford during the winter. In the spring and summer, the Reinhold children and classmates exchanged rides. Carrie Lucille drove her parents' Buick, taking Florence Freeck, Eddie Strobach and Carl. They took turns driving. Ronnie Freeck was one driver and Lawrence Strobach would pick up the young people after school. Carrie Lucille explained though she received a ride to school, she had to walk home during the spring, summer and fall.

While attending high school in the winter, Carrie Lucille stayed in Medford at the Hobbs family home. The Hobbs ran a sawmill on the lower level of their residence and lived on the upper level. Nora and Carl Oscar had to pay for her room and board. She graduated from high school in Medford in 1932. Her graduation ring cost \$5.00. Carrie Lucille explained that it was very hard to get the \$5 to pay for the ring.

Carl Oliver and Hazel did not complete high school. Carl Oliver dropped out of high school after his first year due to poor health. He took many chiropractor treatments to help get rid of his colds and flu. The second year, he returned to school, but did not complete the year.

Hazel said when she was a junior in high school, she needed money for locker fees, etc. She asked her father for the money and he gave it to her. She said, "The next day, I needed more money to buy school supplies like paper, pencils, etc." She said, "When I asked my father for more money, he said he did not have any money to give me." Hazel explained "She went to school that day and told the school officials that she was quitting school, which she did." She said, "The school officials gave her back all the money she had paid for locker fees, etc. and she went home with the money." She said, "My father was by the barn, and that afternoon, I gave my father back all the money he had given me for locker fees, so he would have some money."

The Reinhold children did a limited amount of traveling. Traveling consisted of trips to Iowa to see relatives or an occasion trip associated with 4-H activities. Carl Oliver spent his summers either traveling to Iowa to visit relatives or visiting with neighbors. He spent time with people by the name of Alexander. Also, while Carrie Lucille was still living at home, she spent one winter in Elwood, Indiana with the Lester Alexander family. Carl Oliver did some traveling while attending 4-H functions. Later, he worked in North Dakota's Red River Valley. Hazel went to Madison, Wisconsin with a group of kids for some activity.

Carl Oliver, Carrie Lucille and Hazel Reinhold belonged to a 4-H club. Carl belonged to a 4-H club from age ten to nineteen. The greatest highlight for Carl Oliver was when he was chosen to go to the Wisconsin State Fair as an usher. After leaving the State Fair, Carl Oliver and another 4-H boy decided to go to the World's Fair in Chicago.

As a general rule, Hazel and Carrie Lucille helped their mother with housework, and Carl Oliver, helped his father with farm chores. Carl Oliver said he never had to stay home to help his parents until he was about twelve. He said, he began milking cows by hand when he was around ten or eleven. At that age, he was also old enough to hoe in the garden, which he did, along with helping his father cleaning oats. Carrie Lucille explained that she tried to learn how to milk a cow by hand, but was not too effective, so she stopped. She also explained that when Carl Oliver got home from school, he would drive the horses behind the rake. Carrie Lucille also said that she helped with the housework, cleaning and cooking, especially when Nora was helping with farm chores or field work. The children did not help much in the gardens. That was Nora's job, but the girls helped with canning and such. Hazel helped with the dishes, but liked to get out of it if she could, according to Carrie Lucille. After Carrie Lucille left home, Hazel took over Carrie Lucille's chores.

During Prohibition – 1920s, some of Carl Oscar and Nora's neighbors made moonshine, namely the Langes, Pillars and Andersons. The Reinholds, Strobachs and Giese families did not. In addition, since there was nothing to do, all the young men and even some young ladies in the neighborhood sat on the corner by the Reinhold and Giese property line and socialized. The corner was known as Strobach's corner or the "Bolschvick Corner." They had a campfire, smoked tobacco and told many stories. Though Carl Oliver was younger than the other men, he sat in on all the older men's stories. The people who came to the corner to socialize were mainly single German folks ages twenty to forty.

Carl Oscar And Nora Reinhold Almost Lost Their Farm

An article entitled "Economic changes in Taylor County's history" published in the Star News¹²⁸ says:

The stock market crash of 1929 had a deep impact on the county and Medford felt the results. Former business owners lost their holdings and in some cases packed their family and a few belongs into a car and headed west. Many families lost their life savings. Men vied for jobs such as shoveling snow by hand from Medford sidewalks. Local teachers had salary reductions and no real contracts for several years. Many families had little money to buy food.

The Depression started about 1928 and it affected Carl Oscar and Nora like everyone else. They had a difficult time earning enough money to pay the mortgage and taxes, and to buy clothes and other necessities. Carrie Lucille explained that she received a lot of hand-me-down clothes from Bernice Decker and Hilda Miller. Carrie Lucille's clothes were then handed down to Hazel. The Reinhold children wore the same clothes all week and then Nora washed the clothes on the weekends. The Depression never affect the family's food supply. Nora had her gardens, the family had meat, chicken, pork and beef from the farm. So they ate well. The biggest problem was earning money to buy things.

Gardening was Nora's responsibility. She canned about every kind of garden produce. She had a large garden about 20 feet wide and 50 feet long on the east side of their house. Nora did not need to buy much produce. In the fall or spring, Carl Oscar plowed the garden and dragged it with a smoothing drag. In the spring, Nora planted red potatoes, peas, beans, radishes, lettuce, squash, strawberries, etc. She also had a large rhubarb and strawberry patch. She planted a lot of cabbage, which eventually was made into sauerkraut and stored in large 25-30 gallon ceramic crocks in the house's cellar.

Judy Reinhold recalled being told the following story regarding an unfortunate accident Nora had while trying to properly prepare food for her family. Judy wrote,

What I heard growing up was that Grandma didn't want to waste good food. Rhubarb has very large leaves and would be made good use of as "greens." One or two leaves would provide for an entire meal. She did not know they were poisonous, but found out when the family became sick after eating them. I don't know anything more about how sick, etc. That's all I know and

¹²⁸

Hildegard Kuse and Loretta Kuse, "Economic changes in Taylor County's history," Star News, Wednesday, December 29, 1999,

I'm sticking to it.

Carrie Lucille laughed heartily when asked about the incident, despite its serious nature. She said she had not thought about that incident in years. Carrie Lucille went on to confirm Judy Reinhold's story about the Rhubarb, except she made a few corrections.

Carrie Lucille explained the entire incident just as if it occurred yesterday. She recalled that only she and her mother, Nora, ate the Rhubarb leaves. Carrie Lucille explained that the rest of the family did not like greens so they did not eat the leaves. She further explained that Nora ate more of the leaves than she did and as a result, Nora became a lot sicker than Carrie Lucille. Carrie Lucille said Nora drank a lot of milk in those days and found out later that it was the milk that probably saved her life. She did not know why the milk saved Nora's life only that was the explanation that Nora obtained. Carrie Lucille also said she does not recall whether she drank milk or whether she vomited or not, but she clearly recalls her and her mother being very, very sick from eating the Rhubarb leaves.

Making sauerkraut was a simple task, but a lot of work. The entire sauerkraut making process was done by hand. First, cabbage heads were picked from the garden and cleaned. A shredder was placed over a 25-30 gallon crock, and the cabbage heads were run back and forth across sharp blades that shredded the cabbage into thin strips, which fell into the crock. Salt was periodically added to the cabbage, and the cabbage was periodically packed until the cabbage became juicy. Once the crock was full, a wood cover was placed over the crock and the cabbage fermented for about six weeks. When the fermenting process was complete, about 2-4 inches of rotted cabbage was removed from the top of the crock and thrown away. The remaining cabbage was good sauerkraut.

