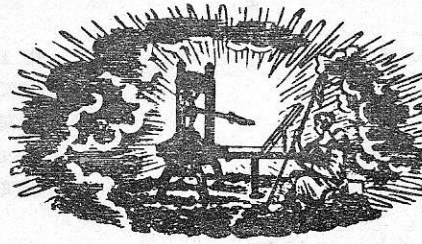


SEASONS GREETINGS!

HAPPY NEW YEAR!



The Pinery

PUBLISHED NOW & THEN BY THE PORTAGE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

December 1981

Stevens Point, WI. 54481

New Series Volume 5, No. 1

FOR THE RECORD

CHRISTMAS CAROL SING

The public is invited to participate in a Christmas Carol Sing for the residents of the Portage County Home and River Pines sponsored by the Portage County Historical Society. The date is Sunday, Dec. 13th at 6:15 p.m. at the Portage County Home. Thereafter, the group will go to River Pines for the dispensing of more good cheer. Refreshments will be available at River Pines following the group sing. Participants are encouraged to bring the whole family!

SOME CHRISTMAS ADVICE

Don't think that you are too poor to keep Christmas. You can't be so poor as all that.

Don't spend so much on Christmas that you can't get even with the butcher and grocer until March.

Don't give presents that are a pleasure for ten minutes and a burden and worry for ten years.

Don't give your wife something she doesn't care for just because you want it yourself. This "don't" works the other way just as well.

Don't forget that a basket of fruit or a box of flowers is just as nice a present in many cases as something that will last a great deal longer.

Don't check off each gift you receive against each present that you gave and calculate whether you made or lost.

Don't oppress children who are satiated to sadness with toys already by giving them more. There are other ways of making them happy, or if there are not, it is because they are spoiled with many pleasures and are the most pitiful beings alive. In that case, let them try doing something for poor children, who are blessed in powers of enjoyment, and see if the capacity won't prove catching.

Don't give presents after you have complained for weeks to all your friends about the nuisance of the custom. Christmas can be celebrated in other ways, and giving gifts ungraciously is one of the most graceless things in the world. If you will give them, and still hate to, keep your hate a secret.

Don't ransack all the shops for a fine present for your friend Dives, and then take any old thing off the bargain counter for your friend Lazarus. Try the fine present on Lazarus for a change and see what real appreciation is.

Stevens Point Journal
Dec. 21, 1901

DONATIONS FROM OUR FRIENDS

The Portage County Historical Society is pleased to inform our membership that the following items have been donated to the Society for the Plover Square Museum and/or the general collection.

