CHAPTER XXXI

MISCELLANY

Home War Work.—During the participation of the United States in the World War, Wood County not only lost many of her sons who took part in the actual conflict, but also established a creditable record for home work.

For effective work at home the county was divided into three districts, Northern and Southern, with Marshfield and Wisconsin Rapids as respective centers of operation; and Pittsville, the last mentioned including the city of Pittsville and the towns of Wood, Dexter, Hiles, Cary and Remington. The Red Cross Society had its own organization, of which T. A. Taylor was chairman for the Southern District.

In Wood County, as in many other places, there was some lack of willing cooperation, if not passive opposition, on the part of some citizens, mostly of foreign birth or antecedents, which had to be overcome in the best manner possible. Much in this direction was accomplished by the campaign of education conducted by the press and the patriotic speakers who were appointed, or volunteered for that purpose.

When the first individual solicitations on Liberty Loan bond sales were begun, the committee men and solicitors found that there were many people who did not know what a bond was, and thought that they were signing some serious obligation in addition to giving their money to the government. These were agreeably surprised when they discovered that they were simply making an investment and would receive interest from the government on the amount invested.

In referring to the people of foreign birth, or antecedents, it must not be forgotten that many such people were among our most earnest patriotic workers and heartily in sympathy with the cause for which the United States was fighting. The chairman of the County Council of Defense was W. D. Connor of Marshfield, C. E. Briere being secretary of Wisconsin Rapids (then Grand Rapids) Division, I. P. Tiffault secretary of the Marshfield, and George Brown chairman of the Pittsville District. The chairmen of Woman’s Committees of the County Council of Defense were: Wisconsin Rapids, Mrs. I. P. Witter and Mrs. W. E. Kellogg; Marshfield, Mrs. J. C. Marsh. E. C. Pors of Marshfield was County Food Administrator, and L. M. Nash of Grand Rapids was county chairman of the War Savings Organization.

The First Liberty Loan was put through by the banks, F. J. Wood of Wisconsin Rapids acting as chairman. The county’s quota was $622,000 and the amount raised $401,700.

The county chairman for the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Liberty Loan drives was Theodore W. Brazeau, of Wisconsin Rapids, and the results of the different drives were respectively as follows: Second Liberty Loan—Quota, $1,380,000; amount raised, $1,300,850. Third Liberty Loan—Quota, $670,000; amount
raised, $851,000. Fourth Liberty Loan—Quota, $1,470,750; amount raised, $1,725,000. Fifth Liberty Loan (Victory Loan)—Quota, $1,013,000; amount raised, $1,062,000.

Mention of other war activities, including local Red Cross work, military organizations, the American Legion, with Honor Rolls of the men who died in the service may be found in connection with the histories of Wisconsin Rapids and Marshfield.

The Poor Farm.—For some 30 years after Wood County had been set off from Portage the care of the poor dependent on the county was entrusted to almost anybody who could be found willing to take care of one or more individuals on remuneration. This system had obvious disadvantages, as some of the people who undertook the task were not properly qualified to execute it; but it was then the most economical method for the county.

In the year 1885, however, a new and better system was inaugurated, the creation of a poor farm being ordered January 14, by the county board, on land in Sections 23 and 26, Seneca Township, and a building which now forms a part of the present poor house was erected. The house is within the limits of Port Edwards village. A considerable addition has since been made to it and various other buildings erected, including a large barn, with two fine silos, two good machine sheds, a granary with a cellar underneath for the storage of potatoes and other root products, a garage, stable, pig house, chicken house, well house, woodshed and two other small buildings, one of which was formerly used for a bath house, and the other being used, when occasion demands, for the segregation of any inmate of the institution who present symptoms of a possibly contagious disease.

The original building, which is occupied by the inmates of the institution, contains ten sleeping-rooms, two sitting-rooms, one for men and one for women, and in the basement a wash-room and furnace room combined. The newer part of the house, which was built on to the original building as an extension some 12 years ago, contains on the first floor two living-rooms, a kitchen, a small room formerly an office, but now used by the superintendent and wife as a dining-room, and up-stairs four sleeping-rooms and bath room; while in the basement is the water tank into which the water used in the house is forced by an electric motor. This water comes from a drilled well 90 feet deep. Fire extinguishers are kept in convenient places ready for use in case of emergency.