Carl Oscar butchered at least one cow per year and a couple of pigs for the family's use. Sometimes, there was more beef than pork, in which case, one cow was butchered in the fall and one in the spring. He also butchered chickens raised on the farm. Nora either canned the meat or salted it and kept the meat in 25 gallon crocks. Later, when electricity was brought to the farm, the family purchased a large freezer to store the meat and other food items.

During the years when Carl Oscar and Nora farmed in Medford, they essentially lived a subsistence lifestyle. Generally, the farm provided the family of five with housing, food and maybe some spending money. They certainly were not commercial farmers. As I listened to the stories about their farming successes and failures, it was easy for me to determine their farm barely provided a subsistence lifestyle.

Carl Oscar sold only a small amount of what the farm produced. Of course, he sold cream or milk, and he sold 8-10 veal calves per year depending on how many cows he had and how many of those were calving successfully. He kept 2-3 calves each year to restock his herd. He sold one or two old cows each year, or when there were more cows than would fit in the barn, and he sold a few pigs. He also sold some potatoes. The money from selling farm products was used to buy clothes, food items and other farm necessities like equipment, fertilizer, etc and to pay taxes.

On October 14, 1931, John Mischler recorded a Notice of Lis Pendens – Foreclosure of Mortgage, indicating he filed suite in Circuit Court, Taylor County to foreclose the mortgage he had on Carl Oscar and Nora's farm that was signed on October 29, 1919.¹²⁹ According to Carrie Lucille, after John Mischler filed suit to foreclose, the law required him to wait three years before taking Carl Oscar and Nora's farm. The delay in regaining possession of the real estate was to allow debtors, in this case Carl Oscar and Nora, to pay off the mortgage or lose their property. Since the suite to foreclose was filed around October 1931, Carl Oscar and Nora had until about October of 1934 to pay off the loan prior to losing their property.

¹²⁹

Notice of Lis Pendens–Foreclosure of Mortgage filed October 15, 1931, Circuit Court, Taylor County, Wisconsin.

According to their mortgage papers, Carl Oscar and Nora owed John and Rosa Mischler about \$6,500.¹³⁰ By October 14, 1931, Carl Oscar and Nora had fallen behind in their mortgage payments because John Mischler filed suit to foreclose his mortgage.¹³¹ On September 2, 1932, Carl Oscar and Nora sold their farm back to John and Rosa Mischler for \$1.00 and on the same day, Carl Oscar and Nora entered into a Land Contract with John and Rosa Mischler to repurchase the same property for \$4,500 on the following payment plan.¹³²

\$100	September 2, 1935
\$100	September 2, 1936
\$4,300	September 2, 1937

In addition, John and Rosa Mischler filed a Satisfaction of Real Estate Mortgage dated September 2, 1932 covering Carl Oscar and Nora's original mortgage dated October 29, 1919,¹³³ which apparently settled the suit to foreclose.

Apparently, Carl Oscar and Nora did not believe they would be able to comply with the terms of the payment plan set forth in the land contract dated September 2, 1932. According to Carrie Lucille, Carl Oscar and Nora thought they were going to lose the farm during the Depression, so Carl Oscar made a wooden box for each member of the family to put their belongings in for the anticipated move. August Lang, Ben Lang's father, heard about Carl Oscar and Nora's financial problem and did not want them to move. So one Sunday afternoon, August Lang came up to Carl Oscar's house, and as Carrie Lucille described it, they went into the dining room and closed the door. They visited almost all afternoon. Carrie Lucille explained that during their visit, August told Carl Oscar about the Federal Land Bank program that was started during the Depression to help farmers keep their farms, and they discussed how Carl Oscar could apply for the federal program.

After Carl Oscar's meeting with August Lang, Carl Oscar and Nora apparently succeeded in obtaining two loans from The Federal Land Bank of Saint Paul, Minnesota.¹³⁴ Both mortgages were dated the same day, namely March 1, 1934.¹³⁵ One loan was for \$2,300 and the second was for \$1,200.¹³⁶ It is hard to say what Carl Oscar and Nora use the money for, but Carl Oliver and Carrie Lucille explained that he used the proceeds from the loan to buy feed for his cattle and paid off John Mischler. Indeed, John and Rosa Mischler sold the farm back to Carl Oscar and Nora Reinhold for \$1.00 on March 16, 1934; the same property, which they purchased from the Reinholds on September 2, 1932 and which the Reinholds bought back from them by land contract the same day.¹³⁷ According to Carrie Lucille and Carl Oliver, Carl Oscar needed feed for his animals because during this period of time there was also a significant drought. Carrie Lucille and Carl Oliver's explanation is probably correct, but in any case, the family did not have to use the wooden boxes Carl Oscar made. Carrie Lucille said, she still has her wooden box and uses it to store things in.

Carrie Lucille left home for Iowa around 1934. She returned home to go to Normal School, but dropped out about Christmas and returned to Waterloo and Fairbank, Iowa. She worked in Waterloo and Fairbank until she got married in 1936.

¹³⁰ Mortgage, No. 65682.

¹³¹ Notice of Lis Pendens—Foreclosure of Mortgage.

¹³² Indenture, No. 73332, Vol. 87 of Deeds, p. 429, Register of Deeds, Taylor County, Wisconsin; Land Contract, No. 94693, Vol. 4 of Land Contracts, p. 290, Register of Deeds, Taylor County, Wisconsin.

¹³³ Satisfaction of Real Estate Mortgage, No. 3310, Vol. 68 of Mortgages, p. 231, Register of Deeds, Taylor County, Wisconsin.

¹³⁴ Mortgage, No. 96082, Vol. 78 of Mortgages, p. 252, Register of Deeds, Taylor County, Wisconsin; Mortgage, No. 96083, Vol. 78 of Mortgages, p. 356, Register of Deeds, Taylor County, Wisconsin.

¹³⁵ Mortgage, No. 96082; Mortgage, No. 96083.

¹³⁶ Mortgage, No. 96082; Mortgage, No. 96083.

¹³⁷ Indenture, No. 73332; Land Contract, No. 94693; Indenture, No. 96372, Vol. 92 of Deeds, p. 5, Register of Deeds, Taylor County, Wisconsin.

In 1935, Carl Oliver turned 18 years old. He continued to live at home until he married Josephine Van Laarhoven in June 1946. While living at home, Carl Oliver worked jobs in various states. Most of the time was spent working odd jobs in Taylor County and the surrounding area. During the entire time period, Carl Oliver returned home to help his parents on their farm.

Carl Oscar looked for a cheap source of engine power that he could afford. That need led Carl Oliver Reinhold to build the “Puddle-Jumper” from an old 1926 Buick. He built the Puddle-Jumper in 1935-36 when he was about 18-19 years old. Carl Oscar and later, Carl Oliver used the Puddle-Jumper for side-raking, pulling the wagon and hay loader and even for plowing. Carl Oliver built the Puddle-Jumper because it was cheaper than purchasing a tractor, and easier to use than horses. He and his father could plow more in a day with the Puddle-Jumper than they could plow with horses, but they still used the horse drawn equipment.

