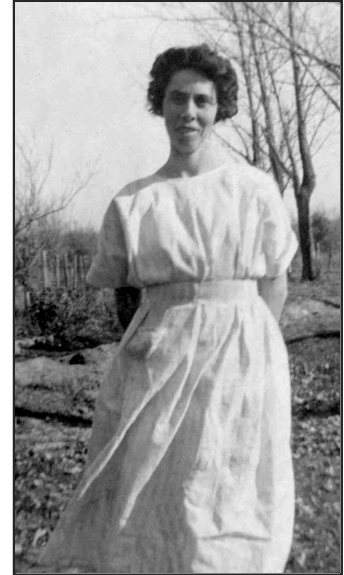
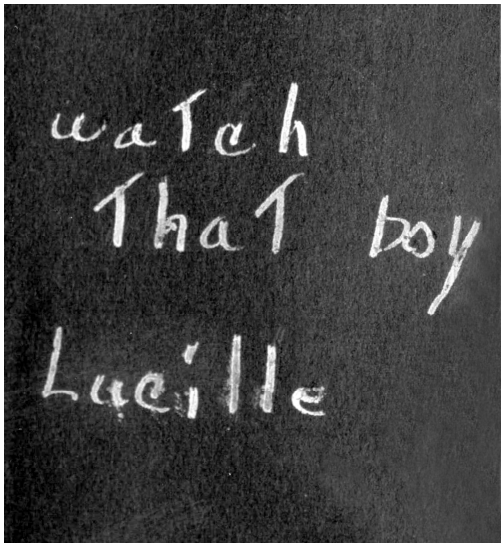




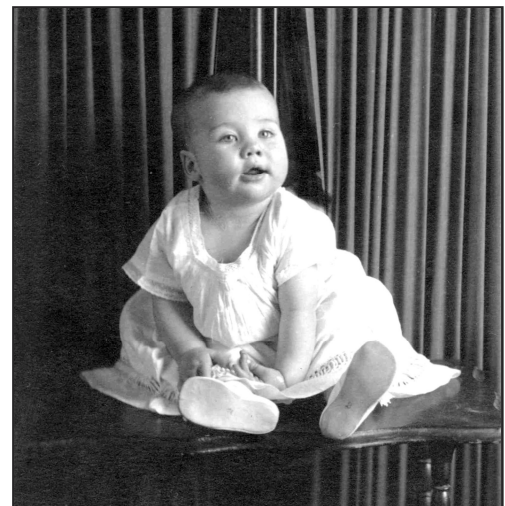
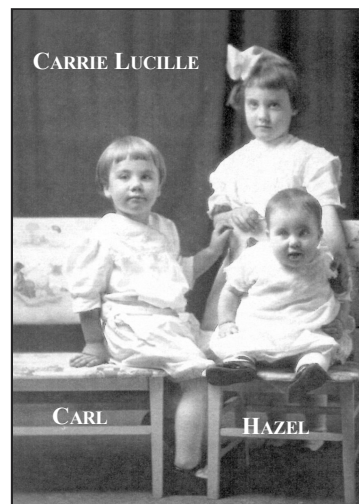
THE HOUSE IN FAIRBANK, IOWA IN WHICH CARL OLIVER REINHOLD WAS BORN



NORA (DECKER) REINHOLD



CARRIE LUCILLE AND CARL OLIVER REINHOLD



34510



DIVISION OF PUBLIC ARCHIVES

I, O. E. KLINGAMAN *Curator of the Historical, Memorial and*

Art Department of Iowa, hereby certify that the attached Transcript

is a true copy of The Affidavit of Birth of

CARL OLIVER REINHOLD

As it is now shown of record in this office upon the return of

Births of FAYETTE COUNTY of date Aug. 13, 1917

That it was originally derived from the state office of the Dept. of Health
and now remains on file in the Division of Public Archives of the Historical,
Memorial and Art Department of the State of Iowa.

*IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed
the seal of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of the State of Iowa.*

Done at Des Moines, the capital of the state, this Tenth

day of December A. D. 1938.

