

# Iowa County History

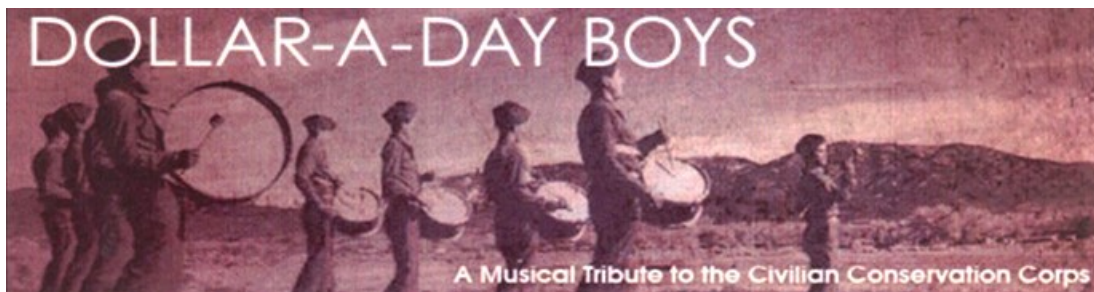
Brought to you by the Iowa County Historical Society

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No. 3

July 2012

On May 17, 2012, the ICHS in conjunction with the Dodgeville Public Library presented Bill Jamerson. Bill has researched the topic of the Civilian Conservation Corps and produced a documentary for PBS called *Camp Forgotten - The Civilian Conservation Corps in Michigan* as well as a CD of music call *Dollar-A-Day Boys*. The program featured stories and original songs about the CCC, with Jamerson accompanying himself on guitar.



The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal works program created by President Franklin Roosevelt in the heart of the Great Depression. It was part of the New Deal legislation the President signed in his first 100 days in office and existed from 1933-1942. Over three and a half million young men between the ages of 17 and 25 years of age enlisted across the country. The enrollees lived in work camps located far from towns and were paid a dollar a day, but they were only allowed to keep \$5. The remaining \$25 a month was sent home directly to their families.

## October's ICHS Annual Meeting The CCC camp at Highland

Come hear more about the CCC and Iowa County. There was a CCC camp located just 2¼ miles northwest of Highland from 1934-1942. The boys built dams, dug ditches, built fences, and did other soil conservation tasks.



**Iowa County Historical Society**  
Ice Cream Social  
Thursday, July 26, 2012  
5—7 PM  
Join Us for the Fun!

If you're talking a single tree, double tree and evener, what are you talking about?

(Continued on page 6)

## ICHS Directors

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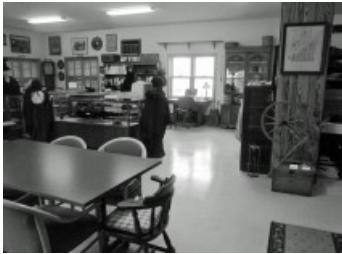
Thank You  
**Matt Sweeny!**

By updating the web  
site software, we were  
able to make more  
changes.

Check it out!

## Changes at the Museum

This spring, the Iowa County Historical Society museum underwent a major spring cleaning. The idea to use the museum space differently was presented by **Janette Hartman** and **Scott Berryman**. As curator, Janette wanted to service you better and improve the storage of the artifacts. I encourage you to stop on by and see the changes.



On entering the front door, I find the museum to be bright and airy. The visitor's working table is near the windows making digging through the various reference material cheery. Another feature of the reor-

ganization is to highlight our displays. For instance, we've had an area with items from the **Sawle** family for some time. Now I think that your eye will be immediately drawn to that corner and the items are more clearly labeled.



As with most cleaning processes, we rediscovered some treasures that had been tucked away for some time. An example is this wrap of **Ida Ruggles**.

The cleaning was accomplished with a lot of help. It took some muscle to move things around and clean. Other people helped by cataloging and sewing on labels. Some of those involved were **Alice Rosenberger, Eileen Arndt, Gert Peterson, Pat Hanson, Alice Griffiths, Eileen** and **Eudelma Olson, John Hess, Scott Berryman, Jessica Keene, and Barb Phillips**.



The east side of the museum is now set aside for archiving of artifacts and reference materials.



## ARENA REMEMBERED



New in the ICHS bookstore is ***Arena Remembered***. It was researched & written by members of the Arena Historians. The book tells of the founding of Arena including the people that settled and shaped the community.