Hazel recalled riding the mower cutting hay during the summer. Because of the drought, Hazel said the grass was so sparse she could count the blades being cut. She also said Carl Oscar was driving the Puddle-Jumper pulling the mower and Hazel was riding and operating the mower.

Carl Oliver enjoyed driving horses, so he took his team down to The Mill Pond in Medford. He and six other men used their teams to slush out the mud, sawdust, boards and debris from the bottom of “The Mill Pond” that were left over from the Saw Mill. In addition, Carl Oliver worked along with fifteen other men on this WPA project to earn money to help his father pay off the feed loans Carl Oscar took out.

In 1937, when Carl Oliver was twenty years old, he rode with his parents to Winthrop, Iowa where he got a job working for his Uncle, William Theodore Reinhold. Carl Oliver’s job was to drive a 1930 Chevrolet truck with a motor and hammer mill. He went to farmers’ homes to grind feed for the animals. His wage was two dollars per day, plus room and board.

Carl Oliver worked approximately six months driving the hammer mill for Theodore Reinhold and earned \$200. Out of the \$200, Carl bought his first car, a Model T Ford, for \$25. He drove his Model T home from Iowa and helped his father on the farm with oats and corn planting.

In the area where the Reinhold family farmed, the farmers had to join together in the Rural Electrification Association or REA to bring a high line into their area. In about April 1938, the Rural Electrical Association ran electrical power line past Carl Oscar’s farm, which fed electricity to the Reinhold farm. The Reinhold farm had electricity in the barn and house. Though there were lights in the barn and house, there was little else. There was no refrigerator, washing machine, flat iron or telephone until about June 1946 when Carl and Josephine moved in to the house with Carl Oscar and Nora.

In 1939, at age twenty-two, Carl Oliver worked for the Rust Bros. They worked in the pulp wood industry. The economy was bad and there were many jobless people. People were glad to get a job where they could. He helped peel pulpwood, saw and pile lumber. He always returned to help his father on the farm.

Later, on February 3, 1939, Carl Oscar and Nora reamortized (extended the payment schedule and reduce the size of the payment) their \$1,200 Federal Land Bank loan, which they took out March 1, 1934.¹³⁸ They renegotiated the loan with the Federal Land Bank because of their inability to make payments under the March 1, 1934 payment plan.¹³⁹

¹³⁸ Reamortization Agreement, No. 112606, Vol. 86 of Mortgages, p. 245, Register of Deeds, Taylor County, Wisconsin.

¹³⁹ Reamortization Agreement, No. 112606.

Hazel Reinhold married Harold Moore in 1940. Soon after they were married, Carl Oliver and his father went out to Lake Nineteen to make thirty-five cord of fire wood. Harold worked there also. His new bride was the cook for this camp. Carl Oliver drove his horses to and from the camp, a ride of about twenty miles. The wood was hauled home by truck.

When World War II was being fought, Carl Oliver Reinhold was classified in a category for farming. He had to stay on Carl Oscar and Nora's farm. The wage Carl Oliver received after age eighteen was put aside. His odd jobs generated his spending money, which was not very much. Occasionally he received a \$20 bill from his father. Josephine Reinhold explained, "The war was on. Gas was rationed. Tires were non-existent. One learned to do with what one had."

On January 21, 1943, the Local Selective Service Board for Taylor County sent Carl Oliver Reinhold a letter, and the U.S.D.A. War Board sent him a letter dated January 25, 1943 identifying farm data. The letter was signed by Luther M. Hamrick, Chairman, County U.S.D.A. War Board.

On November 1, 1945, Carl Oscar and Nora Reinhold purchased an additional 80 acres from Allen H. and Margaret Richter for \$1,800.¹⁴⁰ This property is described as the North half of the Southwest Quarter (N½ SW¼) of Section Nine (9), township Thirty-one (31) North, Range one (1) East. Carl Oscar and Nora referred to this property as the "Alexander farm" because the Alexander's lived on the property prior to Carl Oscar and Nora purchasing it.

By March 1949, Carl Oscar and Nora had paid off the mortgages on their property. On March 15, 1949, Carl Oscar and Nora received Releases of Mortgage for each of their March 1, 1934 loans.¹⁴¹

Carl Oscar And Nora Reinhold Retire From Farming
(The information in this section came from Carl and
Josephine (Van Laarhoven) Reinhold's memories unless otherwise indicated.)

Carl Oliver Reinhold and Josephine Mary Van Laarhoven were married on June 5, 1946 at the Holy Rosary Catholic Church by Rev. Gregory Joseph Reuter in the City of Medford, Taylor County, Wisconsin.¹⁴² After their marriage, Carl Oliver and Josephine lived with Carl Oliver's parents on their farm about three miles northwest of the City of Medford until about mid-April 1947.

Carl Oliver and Josephine wanted their own home. They looked at many farms and their search ended with two choices. One was a nice farm between Little Black and Stetsonville, Wisconsin. It was situated on the westside of Highway 13. Their other choice was the Bernard Pfaff farm east of Dorchester. As Carl Oliver and Josephine Reinhold were about to make their decision, Carl Oscar and Nora decided to retire from farming and Wisconsin. They offered Carl Oliver and Josephine their home farm, which consisted of 80 acres of land and an additional 80 acres of land across from the Ben Lange home farm which Carl Oscar and Nora also owned.¹⁴³ Carl Oscar and Nora called the additional eighty acres the "Alexander farm." As part of the negotiations, Carl Oliver and Josephine agreed to leave Carl Oscar and Nora Reinhold the house and one acre of land on the "Alexander farm," but Carl Oliver kept the old barn on that property.

¹⁴⁰ Warrant Deed, No. 123028, Vol. 109 of Deeds, p. 67, Register of Deeds, Taylor County, Wisconsin.

¹⁴¹ Releases of Mortgage, Nos. 133441 & 117795, Vol. 81 of Mortgages, pp. 373, 483, Register of Deeds, Taylor County, Wisconsin

¹⁴² Carl Oliver Reinhold and Josephine Mary Van Laarhoven's Marriage License.

¹⁴³ Warranty Deed, No. 66001; Warranty Deed, No. 123028.

Carl Oliver and Josephine accepted Oscar and Nora's offer because Carl Oliver knew what was put into the land. Carl Oliver had lived and worked on that property from the age of 2 when his parents bought the property. The transaction took place about the middle of April 1947, though no formal papers were drawn up regarding the sale, and title to the property did not pass to Carl Oliver and Josephine in April 1947. Still, Carl Oscar wrote down the terms of the sale, including the purchase price, payment terms, and equipment included in the sale.

Josephine explained that Carl Oliver worked for his father earning very little money, so when Carl and Josephine bought the farm, Carl Oliver's father gave him eight milk cows, five heifers, some old horse drawn machinery, the Puddle-Jumper that Carl Oliver made over from his old Buick car, and a steel wheeled 10-20 McCormick tractor. She said, Carl Oliver had his team of horses and harness. Josephine said, what they had was not much, but they could start earning some money with the eight cows.

Carl Oscar and Nora lived with Carl Oliver and Josephine for awhile after Carl and Josephine purchased Carl's parent's farm, and until Carl Oscar and Nora could move into their house on the one acre of land on the "Alexander farm" located about a quarter mile north of Carl Oscar and Nora's home farm. Carl Oscar and Nora lived in that house until their deaths.