O. E. Klingaman
Curator



**IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS
BIRTH CERTIFICATE**

(Explanation)

In past years many birth records were not filed at the time of birth as provided by statute, due to the neglect of those charged with the duty of filing said record. This affidavit is provided to take care of such cases and may be executed by the attending physician, midwife, parent, nearest relative or other person having knowledge of the facts of this birth. Not acceptable if signed by the party for whom it is made.

AFFIDAVIT

I, Edward, being duly sworn, depose and say that I am 56 years of age; that I have known the person named herein for 24 years; that I reside at Oelwein, in the County of Fayette, Iowa; that the answers given to the following questions are true and correct as I verily believe.

Full Name of Child CARRIE LUCILLE REINHOLD.

Place of Birth: County of Fayette City of _____
Township of Oshan Street _____

Sex of Child <u>Female</u>	Twin, triplet, or other (To be answered only in event of plural births)	Number in order of birth	Legitimate <u>Yes</u>	Date of birth Month <u>Sept.</u> Day <u>14</u> Year <u>1914</u>
-------------------------------	--	--------------------------	--------------------------	--

Name of physician, midwife, or other person attending at this birth _____

FATHER
Full Name Carl Oscar Reinhold
Residence at time of this birth Fayette Co., Iowa.
Color White Age at time of this birth 29 Years
Occupation at time of this birth Farmer

MOTHER
Full Maiden Name Nora Melissa Decker
Residence at time of this birth Fayette Co., Iowa.
Color White Age at time of this birth 22 Years
Occupation at time of this birth Housewife

That the basis of my knowledge for answers given above is as follows I attended mother at time of this birth - my records and her statements supply the facts.
Edward, M.D.

(Sign Here)
State of Iowa, Fayette County, ss. Name _____ Relationship _____
On this 5th day of December, 1938, before me comes Dr. D. W. Ward and makes oath that the information given in this instrument subscribed by him is true and correct as he verily believes.

Notary Public in and for Fayette County, Iowa
Jean Brady

My commission expires July 4, 1939
File DEC 8 1938
N. IOWA STATE DEPT. OF HEALTH

Do not write below this line
John L. Deering
(State Registrar)
By Wayne Johnson
(Director Division of Vital Statistics)

MARGIN RESERVED FOR BINDING
WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD
ALL FACTS REQUIRED SHOULD BE ENTERED AS THEY WERE AT THE TIME THIS BIRTH OCCURRED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
PASSPORT OFFICE

Form Approved
Budget Bureau No. 47-R063.3

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT

(Completed affidavits will be retained permanently by the Passport Office. Copies desired should be made at the time of execution)

When an acceptable birth or baptismal certificate cannot be obtained for a person born in the United States, a birth affidavit, accompanied by a notice from appropriate authorities indicating no birth record exists, may be submitted with an application for a passport. The birth affidavit form may also be submitted in conjunction with other birth records.

The birth affidavit should be made by a person who has knowledge of the date and place of birth of the person whose birth in the United States is to be proved. The affidavit shall state briefly how and through what source the knowledge was acquired. It is preferred that the affidavit be made by an older blood relative although it may be made by the attending physician or any other person who has personal knowledge of the birth.

NAME OF PERSON WHOSE BIRTH IN THE UNITED STATES IS TO BE PROVED Carl Oliver Reinhold	SEX <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	NUMBER OF YEARS YOU HAVE KNOWN THIS PERSON 61 years
PERSON'S PLACE OF BIRTH (City and State) Hairbanks, Iowa (Fayette County)	PERSON'S DATE OF BIRTH (Month, day year) August 13, 1917	
PERSON'S PRESENT RESIDENCE (Street address, City, State and ZIP Code) IF DECEASED, SO STATE R R # 1, Box 440 C, Blue Grass, Iowa 52726	RELATIONSHIP TO OR BASIS OF YOUR KNOWLEDGE REGARDING THIS PERSON Brother	

GIVE COMPLETE FACTS ON WHICH THE PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH ARE BASED. IF AFFIANT IS NOT CLOSELY RELATED TO PERSON WHOSE BIRTH IN THE U.S. IS TO BE PROVED, STATE HOW AND THROUGH WHAT SOURCE THE PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE WAS ACQUIRED (Continue on reverse, if necessary)

My brother born 2 years 11 mo. after I was. Our parents were Carl Oscar Reinhold and Nora Melissa (Decker) Reinhold. I have known him all his life.

