

*Preserving our  
Historical Heritage*



# Price County Historical Society Newsletter

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[www.pricecountyhistoricalsociety.org](http://www.pricecountyhistoricalsociety.org)



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Welcome to another exciting season with your Price County Historical Society, Inc.! Winter held us in it's grip for some time this spring, but your board has been diligently working since January planning the spaghetti feed, displays, maintenance projects, and summer activities. Our success as a board is to hear all ideas, opinions, and plans, and to seriously review, debate, and prioritize these thoughts. Then a plan of action is implemented. Each monthly board meeting from January through May is focused on the details necessary to provide the membership and general public with the best opportunity to experience Price County's history. And the Society has seen positive results during the past half-decade with a consistent turn out at events and visits to the museum. Whether they are members or not, the citizens and friends of Price County have been extremely supportive of the Society's efforts to preserve and maintain the artifacts and information that makes up this county's history. And speaking of what's happening, the first event of the museum season is the Annual Spaghetti Feed held at the Town of Fifield town hall in April. This year it was scheduled for April 10, just beating out the Great April Blizzard that dumped about 15 inches of snow on Price County



PCHS Board Member Bonnie Salm putting her special touch on the salads for the Spaghetti Supper. Bonnie is a superb cook and organizer of our Spaghetti Suppers.

four days later! The staff of the PCHS and volunteers served 133 meals and the bake sale items completely sold out!!! This is the most meals ever served at this event. Three historical books were also sold. It was a fantastic show of support from the citizens of Price County and significantly helps the Society's work as all the proceeds after expenses go into the Society's account. A BIG THANK YOU to the staff and volunteers who prepared and served the meals and a BIG THANK YOU to all those who stopped in to enjoy the delicious spaghetti meal!!

## What is significant about this year, 2018?

2018 marks the centennial of the end of World War 1, one of the bloodiest and most destructive conflagrations in history. It was truly a world-wide conflict that toppled four European empires that had ruled for nearly a half millennia. It is estimated that over 50 million people worldwide died from effects of the war, ranging from combat deaths, injuries, illnesses, and diseases to related accidents, food shortages, and loss of home and means of livelihood.

Yet America, still a neophyte as a world leader and shaper of global policy, was involved and emerged from the war stronger than when the conflict began. The war not only altered Europe but transformed America. In *The Long Shadow, The Legacy of the Great War in the Twentieth Century*, (W. W. Norton & Co., 2013), historian David Reynolds writes, “1914-18 is the forgotten conflict of America’s war-torn twentieth century. Forgotten yet also essential. Essential in guiding the United States when waging the Second World War and handling its aftermath – to avoid the “mistakes” of 1917-19. Essential too, in helping define the country’s self-image across the whole twentieth century – as a redemptive force in a world scarred by European imperialism.” Further on, Reynolds recalls one of the century’s witness’s prescient reflections of the impact of the conflict, “In 1979 American diplomat and sage George F. Kennan characterized the First World War as ‘the great seminal catastrophe of this century.’ He was struck by the ‘overwhelming extent’ to which communism, Nazism, and the Second World War were all ‘products of that first great holocaust of 1914-18.” Reynolds



1 o'clock p.m. on Sunday, June 1, 1919 at the Soo Line Railroad station at Phillips, Wisconsin: the boys of the 119th Machine Gun Battalion come home to Price County. Photograph by S.A. Johnson, Private Collection.

summarized the impact of the Great War on American memory, “Although America was sucked into the twentieth century’s wars, it has still kept its mental distance from the *Ultrkatastrophe*. What the British called ‘the Great War’ of 1914-18 remains on the margins of American cultural history... From Europe’s suicide pact in 1914, the United States stood aloof – joining the conflict in 1917, it is believed, only to sort out a mess that was quintessentially European.”

To what extent, if any, does the Great War mean anything to Price County in 2018? How many of us can recall and name grandparents, great grandparents, or even now great-great grandparents who served in the United States armed forces in World War 1? Can anyone recall the name of the Company in which Price County’s boys served? Or the famed US Army division into which it was absorbed? A century later Price County has moved on and little, if anything, can be readily recalled about the “Great War.”