Carl Oliver and Josephine made payments on their farm as required, but some times not in the amount and not as frequently as Carl Oscar and Nora desired. As a result, on October 15, 1953, Carl Oliver and Josephine purchased an Option For Purchase Of Farm With A Loan Made Or Insured By The United States Of America – United States Department of Agriculture Farmers Home Administration.¹⁴⁴ The Option was a mortgage guaranty for \$7,500 that allowed Carl Oliver and Josephine to obtain a mortgage for \$7,500 to pay off Carl Oliver's parents.¹⁴⁵ The actual mortgage was signed by and title to the farm was transferred to Carl Oliver and Josephine Reinhold on January 6, 1954.¹⁴⁶ Carl Oliver and Josephine's mortgage payment was \$328.78 per month at 3% interest.¹⁴⁷

In addition to farming, Carl Oscar and Nora were involved in various community activities. Soon after purchasing the farm, Carl Oscar was elected to the position of school clerk for the Anderson school in the Town of Medford. He also served on the Board of Directors for the Federal Land Bank for many years after that program was started. He was a member of the Methodist Christ Church Federated. Nora worked as a cook at the Anderson School and as a waitress at Bauer's café in Medford. Nora was also a member of Christ Church Federated and the Women's Society of Christian Service.

After retiring, Carl Oscar and Nora took a trip to California with Bessie and Fay Rankin. Bessie was Nora's sister. Josephine Reinhold recalls that Carl Oscar and Nora went on the trip sometime around 1953-1954 and Dorothy (Reinhold) Nicholas confirmed the dates. Dorothy wrote,

Mom and Dad sold their house in Winthrop in the summer of 1952. I am sure about this as this was the year we were married. The visit to Aunt Hilma would have to have been in 1953 (or 1954 depending on what time of the year they went) as Dad did not have their house out in Utah built for several months. They stayed in Utah for two years before moving to Canon City, Colorado

¹⁴⁴ Option For Purchase Of Farm With A Loan Made Or Insured By The United States Of America dated October 15, 1953, No. 143232, Miscellaneous Records, Vol. AB, pp. 210-212.

¹⁴⁵ Option For Purchase Of Farm, No. 143232.

¹⁴⁶ Warranty Deed, No. 143628, Vol. 113 of Deeds, p. 490, Register of Deeds, Taylor County, Wisconsin; Real Estate Mortgage, No. 143629, Book of Mortgages, Vol. 101, pp. 167-169, Taylor County Registrar, Taylor County, Wisconsin.

¹⁴⁷ Real Estate Mortgage, No. 143629.

Carl Oliver Reinhold's daughter, Judy, recalled Carl Oscar and Nora's trip to California. She wrote,

I forgot to mention G&G Reinhold. I remember well when they went to California. They were gone most of the whole winter. We collected their mail for them. Mom stored it up in the top cupboard - you know the little doors. When they came home that whole section was full of mail. They brought all of us a little souvenir. Grandma had many souvenirs she had brought back with them such as big flower pots, flamingoes such as you see in the antique stores today, containers of sand from the painted desert and lots of pictures. Grandma had two small flamingoes about eight inches high and two large ones about fourteen or eighteen inches high. They stayed with Aunt Hilma I believe most of the time they were in California. They also traveled with Uncle Faye and his wife (can't remember her name today - Doris?) at sometime in the trip I think. The picture with Grandma dipping her toes (wading) in the ocean was always one of my favorites.

Bessie and Fay Rankin drove to California where they had an apartment, and Carl Oscar and Nora went along to visit Hilma (Reinhold) Bordwell. Hilma was living in Long Beach at the time,¹⁴⁸ but her husband, Clarence, had past away.¹⁴⁹ Carl Oscar and Nora drove from Medford to Bessie and Fay Rankin's home in Iowa. From Iowa, Carl Oscar, Nora, Bessie and Fay all drove together in Fay's automobile to Long Beach, California. On the way, they stopped in Utah to see William Theodore and Maude Reinhold. William Theodore and Maude were also planning a trip to California. After a short visit, Carl Oscar, Nora, Bessie and Fay continued on their way to Long Beach, California; and William Theodore and Maude left for California via a different route. After arriving in Long Beach, Bessie and Fay dropped Carl Oscar and Nora at Hilma Reinhold's house, and left to take care of their business. Later, William Theodore and Maude, and Carl Oscar and Nora arrived at Hilma Reinhold's house in Long Beach to visit and take pictures. After a few days, the visit ended with William Theodore and Maude continuing on their trip; and Carl Oscar and Nora returning to Iowa with Bessie and Fay. Once in Iowa, Carl Oscar and Nora returned home to Medford.

Carl Oscar Reinhold had a mild heart attack on February 13, 1956. He was about age seventy-two. He never was quite as strong after that episode. At least the attack ended his working on the farm with Carl Oliver or helping Gus Lange with any more carpentry work. Carl Oscar still went to the farm for his jar of milk each evening, unless there was a cold wind. A cold wind took his breath away. He had to be very careful.

In January 1959, Carl Oscar became sickly. He just felt poorly. He entered the Medford Hospital, but the doctors could not find the problem. He was sent to St. Joseph's Hospital in Marshfield, Wisconsin. After many tests, the doctors found he had a perforated appendix that was leaking poisons into his system and peritonitis had set in, causing a paralysis. He was given a great amount of antibiotics. There was improvement, but his illness was too much for his already damaged heart to take. He died of a heart attack on January 19, 1959.

Carl Oscar Reinhold died at 9:40 p.m. on January 19, 1959 at St. Joseph's Hospital in Marshfield, Wood County, Wisconsin at the age of 73.¹⁵⁰ It was a surprise and a tragedy. Carl Oliver and his father were best friends. Carl Oscar Reinhold cause of death was generalized peritonitis due to a ruptured appendix, which was due to an appendicitis.¹⁵¹ Another significant condition contributing to his death, but not related to the terminal disease was coronary occlusive disease of several years duration.¹⁵² He was in the hospital one day, but six days passed from the onset of the generalized peritonitis to the day Carl Oscar died.^{153,249} No autopsy was performed.¹⁵⁴

¹⁴⁸ California Death Records; Social Security Death Index.

¹⁴⁹ Forrest Lawn Mausoleum Records.

¹⁵⁰ Carl Oscar Reinhold's Death Certificate; Carrie Anderson's name is spelled Carmie Anderson on the Death Certificate.

¹⁵¹ Carl Oscar Reinhold's Death Certificate.

¹⁵² Carl Oscar Reinhold's Death Certificate.