1. A hand operated table saw, patented 1874, from Harry Wenzel.

2. A Hoover vacuum cleaner, ca. 1920's, from Ariel Distributing Inc.
3. A Portage County Plat Map, 1915, from Robert L. Rumpel, Plainfield.
4. A series of seven ledgers and meeting notes from the Buena Vista Community Club. The gift also included information about the township cemetery. Donated by Mrs. Esther Precourt of Whiting.
5. A group of 16 school desks of various heights, donated by Rev. Arthur Redmond and the St. Casimir's parish. The desks are to be used in the one room school house the Society hopes to move from Amherst.
6. A set of 16 Stevens Point High School commencement programs from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, donated by Mrs. Ellen Specht.
7. A minutes book of the Stevens Point League of Women Voters, 1932-1934, donated by Mrs. Mary Sipiorski.
8. Isla Risser, a new member of the PCHS Board of Directors, has donated two wooden car jacks dated 1910.
9. A series of small farm tools including hand corn and hand potato planters, a hay saw and a hay cribber, donated by Mr. Elmer Helback and Ms. Sonja Helback.
0. An old box camera, at least 100 years old, has been donated by Ruth Burkle and her sister Geneva Lewis. The gift also included a box of unexposed glass plate negatives and two exposed plates showing an early picture of the Stevens Point Court House and the Jackson school. The frames for processing the plates also came with the donation. Ms. Burkle and Mrs. Lewis further gave an early 20th century typewriter and baby clothes from Charles M. White. Various early garments belonging to Mrs. Ethel McDonald and Mrs. Bay Reynolds were also donated.
1. An 1890's Singer sewing machine donated by the Portage County Home.
2. The Society is also hoping to obtain a complete set of blacksmithing tools from Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Suski. Several of the smaller tools have already been given to the Society.
13. A rosewood square grand piano, brought to Stevens Point by stage-coach and the first piano used for teaching music in Stevens Point, donated by Ray and Ellen Specht.
14. A telephone switchboard used at Nelsonville, donated by Ray and Ellen Specht.
15. Seven photographs of the 1903 wind storm in the Almond community of Lone Pine; also a photograph of the Old White School, donated by Fred Martin.
16. A pancake gridle, ca. 1852, used by Weeks Lumber Co., donated by Walter Koperski of Sleepy Hollow.
17. A collection of handwritten sermons in German, ca. 1891-1914, donated by Mark Seiler and Waclaw Soroka.
18. A group of nine music and song books, published in the 19th century, donated by Dorothy Vetter.
19. A collection of American Legion and Disabled American Veterans publications, 1963-1980, donated by Phil Kallas.
20. A collection of scrapbooks, photos, printed material and artifacts, donated by Harriet Bombera.
21. A series of P.J. Jacobs yearbooks (The Tattler), 1925-1976, donated by Tim Siebert.
22. A student diary (P.J. Jacobs), 1951, donated by Tim Siebert.
23. A certificate of baptism for Hazel May Calkins, 1896, donated by Marge Warner.
24. A Church of the Intercession recipe pamphlet (undated); and three manuscript items relating to the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1895-1896, donated by Marge Warner.

(continued on p. 10)

CLIO'S CORNER

[The following article first appeared in THE PINERY more than a decade ago. For the benefit of our new readers and because of the article's intrinsic interest, we reprint it here.]

EARLY EDUCATION IN NELSONVILLE

In the winter of 1963-64 some Nelsonville residents interested in the early history of the village met every two weeks for discussion, doing some research, and producing an outline for study. The Portage County Historical Society was invited to a meeting on April 15, 1964 to share some of the findings. I agreed to find out what concern these pioneers had for education. I searched and searched but could find no early records. About six months later, Eva Wimpe, a real local history fan, appeared at my door with a dirty, dilapidated cardboard box found in the corner of an attic in a Nelsonville home. What a find! In this box I found a school register, some class books, a treasurer's book which also contained the original contracts of early teachers.

No one on our community had known about the minutes of annual meetings beginning in 1868. There were census reports and other materials that gave a picture of the schools of that era. Space permits giving only a small amount of the information given in the records:

School census lists and family names in the class books show that the very earliest settlers were not of Norwegian descent, though in the late 1860's, 70's and 80's the development of the village and vicinity was carried on by immigrants from Norway or their sons. The people who came to work for Jerome Nelson, the founder of the village, in his mills and other business in the locality, originally came from the East or other parts of Wisconsin. We find listed the family names of Darling, Snyder, Creed, Staley, Mitchum, Joseph and Metcalf.

Jerome Nelson secured the site on which his first mill was located from the U.S. Government, Nov. 28, 1854. On Sept. 10, 1855 he arranged with Claus and Anna Stoltenberg to build a dam and create a pond on part of their land along the Tomorrow River. The first mill was built in 1855. A school must have been important to the early settlers for in 1857 a small building, 14 x 20, with handmade seats and benches,

was erected on the land of Johannes Christianson, east of the present school building. The first teacher was Sarah Nelson, a sister of Jerome Nelson. This building served the district for 16 years, for the minutes of the 1872 annual meeting show that \$300 was to be raised in 1872-73 for the purpose of building a new school 21 x 34 x 12.

This second school was built across the Nelsonville pond and is now the dwelling of Bernard Stanke who operates a garage near his home. This new building, according to the records, was occupied in 1873.

Jerome Nelson purchased the first school for \$25 and presented it to Johannes Christianson. He used it for storage. Mr. Nelson sold the site for the second school to the district for \$20. In 1904 when the present school, then consisting of one room, was built, the second school was sold to Ben Frederickson for \$450. The district purchased the site for the third school from John Loberg, son-in-law of Jerome Nelson, for \$400.