The large barn was built about 1910 and the two silos since then, one of them in the summer of 1922. In addition to the deep well above mentioned, which is in the solid rock, there is a shallow well 20 feet deep for watering stock. The house is steam-heated, there being a radiator in every room, and hot and cold water are available, being piped through the house.

An important part of the institution is the farm, containing 200 acres, 40 acres lying in Seneca Township and 160 being now within the limits of the village of Port Edwards. It is operated by the superintendent with the assistance of a hired man. Both grain and vegetables are raised, and some stock is kept, amounting at the present time (October, 1922) to 21 cattle (including 18 cows) and 26 hogs, besides a quantity of poultry of various kinds. The milk not used on the place is sold to the creamery. The farm is well supplied with machinery, including a tractor, and its products help to pay the expense of maintenance, the balance
being made up by the townships according to the number of their poor that are taken care of.

The first superintendent of the poor farm was George Baker, (recently deceased), who took charge of the establishment in 1885 and remained for about two years. He was followed by James Gibson, who stayed three years. Next Albert Abrams had charge, remaining for seven years, at the end of which time he was succeeded by James Case, who, with the assistance of his wife, looked after the institution for seven years and then resigned. The next superintendent was William Haskins. He gave it up in 1912 and then Mr. Case again took it and has since remained.

There are at present but 12 inmates being taken care of—eight men and four women—all old except one man who has been in the house since boyhood, having never been able to earn his own living. Formerly there were as many as 22 inmates, but the number has become less in recent years, especially during the last two. The superintendent's wife is allowed a hired girl to help. The inmates are well cared for and seemingly contented, and the institution has been very favorably mentioned by the agent for the State Board of Control, who visits it once every three months.

Wood County Hospital.—For the care of her insane Wood County has an institution of wonderful perfection. Located just inside the eastern boundary of the city of Marshfield, the Wood County Hospital is truly a model of its kind, and its history contains feats of accomplishment by its administration little short of miraculous.

Erected in 1910 and 1911 at a cost of approximately $175,000 and with later improvements and the purchase of additional land bringing the total value to over $200,000, today, after 11 years of operation, the county has recovered in profits turned over to it by the institution and in permanent improvements made without cost to the county, every dollar of its investment; and in addition it has had the satisfaction of knowing that its unfortunates were provided with every possible comfort and that no pains or expense were being spared toward the promotion of their welfare.

The building, started in 1910, was finished and ready for occupancy in August of 1911; 33 patients were received the first day of its operation. Caring for patients from many surrounding counties, it soon had the full number, 215, which it was designed to accommodate, and since has been for the most part full to capacity until the recent construction of an asylum by Clark County reduced the number in the local institution to about 200.

The farm operated in conjunction originally consisted of 640 acres. In 1912 40 acres of this were turned over by the county to the agricultural experiment station, but a 40-acre tract to take the place of this was added shortly after, and in 1920 360 acres more were added, so that the farm today consists of an even 1,000 acres. Most of this land lies across the road from the main building and is outside the Marshfield city limits. The operation of this farm provides such patients as are mentally and physically qualified, with healthful employment, which is essential to their welfare, and in addition provides one of the sources of revenue to the county which have made the institution a financial success.
The present officers are: W. H. Bean, Vesper, president, board of trustees; F. S. Gill, Wisconsin Rapids, vice president; L. E. Colvin, Marshfield, secretary; L. E. Gilson, superintendent; Mrs. L. E. Gilson, matron; and Dr. R. P. Potter, Marshfield, physician.

Mr. Gilson has been superintendent since the beginning of the institution. Truly great works (and the Wood County Hospital is one of these) are almost invariably the reflection of a single predominating character. Back of the success we chronicle here there is such a one—Mr. Gilson. With whole-hearted devotion to the work and with a combination of qualities peculiarly adapted to its execution, the success of the project is but a reflection of his success, and justice requires that this be borne in mind in contemplating the institution as it exists today.