Fortunately, for those who want to preserve the history of Price County's involvement in World War 1, the seminal history of the Price County young men's experience has been written by Glenn Brazelton. entitled "Company B 119<sup>th</sup> Machine Gun Battalion, Price County's Heroes." A few years ago Glenn presented this paper to the annual meeting of the PCHS. A very brief summary of this Battalion from Glenn's monograph, follows:

The Great War finally drew the United States in and on April 6, 1917 the United States declared war on Germany. By May 18, 1917 Congress passed the Selective Service Act of 1917, and on June 5, 1917 began the first of three draft registrations for men ages 21-31. The 119<sup>th</sup> Machine Gun Battalion -

- formed June 18, 1917 with War Department Order directing the formation of 32<sup>nd</sup> Division (Red Arrow) organized from Wisconsin and Michigan National Guards.
- Wisconsin ordered to deploy 15,000 and Michigan 8,000.
- Formed from Company A, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry Regiment, mobilized July 3, 1917.
- July 15, 1917 the National Guards of Michigan and Wisconsin were ordered into Federal Service.

Price County's young men were initially enlisted in Price County Company A, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry regiment, organized on July 3, 1917.

- Ira (Moose) Kenyon was a leading citizen recruiter and subsequent enlistee; later promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant.
- Price County Agricultural Society offered Price County Fairgrounds as a training camp; named "Camp Moose."
- Kennan volunteered more as percent-

age of population.

- July 16, 1917 first meal at Camp Moose - 140 men.
- Saturday rallies for the public.
- Divided into two companies: Company A, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry Regiment (150 men), Supply Company of the Company A, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry Regiment (35 men).



The veterans of 119<sup>th</sup> Machine Gun Battalion solemnly march in the Grand Parade on Lake Street, 10:30 a.m. Wednesday June 4, 1919 in Phillips, Wisconsin. Photograph by S.A. Johnson. Private Collection.

By August 22, 1917 Company A, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry Regiment, Supply Company of the Company A, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry Regiment, Company C from Mellen and Marshfield Company arrive at Camp Douglas near Sparta, Wisconsin. On August 23, 1917, Company A, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry Regiment, Supply Company of the Company A, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry Regiment, and Company C from Mellen joined at Marshfield from the Marshfield Company. In September of that year the Battalion was transferred to Camp MacArthur in Waco, Texas for training and preparation for the overseas war. On February 18, 1918, the battalion was en route to Europe. After training in France from March to May, 1918, the battalion was deployed to the Alsace sector near the village

of Belfort in eastern France. By the end of July, 1918, the battalion was transferred to the Fismes sector in what was known as the Second Battle of the Marne. From there the battalion saw heavy combat action in Oise-Aisne Campaign near Soissons on August 24. This was a proving ground preparing the men for the single most bloody major battle of the war involving American forces: the Meuse-Argonne offensive of September, 1918. The 119<sup>th</sup> Battalion fought in different villages and along the trench lines in this part of France up to the end of hostilities dictated by the Armistice of November 11, 1918. From there the 119<sup>th</sup> served in Germany as part of the Army of Occupation through April, 1918. Most of the men returned to the states at Camp Grant at Rockford, Illinois in late May, 1919. The Price County men of Company B, 119<sup>th</sup> Machine Gun Battalion returned by a special train at 1 pm on June 1, 1919. Celebrations were held in Phillips on June 5 and in Park Falls on June 6, 1919, while other smaller celebrations were held during that time in Fifield, Ogema, Kennan and other Price County communities. On Sunday, October 21, 2018 at 1 pm at the Wisconsin Concrete Park in Phillips, at its Annual Meeting, the Price County Historical Society will deliver a slide program illustrating the June, 1919 return of the Price County veterans from the Great War. The core of this presentation will be a series of photographs taken by noted Phillips photographer S.A. Johnson, who covered the Phillips event in detail. This celebrations merits presentation in 2018 because the general public will hear more about the centennial end of the Great War and will have a heightened awareness of that terrible conflagration. Look for news of this event later this coming fall.

## What Else was Happening in 1918 in Price County

While Europe was killing off a generation of its young men in the blood-soaked trenches and “no-man’s lands” of France and Belgium, a world away in Price County there was a beehive of economic activity in the years during the Great War. Logging was the primary industrial work conducted in almost all parts of Price County. The lumber companies in Phillips, Lugerville, and Park Falls had extensive private railroads snaking throughout central and northern Price County into the surrounding counties of Oneida, Ashland, Iron, and Sawyer. These companies supplied wood products for both domestic markets and to the government for the war effort. Smaller mills in Ogema and Prentice, Kennan and Catawba supplied the local markets. Settlements in the cutover were underway with the belief that the farm would succeed the forest and continue the growth in prosperity for the county. Land agents such as W.H. Killen of the Soo Line Railroad, and the owners of large land speculation companies such as James. L. Gates of Milwaukee, De Witt Van Ostrand of Phillips and C.E. Tobey of Phillips ardently pursued the sale of cut over lands to prospective farmers. Small businesses in each of Price County’s cities and villages thrived as the economy hummed along. And people found time to relax and get out and enjoy the growing number of resorts on the beautiful lakes found throughout the county. In particular was Hugh Boyd’s Mason Lake Resort just west of the Price County border in Sawyer County. One of the earliest, if not the earliest resorts in the region, Boyd’s resort was widely patronized from throughout the state.