NOTE: A severe penalty is provided in Title 18, Section 1542, United States Code, for the falsification of applications for passports, or of affidavits or other documents to be used in connection therewith.

I, the undersigned, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the above information given by me is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Carrie Lucille Kerns

(Printed or typed name of affiant)

Carrie Lucille Kerns
(Signature of affiant)

R1, Box 117
(Address of affiant: number and street, city, state and ZIP code)

Hazelton, Iowa 50641
(Identifying document submitted by affiant: type of document, date of issuance or expiration, serial number)

Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed) before me this 8th day of September, 19 78

(IMPORTANT - Use impression seal) (Signature of ☒ Notary Public ☐ Postal Clerk ☐ Clerk of Court ☐ Passport Agent)
Lois Friedly
at Delaware, Iowa

**IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS
BIRTH CERTIFICATE**

(Explanation)

In past years many birth records were not filed at the time of birth as provided by statute, due to the neglect of those charged with the duty of filing said record. This affidavit is provided to take care of such cases and may be executed by the attending physician, midwife, parent, nearest relative or other person having knowledge of the facts of this birth. Not acceptable if signed by the party for whom it is made.

AFFIDAVIT

I, D. W. Ward, being duly sworn, depose and say that I am 56 years of age; that I have known the person named herein for 21 years; that I reside at Oelwein, Iowa, in the County of Fayette, Iowa; that the answers given to the following questions are true and correct as I verily believe.

Full Name of Child CARL OLIVER REINHOLD

Place of Birth: County of Fayette City of _____

Township of Oron Street _____

Sex of Child <u>Male</u>	Twin, triplet, or other (To be answered only in event of plural births)	Number in order of birth	Legitimate <u>Yes</u>	Date of birth <u>Aug. 13, 1917</u> Month Day Year
-----------------------------	--	--------------------------	--------------------------	---

Name of physician, midwife, or other person attending at this birth L. W. Ward, Fairbank, Iowa

FATHER

Full Name Carl Oscar Reinhold

Residence at time of this birth Fayette Co. Iowa

Color White Age at time of this birth 32 Years

Occupation at time of this birth Farmer

MOTHER

Full Maiden Name Nora Melissa Decker

Residence at time of this birth Fayette Co., Iowa

Color White Age at time of this birth 25 Years

Occupation at time of this birth Housewife

That the basis of my knowledge for answers given above is as follows I was the family physician of these parents before date of this birth, and afterwards up to present time. Facts of this birth secured from records of L. W. Ward, attending at birth and parents statements;

(Sign Here)

Name D. W. Ward M. D. Relationship _____
State of Iowa, Fayette County, ss.

On this 5th day of December, 19 38 before me comes Dr. D. W. Ward and makes oath that the information given in this instrument subscribed by him is true and correct as he verily believes.

Jean Brady

(SEAL)

Notary Public in and for Fayette County, Iowa

My commission expires July 4, 1939

Do not write below this line

Filed Dec. 8, 19 38

Walter L. Bierring
(State Registrar)

By Mayo Tolman

(Director Division of Vital Statistics)

N. B. Any person making a false affidavit will be prosecuted.

MARGIN RESERVED FOR BINDING
WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD
ALL FACTS REQUIRED SHOULD BE ENTERED AS THEY WERE AT THE TIME THIS BIRTH OCCURRED.





DIVISION OF PUBLIC ARCHIVES

I, O. E. KLINGAMAN *Curator of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa*, hereby certify that the attached Transcript is a true copy of The Certificate of Birth of
HAZEL AMELIA REINHOLD

As it is now shown of record in this office upon the return of Births of BUCHANAN COUNTY of date Jan. 26, 1919

That it was originally derived from the state office of the Dept. of Health and now remains on file in the Division of Public Archives of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of the State of Iowa.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, the capital of the state, this Tenth day of December A. D. 1938.