Minutes of the annual meeting show that early businessmen, prominent in the community, served as members of the school board--as clerk, director, treasurer or as chairman of the annual meeting. Jerome Nelson served on the board and was frequently "in the chair" at annual meetings. John Moen, Henry Darling, Oscar Snyder, A.A. Peterson, who was Postmaster and a maker and seller of boots and shoes, Lars L. Loberg, who had a general store and was engaged in many business activities in the community, and Ole Iverson are listed as school officers.

Teachers of this era usually boarded in various homes in the district.

The records show that early teachers boarded in the Nelson home. April 10, 1868, to M.A. Nelson (Marrilla) for "boarding", \$24. March 8, 1869, to J. Nelson for "Boarding", \$30. May 14, 1859, to J. Nelson for teacher boarding, \$20.

From 1868 to 1886 the amount of money

raised by the district averaged \$180 a year. A low of \$100 and a high of \$225. In 1879 the district raised \$150, the County \$20 and the State \$23.56 for the school. In 1886 the district raised \$200, the County provided \$56.90 and the State \$64.

According to the treasurer, very little was provided each year in the way of equipment and supplies. Pupils furnished their own books and slates. A common item of purchase was a box or two of chalk, a pail and dipper and a broom were frequently furnished. Wood was purchased each year for \$1.00, \$1.50 or \$2.00 per cord. On Sept. 22, 1857 a large dictionary was purchased from the state superintendent for \$7. On Nov. 11, 1881, 26 school desks were purchased for \$98 and a teacher's desk for \$8. Other purchases were: Sept. 7, 1894, a map for \$6; Jan. 7, 1902, a suspension globe for \$16; Nov. 3, 1897, a bell and a flag for \$21.35.

In 1886 the school board was instructed to purchase school texts and sell to pupils at cost. In 1897 they voted to furnish books free of charge to the school children. School books for \$32.20, \$7.06 and \$9.12 were purchased in 1897 and 1898.

The original contracts from 1867 to 1902 list the names of 22 teachers employed in the district at different times. Voters decided if there would be five, six or seven month terms.

Winter terms began in September or October, Summer terms began in April or May.

There was a Christmas vacation of two or three weeks.

Voters decided if a male teacher or a "good female teacher" should be hired. Men teachers usually taught the winter term, firing the stove and shoveling snow also. Women taught the summer term. Big boys, seventeen, eighteen and nineteen years old attended school in the winter term and this called for a man teacher.

The average salary of a teacher from 1867 to 1902 was \$28 per month. August Miller in 1867 received \$17 per month.

--Alice Gordon, Nelsonville
October 15, 1968

JORDAN ROAD

Sometimes just as the sun goes down
Come pleasant thoughts of long ago.
I hear the sleighs with lumber creak
Over the shining hard packed snow.

For oft this ghostly cavalcade
At sunset came from Jordan mills.
The boards soon to be cut and made
Into fine doors and window sills.

You hear the clear stacatto tones
No other like them on the air.
As nearer, nearer came the loads
Drawn by a frosty harnessed pair.

And now the steady rhythmic sounds
Stopped for a moment, then you knew
The sleigh had slipped, some obstacle
The foaming steed could not pull through.

But then the music came again.
And forward moved the frost gemmed load,
And would that I could hear once more
Those sounds on Jordan Road.

Katherine I. Dignum

Miss Dignum was a "long ago" resident of Stevens Point. The family home was on Main Street and traffic from the Jordan Road all passed by her home. 7

CRADLES AND WINDMILLS

John Bukholt, of Stevens Point, who patented an automatic swinging cradle and went to Buchanan, Michigan, to engage in the manufacture of them, a few months ago, has returned to his former home. Beside the cradle he has lately patented a windmill which he expects will become popular because of its simplicity and cheapness. For the manufacture of these two articles, and perhaps other smaller novelties, he has united himself with two gentlemen from Michigan. The company will be known as the American Novelty Company, and will erect a large building in Stevens Point in the coming season.