Another highly regarded resort was the Pike Lake Resort on the west bank of Round Lake, one of the lakes in the Pike Lake Chain in the Town of Fifield. Established by James Feely in 1897, he and his wife Anna sold the resort to C.H. Sylvester and Walter Ross on September 23, 1915. The pair incorporated it as the Pike Lake Lodge on January 12, 1917. Patrons of notable families from the Chicago and Milwaukee areas as well as patrons from Price County frequented the resort. A colony of resorts were developing on the chain as Simeon Caro had established his Pine Forest Resort on the southeast shore of Pike Lake in 1902. In 1915 Mrs. Janet (McDonald) Cole, widow of noted Milwaukee lawyer Rublee A. Cole, hired a crew to build a set of cabins on the northwest shore of Pike Lake on William F. Turner's old homestead. Having purchased the land on the south shore of Round Lake in 1899, and Turner's old homestead at the thoroughfare between Round and Pike Lakes by 1901, the Coles built a cabin in 1902 and used it as a retreat. They called their cabin "The Homestead," and the new resort "The Homestead Resort." A century later, Boyd's Mason Lake Resort is the only 19<sup>th</sup> century establishment to survive largely intact and continues to thrive, entertaining guests from throughout the Midwest. Ross and Sylvester's Pike Lake Lodge has been largely sold off but the original 1897 lodge and three cabins remain open to the public as Moose Jaw Resort. Caro's resort lasted in to the 1990s when it too was sold off and the lodge and several cabins burned down or were bulldozed. Some cabins were sold and survive under private ownership. Janet Cole died in 1927 and her "Homestead Resort" was sold after her estate was settled in 1931. Renamed Cole's Point Resort, it passed through several hands until it too

was sold to private parties in the mid to late 1980s. A century after the Great War, Price County weathered times of uncertainty and enjoyed times of prosperity.

It seemed as though the musings of the early European-American pioneers were recognized. One such pioneer was William F. Turner, who left a comfortable income selling sewing machines in Ripon for the potential in the forests along the Wisconsin Central Railroad as it was being built in the mid-1870's. His recollections were published in *A History of Price County, Wisconsin* under the title "Awakening from a Dream." Turner experienced several successes and failures on his journey north, and recalled, "*In the year 1874 I made a land hunting trip into the Pike Lake Country with Wm. H. Briggs and Jules Armstrong looking over chances to secure pine timber tracts.*" The trio ventured



Walleyes and muskies, a fine day's catch from the lakes near Phillips, ca. 1910 (P97-2-5. From Howard and Helen Jensen in the Price County Historical Society Collection).

about 30 miles north of Lac du Flambeau near the vicinity of Hurley, where they were rebuffed by a raging thunderstorm. Reaching the Lac du Flambeau Ojibwe Reservation, the men secured some provisions and, *"...started on an Indian trail back for '101.' On our return we crossed the channel between Pike and Round Lakes, well known as the 'Thoroughfare.'* The south bank of this channel I then thought the most beautiful place I had ever seen in the woods, and I told the boys that if I ever got stranded I would go up there and take a homestead." Three years later, in the autumn of 1877, Turner made good on that statement, living there until autumn, 1879. Twelve years later, historian George Forrester compiled the material for his massive *History of the Chippewa Valley*, *"The extreme head or lake country of the Flambeau River is a weird, wild district, uninhabited except by a few hunters and Indians. The legends of the lakes are like fairy tales and romances, and present an immense field for another [James] Fenimore Cooper or another Longfellow. Many of the knolls on these miniature inland seas are pointed out as being haunted or the scenes of thrilling incidents."* These recollections and the photographs are mainly from the Pike Lake and Phillips area, but are representative of the whole of Price County. Whether one traverses the Spirit and Jump Rivers and Timm's Hill area in the southern region of Price County, or travels down the branches of the Elk Rivers in the central region, the scenery is identical. The mighty North Fork of the Flambeau dwarfs its little sister and the other streams, but each of these waterways presented scenes that attracted the Ojibwe, and later the European American hunters, loggers and settlers, and each has its own story to tell.