The hospital building itself is 284 feet east and west by 196 feet north and south; it has two stories and basement, and is built of brick, with double walls and air space. There are two-story open-air galleries 60 x 14 feet, and the exterior has been beautified with vines, etc., so that, set as it is in the midst of a beautiful lawn with gravelled drives and walks, it presents a most artistic appearance. The two wings of the building form the wards, and the central part contains offices for the superintendent and matron, reception room for visitors, etc., with the superintendent’s apartments and three guest rooms on the second floor. The central portion also contains the main dining hall on the first floor, with fireproof kitchen in the rear, and below the dining hall a large recreation room, containing billiard and pool tables, bowling alley, moving picture apparatus, phonograph, etc. These devices are in daily use, and add much to the comfort and happiness of the patients. The wards, and, in fact, the entire building is equipped with the most modern conveniences, including beautiful tiled baths, clothes-airing racks, etc.

Across the road from the main building are the farm buildings, all of which, in addition to being model equipment, are remarkable in that they have been built by Mr. Gilson with the aid alone of the inmates of the institution. Considered in this light, the interior of the horse barn is one of the most remarkable pieces of construction ever accomplished. Stall partitions, box stalls, gates, etc., are all built of wrought-iron pipe, painted a battleship grey, and so fashioned as to be ornamental as well as extremely practical. All of this construction, even down to the manufacture of the patterns for the castings forming the joints, has been effected by the patients of the institution.

The development of the resources has been brought to a point where the hospital is almost capable of carrying on its existence independently of the outside world. Not a pound of meat has been bought for years, the slaughter-house which forms a part of the main hog barn furnishing meat from the pens, for immediate consumption or for curing in the smoke-house located in the basement of the main building; 18 acres of perfectly-kept garden provides fresh vegetables; 650 chickens supply their products; two orchards furnish an abundance of fruit; during 1922 4,000 quarts of berries were preserved, all of which were grown by the institution, which even raises its own tobacco. One hundred fifty head of horned stock, 110 hogs, and 20 horses are kept. Outside of the patients, only 17 persons, including the superintendent, matron, and seven nurses, are employed to carry on this great enterprise. Besides all permanent improvements, $142,895.89 in cash has been
turned over to the county during the 11 years since the institution was started, and for 1922 alone the amount was $17,000. It paid a profit of $387.13 the first year of its existence.

While this financial success is imposing, it is simply a by-product of the excellent management of the institution, the ruling interest of which is the welfare of the patients. Its greatest success lies here. Although the institution receives only patients which the alienists of the state hospitals for the insane have pronounced chronic, during 1922 ten patients, or five per cent of the total number in the hospital, were paroled and have not been returned, and the lives of those for whom a complete return to sanity is impossible have been made as comfortable as possible.

The Wood County Medical Society was founded in 1902, one of the most active workers for its organization being Dr. O. T. Houg. It started with about 20 members and meetings were held alternately once a quarter at Grand Rapids (Wisconsin Rapids) and Marshfield. At present they are held whenever one is called by the president. The society now includes nearly all the doctors of the regular school in Wood County, its members (Oct. 1, 1922) being as follows: Wisconsin Rapids—Doctors W. M. Ruckle, Edward Houg, Donald Waters, F. X. Pomainville, W. G. Merrill, J. J. Loose and O. N. Mortensen. Marshfield—Doctors K. W. Doege, H. H. Milbee, V. A. Mason, William Hipke, R. P. Potter, J. B. Vedder, H. A. Vedder, J. C. Hayward, W. G. Sexton, L. C. Copps, K. H. Doege and F. E. Turgesen. Nekoosa—Doctors Hugh Waters and G. W. Pomainville. Pittsville—Dr. Hart Beyer. Arpin—Dr. H. L. Moffatt. Vesper—Dr. E. E. Whitehorn.