Amherst Advocate
February 23, 1898

FROM THE BOOK SHELF

Frances Hamerstrom. *STRICTLY FOR THE CHICKENS* (Ames, Iowa: The Iowa State University Press, 1980), Illustrations by Elva Hamerstrom Paulson, pp. x, 174.

Seldom do we find an instance where the vital spark of life has achieved its fulness as it has in Frances Hamerstrom's charming story of her and her husband Frederick's study and then rescue from the brink of oblivion of Buena Vista Marsh's prairie chickens. This famed team of wildlife biologists have spent almost fifty years engaged in the most intense and important work and *STRICTLY FOR THE CHICKENS* is the telling account by a born story teller.

With a knack (or is it a gift?) for putting her life before us in a human, zesty way that will make even the most dour reader chuckle, then laugh, and all finally come to understand the larger theme of a struggle to define the natural world, the book cannot be put down. Her art is character sketching and timing the punch line of her chapters. Who can ever forget parked in a snow drift, watching chicken traps, whipping up cream for dessert topping, and then having to explain it all to passing rabbit hunters. Especially appealing are the stories relating the foibles and experiences of the 7,000 visitors from all over the world (and Stevens Point too) who trekked to their farm during the chicken booming days of spring to aid in the gathering of vital data on the bird. It does not seem possible it could have been done, yet it was, with the Hamerstroms working twenty-hour days for weeks on end.

Among the best chapters are those touching on the Prairie Chicken War or the local opposition to their not fully understood endeavors and how they finally overcame it. Ultimately, the Society of *Tympanuchus Cupido Pinnatus* (a fancy word for prairie chicken) emerged and acquired land throughout the area thus assuring the chickens a permanent place in Portage County and world wide recognition to a victory.

The reader is in for a rare delight when he or she turns to the illustrations and photographs--and there are scores of the best got up kind. We find a rare quality indeed, for they are integrated into the text in just the right way to enhance and expand the stories and we are left hoping Elva Paulson will provide us with more of her sketches of our Central Wisconsin land.

For many years I have kept a list of the best books on Wisconsin history that I have read, ranging from Indian tales to scholar's tomes. From these select ones I culled a refined list of the top twenty. *STRICTLY FOR THE CHICKENS* has caused me to revise it for I am placing Frances Hamerstrom's autobiographical account in my "Top Twenty List of Wisconsin's Best Books." The only drawback to this that I can possibly foresee is that if Frederick Hamerstrom ever decides to set down his marvelous stories for us I will have to revise my list once more.

Get this book!!! If you have a gift to give, give this book! If friends in Florida or Japan are missed, give them this book! If you need a good read, buy this book; if you know of someone who wishes a book to read, tell them to buy this book!!! Its a treasure, a rare moment.

reviewed by
David R. Wrone

Oral history has become popular among many local historians, genealogists and historical minded groups. As a result many questions arise among these people as to who to interview, how to conduct an interview (i.e. the type of questions to ask, the use of questionnaires, interviewer preparation), what equipment to use during the sessions, how to store the tapes after the interview and what are the legal ramifications. This essay will not try to answer the first two questions since much of this depends on the interviewer and how the individual sessions progress. This last aspect partially must be played by ear. However, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin has suggested some hints and ideas concerning the remaining questions about interviewing.

Any oral interview requires two general pieces of equipment for the interviewer, a pad and pencil to jot down any notes or further questions and the tape recorder. The type of recorder and tape to be used are both very important to the quality and durability of the recorded sessions. It is best to use an open reel tape recorder, that is, a tape not self-contained in a cassette. The quality of recording on this kind of tape is much better than the cassette variety. Any tapes tend to "leak" sound and the chance of preventing this is improved in the open reel tape. The major drawback with this type of equipment is that it can be very expensive and beyond the reach of most interviewers. One way of getting around this obstacle is to borrow the equipment from a school district or business but, again, this may be difficult. It is obvious that most people will be forced to use some kind of cassette recorder either because of the expense or "field" convenience. With this in mind several hints can be given involving the cassette recorder and tape.