Guide Len Stein and a patron at Caro's Pine Forest Resort ca. 1925



"Good Old days" at Feely's Pike Lake Resort ca. 1900.



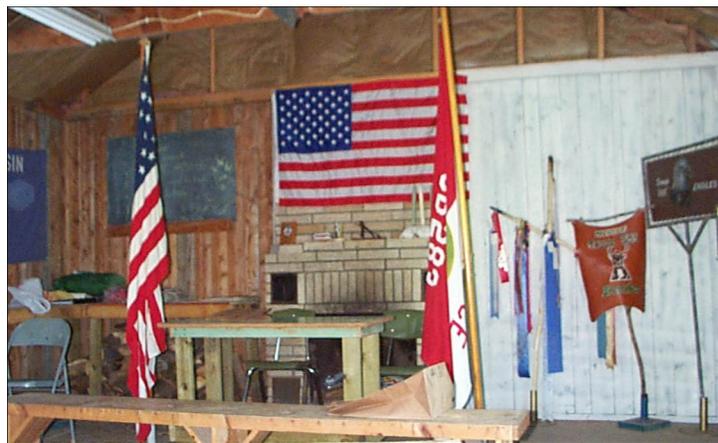
Relaxing at Boyd's Mason Lake Resort. (P87-5006. S.A. Johnson Photograph in the PCHS Collection).

## Prentice Boy Scout Cabin, In Prentice Wisconsin

February 24, 2017, Price County Historical Society was notified by the Wisconsin State Historical Society that another site in Price County was added to the National and Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places. The Prentice Boy Scout Cabin is a vertical log structure long used by the Prentice Boy Scout Troop 583 for its meetings and celebrations. Located in the 1600 block of the Village of Prentice, the cabin has seen its share of boys interested and involved in the scouting activities. The following is an excerpt from *United States Department of Interior National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. Other sources referenced for the History of the Prentice Boy Scout Cabin were *Fear of Polio in the 1950's* by Beth Sokol, 1997; *History of the Boy Scouts of America*; *Prentice News*; *Interview with Larry Foltz Scout master and member of Samoset Council Board*; *Interview with Dale Heikkinen*.

1952 saw the worst outbreak of polio in United States history. The peak age for the onset of the disease had shifted to children from the ages of five to nine years of age. Schools closed, drinking fountains were abandoned and Jonas Salk set about finding a vaccine. By the end of 1952, Salk began the rigorous testing of his new vaccine. After the vaccine successfully completed clinical trials in 1957, mass immunizations of both adults and children occurred across the country. These immunizations were promoted by the March of Dimes.

Once the polio terror that swept the country subsided, the late 1950's and early 1960's saw the peak of membership in the Boy Scouts of America. The baby-boomer generation had reached school age and



Interior of the Prentice Boy Scout Cabin.  
Photograph courtesy of Dale Heikkinen.

many parents enrolled their sons into scouting.

In February of 1957, the Veterans of Foreign Wars surrendered their sponsorship of the Prentice Boy Scouts to the Brotherhood of the First Lutheran Church of Prentice. Participation in the troop had dwindled, due in part to the polio scare. The Brotherhood of the First Lutheran Church did not want to jeopardize losing the Prentice Boy Scout charter due to troop inactivity. The call went out to the community to once again support scouting in Prentice.



Prentice Boy Scout Cabin showing brick chimney.  
Photograph courtesy of Dale Heikkinen

In June of 1959, construction began on a Boy Scout Cabin in a small city owned park adjacent to the Jump River, Scoutmaster Bill Ostling, committee chairman Lloyd Ruka and cabin committee members Jim Guzinski, Art Fandrey, Reverend Donald Berg and Arne Larson, oversaw the cabin project. Carroll Danielson was placed in charge of building the 19' x 24' cabin with the assistance of the local scouts.

In July of 1959, the Prentice Lions Club sponsored an auction to raise money for the scout cabin. The newspaper reported that Prentice Boy Scout Troop 383 would be going door to door collecting donated items to be placed up for auction. Two auctioneers from Phillips donated their services for the Boy Scout auction. The auction was held in the Prentice Village Park where Prentice Boy Scouts helped by holding up each item as it was auctioned and sold. The auction was a huge success raising \$840 to be used to finish the cabin.