RURAL CHURCHES

The Christian Reformed Church, located in the southwest corner of Sherry Township (Section 31), was organized in 1898, and a frame edifice erected. This building was torn down and rebuilt in 1905, and the latter building was enlarged in 1913. A parsonage was built about 1909. At first the church was a mission station and was served for five or six years by Rev. Thomas DeLang. Among the earliest members were Mr. and Mrs. J. Joling, William Van Den Brink, Henry Wiltzer, the Renkens family, the Veensbra family, Mr. and Mrs. P. De Boer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bode, Mr. and Mrs. Garrit Greenaway, Mr. and Mrs. G. DeBo, Mr. and Mrs. Tony Guntz, Mr. and Mrs. Garrit Ten Pas, Mr. and Mrs. Klass Van Schuur, Mr. and Mrs. Ardeen Osinga, Mr. and Mrs. Garrit Loomans, Mr. and Mrs. Glense, Mr. and Mrs. Con Dykstra, Mr. and Mrs. J. Van den Woude. Harm Van den Woude, John Van Stedum, Jacob Van Klooster and Henry Ten Pas. The congregation now numbers 38 families—about 70 members or 200 souls. The auxiliary societies are the Young Peoples' and Ladies' Aid, and a Sunday Night Bible Class is held. After the Rev. Thomas DeLand left there was a vacancy in the pastorate for five years. Then the congregation secured the services of the Rev. Arthur Guikema, who was pastor two years, from 1909 to 1911. His successor, Rev. Evert Van Korlaar, served from the spring of 1912 to the fall of 1915; the next pastor was the Rev. Dirk Wiednaar, who came to the church in 1916.
and left in 1919. The present pastor, Rev. John Van Den Hoek, took charge in the fall of 1920.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Sigel Township, was organized in April, 1871. Some of the early members, who had come to Sigel back in 1856, and who attended church in Grand Rapids until they organized their own congregation, were: Gottfried Pollnitz, Christian Mathius, Ludwig Ziemann, Sr., August Battke, Sr., Gottlieb Gaulke, Christian Boettcher and Karl Goeks. These sturdy pioneers hailed from Pommerania, Germany, and one cannot but admire their pluck and courage in coming into the wilderness with but limited means. They toiled patiently, enduring many hardships. When not occupied with clearing their land of trees, stones, brush and water, they were busy in the lumber camps or shingle mills to make a living for themselves and their families. In 1873 the congregation, which had previously held its meetings at the homes of members, erected its first church, built of hewn logs. Some years later a school was built, of which a Mr. P. C. Schaus was the first teacher. In 1874 the congregation voted to join the Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, and has been affiliated with that body to the present time. In 1866 the present church building was erected, the basement of which has been suitably arranged for a schoolroom and assembly hall. This hall serves as the meeting place also of the Young People's Society, which became connected with the Walther League in 1921. St. John's Church, though comparatively small as to numbers, is in a flourishing condition, not having a cent of debt resting on its church property. As is the case with many country churches of today, many of St. John's young people go to the cities and are there absorbed by the city churches. Since 1871 the following mentioned families have been actively connected with the work of the church: Henke, Hafermann, Hilses, Knuth, Fischer, Schultz, Garbrecht, Schroedel, Habeck, Bantz, Krueger, Zager, Brehm, Haas, Stoeck, Steven, Kleveme, Hackbarth, Suering, Jaeger, Pagel, Ott, Ringer, Witrock, and Luebeck. The Revs. Estel, Leyhe, Knuf, Baes, Giesselmann and List have served as pastors in the order given.

Trinity Lutheran Church, located in Cameron Township, and known as the Klondike Congregation, was founded as a branch of Immanuel's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Marshfield, about 1887, and has always been served from that church. The present edifice, since improved, was erected at that time and is located five miles south of Marshfield. The congregation numbers about 100 souls and has a Ladies' Aid Society of about 20 members.