Curator

DO NOT WRITE

STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH

IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

1. PLACE OF BIRTH—

County Buchanan

Township Fairbank

Registered No. Fairbank

(Consecutive No.)

City or Village Buchanan

(If birth occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street number)

Street

18. RESIDENCE OF MOTHER: STATE IOWA

(If not same as place of birth)

County Buchanan

Township Fairbank

Street R #1

2. Full name of child (PRINT)

HAZEL AMELIA REINHOLD

Street

3. Sex

If plural { 4. Twin, triplet, or other } 5. Number, in order of birth

6. Premature

7. Testicles

8. Date of birth

19. 19

9. Full name

Carl Oscar Reinhold FATHER

18. Full maiden name

Nora Melissa Decker MOTHER

10. Residence

Fairbank R #1

20. Color or race

White

21. Age at last birthday 26 (Yrs)

11. Color or race

White

12. Age at last birthday 34 (Yrs.)

13. Birthplace (city or place)

Bureau County, Ill.

22. Birthplace (city or place)

Buchanan County, Iowa

14. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as spinner, lawyer, bookkeeper, etc.

Farmer

23. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as house-keeper, typist, nurse, clerk, etc.

Housewife

15. Industry or business in which work was done, as silk mill, sawmill, bank, etc.

None

24. Industry or business in which work was done, as own home, lawyer's office, silk mill, etc.

None

16. Date (month and year) last engaged in this work

1919

25. Date (month and year) last engaged in this work

1919

17. Number of children of this mother (At time of this birth and including this child)

4

(a) Born alive and now living

3

(b) Born alive but now dead

(c) Stillborn

26. If stillborn, period of gestation

9 months

29. Cause of stillbirth

Operative

27. Character of delivery spontaneous—

Operative

30. At what period of pregnancy did patient first consult you?

At 7:45 PM

on the date above stated, treated as prescribed by law.

31. Was child baptized?

Slightly, Moderately, Severely

CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE

At 7:45 PM

on the date above stated, treated as prescribed by law.

32. I hereby certify that I attended the birth of this child, who was

born alive or stillborn

Signature CLYDE D. BOTHWELL M. D.

Physician or Midwife

Address Fairbank, Iowa

33. When there was no attending physician or midwife then the father, householder, etc., should make this return. A stillborn child is one that neither breathes nor shows other evidence of life after birth.

Given name added from a supplemental report

Signature

Address

Physician or Midwife

34. When there was no attending physician or midwife then the father, householder, etc., should make this return. A stillborn child is one that neither breathes nor shows other evidence of life after birth.

Given name added from a supplemental report

Signature

Address

Physician or Midwife

Hazel Moore

(1919-2002)

Hazel A. Moore, 83, Medford, died Friday, March 29 at Memorial Health Center in Medford.

Funeral services were held on Monday, April 1 at United Methodist Church in Medford, with Rev. Irv Case officiating. Burial took place at Medford Evergreen Cemetery II. Pallbearers were her grandchildren, Michael Moore, Christopher Brooks, Dean Hommel and Scott, Matthew and Tyler Brandl.

Hemer Funeral Service of Medford assisted the family with arrangements.

The former Hazel Reinhold was born January 26, 1919 at Fairbank, Iowa, to the late Oscar and Nora (Decker) Reinhold. She moved with her family to the area at a young age and attended Anderson School in the Town of Medford, and Medford High School. After her education she did domestic work at Riverside Hotel and Bar in Medford.

Her marriage to Harold Moore, who sur-



vives, took place on September 11, 1940 at Waverly, Iowa. They resided in Milwaukee for a period of time, then moved to a farm in the Town of Deer Creek where they farmed until 1964. They moved to Stetsonville and later to Dorchester where she was employed doing laundry at Continental Manor in Abbotsford. She retired in 1981.

She was a member of United Methodist Church and former member of the Ladies Aid. She enjoyed cooking and baking.

In addition to her husband, survivors include a daughter, Phyllis Moore, Medford; a son, Melvin (Carol), Marshfield; a sister, Lucille Kerns, Oelwein, Iowa; six grandchildren; two step-grandchildren; five great-grandchildren; and seven stepgreat-grandchildren.