Many cassette recording machines come equipped with both built in and external microphones. In any interview the external microphone should always be used because it will not pick up the internal sounds of the machine which tend to blur or cloud the clarity of the recording. Once the recorder is chosen the length of tape to be used must also be considered. The 60 minute length is best because longer tapes have a tendency to snarl and there by destroy all or part of the interview. Anything shorter than 60 minutes would be of limited value because of the "leads" or unrecorded parts of tapes that must be left on the beginning and end of each tape or cassette. This, obviously limits the amount of information that can be put on any one tape and the constant interruption of an interview to change the tape would make the session less than successful. The blank spaces left on either end of a tape are necessary for possible splicing, the recording of specific bibliographic information (tape number, date, name of interviewer, etc.), or for the transference of the interview to another tape, the length of which might be a bit shorter than the master. This would result in the loss of part of the interview. The cassette casing itself is also of some importance. The interviewer should always try to use the type held together by screws and not by glue. If the tape is twisted or damaged then the screw style case can be opened, the tape repaired or transferred. This could not be done if the cassette were glued. Once the equipment is obtained the next step is the placing of it in an interview session.

The key to the interview is to make the subject as comfortable as possible. The best place for an interview is in the home of the subject since that is a place that he or she can feel the least uneasy about the discussion. In the home the best room is also important. The living room or den is usually best because it is usually free from background noise. The kitchen is poor because of such things as a noisy refrigerator. The living room or den is also best because the subject probably spends a good deal of time in it and feels at ease. Carpeting in either of these rooms also can serve to hold down noise. The subject should be allowed to sit anywhere in the room that he or she desires and the interview adjusted to this situation. The interviewer should not be afraid to move small furniture around since it can easily be replaced.

Once the setting is decided the placing of the recorder and microphone is also

important. A low, small table, if possible, is the best piece of furniture to use for the placement of equipment. This type of table is the right height for the sitting subject and can be moved easily to the side of the subject. Try to avoid having the recorder and microphone in front of the subject. This tends to make the subject nervous and the interview might lose its naturalness. Always try to place the microphone on a book to cut down on vibration and hence background noise on the tape. Once the interview is complete the next question is how to store and use the tapes.

The ideal situation is for the tapes to be transcribed but since this is very expensive the best alternative is to write an abstract. This device can include such things as the tape information itself (tape number, date, subject etc.) and the various topics covered on the tape with the approximate times at which they occur. Next the tapes themselves should be transferred to reel tapes (the main reason for leaving the space at the beginning and end of the cassette tapes). If this is impossible or too expensive then the possibility of a second cassette should be considered especially if the tape is to be used often and by several people. This is a precaution to prevent the destruction or damage to the information which occurs with use of the tapes. Once this is done then the effort to preserve the tapes themselves should be looked at.

At the very least the primary tape (master tape) should be rewound at least once a year. This will help prevent leaking and "clutter" from leaking. The temperature (in the 70's) and the humidity (about 50 per cent) should be kept stable in the storage place. (Tapes that have been stored under conditions of extreme heat or cold should not be played for at least 24 hours so that the tapes can stabilize). The most important problem for the interviewer, and one as yet still in the courts, is the legal side of the tapes and their use. According to Dale Treleven, Oral History Coordinator at the State Historical Society, the following consideration is important:

Any historical agency or other group creating tape-recorded oral history interviews should require each interviewee to sign a legal agreement form. The completed form is a statement that the interviewee understands the terms and conditions under which the interview was completed, and that he/she further understands that the interview tapes and written summaries thereto may be used by future researchers.

Further, it is important to recognize that both of the people involved in an interview have rights. Thus, Treleven points out:

Copyright law recognizes that each person whose voice is recorded on the tape is a joint-owner of rights to that recording. Thus, the interviewer also should sign a legal agreement form, assigning his or her rights to the agency sponsoring the taping project or serving as the final repository for the interview materials.

Finally, any restrictions on use of the information in the interview, restrictions that either the interviewee or the interviewer wishes to impose, should be clearly indicated in the legal agreement.