The Evangelical Lutheran Bethany Church in Sigel Township, eight miles northwest of Wisconsin Rapids, was established in its present location in 1897. Its beginning, however, dates back to a much earlier period, when a number of pioneers settled in the neighborhood five miles northwest of what is now Wisconsin Rapids, or three miles southeast of the present location of the church. The country was then covered with timber, and as there were no roads, communication with the outside world was so difficult that it was not attempted except when necessary. As all or most of these settlers were men and women of religious training and experience, they established, both as a duty and a necessity, what was known as the Evangelical Lutheran Bethesda Church, of which the first pastor was a Rev. Mr. Maxell, though the church was formally organized by Rev. M. C. Ransenn. Among the earliest members of the congregation were Claess Johnson and wife,
John Lindah and G. A. Newman. With the passing of the years the settlement moved northwest and in 1897 the present Evangelical Lutheran Bethany Church was organized by the Rev. Mr. Cesander, with 28 families. The present brick edifice, 50 x 30 feet, was erected at that time. Rev. Cesander was succeeded as pastor by Rev. A. P. Sater, and after the latter left the church was served from Wisconsin Rapids. The first pastor from the church at the county seat was Rev. J. A. Nordling, who was succeeded after five years by Rev. A. E. Monell of Merrill, Wis., who served as vice pastor until the Rev. Fred G. Olson came, Oct. 1, 1919. The church has now about 125 members, with a Ladies’ Aid Society of 35 members, a Luther League numbering about 50 young people and a Sunday School with an enrollment of 70. In 1915 the Evangelical Lutheran Bethesda Church, the parent organization, was dissolved, most of its members having shown an inclination to attend the church in Wisconsin Rapids.

St. Jacob’s Evangelical Lutheran Church in the town of Rudolph, seven miles northeast of Wisconsin Rapids, was founded by Rev. Julius Bittner, of Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church in Wisconsin Rapids, in 1886, and has always been served by the pastor of the Wisconsin Rapids Church. The original congregation numbered five families; there are now 22 families, and the services are well attended. There is a notably fine Ladies’ Aid Society, numbering about 15 members, which meets once a month and is active in charitable work as well as the advancement of the welfare of the church. The Sunday school has 35 pupils and is presided over by the pastor as superintendent, assisted by three teachers. The church edifice, erected some years after the founding of the congregation, is a beautiful brick structure, with steeple and bell.

St. Paul’s Evangelical Lutheran Church in the town of Port Edwards, about seven miles southwest of Nekoosa, was organized Jan. 1, 1906, with about eight members, under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Krotke of the Nekoosa church of the same denomination. It has always been served from the Nekoosa church. The building was dedicated Jan. 14, 1906, the congregation having bought it and remodeled it to meet their needs. The congregation now numbers about 105 souls, with 75 communicant members. There is an active Ladies’ Aid Society.

The Ten Mile Creek Mission of the First Moravian Church of Wisconsin Rapids was organized about 1910 by the present pastor of that church, Rev. C. A. Mellick, and has been served by him since. Meetings are held in the Bell schoolhouse, and the attendance is about 40.

School District No. 2, North Hansen.—The following interesting article on School District No. 2, North Hansen, was written by Mrs. F. R. Andrews, formerly Miss Anna Simmons, a school teacher in the district, but now living in Chicago. Though it contains more detail in regard to real and personal property than accords with the general plan of this work, except in the biographical portion, it is given in full as being typical, probably, of general conditions, for the period covered, of other parts of the county.

“The oldest settler who now lives in the North Hansen School District is Mr. Nick Gauthier, who came here in the year 1886. There were very few people who lived here at that time, and they all moved away because it was almost impossible to make a living and a great many hardships had to be endured. The next oldest
settler is Tom Simmonson, who bought the Walker place in 1889. These two farmers lived through the hardships and stuck to their land.

"In the year 1887 the people began to talk about building a schoolhouse and first decided to build a log structure, but finally changed their minds and erected a frame building. The first term of school began in the fall of 1887 and a Mrs. Otto was the first teacher. Mr. L. C. Meacham did very much toward building the schoolhouse and organizing the school. At that time there were very few scholars, and the children were afraid to go on account of Indians and wild animals; so the parents would bring the children half way to school and the teacher would meet them, the same plan being followed in reverse fashion in the evening.