In addition to her parents, she was preceded in death by a brother, Carl in January 2002.

HAZEL (REINHOLD) MOORE'S OBITUARY, STAR NEWS, APRIL 4, 2002

Harold Moore

1910-2007



Harold J. W. Moore, 97, Medford, died Sunday, June 3 at Memorial Health Center where he had been a patient for the past two days. Funeral services were held Wednesday, June 6 at the United Methodist Church in Medford, with Pastor Dennis Govier officiating. Burial was at Medford Evergreen Cemetery II. Pallbearers were Scott and Joyce Brandl,

Michael Moore, Christopher Brook and Dean and Sharon Hommel.

Hemer Funeral Service of Medford assisted the family with arrangements.

Harold Moore was born January 5, 1910 in the Town of Deer Creek to the late William and Emma (Collwell) Moore. He attended Green Acre School in the Town of Deer Creek.

On September 9, 1933 he married Erna Lange, who preceded him in death on October 15, 1935. He worked with Lange's in the woods. On September 11, 1940 at Waverly, Iowa, he married Hazel A. Reinhold,

who preceded him in death on March 29, 2002. They resided in Milwaukee where he worked in the Foundry for about two years. They owned and operated a dairy farm in the Town of Deer Creek until 1964, then moved to the Stetsonville area and later to the Dorchester area. He hauled gravel and worked as a security guard at Packaging Corp. in Colby until his retirement.

He was a member of United Methodist Church of Dorchester and Medford. He enjoyed gardening, playing cards and baking cookies.

Survivors include two daughters, Marlene (Howard) Hoffman of Naples, Fla., and Phyllis (Edward) Faber of Medford; a son, Melvin "Duke" (Carol) of Marshfield; a sister-in-law, Evelyn Moore of Pahrump, Nev.; eight grandchildren; two stepgrandchildren; and 15 great-grandchildren. He is also survived by a special friend, Hilda Krueger of Medford.

In addition to his parents and wives, he was preceded in death by five brothers, Charlie, Edwin, William, Claire and George; and five sisters, Olivia, Alice, Irma, Florence and Anna.

In lieu of flowers the family requests memorials in his name be made to United Methodist Church of Medford.

Paid Obituary 23-69698

HAROLD MOORE'S OBITUARY, STAR NEWS, JUNE 7, 2007

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES
Certification of Vital Record

TAYLOR COUNTY REGISTER OF DEEDS
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES
ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

HCF 5040 (Rev. 03/00)
Do not complete this form before reading instructions (HCF 5040A).