Carl Oscar Reinhold's death certificate indicates his name was Carl Oscar Reinhold, he was born March 22, 1885 in Wyanet, Illinois, and his parents were Charles Reinhold and Carrie Anderson.¹⁵⁵ His death certificate also indicates Carl Oscar was a United States citizen, never served in the military and his occupation was a farmer.¹⁵⁶ At his death, he was married to Nora and resided at Route #3, Town of Medford, Taylor County, Wisconsin.¹⁵⁷ His wife, Nora Reinhold, provided the information on his death certificate.¹⁵⁸ Carl Oscar did not have a social security number.¹⁵⁹

Carl Oscar Reinhold apparently died without a will. When he died, Carl Oscar and Nora's wealth apparently consisted of real estate held jointly with a value of \$3,000 and personal property held jointly with a value of \$4,150.04.¹⁶⁰ The total value of all their property was \$7,150.04.¹⁶¹ Their real property consisted of one acre of land, more or less, located in the Northwest Quarter of Southwest Quarter, Sec. 9, Township 31 North, Range 1 East.¹⁶² The property had a house situated on the property.¹⁶³ They also owned a cemetery deed for plots described as, the South half of Lot 13, Block J, Medford Evergreen Cemetery (perpetual care included).¹⁶⁴ Their personal property consisted of \$3,368.37 in an account at the Medford Federal Saving & Loan, \$140.89 in a State Bank checking account, \$341.18 in Medford Creamery debenture bonds and a 1950 Chevrolet automobile worth \$300.¹⁶⁵

Nora Reinhold continued to live in her house in the Town of Medford after her husband's death. She always liked nice things, so she really enjoyed working for Mr. William Fischer. He was a pleasant person and made a nice companion for Nora. Josephine explained that in April 1962, Nora, being a wonderful housekeeper, scrubbed and polished Mr. Fisher's house for Easter. She said, Nora always had high blood pressure and on this fateful day, she possibly overworked herself. According to Josephine, at 9:00 p.m. on April 20, 1962, Nora had a massive stroke as she pulled the shade in her bedroom. Josephine explained, Nora fell to the floor between the bed and the wall. Later, according to Josephine, Nora was taken to the hospital by ambulance. She and Carl reached Nora's side in a short period of time, but Nora was unable to communicate, Josephine said. Josephine explained that Nora was put on the respirator to help her breathe, and that Carl and her were told to get some rest, and that Nora was in critical condition.

¹⁵³ Carl Oscar Reinhold's Death Certificate.

¹⁵⁴ Carl Oscar Reinhold's Death Certificate.

¹⁵⁵ Carl Oscar Reinhold's Death Certificate.

¹⁵⁶ Carl Oscar Reinhold's Death Certificate.

¹⁵⁷ Carl Oscar Reinhold's Death Certificate.

¹⁵⁸ Carl Oscar Reinhold's Death Certificate.

¹⁵⁹ Carl Oscar Reinhold's Death Certificate.

¹⁶⁰ Petition For Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy dated January 26, 1959 filed on February 24, 1959, Notice of Hearing On Final Account and Determination of Inheritance Tax and Information dated January 26, 1959 filed on February 24, 1959 and Order Finding No Inheritance Tax Due dated February 24, 1959, Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy filed on February 24, 1959, County Court, Taylor County, Wisconsin, In Re Joint Tenancy In Lands And Personalty of Oscar Reinhold; Duplicate Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy filed on February 24, 1959, In Re Joint Tenancy In Lands And Personalty of Oscar Reinhold, No. 153387, Vol AC of Misc. Records, Taylor County Register, Taylor County, Wisconsin.

¹⁶¹ Petition For Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy, Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy, In Re Joint Tenancy In Lands And Personalty of Oscar Reinhold; Duplicate Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy, No. 153387

¹⁶² Petition For Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy, Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy, In Re Joint Tenancy In Lands And Personalty of Oscar Reinhold; Duplicate Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy, No. 153387.

¹⁶³ Petition For Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy, Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy, In Re Joint Tenancy In Lands And Personalty of Oscar Reinhold; Duplicate Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy, No. 153387.

¹⁶⁴ Petition For Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy, Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy, In Re Joint Tenancy In Lands And Personalty of Oscar Reinhold; Duplicate Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy, No. 153387.

¹⁶⁵ Petition For Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy, Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy, In Re Joint Tenancy In Lands And Personalty of Oscar Reinhold; Duplicate Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy, No. 153387.

Josephine said, she and Hazel, Carl's sister, stood by Nora with the nurse, Mrs. Paul Schupp. She said, it was apparent that Nora was doing poorly and it was only a matter of time before she would pass away. Josephine explained that Hazel said she had to make it to the bank before it closed. Carl went with her. Josephine explained that after Carl and Hazel left, a most unusual situation took place. Josephine described how she and Mrs. Schupp stood at Nora's bedside and watched death take over at 11:00 a.m. on Good Friday, April 20, 1962. Josephine said, it was almost as if Nora waited for her children to leave. She and the nurse prepared Nora's body. Josephine said she waited in the hospital waiting room until Hazel and Carl returned and told them their mother had passed away.

On April 20, 1962 at 10:50 a.m., Nora Melissa Reinhold died of cerebral apoplexy at Memorial Hospital, Medford, Taylor County, Wisconsin.¹⁶⁶ Nora's death certificate indicates she was in the hospital for 12 hours.¹⁶⁷ No autopsy was performed.¹⁶⁸ At the time of her death, she was a 70 year old widow and a homemaker living at R#3, Town of Medford, Taylor County, Wisconsin.¹⁶⁹ Her social security number was 387-14-0262.²⁶⁶ Nora was a United States citizen, but she never served in the military.¹⁷⁰ Nora Melissa Reinhold was born April 13, 1892 in Independence, Iowa.¹⁷¹ Her parents were William Decker and Jane Hare. Her son, Carl Reinhold, provided the information on her death certificate.¹⁷²

Carl Oscar and Nora Melissa Reinhold are buried in Medford Evergreen Cemetery, Medford, Wisconsin.¹⁷³ The Ruesch Funeral Home, Medford, Wisconsin handled their burial preparations.¹⁷⁴ Their obituaries were published in the Star News.¹⁷⁵

Carl Oscar and Nora Reinhold have a beautiful, blue, gray, granite headstone with the Reinhold family name inscribed across the top of the headstone's face in large letters. On the left side of the stone's face is inscribed Mother, Nora, 1892-1962; and on the right side of the stone's face is inscribed Father, Oscar, 1885-1959.¹⁷⁶

Nora apparently received all of Carl Oscar's half interest in their property by joint tenancy.¹⁷⁷ The only issue in probate was inheritance tax and terminating the joint tenancy upon Carl Oscar's death.¹⁷⁸ The court found no inheritance tax was due and issued a Certificate of Termination of Joint Tenancy.¹⁷⁹

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| 166 | Nora Melisa Reinhold's Death Certificate. |
| 167 | Nora Melisa Reinhold's Death Certificate. |
| 168 | Nora Melisa Reinhold's Death Certificate. |
| 169 | Nora Melisa Reinhold's Death Certificate. |
| 170 | Nora Melisa Reinhold's Death Certificate. |
| 171 | Nora Melisa Reinhold's Death Certificate. |
| 172 | Nora Melisa Reinhold's Death Certificate. |
| 173 | Carl Oscar Reinhold's Death Certificate; Nora Melisa Reinhold's Death Certificate; "Carl Oscar Reinhold's Obituary," January 22, 1959; "Nora (Decker) Reinhold's Obituary," n.d., 1962. |
| 174 | Carl Oscar Reinhold's Death Certificate; Nora Melisa Reinhold's Death Certificate; "Carl Oscar Reinhold's Obituary," January 22, 1959; "Nora (Decker) Reinhold's Obituary," n.d., 1962. |
| 175 | "Carl Oscar Reinhold's Obituary," January 22, 1959; "Nora (Decker) Reinhold's Obituary," n.d., 1962. |
| 176 | Carl Oscar and Nora Reinhold's headstone, medford Evergreen Cemetery, Medford, Wisconsin. |
| 177 | Petition For Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy, Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy, <u>In Re Joint Tenancy In Lands And Personalty of Oscar Reinhold; Duplicate</u> Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy, No. 153387. |
| 178 | Petition For Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy, Notice of Hearing On Final Account and Determination of Inheritance Tax and Information and Order Finding No Inheritance Tax Due, Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy, <u>In Re Joint Tenancy In Lands And Personalty of Oscar Reinhold; Duplicate</u> Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy, No. 153387. |
| 179 | Petition For Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy, Notice of Hearing On Final Account and Determination of Inheritance Tax and Information and Order Finding No Inheritance Tax Due, Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy, <u>In Re Joint Tenancy In Lands And Personalty of Oscar Reinhold; Duplicate</u> Certificate Of Termination Of Joint Tenancy, No. 153387. |