If the above hints and ideas are followed, as recommended by the State Historical Society, then the quality, longevity and accessibility of this tape of unique historical information will be greatly enhanced.

prepared by
Tim Siebert

THE PERSONALITY OF CEMETERIES

Not difficult to locate, away from the older business sections of town, down country roads, hidden behind hilltops, obscured in tall grass in a lonely field are the burial grounds of Portage County. Within its political boundaries there are in excess of seventy-five burial grounds dating from white settlement. Unascertainable is the number of Indian burial sites and other often unidentifiable burial grounds.

Forest Cemetery and Guardian Angel Cemetery, each located in Stevens Point, are among the more sizable in the county, each with several thousand interments. Smaller burial grounds are the more numerous and are located throughout the villages and countryside as are a number of family and individual plots. Stevens Point Union, Plover Village, Linwood Union, Linwood Town, and Maine Cemeteries are all more sizable than the Brown-Cate family cemetery on County Highway HH and Burbank Road in the Town of Stockton. Near the spillway on West River Drive in the Town of Linwood is the grave of Isaac Ferris, river pilot, one of the more widely known individual plots in the area.

On occasion an area is no longer discernible as having been a burial ground. Such is the case with what was probably the first graveyard in Stevens Point, located in the middle of what is now Main Street between the present 1036 and 1059 addresses. As the young community expanded eastward this land became too valuable to be used merely as a graveyard, it became necessary to remove it; this was done but the precise location of the reinterred bodies is not certain, though it is believed most are in Union Cemetery and the remaining ones in Forest Cemetery. City and village burial grounds were rarely regarded, a century plus ago, as places where one's bones might lie in eternal rest. Settlements matured, real estate increased in value, thus settlement maturation brought graveyard obliteration, or if providential grave removal to a more "permanent" home.

Another example of an unidentifiable burial plot is the case of James Hall, whose body was discovered by a Mr. Wilson on an early June Sunday in 1856 lying in shallow Wisconsin River water between Yellow Banks and Mill Creek. Hall had been running lumber for Walter McIndoe of Big Bull Falls and had drowned earlier in the spring in the rapids above Yellow Banks. These banks, near where he was found, became his final resting place. It may be assumed that such was a rather frequent occurrence during early settlement days. These burial places are hidden from us until a manifestation of progress shall unearth these long forgotten tombs. Though then as now organized graveyards were predominate with Stevens Point having a Cemetery Association as early as 1853, possibly earlier.

Prior to the nineteenth century standard burial places had been among the living, in mid-town, in churchyards, or in churches, a practice dating back to eighth century England. New England town commons were frequently employed as graveyards and from comments and symbolism extant appear to have been treated simply as unattractive necessities to be avoided as much as possible by the living. Abatement of this attitude began in the early to mid nineteenth century.

This sentiment change brought about what came to be known as the "rural" cemetery movement; where one's loved lost could lie in undisturbed tranquility; but should more accurately be termed the "garden" cemetery movement. Generic terms "graveyard" and "burial" ground were now replaced by "cemetery". The primary objective of this revolutionary development was to provide a place to inter the deceased without offending the sentiments or threatening the health of the living.

Purely aesthetic considerations was a secondary objective. The necropolis could serve a variety of functions unconnected with death and burial. The cemetery creation would form a composition visually exciting and not to be found elsewhere. Ingredients of this composition are few and simple: stone, iron, and natural growths coming together to form a discernible pattern in which duplication is never identical.

Early American gravemarkers were often of fieldstone, wood, or slate. Wisconsin's early tombstones often were sandstone, occasionally limestone, with finely incised italic inscriptions meant to "imitate" handwriting. Fieldstone was a commonly used marker material prior to a community's having a proficient stone craftsman available, which Stevens Point had as early as 1856; whether he did gravestones though is uncertain. One fieldstone gravemarker is the H.S.B. memorial in McDill Cemetery, east of Whiting on County Highway HH.