Local File #

Type or Print Use
Permanent
Black Ink
No Whiteout
or Erasures

1. DECEASED'S NAME Full Middle Last Hazel Anelia MOORE		2. SEX M		3. SOC. SEC. NUMBER OF DECEASED 394-03-7921		4a. PROVOINCED DEAD DATE March 29, 2002		4b. HOUR 11:10 A.M.		5. BODY FOUND 24+ hours after death	
6a. AGE (Years) 83		6b. Under 1 yr. Days		7. DATE OF BIRTH Mo. Day Yr. Jan. 26, 1919		8a. COUNTY OF DEATH Taylor		8b. DEATH OCCURRED INSIDE TOWNSHIP Medford		8c. (CHECK ONE) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At home <input type="checkbox"/> In hospital <input type="checkbox"/> In nursing home <input type="checkbox"/> In hospice <input type="checkbox"/> In other place	
9. DEATH AT HOSPITAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inpatient <input type="checkbox"/> Outpatient		10. OTHER PLACE <input type="checkbox"/> Inpatient <input type="checkbox"/> Outpatient		11a. HOSPITAL (AND CAMPUS) OR NURSING HOME (If not in hospital or nursing home give street address.) Memorial Health Center		11b. NURSING HOME LICENSE NO.		12. MARITAL STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Never Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed		13a. ZIP CODE 54451	
13b. RESIDENCE - STATE Wisconsin		13c. RESIDENCE - COUNTY Taylor		13d. RESIDENCE - INSIDE CITY, VILLAGE, TOWNSHIP Medford		14a. NUMBER STREET 132 S. 7th St.		14b. ZIP CODE 54451		14c. BIRTH SURNAME Decker	
15. STATE OF BIRTH (Country if not in U.S.) Iowa		16. FATHER'S NAME First Middle Last Oscar -- Reinhold		17. MOTHER'S NAME First Middle Last Nora --		20b. KIND OF BUSINESS / INDUSTRY own home					
18. RACE (to g. White, Black, Am. Indian, etc.) White		19. HISPANIC ORIGIN? Specify Cuban, Mexican, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		20a. USUAL OCCUPATION (Do not enter "Retired") housewife							
21. EDUCATION (highest grade completed) 10		22. DECEASED EVER IN U.S. ARMY OR NAVY? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		23. SURVIVING SPOUSE (If wife, give birth surname, not married surname) (First, Middle, Last) Harold J. Moore							
24a. INFORMANT'S NAME Harold J. Moore		24b. MAILING ADDRESS 132 S. 7th St. Medford, WI 54451		24c. CITY/Village Medford		24d. STATE WI		24e. ZIP			
25. METHOD OF DISPOSITION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Cremation Medford Evergreen Cemetery II		26. PLACE OF DISPOSITION (Name of cemetery, crematory, or other place) Medford, WI		27. LOCATION City/Village/Township Medford, WI		28. DATE SIGNED BY FUNERAL SERVICE LICENSEE (Mo., Day, Yr.) March 29, 2002		29. DATE RECEIVED FROM MED. CERT. (Mo., Day, Yr.) April 1, 2002			
30a. FUNERAL SERVICE LICENSEE (or person acting as such) Signature: <i>Harold J. Moore</i>		30b. WI LICENSE NO. 4064		31. NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF FACILITY (Street and number, City, State, Zip) Hemer Funeral Service, Inc., 555 W. Cedar St., Medford, WI 54451		32. DATE OF DEATH (Mo., Day, Yr.) March 29, 2002		33. MANNER OF DEATH 1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Accident 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Suicide 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Homicide 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Undet. 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Pending		40. HOUR OF INJURY YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
34. MEDICAL CERTIFICATE (To be filled by physician, coroner, or medical examiner) Signature: <i>Dr. Vladimir Uhri</i>		35. DATE SIGNED (Mo., Day, Yr.) April 1, 2002		36. DATE RECEIVED BY REGISTRAR (Mo., Day, Yr.) April 3, 2002		37. REGISTRAR SIGNATURE <i>Sara K. Quenberger - Deputy</i>		38. PLACE OF INJURY (Home, Street, Farm, etc.) 41. INJURY AT WORK? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		42. INJURY AT WORK? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
39a. MEDICAL CERTIFICATE (To be filled by physician, coroner, or medical examiner) Signature: <i>Dr. Vladimir Uhri</i>		39b. DATE SIGNED (Mo., Day, Yr.) April 1, 2002		39c. WI PHYSICIAN LICENSE NO. 18572		43a. LOCATION Street or RFD, City or Vt., and State in which injury occurred		43b. CITY		43c. COUNTY	
44. PART I. Enter the diseases, injuries or complications that caused the death. Do not enter the mode of dying such as cardiac or respiratory arrest, shock or heart failure. List only one cause of death on each line. Do not list old age or senility as sole cause. (a) <i>myocardial infarction</i> (b) <i>A. Fibrillation</i> (c) <i>hypertension</i> (d) <i>hypertension</i>		45. DATE RECEIVED BY REGISTRAR (Mo., Day, Yr.) April 3, 2002		46. PART II. Other significant conditions contributing to death but not resulting in underlying cause given in Part I. <i>4 years</i>		47. INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH <i>4 years</i>		48. UNDERLYING CAUSE <i>hypertension</i>		49. OTHER CAUSE <i>hypertension</i>	

This is to certify that this document, which has a raised seal, contains a true and correct reproduction of facts on file with the Wisconsin Vital Records Office.