"Some of the other early settlers were Mrs. Smallbrook, Max and Will Peterich, the Kohl brothers, and J. Berkholtz, who came in 1897, and Gust Gronemeyer in 1898. In the winter of 1898 Mr. L. C. Meacham met a sad death. He had stored a box of dynamite in the house, and early one morning he got up to read, which was his favorite occupation, as he was well educated. From some unknown cause the dynamite exploded, blowing the house to pieces, killing him and seriously injuring his wife and children, who, however, subsequently recovered.

"In those days, as it was so nearly impossible to get a living on the farm, the men used to work during the winter in lumber camps, and in that way earned enough money to keep them and their families, if they had any, through the summer, during which season they worked at clearing their land and tried to raise some hay and vegetables. The land in the neighborhood was very cheap, a 40-acre tract costing about $100, but it was as hard then to earn $100 as it would be now to make a thousand, as the price paid for farm products was very low. Butter often brought only eight cents a pound and eggs eight cents a dozen. There were no fences and the people let their cattle and horses run at large, so when the farmers wanted them they had to seek them, sometimes finding them five or six miles from home.

"But gradually conditions improved, more people moved in and more land was cleared every year. People began to fence in their farms, and as they cleared more land they were able to keep more cattle. Among these later settlers were the Herzbergs, Erdmans, Keglers, Groths, Ohms, John Nimm and the Johnsons. Finally a creamery was built in Pittsville and Louis Meisner was hired to haul the milk to town.

"In 1901 Martin Kellerman built the Pleasant Hill Creamery and the farmers hauled their milk there. This was a great advantage to the people, as they received more for their milk and did not have to go so far. In 1903 Mr. Kellerman built a skimming station on Fred Erdman's land and all the farmers in District No. 2 hauled their milk there.

"In 1905 a new brick schoolhouse was built and Miss Anna Getchal was the first teacher in it, Miss Alma Warneky being the last one in the old building. Mr. Fred Fenske started a sawmill, at which the farmers got their lumber sawed when erecting new buildings.

"In the year 1906 the farmers began to buy hand cream separators and then sold their cream to the creameries, a wagon calling for it, which system is still practiced. Then big new barns began to spring up, and almost every farmer of
District No. 2 now has a good house and a large barn, and some milk as many as 20 cows.

"In the spring of 1915 Mr. Henry Peterson of Vesper bought an acre of land from Nick Gauthier and built a cheese factory, which was called the North Hansen Cheese Factory. It was also decided that the school should be called the North Hansen School. There are now only 12 farmers who have no silos, and Gust Gronemeyer and P. Mueller have two silos each. Gust Gronemeyer and Max Peterich are so far the only farmers who have a water system in their residences, but there are a number who have one in their barns, run by gasoline engines or windmills, namely: P. Kegler, W. Peterich, M. Perich, Nick Gauthier, Charles Keup, Chris. Hansen, Fred Erdman and Gust Gronemeyer. Those who have windmills are John Nimm, Fred Erdman and Chris. Hansen; the owners of gasoline engines and silo fillers are Louis Strack, Chris. Hansen and Henry Whitrock, and John Nimm has a tractor, silo fillers and a threshing outfit; Herman Herzberg has a gasoline engine, so also has Charles Herzberg and also a saw outfit. Will Peterich is the only farmer who has a milking machine. There are three farmers who have furnaces in their houses, namely, Charles Keup, Gust Gronemeyer and Louis Strack. Those who own cars are Frank Brandt, Will Peterich, Max Peterich, Chris, Hansen, Fred Erdman, Will Schmuhl, John Nimm, Charles Kohls and Tom Simonson.

"The mail route was started in 1904 and Mr. Dwain Robinson has been the mail carrier ever since. Great improvements have been made on the roads, which were formerly almost impassable. New roads have been built to Arpin and Vesper. The former method of grading was with horses, but now the town of Hansen has a tractor for that purpose."

The area of Wood County is 804 square miles. Its population in 1860 was 2,425; in 1870 it was 3,890; in 1880 it was 8,891; in 1890 it was 18,127; in 1900 it was 25,865; in 1910 in was 30,583; and in 1920 it was 34,643.