Speaking of changes, the Floyd school will have a different theme each month. June was picnics, July is patriotic, August is back to school, and September is harvest time.

The Floyd school will be open on Sundays from 1-4pm June — September. It can also be viewed by appointment. Call the museum to line up a time.

The Floyd school makes a nice family outing. Maybe one of your parents went to Floyd (or one of the other country schools). Come on in to reminisce or bring your grandchildren in to show them what a one room school was like.



Help us pinpoint old communities in Iowa County. Please send or call us with your knowledge as to the location, boundaries, origin of this name and where you learned this information (can be from family lore, newspaper, book or other source).

This issue's puzzle: **Frogville**

April's puzzle: **Apple Hill**

There were at least two Apple Hills in Iowa County.

1. One Apple Hill was located in the Town of Wyoming, on State Hwy 23. It was once the 120 acre farm of **Ed McIntosh**. In the 1970's and 80's, Apple Hill was a barn made into a restaurant with facilities for meetings and events. It was developed by **Herb Fritz**. The Apple Hill property was subsequently acquired by **Clyde Engle** and then **Sam Jacobsen**, and now his son **Jeff Jacobsen**. The barn is still there but has not been used as a restaurant or meeting/event place since the late 1980's.
2. There was an Apple Hill back in 1860-1890 in the Jennieton area of Iowa County per early newspapers. It was probably near the present Massey farm because that was previously owned by an Evans and "Mr. Evans of Apple Hill near Jennieton" was the newspaper reference.

Today we count on the supermarket to have a wide variety of fresh fruits available all year around. The following item appeared in the August 10, 1865 *Dodgeville Chronicle*.

## The Chronicle.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

TANTALIZING.—A correspondent of the *Wisconsin*, writing from Atlanta, Ga has the following paragraph, which makes the mouth water :

"Peaches ! peaches ! This was the cry at every station from Big Shanty southward. Oh ! votaries of Pomona, who in the North are yet living in the memory or anticipation of this ambrosial fruit, what do you think of cling-stones as large as ordinary apples, rich in colors of ruby and gold, and gushing with nectar, and only ten cents a dozen !"

From the August 25, 1911  
*Dodgeville Chronicle*

### Indian Funeral Unusual Scene *Child of Chief Cloud Buried in Catholic Cemetery* GREAT RESPECT SHOWN DEAD Procession Made up of Show People and Citizens.

An unusual scene was witnessed by the citizens here last Friday when an Indian child was buried in the Catholic cemetery.

The child, Andrew Medicine Cloud, was a son of Stephen and Mary Cloud, who were with the Kit Carson Buffalo Ranch Wild West Shows which visited this city on the day mentioned. He died of brain fever as the shows reached this city.

The funeral procession started from the show train at the Northwestern depot and went to St. Joseph's Catholic church where services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Fr. A. Ambauen, Ph. D., after which the remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery. In preparing the corpse for burial it was arrayed in brilliant colors and beads and all the child's playthings were placed in the little casket. At the door of the church a dirge was played by the band.

After the death of the child it was decided by the manager of the Wild West show to hold the funeral after the afternoon performance. The father of the child did not take favorably to the idea of leaving his child in a strange land but insisted upon taking the remains back to the Government Reservation. No amount of persuasion by the white men could get him to consent to burial here but at last the Chief of the tribe prevailed upon him to consent.

Another story in the paper reported the following:

### GRIEVING OVER CHILD'S DEATH

A tragedy was narrowly averted in Galena Sunday morning with the Kit Carson Show, that very few knew of, when an Indian squaw tried to commit suicide by hanging.



## World War II POW in Iowa County

In the 1990's I saw a show on TV that talked about a World War II German POW being held in Texas. This was news to me and when I mentioned it to my mother, she said I didn't have to look that far to find WWII POWs.

She went on to say that my uncle had served on the German front, wasn't pleased to get a letter from his gal back in Mineral Point, saying the Germans POW here were nice guys. That was the end of that girlfriend.

Mineral Point had POWs that were housed in Epworth Hall. Epworth was at the location of the vacant lot right below the Davis Deuhr Dean office on High Street. **Paul Humbert** remembers the POWs being marched down High Street to the Mineral Point Cooperative where they worked at the cannery.