Marvel A. Lemke
MARVEL A. LEMKE
TAYLOR COUNTY REGISTER OF DEEDS

APR 02 2002

1231811

Date Issued:

In the sketch entitled, Taylor County Historical Sketch, H.O. Ruesch wrote:⁷²

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. . . ." ⁷³ He said, "The County is 42 miles long and 24 miles wide and it has an area of 986.23 square miles." ⁷⁴ Ruesch also wrote: ⁷⁵

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. ⁷⁶

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; 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,

⁷² 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.

⁷³ Taylor County Register of Deeds Office, p. 2.

⁷⁴ Taylor County Register of Deeds Office, p. 2.

⁷⁵ Taylor County Register of Deeds Office, pp. 5-6.

⁷⁶ Early History of Taylor County, Wisconsin, Copied from the Records of the Wisconsin Land Commission (Medford, Wisconsin: Star News, n.d.), n. pag.

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."⁷⁷

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.

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

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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.

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:⁷⁸

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."⁷⁹

The author wrote,⁸⁰

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 advances [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."⁸¹ 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."⁸² 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.⁸³ Ruesch said, "[t]he region is also characterized by steep rolling hills good for pasturage."⁸⁴

The annual rainfall averages 30 to 36 inches.⁸⁵ Winters are not too severe and summers are warm and pleasant.⁸⁶ The growing season is long enough to mature all the crops.⁸⁷

⁷⁹ Taylor County Register of Deeds Office, p. 6.

⁸⁰ "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.

⁸¹ "Taylor County's Agricultural Progress and Prospects," n. pag.

⁸² Taylor County Register of Deeds Office, p. 6.

⁸³ "Taylor County's Agricultural Progress and Prospects," n. pag.

⁸⁴ Taylor County Register of Deeds Office, p. 6.

⁸⁵ "Taylor County's Agricultural Progress and Prospects," n. pag.

⁸⁶ "Taylor County's Agricultural Progress and Prospects," n. pag.

⁸⁷ "Taylor County's Agricultural Progress and Prospects," n. pag.

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.⁸⁸ 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.⁸⁹

Ruesch wrote:⁹⁰

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.

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

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

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

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

with an enrollment of 3,752. In 1936, the schools of Taylor County had an enrollment of 4,548 and a school cost of \$248,954.17.

The author wrote,⁹¹

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 \$13,000.⁹² 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.⁹³²¹³

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.⁹⁴ The farm is identified as a general farm. Oscar is identified as a farmer.⁹⁵ The Census indicates Oscar and Nora are White, and both can read, write, and speak English.⁹⁶ Lucille had no education.⁹⁷ Oscar was born in Illinois while Nora and all three children were born in Iowa.⁹⁸ Oscar indicated that his parents were both born in Sweden and spoke Swedish.⁹⁹ Nora indicated that her father was born in New

⁹¹ "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.

⁹² Warranty Deed, No. 66001, Vol. 67 of Deeds, p. 476, Register of Deeds, Taylor County, Wisconsin.

⁹³ Mortgage, No. 65682, Vol. 39 of Mortgages, p. 444, Register of Deeds, Taylor County, Wisconsin.

⁹⁴ 1920 United States Census Fairbank Township, Sheet No. A 13 A.

⁹⁵ 1920 United States Census Fairbank Township, Sheet No. A 13 A.

⁹⁶ 1920 United States Census Fairbank Township, Sheet No. A 13 A.

⁹⁷ 1920 United States Census Fairbank Township, Sheet No. A 13 A.

⁹⁸ 1920 United States Census Fairbank Township, Sheet No. A 13 A.

⁹⁹ 1920 United States Census Fairbank Township, Sheet No. A 13 A.

Jersey and her mother in Nebraska.¹⁰⁰ The 1920 Census for Fairbank Township, Buchanan County, Iowa was taken on January 26, 27 & 28, 1920.¹⁰¹

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, 1920.¹⁰²

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 pasture. 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,¹⁰³ 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.

¹⁰⁰ 1920 United States Census Fairbank Township, Sheet No. A 13 A.

¹⁰¹ 1920 United States Census Fairbank Township, Sheet No. A 13 A.

¹⁰² 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.

¹⁰³ 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.