There are now 1,208 miles of public highways in the county of all kinds. Of these 92 miles are of state trunk highways and 200 miles of county trunk highways. Sixty-five miles are now paved with concrete and 20 miles more of paving is planned, a part to be completed in 1922 and the rest in 1923.

The property valuations by townships, cities and villages, for the year 1921, were as follows:

Grand Rapids Township—Total value of all personal property, $81,541. Total value of real estate (lands and lots), $832,775. Total value of all property, $914,316.

Note—The term "all personal property," both for this and the other townships, cities and villages, includes horses, mules and asses, neat cattle, sheep, swine, wagons, carriages, and sleighs, value of merchants' and manufacturers' stock, steam and other vessels, property and franchises of water and light companies, leaf tobacco, automobiles and other motor vehicles, other permanent property not exempt and bank stock.
Sigel Township—Total value all personal property, $239,395; total value real estate, $1,753,030; total value all property, $1,992,425.

Port Edwards Township—Total value all personal property, $61,170; total value real estate, $531,084; total value all property, $591,543.

Saratoga Township—Total value all personal property, $33,962; total value real estate, $467,383; total value all property, $501,345.

Arpin Township—Total value all personal property, $246,036; total value real estate, $1,182,840; total value all property, $1,428,876.

Marshfield Township—Total value all personal property, $188,675; total value real estate, $1,189,800; total value all property, $1,378,475.

Auburndale Township—Total value all personal property, $163,185; total value real estate, $1,407,800; total value all property, $1,570,985.

Rudolph Township—Total value all personal property, $260,986; total value real estate, $1,199,182; total value all property, $1,460,168.

Dexter Township—Total value all personal property, $45,333; total value real estate, $405,323; total value all property, $460,656.

Wood Township—Total value all personal property, $133,602; total value real estate, $988,525; total value all property, $1,122,124.

Remington Township—Total value all personal property, $55,946; total value real estate, $727,223; total value all property, $783,169.

Lincoln Township—Total value all personal property, $322,235; total value real estate, $1,800,185; total value all property, $2,122,420.

Rock Township—Total value all personal property, $136,025; total value real estate, $845,522; total value all property, $984,547.

Milladore Township—Total value all personal property, $192,211; total value real estate, $1,148,450; total value all property, $1,340,661.

Sherry Township—Total value all personal property, $144,022; total value real estate, $1,016,330; total value all property, $1,160,352.

Cameron Township—Total value all personal property, $84,735; total value real estate, $488,825; total value all property, $573,560.

Cranmoor Township—Total value all personal property, $13,230; total value real estate, $377,670; total value all property, $390,900.

Cary Township—Total value all personal property, $34,544; total value real estate, $366,045; total value all property, $400,589.

Hansen Township—Total value all personal property, $246,569; total value real estate, $924,073; total value all property, $1,170,642.

Hiles Township—Total value all personal property, $24,089; total value real estate, $326,970; total value all property, $351,059.

Seneca Township—Total value all personal property, $50,130; total value real estate, $425,865; total value all property, $475,995.

Richfield Township—Total value all personal property, $160,155; total value real estate, $930,400; total value all property, $1,090,555.

City of Wisconsin Rapids—Total value all personal property, $2,100,235; total value real estate, $7,511,480; total value all property, $9,611,715.

City of Marshfield—Total value all personal property, $2,427,935; total value real estate, $7,679,136; total value all property, $10,107,071.
City of Pittsville—Total value all personal property, $105,862; total value all real estate, $208,818; total value all property, $314,680.

Village of Biron—Total value all personal property, $283,274; total value all real estate, $662,689; total value all property, $945,963.

Village of Nekoosa—Total value all personal property, $692,640; total value all real estate, $1,647,763; total value all property, $2,340,403.

Village of Port Edwards—Total value all personal property, $558,378; total value all real estate, $1,319,263; total value all property, $1,877,641.

Village of Auburndale—Total value all personal property, $95,889; total value all real estate, $216,550; total value all property, $312,439.