Many people don't realize that more than 325,000



Picture courtesy of the  
Mineral Point Historical Society Photograph Collection

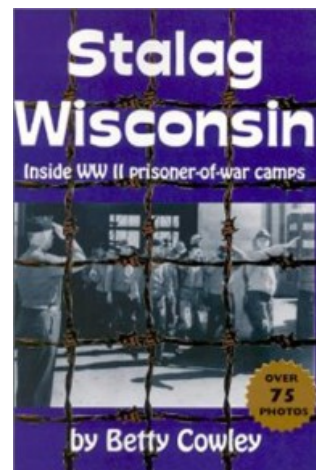
German POWs were brought to the United States. Resources and security were the driving factors that led to the POWs being relocated to the States. Supplies were very limited in Europe. What supplies we had there, we wanted to focus on our soldiers. Also, we didn't want to tie up our soldiers to guard prisoners there. By shipping POW to the US, the military reduced a threat and eased a supply issue. The initial game plan was to simply house the POWs. However, the Department of Labor was struggling with a problem of its own: a labor shortage. They saw the POWs as a solution to their

problem. POWs were used to help farmers with their field, canaries with packaging, and other manual labor.

If you want more information on the story, check out Betty Cowley's *Stalag Wisconsin - Inside WWII Prisoner-of-War Camps*. The book was written because so many people had forgotten this piece of history. Betty indicated that very little was in local papers due to censorship. The government feared that if the locations of the camps were common knowledge, there might be some vigilante justice.

*Stalag Wisconsin* includes information about 39 camps including the one at Cobb. The Cobb camp ran from June thru September of 1945. The prisoners at Cobb were officially assigned to Fort Sheridan in Illinois. Betty collected Iowa County stories from **Elsie Masters, Thomas Everett, June Nagel, Norman Nagel** and **Evelyn Mueller**. (Copies of the book are available at both the Mineral Point and Dodgeville public libraries.)

Searching the Mineral Point Archives, **Mary Alice Moore** was able to find one newspaper article in the *Iowa County Democrat & Mineral Point Tribune* dated October 18, 1945 that mentioned the POWs. This seems in keeping with the story in Betty's book.



## Acquisitions



**Carol Thomas**—Dodgeville



Orange Crate Shelves for the Floyd School



**Sarah (Morris) Winckelman**—Malvern, PA



A collection of pictures and records regarding the David J. Morris & Clara Theobald family



**Karen Nodorft**—New Glarus



Genealogy records of Daniel Jones line, from outside Rewey, the family line of Ed William, early photos of Rewey, articles on Negro Jim William.



**Hirsch family**—Janesville

Three postcards of Ridgeway: the Catholic church, and two of the wooden school building

### Dr. Bruil's Tragic End Dodgeville Chronicle April 22, 1887

The sudden death of Dr. Charles Bruil on last Friday morning as announced in our issue of that date, cut short the judicial inquiry then pending as to his probable guilt or innocence of the terrible crime with which he was charged, that of having murdered his wife; but from the testimony already published, and the statements of Drs. Cutler and Cosens, as to the condition of Mrs. Bruil's body at the time of their post mortem examination, two weeks after her death, there seems to be but little room for doubt of his guilt. Drs. Cutler and Cosens state that upon exhuming Mrs. Bruil's remains, they found every indication that she had died from the effects of strychnine. The body was perfectly preserved, the flesh peculiarly hard and firm, the muscles rigid, the hands still tightly clenched and the head and feet drawn backwards so that they entirely supported the body and prevented its resting upon the bottom of the coffin. All the internal organs appeared to have been in a healthy condition except that a portion of the right lung was slightly congested, but not sufficiently to have caused serious inconvenience. These facts, in connection with Dr. Bruil's purchase of strychnine, the symptoms attending his wife's last sickness and the analysis of the contents of the capsule which the Doctor had directed to be given her at five o'clock on the evening of her death and which fell into the hands of Mrs. Carver, make up a case which seems beyond question and fully justified yes, sternly demanded the proceedings which were instituted.