Formal family plots, usually utilizing marble monuments, began to appear in the mid-nineteenth century suggesting that the social attitudes of the living community were changing whereas population was increasing beyond the point where the deceased, formerly interred at random, had a reasonable hope of lying among friends. The heyday of marble markers lasted until the third decade of this century when uniform granite blocks became the norm. Today bronze markers are beginning to dominate, particularly in the increasingly popular "lawn" cemeteries where smoothness is barely broken by rows of shallow depressions.

A nearly universal characteristic of mid last century family plots was the utilization of ornamental ironwork to delineate them. This was often some of the finest local ironwork available, some still in existence despite years of neglect. Before long there was a negative reaction to the plethora of railings within cemeteries, causing the grounds, many felt, to be unaesthetic. In actuality the fencing was impractical and merely symbolic of the American trait of individual possessiveness. There is something unnatural about the private property concept being carried into the realm of the dead where no one has more than a tenuous hold on what he covers or what covers him.

The reaction against unnecessary iron work for plot delineation gave way to the use of curbstones, which in turn were superseded by initialed lot corner markers or no visible marking at all. The ban on obvious internal cemetery markings allowed the development of a more natural environment.

Flora is essential to the composition of any cemetery but there is little virtue in treating them as gardens. A particularly appropriate graveyard plant is ivy, traditionally associated with mourning. Few things are as pleasurable to the eye as an ivy-covered wall or fence. Other pertinent plants are wildflowers, shrubs, and trees which should be viewed objectively as necessary components for a pleasing visualization. The juxtaposition of widely varied surfaces and materials, the possibility of visual surprise, are the qualities of burial grounds.

Conversion of the cemetery from a shunned area to one of succor, enchantment, and instruction is accomplished through the combination of the beauty and plenty of nature with art. Nature's world within the cemetery preaches the lessons of natural theology, that the creation and destruction is discontinuous. Cemeteries, the realm of quietude, melody, and beauty should give one a sense of "deep peace" beyond the hopes and cares, grief and strife of the world.

The cemetery is a quiet peaceful place that is not just a parcel of land where the dead are buried, it is a place where one can achieve a deep sense of profound eternal quiescence and spiritual exaltation. It represents a posture of stability in an otherwise rapidly changing world, it represents continuity, a sensitive record of successive generations each with their own set of values, it represents open space and beauty which should relate positively to the surrounding landscape.

On a warm summer eve, or in a gentle spring rain, or on a crisp autumn morn when the colors are radiant, or during a winter's gentle snowfall a cemetery achieves a quality singularly its own. How can death be feared here?

- 25. A book entitled 'THE LADIES' MEDICAL GUIDE (1888) by S. Pancoast, donated by Laura Davis.
- 26. Cancelled checks on the Arnott State Bank, 1909-1928, donated by Baird Wentworth.

The Portage County Historical Society appreciates the gifts noted above, thanks all of the donors for their consideration, and welcomes further donations for the museum project and/or the general collection of the Society.

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HELP!!!!!!