Nora died having written a Last Will and Testament dated June 30, 1960.¹⁸⁰ In her will, she appointed her daughter, Lucille Kerns, to be the executrix.¹⁸¹ She also gave \$100 to Bradley Hart who was no relation to Nora.¹⁸² Nora gave her son, Carl Reinhold, the first opportunity to purchase the property she owned in the Town of Medford, which adjoined his farm.¹⁸³ She gave the remainder of her estate to her children in equal shares.¹⁸⁴

Hazel Moore, Lucille Kerns and Carl Reinhold filed a Petition for Probate of Will and Proof of Heirship on April 26, 1962.¹⁸⁵ The Petition indicates Nora Reinhold died on April 20, 1962 and at the time of her death she was a resident of the Town of Medford, Taylor County, Wisconsin.¹⁸⁶ The Proof of Will was filed April 26, 1962 and admitted to Probate.¹⁸⁷ Letter Testamentary name Lucille Kerns as executrix of Nora Reinhold's estate.¹⁸⁸ The Petition and Proof of Heirship indicates the Petitioners are Nora's children and that Bradley Hart was no relation to Nora.¹⁸⁹ One of Nora's children, a son, died in infancy leaving no descendants.¹⁹⁰ Nora's husband and parents had died prior to Nora's death.¹⁹¹ Nora was survived by three sisters and one brother, Ralph Decker, adult brother, Oelwein, Iowa; Bessie Rankin, adult sister, Lorenz, Iowa; Rose Carpenter, adult sister, Oelwein, Iowa; and Bernice Siglin, adult sister, Waterloo, Iowa.¹⁹² (Bernice's name should be spelled Siglin.) Nora's brothers and sisters preceded her in death.¹⁹³

The General Inventory of Nora's estate indicates a total estate valued at \$7,837.75 with real estate valued at \$2,800 and personal property valued at \$5,037.75.¹⁹⁴ She owned one acre of land more or less located in the Northwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section Nine (9), Township thirty-one (31) North, of Range One (1) East valued at \$2,800.¹⁹⁵ She also owned a 1956 Pontiac automobile valued at \$450; various share accounts totaling \$3,606.43; nominal stock or membership interest in the Stetsonville Farmers Union Cooperative, Taylor County Electric Cooperative and Medford Cooperative Creamery Company totaling \$84.62; social security benefits totaling \$150.¹⁹⁶ Nora also owned household furniture and furnishings totaling \$651.30.¹⁹⁷ The only item in the household inventory of interest is a 1960 model floor, Zenith TV set worth \$75.¹⁹⁸ Finally, Nora had in-

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- 180 Last Will and Testament of Nora Reinhold, In Re Estate Of Nora Reinhold.
 - 181 Last Will and Testament of Nora Reinhold, In Re Estate Of Nora Reinhold.
 - 182 Last Will and Testament of Nora Reinhold, In Re Estate Of Nora Reinhold.
 - 183 Last Will and Testament of Nora Reinhold, In Re Estate Of Nora Reinhold.
 - 184 Last Will and Testament of Nora Reinhold, In Re Estate Of Nora Reinhold.
 - 185 Petition for Probate of Will and Proof of Heirship and Affidavit As to Military Service on April 26, 1962, Taylor County Court, Wisconsin, In Re Estate Of Nora Reinhold.
 - 186 Petition for Probate of Will and Proof of Heirship and Affidavit As to Military Service, In Re Estate Of Nora Reinhold.
 - 187 Proof of Will, Order Admitting Will, Order For Letters and Bond dated and filed April 26, 1962, Certificate of Probate dated and filed April 26, 1962, Taylor County Court in Probate, Wisconsin, In Re Estate Of Nora Reinhold.
 - 188 Letters Testamentary or of Administration with Will Annexed dated and filed April 26, 1962, Taylor County Court in Probate, Wisconsin, In Re Estate Of Nora Reinhold.
 - 189 Petition for Probate of Will, Proof of Heirship, Affidavit As to Military Service and Proof of Heirship, In Re Estate Of Nora Reinhold.
 - 190 Proof of Heirship, In Re Estate Of Nora Reinhold.
 - 191 Proof of Heirship, In Re Estate Of Nora Reinhold.
 - 192 Proof of Heirship, In Re Estate Of Nora Reinhold.
 - 193 Proof of Heirship, In Re Estate Of Nora Reinhold.
 - 194 Oaths and General Inventory, dated April 30, 1962 and filed August 23, 1962, Taylor County Court in Probate, Wisconsin, In Re Estate Of Nora Reinhold.
 - 195 Oaths and General Inventory, In Re Estate Of Nora Reinhold.
 - 196 Oaths and General Inventory, In Re Estate Of Nora Reinhold.
 - 197 Oaths and General Inventory, In Re Estate Of Nora Reinhold.
 - 198 Oaths and General Inventory, In Re Estate Of Nora Reinhold.

surance benefits totaling \$954.14, which went to the beneficiaries, namely Hazel Moore, Lucille Kerns and Carl Reinhold, equally.¹⁹⁹ After expenses of administering Nora's estate were paid, including \$13.02 in tax and no claims against the estate, there was \$6,600.30 available for distribution.²⁰⁰ Bradley Hart received \$100.²⁰¹ Lucille Kerns, Carl Reinhold and Hazel Moore each received \$2,166.76, which included a one third interest in the real property.²⁰² Later Lucille, Carl and Hazel sold the property they inherited to Paul and Nancy Jensen on August 29, 1964.²⁰³

Carl Oscar Reinhold and Nora Melissa Decker had four children all of whom were born in Iowa.²⁰⁴

After their marriage, Carl Oscar and Nora (Decker) Reinhold lived in Oran, Iowa.²⁰⁵ At the time, Carl Oscar was working in Duluth, Minnesota.²⁰⁶ From what he wrote in his postcard to Nora, it appears Carl Oscar was traveling and working as he went.²⁰⁷ Carl Oscar wrote,²⁰⁸

5:30 pm. Duluth, July 12

Well Nora I have got this far on my journey safe and sound enjoyed the trip so far very well.

Will get down and see the brush tomorrow. It is raining here now which I don't like very well.

Hoping you are feeling fine.