The announcement of the Doctor's demise was a great surprise to our citizens and sent a thrill of excitement throughout the community. He was in apparently good health at the commencement of the examination. (Wednesday afternoon), and maintained a bold front writing down the testimony and looking the witnesses squarely in the face, until Thursday forenoon, when Prof. Daniels came upon the stand with his analysis of the contents of the fateful capsule, when he seemed to be completely overcome and was taken violently ill, though not, so as to cause any general anticipation of a fatal result. He rallied somewhat after being taken back to jail, but in the evening became worse again and the sheriff, regarding his condition as critical called in Dr. Cosens, who prescribed for him, when he apparently got relief and seemed to sleep well through the night. Sheriff Pengelly went in to see the Doctor at five o'clock Friday morning and again at half past six, but both times found him asleep and did not disturb him. Near eight o'clock he again went in in company with Dr. Cosens who upon speaking to Dr. Bruil and receiving no response felt his pulse and discovered he was dying. They at once carried him from his cell and laid

him in the corridor of the jail and summoned Dr. Cutler and S. W. Reese Esq., but in spite of all efforts to resuscitate him he breathed his last at about half past eight o'clock. Justice Northey was then called upon and at one o'clock p.m. held an inquest on the body, the following persons having been summoned as jurors: B. Thomas Jr., Wm. Elliott Sr., Frank W. Schell, Griffith Roberts, Joseph Hackett and George Stewart. The jury viewed the body in jail, after which a number of witnesses were examined who testified in substance as follows:

J. W. Pengelly, sheriff: Had taken the deceased out of the court room the day before; he appeared to be very sick and was scarcely able to walk; he complained of his stomach; said he thought it was a bilious attack and that he did not want any physician called.

S.W. Reese: The Doctor had complained that he was suffering with heart disease, and the excitement of the trial made him worse; he feared he would not be able to stand up under it; he complained several times about his heart.

I. C. Comfort: Had a conversation with deceased on Wednesday; he complained that his heart was troubling him very much; he did not know whether he could get through with the excitement.

Dr. R. Cosens: Was called to see Dr. Bruil about 9 o'clock last night; he was laboring under considerable nervous excitement; he told me he could not sleep any the night before; examined his pulse and found it between 140 and 150; listened to hear; one of the sounds was very indistinct; I thought it was from nervousness caused by want of sleep; he said he was accustomed to taking morphine and I prescribed one grain of morphine and sixteen grains of quinine to be equally divided in four capsules; I took one of them myself, and directed the sheriff to give one to Dr. Bruil that evening and note to give any more, if he appeared to sleep well; the deceased also complained to me of having trouble with his heart.

{Sheriff Pengelly informs us that he gave the capsule to Dr. Bruil, according to Dr. Cosen's direction and thought he took it, but that after Dr. Bruil's death he found the capsule in his bed, the Doctor having evidently held it between his teeth while he swallowed the water which he gave him with it, the capsule plainly showing the marks of his teeth.-Ed.}

After a short retirement, the jury returned with the following verdict: "We the jury, find that the deceased came to his death by causes to us unknown, and that there is no reason to suppose that his death was the result of any criminal act."

After the inquest, the body was removed from the

## Dr. Bruil's Tragic End Continued

jail to the court room where it was taken charge of by James Marr, undertaker, and was placed in a neat coffin. It was conveyed the next day, (Saturday) in a hearse to his home at Avoca and remained there until Sunday, when it was borne to the cemetery and placed beside the remains of his wife who was buried there but four weeks before, and whose death was the beginning of this sad and tragic history. The funeral took place from the family residence at one o'clock on Sunday, the services being conducted by Rev. J. Temby in the presence of a very large gathering of the citizens of the village and surrounding country. It is the belief expressed by many who witnessed the scene in the court room in Dodgeville, when Dr. Bruil was taken sick on Thursday, that he brought on his sickness by taking some kind of medicine with suicidal intent, and that had it not been for the accident of a portion of it being ejected from the stomach at the time it was, it might have proven fatal before he left the room. And this belief seems to be corroborated by the note which was published last week, and which was evidently penned by him while he sat at the table just before taking the fatal drug. It read as follows: "I feel like I was about to take a change of venue to the Supreme Court on high. If so, the Judge is just and more inclined to mercy. I am feeling very badly. My heart seems to have quit work for to-day. Don't let them remove me to the jail to die. Call Mr. Comfort." Mr. Comfort, who is referred to in this note, was present in the court room at the time and is a half uncle to the late Mrs. Bruil. Although convinced by the testimony taken upon the examination, that the Doctor was guilty of the offense charged against him, Mr. Comfort extended toward him a commendable charity, and ordered that he be accorded decent and Christian burial. It being known that the Doctor had delivered a sealed document to Mr. Comfort, the day before his death, much curiosity was manifested and many surmises indulged in that it would throw some additional light upon the tragedy or upon the Doctor's past history; but we are informed by Mr. Comfort that nothing of the kind was contained in it, the contents being a letter to Mrs. Parmley, his mother-in-law, written in evident anticipation of his death and a will which he had drawn but left unattested. No motive can be ascribed for the commission of the great crime of the murder of his wife, if murder it was, and the whole tragic scene is surrounded by a woof of mystery which is only equaled by that other mystery, of who Dr. Bruil was, whence came he and what had been his previous life and history? Whether he has father, mother, sister, brother or other kin living, no one in this part of the country seems to know. Alone, he has passed into the presence of that Judge to whom all secrets are known, whose justice and mercy are alike infinite.