After the auction, work continued on the cabin. Jim Bures from Phillips, Wisconsin built the brick fireplace and chimney. By January of 1960, the regular meetings of the Prentice Boy Scouts were being held in

their new cabin. What money was left over from the cabin construction project was placed in an account to fund the Prentice Boy Scout project.

Currently the Village of Prentice maintains ownership of the property known as Boy Scout Park. The Village of Prentice has assumed the responsibility of the cost of the electricity for the cabin. Prentice Boy Scout Troop 583 is responsible for the upkeep of the cabin and their storage building. Scout Master Larry Foltz oversees a continuing fund of donations and monies that are raised by the scouts. These monies are used to fund the scouting program and to maintain the cabin.

The Prentice Boy Scout Cabin is still regularly used for scouting activities. This includes meetings in the cabin and outdoor activities of fishing, swimming and canoeing in the Jump River. In addition to the cabin, the Prentice Boy Scouts have been given 40 acres of land three miles east of Prentice, which they use for camping. Prentice Boy Scout Troop 583 is part of the Samoset Council headquartered in Weston, Wisconsin.



The Prentice Boy Scout Cabin. Photograph courtesy of Dale Heikkinen

## Hope Chests and Cedar Chests

by : Lorraine Pilch

If you are of a certain age you will remember the term Hope Chest. For centuries young women reaching adulthood filled chests, trunks or other containers with linens, china and other handiwork in preparation for marriage. In ancient time it was their dowry provided by the bride's parents. In more modern times it represented a more romantic connotation along with the hope to be married, and to use their collections in their own homes.

Often times family heirlooms, such as quilts, fine embroidery, crochet items, christening gowns and other cherished family items were handed down from grandmothers and mothers to young women to begin their Hope Chest. In the twentieth century many of these chests were made of cedar, so the term hope and cedar chest became intermingled.

My mother had a cedar chest that was filled with quilts, embroidered tea towels, linens and the like that she had made prior to being married. My grandmother also had her cedar chest filled with quilts and fine embroidery and knit and crocheted items. As a young girl, I loved to sit with each of them and help them unpack their cedar chests and explore and admire all of their handiwork and treasures. I was starting to learn how to sew, knit and embroider myself, so all of their handiwork looked magical to me. Some items they used and some stayed stored in the cedar chest and only came out for special occasions.

I did not start a Hope Chest per say. They were going out of style in the seventies and I was much more interested in furnishing my apartment with the trendy colors of burnt orange, harvest gold and avocado Tupperware, Pyrex bowls and casserole dishes. I purchased durable dishes, no china and loved my coffee maker, coffee mugs and mug tree.



My Grandma's Trunk she brought from Norway

My mother bought me an iron. My furniture and appliances were second hand. I remember my refrigerator had huge bright yellow, orange and red flower decals affixed to the front to cover the rust spots and I inherited the drapes that were in the apartment. I was a modern woman, had my first real job, paycheck, a used car (a blue Dodge Charger) and loved my apartment and the independence along with the new found freedom of living on my own. At that time I had no interest in assembling a Hope Chest.

Eventually I did get married and started to change my perspective somewhat on Hope Chests with the wonderful shower and wedding gifts I received. Beautiful crocheted doilies from my godmother and her mother along with a crocheted afghan from a friend of my mothers. My mother gave me a hand tied quilt for our bed. A few years later my mother opened her cedar chest and gave each of us kids one of her hand pieced quilts. The following year my uncle opened my grandmother's cedar chest and gave each one of us kids one of our grandmother's hand pieced quilts. The next Christmas my father made each of us quilt racks to hold our quilts. In the years to follow my mother opened up her cedar chest countless times and gave me many of her embroidered tablecloths, napkins, afghans and so many beautiful things that I eventually acquired an old

trunk to start storing some of my treasures in. I added some of my own finished handiwork to the trunk. I began using items from the trunk as I changed our house with the seasons. I added cedar chips to the trunk to give it the smell of a cedar chest along with a favorite book from childhood, pictures of friends from high school, my old 4-H record book and other items one acquires through the years. One year my uncle gave me my grandmother's trunk that she had packed her worldly possessions in, when in 1915 at the age of 17 she left Norway to travel to America. When my sister had her first child my mother opened her cedar chest again and gave my sister the christening gown my father was baptized in.