I remain as ever - Oscar

Carl Oscar and Nora (Decker) Reinhold's first child was a boy, Carl Walter.²⁰⁹ Oscar and Nora had only been married 3-4 months when Carl Walter was born.²¹⁰ He was born in Oelwein, Fayette County, Iowa on September 6, 1913, though Carl Walter's death certificate indicates he was born August 26, 1913.²¹¹ The birth is identified as legitimate.²¹² At the time of Carl Walter's birth, Carl Oscar Reinhold was working as a boiler-maker helper and Nora was a housewife.²¹³ Carl Oscar was 28 years old and Nora was 21.²¹⁴ Carl Oscar and Nora (Decker) Reinhold were living in Oelwein, Iowa at the time of Carl Walter's birth.²¹⁵

¹⁹⁹ Oaths and General Inventory, In Re Estate Of Nora Reinhold.

²⁰⁰ Notice of Hearing on Final Account and Determination of Inheritance Tax, Order Determining Inheritance Tax dated December 1962, Final Account and Petition, Judgment on Claims, In Re Estate Of Nora Reinhold.

²⁰¹ Petition For Final Settlement of Estate, No. 160973, Notice of Hearing on Final Account and Determination of Inheritance Tax and Information, Order Determining Inheritance Tax, Final Account and Petition, In Re Estate Of Nora Reinhold, Vol. AE of Misc. Records, p. 125, County Recorder, Taylor County, Wisconsin

²⁰² Notice of Hearing on Final Account and Determination of Inheritance Tax and Information, Order Determining Inheritance Tax, Final Account and Petition, In Re Estate Of Nora Reinhold; Petition For Final Settlement of Estate, No. 160973, p. 125.

²⁰³ Warranty Deed, No. 164417, Vol. 133 of Deeds, p. 391 Register of Deeds, Taylor County, Wisconsin.

²⁰⁴ _____ Census; Walter Reinhold's birth certificated and affidavit filed December 8, 1938; Iowa State Depart.

²⁰⁵ Postcard from Carl Oscar Reinhold to his wife Nora dated July 12, 1913.

²⁰⁶ Postcard from Carl Oscar Reinhold to his wife Nora dated July 12, 1913.

²⁰⁷ Postcard from Carl Oscar Reinhold to his wife Nora dated July 12, 1913.

²⁰⁸ Postcard from Carl Oscar Reinhold to his wife Nora dated July 12, 1913.

²⁰⁹ Carl Walter Reinhold's birth certificate.

²¹⁰ Carl Walter Reinhold's birth certificate.

²¹¹ Carl Walter Reinhold's birth certificate.

²¹² Carl Walter Reinhold's birth certificate.

²¹³ Carl Walter Reinhold's birth certificate.

²¹⁴ Carl Walter Reinhold's birth certificate.

²¹⁵ Carl Walter Reinhold's birth certificate.

On October 8, 1913, Carl Walter Reinhold died in Oelwein, Fayette County, Iowa.²¹⁶ His death certificate indicates Carl Walter Reinhold died of inanition.²¹⁷ There is a notation on the death certificate following the word inanition.²¹⁸ The notation states, “(8 mo. baby).”²¹⁹ Under the age category, it states that Carl Walter lived 1 month and 11 days.²²⁰ Carl Oscar Reinhold provided the information on Carl Walter’s death certificate.²²¹

Carrie Lucille explained that right after Carl Oscar and Nora (Decker) Reinhold were married, Carl Oscar worked for the railroad in Oelwein, Iowa.²²² At the time of Carl Walter’s birth, Carl Oscar Reinhold was working as a boiler-maker helper.²²³

Carrie Lucille Reinhold was born September 14, 1914 in Oran Township, Fayette County, Iowa.²²⁴ Later, Carl Oscar and Nora moved to a farm west of Oelwein, between Oelwein and Fairbanks, in Oran Township, Fayette County, Iowa.²²⁵ They rented the farm and began operating the farm.²²⁶ This is the farm on which Carrie Lucille Reinhold was born.²²⁷ Carrie Lucille’s birth certificate indicates Carl Oscar’s occupation was farming and Nora’s was housewife.²²⁸

Carl Oliver Reinhold was born in Fairbanks, Buchanan County, Iowa,²²⁹ though his marriage license says Black Hawk County, Iowa²³⁰ and his birth certificate says Oran Township, Fayette County, Iowa.²³¹ Carl Oscar and Nora Reinhold had moved to a farm south of Fairbanks, Iowa, but in Buchanan County, Iowa.²³² They rented the farm and began operating it.²³³ This is the farm on which Carl Oliver Reinhold was born.²³⁴

Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns explained that at the time that Carl Oliver Reinhold was born, Buchanan County, Iowa did not have birth certificates.²³⁵ Carrie Lucille was born in Oran Township, Fayette County, Iowa²³⁶ and she explained that Fayette County also did not have birth certificates when she was born. Later, after Carrie Lucille, Carl Oliver and Hazel Amelia were older, they needed birth certificates.²³⁷ So, their parents went to Fayette County, Iowa where Affidavits of Birth for Carrie Lucille and Carl Oliver were prepared and recorded, instead of

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- 216 Carl Walter Reinhold’s birth certificate.
 - 217 Carl Walter Reinhold’s birth certificate.
 - 218 Carl Walter Reinhold’s birth certificate.
 - 219 Carl Walter Reinhold’s birth certificate.
 - 220 Carl Walter Reinhold’s birth certificate.
 - 221 Carl Walter Reinhold’s birth certificate.
 - 222 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.
 - 223 Carl Walter Reinhold’s birth certificate.
 - 224 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns; Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns’ birth certificate.
 - 225 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.
 - 226 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.
 - 227 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.
 - 228 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.
 - 229 Pa’s _____; Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns; Josephine (Van Laarhoven) Reinhold.
 - 230 Marriage lice
 - 231 Pas birth cert
 - 232 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.
 - 233 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.
 - 234 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.
 - 235 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.
 - 236 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.

going to Fayette County to have Carrie Lucille's Affidavit of Birth prepared and filed; and to Buchanan County to have Carl Oliver's Affidavit of Birth prepared and filed.²³⁸ In any case, the Affidavits were prepared, signed and recorded indicating Carrie Lucille and Carl Oliver Reinhold were born in Fayette County, Iowa when in actual fact, Carl Oliver was born in Buchanan County, Iowa.²³⁹

Hazel Reinhold was born January 26, 1919 in R#1, Fairbanks Township, Buchanan County, Iowa.²⁴⁰ Her birth was considered legitimate.²⁴¹ Carl Oscar Reinhold's occupation was listed as farmer and Nora's was housewife.²⁴² Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns explained that Carl Oscar and Nora had moved to another farm further south of Fairbanks, but in Buchanan County, Iowa prior to Hazel being born.²⁴³ This farm was known as the "Old Buzynski Place."²⁴⁴ They rented the farm and began operating it.²⁴⁵ This is the farm on which Hazel (Reinhold) Moore was born.²⁴⁶

About the time Carl Oliver Reinhold was born, Carl Oscar Reinhold was called to fight in World War I. He filled out the required paperwork. However, before he entered the military, the Armistice was signed and World War I ended.²⁴⁷ As a result, Carl Oscar did not join the military.²⁴⁸