What are a Single Tree, Double Tree, and an Evener? These are pieces of the rigging used with horses and oxen. The picture below is the one that can be found at the ICHS Museum.



The picture below shows a single tree with needed rigging to hitch a horse to a plow.



A buggy doubletree is two singletrees fastened to a hickory evener. Here's an example:





Do you know where this house was?

**Could you help us identify where this house was located?** William and Emily Temby appear in the 1860 census as living in Linden. By the 1870 census, they had moved to Boone county, Iowa.



On the back of the photo:

*"This house was built by Wm Temby in 1852.*

*Wm Temby & Emily Treloar  
Nicholas Eade & Harriet Treloar  
Wm Roberts & Eliza Treloar  
Three sisters*

*The three couples was married in this house on November 25th 1852.*

*And this picture was took of the house 1907 about 55 years after it was built.*

*At the time this picture was took, it was occupied by a newly married couple.  
Wm Temby"*



**Iowa County Historical Society**  
Ice Cream Social  
Thursday, July 26, 2012  
5—7 PM



### Where are we from? Census data reporting of birth place.

This table include data on birth place of Iowa County residence. It was generated from Ancestry.com data from the United States census. Note that as the decades goes by, the percentage of born in the USA goes up because the offspring are often born in Wisconsin.

Decade	English	German	Irish	Norwegian	Welsh	USA	Other	Total #
1850	27.8%	3.0%	5.6%	1.9%	6.1%	52.1	3.5%	9,524
1860	17.4%	5.9%	7.0%	4.6%	4.8%	57.4	2.8%	19,128
1870	12.2%	4.5%	5.0%	6.8%	3.6%	63.2	4.7%	24,545
1880	9.4%	3.3%	4.5%	4.3%	2.8%	70.4	5.3%	23,516
1900	5.0%	4.0%	2.0%	3.3%	1.4%	82.3	2.0%	23,171
1910	2.9%	2.8%	1.0%	3.0%	0.9%	85.9	3.4%	22,501
1920	1.8%	1.9%	0.5%	2.2%	0.6%	90.4	2.6%	21,513
1930	0.8%	1.1%	0.2%	1.4%	0.3%	93.8	2.3%	20,043

## Volume XXXVIII No. 3

**Iowa County Historical Society**

1301 N. Bequette St.  
Dodgeville, Wisconsin 53533

**MEMBERSHIPS****MAIL TO:**

Treasurer, Iowa County Historical Society  
P.O. Box 44, Dodgeville, WI 53533-0044

Individual - annual \$10.00 5 year \$40.00

Couples - annual \$15.00 5 year \$60.00

Historian - annual \$25.00

Master Historian - annual \$50.00

Membership year is July 1st-June 30th

**ICHS SERVICES: GENEALOGY-HISTORIC RESEARCH**

The Society has Iowa County archives for:  
history-cemeteries-obituaries  
photographs-newspaper microfilm-artifact

**Museum: open year-round except for holidays,  
weekdays 1-4 pm and by appointment.**

**Museum Phone: (608) 935-7694**

**E-mail: [ichistory@mhtc.net](mailto:ichistory@mhtc.net)**

**Web site: [iowacountyhistoricalsociety.org](http://iowacountyhistoricalsociety.org)**

**Archivist Boyd Geer  
Curator Janette Hartman**

**Send your comments or ideas to Mary  
Email: [ichistory-news@charter.net](mailto:ichistory-news@charter.net)**

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**Upcoming Events**

Check the Bulletin Board page on the ICHS web site for updated information.

**Ice Cream Social  
Thursday, July 26, 2012  
5-7 PM**



Photo by Neil Giffey

At the museum 1301 North Bequette Street

Ice Cream & Pies  
Plate lunches available from Grandma Mary's

***Music, Friends, and Fun!***

Stop by and check out the changes at the Museum.  
Tour the Floyd School.