After my mother and uncle passed away all of our families met to go through my grandmother's and mother's cedar chests and divide the contents among us. It was an emotional but also a humbling and healing experience. So many memories were contained within the walls of those cedar chests. Special baby clothes that were worn by their children and not to be parted with, greeting cards, a special book, a poem, photographs, an old autograph book along with letters from a cherished relative or friend. Their cedar chests had not only become a collection of fine handiwork, but a snapshot of what was important to them in their lives. The contents of their cedar chests perhaps unwittingly also became a historical collection of the different styles of the times along with a snapshot of the decades of their lives. The contents of their cedar chests held what spoke to their hearts in happy and sad times and in good and trying times containing feelings and memories that were uniquely their own. Each one of us now has one of the cedar

chests. I have my mothers, my sister has my grandmothers and my brother has the one that my father made in his high school shop class as a gift to his mother. I love having my mother's cedar chest and my grandmother's trunk and the contents within. I also still love my burnt orange Tupperware canister set. I have stored many of bags of flour, sugar and tea in them to bake cakes, pies, breads, cook up batches of hummingbird juice and sit with a cup of tea reflecting on the day. My Pyrex casserole dishes and bowls are still in use and yes the iron still works! I love my own version of my Hope Chest; my trunk with the bag of cedar chips containing the special gifts from my mother and my own added items and memories. The use of a Hope Chest has certainly changed and evolved with the times and now it is likely to contain different contents and be used in a different manner; even commingling treasured items from many generations. I often wonder what thoughts were going through my grandmother's mind as she packed for her long travel to a new country. How did she decide what to put in that little trunk and take with her and what to leave behind forever? Along with all of the things she made for her homes in this county, her cedar chest also contained her Norwegian costume that she and her mother made together and that she brought with her from Norway.

I ultimately came to the conclusion that the contents of a Hope Chest contains not just the beginning of your adult life, but it also documents your unique journey and what is in your heart as you make your way to a new country, new home, new apartment and through the decades of your life. It is a reflection of the one and only you and how cool is that!

**MEMBERSHIP MATTERS**  
**PRICE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY**  
**MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL AND NEW MEMBER FORM**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
NEW \_\_\_\_\_ RENEWAL \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ STATE: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

E-MAIL: \_\_\_\_\_

**MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES: PLEASE CHECK YOUR SELECTION:**

INDIVIDUAL MEMBER.....\$10.00 \_\_\_\_\_  
BRONZE MEMBER.....\$25.00 \_\_\_\_\_  
SILVER MEMBER.....\$50.00 \_\_\_\_\_  
GOLD MEMBER.....\$100.00 \_\_\_\_\_  
LIFE MEMBER.....\$500.00 \_\_\_\_\_

Please write check to PRICE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (designate MEMBERSHIP YEAR on check and on this form.) I am paying for the year of \_\_\_\_\_. A membership term runs from January 1 through December 31.

Mail it with this form to: Price County Historical Society, Membership  
P. O. Box 156  
Fifield, WI 54524

- Check box if you want newsletter sent to the address on the membership form.
- Check box if we may send you your newsletter by e-mail to help save paper and postage.
- Check box if you do not want the newsletter.

Check box if you would like an e-mail reminder of special events.

Check box if you would like to volunteer. We will contact you.

All membership money automatically goes into our regular fund for general upkeep of our three buildings, utilities, insurance, and printing and sending our newsletters.

Your yearly membership entitles you to receive newsletters and a voice at the annual meeting.

Donations in addition to membership are always urgently needed and greatly appreciated.

**THANK YOU SO MUCH FOR YOUR PROMPT PAYMENT. YOU ARE HELPING TO PRESERVE TODAY'S HISTORY FOR TOMORROW.**

## SUMMER AND FALL SCHEDULE

June 2 and 3 opening weekend. The Old Town Hall and Greenfield School Museums will be open every weekend from 11 am to 3pm through Labor Day.

June 23 Pie Social from 11 am to 3 pm. Come explore the museums and enjoy delicious home made pie and ice cream.

August 11 Strawberry Shortcake Bonanza from 11 am to 3 pm. Tour the museums and enjoy a refreshing sweet summer treat.

October 21 (Tentative Date) of Annual Meeting Wisconsin Concrete Park, Phillips— Friends of Fred Smith Studio. Brief business meeting at 1 pm., followed by a slide program and presentation illustrating the June, 1919 return of Price County veterans from WWI.

Check the events calendar on our website [www.pricecountyhistoricalsociety.org](http://www.pricecountyhistoricalsociety.org) and our Price County Historical Society facebook page for any additional events that may be added throughout the summer.