After World War I ended, Carl Oscar Reinhold probably was in the process of deciding to purchase a farm instead of renting. He knew farm land was cheaper in Wisconsin than in Iowa.²⁴⁹ One of Carl Oscar's friends, Herbert Hayward, bought a farm in Wisconsin and when Herbert and his family moved to Wisconsin, Carl Oscar road up to Wisconsin with them to look for a farm.²⁵⁰ At the time Carl Oscar Reinhold was looking for a farm in Taylor County, Wisconsin, Taylor County was not a frontier or wildness area. Later, Carl Oscar and Nora (Decker) Reinhold moved to Wisconsin and lived the remainder of their life in Wisconsin.²⁵¹ As a result, they decided to be buried in Wisconsin.²⁵²

Carl Oscar Reinhold died at 9:40 p.m. on January 19, 1959 at St. Joseph's Hospital in Marshfield, Wood County, Wisconsin at the age of 73.²⁵³ His cause of death was generalized peritonitis due to a ruptured appendix which was due to an appendicitis.²⁵⁴ Another significant condition contributing to his death, but not related to the ter-

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- 237 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.
 - 238 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.
 - 239 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.
 - 240 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns; **[hazel's obit]**
 - 241 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns; **[hazel's obit]**
 - 242 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns
 - 243 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns
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 - 246 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns
 - 247 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns
 - 248 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns
 - 249 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns; Josephine (Van Laarhoven) Reinhold
 - 250 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns
 - 251 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.
 - 252 Carrie Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns.

253 Carl Oscar Reinhold's Death Certificate, # Dec 00 0 036409, filed February 9, 1959, Wisconsin State Board of Health, Wood County, Wisconsin.

254 Carl Oscar Reinhold's Death Certificate, # Dec 00 0 036409, filed February 9, 1959, Wisconsin State Board of Health, Wood County, Wisconsin.

minal disease was coronary occlusive disease of several years duration.²⁵⁵ He was in the hospital one day, but six days passed from the onset of the generalized peritonitis to the day Carl Oscar died.²⁵⁶ No autopsy was performed.²⁵⁷

Carl Oscar Reinhold's death certificate indicates his name was Carl Oscar Reinhold, he was born March 22, 1885 in Waynette, Illinois, and his parents were Charles Reinhold and Carrie Anderson.²⁵⁸ His death certificate also indicates Carl Oscar was a United States citizen, never served in the military and his occupation was a farmer.²⁵⁹ At his death, he was married to Nora and resided at Route #3, Town of Medford, Taylor County, Wisconsin. His wife, Nora (Decker) Reinhold, provided the information on his death certificate.²⁶⁰ Carl Oscar did not have a social security number.²⁶¹

On April 20, 1962 at 10:50 a.m., Nora Melissa (Decker) Reinhold died of cercal apoplexy at Memorial Hospital, Medford, Taylor County, Wisconsin.²⁶² Nora's death certificate indicates she was in the hospital for 12 hours.²⁶³ No autopsy was performed.²⁶⁴ At the time of her death, she was a 70 year old widow and a homemaker living at R#3, Town of Medford, Taylor County, Wisconsin.²⁶⁵ Her social security number was 387-14-0262.²⁶⁶ Nora was a United States citizen, but she never served in the military.²⁶⁷ Her son, Carl Oliver Reinhold, provided the information on her death certificate.²⁶⁸

²⁵⁵ Carl Oscar Reinhold's Death Certificate, # Dec 00 0 036409, filed February 9, 1959, Wisconsin State Board of Health, Wood County, Wisconsin.

²⁵⁶ Carl Oscar Reinhold's Death Certificate, # Dec 00 0 036409, filed February 9, 1959, Wisconsin State Board of Health, Wood County, Wisconsin.

²⁵⁷ Carl Oscar Reinholds Death Certificate, # Dec 00 0 036409, filed February 9, 1959, Wisconsin State Board of Health, Wood County, Wisconsin.

²⁵⁸ Carl Oscar Reinhold's Death Certificate, # Dec 00 0 036409, filed February 9, 1959, Wisconsin State Board of Health, Wood County, Wisconsin. Carrie Anderson's name is spell Carrie Anderson on the Death Certificate.

²⁵⁹ Carl Oscar Reinhold's Death Certificate, # Dec 00 0 036409, filed February 9, 1959, Wisconsin State Board of Health, Wood County, Wisconsin.

²⁶⁰ Carl Oscar Reinhold's Death Certificate, # Dec 00 0 036409, filed February 9, 1959, Wisconsin State Board of Health, Wood County, Wisconsin.

²⁶¹ Carl Oscar Reinhold's Death Certificate, # Dec 00 0 036409, filed February 9, 1959, Wisconsin State Board of Health, Wood County, Wisconsin.

²⁶² Nora Melisa Reinhold's Death Certificate, No. 62 012535, dated April 23, 1962, Wisconsin State Board Of Heath, Taylor County, Wisconsin.

²⁶³ Nora Melisa Reinhold's Death Certificate, No. 62 012535, dated April 23, 1962, Wisconsin State Board Of Heath, Taylor County, Wisconsin.

²⁶⁴ Nora Melisa Reinhold's Death Certificate, No. 62 012535, dated April 23, 1962, Wisconsin State Board Of Heath, Taylor County, Wisconsin.

²⁶⁵ Nora Melisa Reinhold's Death Certificate, No. 62 012535, dated April 23, 1962, Wisconsin State Board Of Heath, Taylor County, Wisconsin.

²⁶⁶ Nora Melisa Reinhold's Death Certificate, No. 62 012535, dated April 23, 1962, Wisconsin State Board Of Heath, Taylor County, Wisconsin.

²⁶⁷ Nora Melisa Reinhold's Death Certificate, No. 62 012535, dated April 23, 1962, Wisconsin State Board Of Heath, Taylor County, Wisconsin.

²⁶⁸ Nora Melisa Reinhold's Death Certificate, No. 62 012535, dated April 23, 1962, Wisconsin State Board Of Heath, Taylor County, Wisconsin.

Carl Oscar and Nora Melissa (Decker) Reinhold are buried in Medford Evergreen Cemetery, Medford, Wisconsin.²⁶⁹ The Ruesch Funeral Home, Medford, Wisconsin handled their burial preparations.²⁷⁰ Their obituaries were published in The Star News²⁷¹ and read as follows:

²⁶⁹ Carl Oscar Reinhold's Death Certificate, # Dec 00 0 036409, filed February 9, 1959, Wisconsin State Board Of Health, Wood County, Wisconsin; Nora Melisa Reinhold's Death Certificate, No. 62 012535, dated April 23, 1962, Wisconsin State Board Of Health, Taylor County, Wisconsin; Carl Oscar and Nora Melisa (Decker) Reinhold's Obituaries, The Star News, January 22, 1959, Medford, Wisconsin; Carl Oscar and Nora Melisa Reinhold's headstone.

²⁷⁰ Carl Oscar Reinhold's Death Certificate, # Dec 00 0 036409, filed February 9, 1959, Wisconsin State Board of Health, Wood County, Wisconsin; Nora Melisa (Decker) Reinhold's Death Certificate, No. 62 012535, dated April 23, 1962, Wisconsin State Board Of Health, Taylor County, Wisconsin; Carl Oscar and Nora Melisa (Decker) Reinhold's Obituaries, The Star News, January 22, 1959, Medford, Wisconsin; Carl Oscar and Nora Melisa (Decker) Reinhold's headstone.

²⁷¹ Carl Oscar and Nora Melisa (Decker) Reinhold's Obituaries, The Star News, January 22, 1959, Medford, Wisconsin.