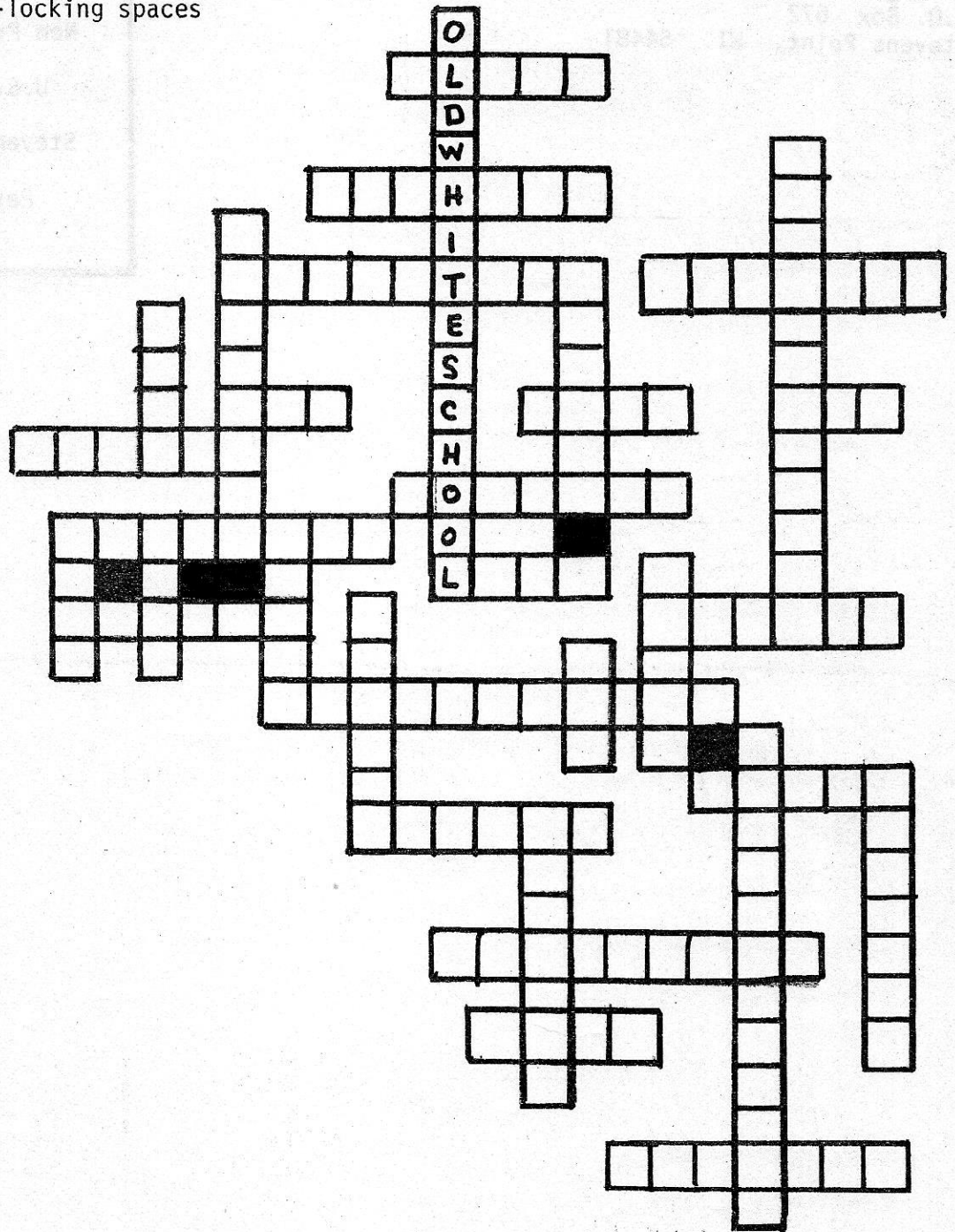
The editor solicits the support of all readers of THE PINERY. We are looking for articles, short stories, poetry, genealogical information, & historical tid bits, for possible publication in THE PINERY. If you have any material you would like to submit for publication please contact the editor at the following address:

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 University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point
 Stevens Point, WI. 54481
 346-2586

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PORTAGE COUNTY HISTORY PUZZLE

Place the words listed below in their appropriate and inter-locking spaces of the puzzle.



- ALBERTSON
- BLISS
- CATE
- CSTC
- CURRAN HOUSE
- EEN
- FERRIS
- GOP
- JOURNAL
- KAMPENGA
- LOGS
- LYRIC
- NELSON
- NORMAL SCHOOL
- PARK
- PINERY
- PLOVER
- POINT
- POLONIA
- PUBLIC SQUARE
- ROOD
- ROSHOLT
- ROTHMAN
- SCHOFIELD

- SENTRY
- SOO
- SPASH
- TASCHER
- VEREIN
- WALLACE
- WORZALLA
- WSPT

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MELTON
NORMAL SCHOOL
PARK
PINEY
PLAYERS
POINT
PONTA
TRIPLE SQUARE
WOOD
WINDY
WINDY
WINDY
WINDY

CENTRE
SOC
BRASH
TASCHER
WIREY
WALLACE
WINDY
WINDY