Historical Notes and Photos of

St Cloud, Wisconsin

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Revised November 18, 2009

Governor Albert G. Schmedeman Campaigning on July 30th, 1933

village. Neighboring towns watched the progress of development with skepticism to see if the new village had set its sights too high. The village's slogan was "St Cloud, the City of Tomorrow" A new village hall and firehouse was built in 1994, the old structure was torn down.

The Northwestern House

One of the first business places built in the village was a hotel planned and constructed by Nick Lanzer on Main Street (the present site of the Idlewile). The railroad track crew reached St Cloud in spring of 1868 coming east from Sheboygan. A hotel was considered a good investment to shelter the salesmen, businessmen and other travelers riding the rails. The hotel was built at this time. It was a large building and was operated on the European plan. There was a wooden sidewalk along Main Street with a saloon in the center of the building.

The east wing of the building had its long end along Main Street and was two stories. This wing's ground floor housed the hotel family, and guests. The second story had a dance hall which could seat 70 people, such as at a wedding dinner.

Elizabeth Lanzer sold the property to John Messner on May 7, 1869. There is no record of Nick Lanzer in the abstract of the property. Messner was married to Magdalene Hinderlang. Messner named the building "Northwestern Hotel". An icehouse and a livery barn were added to accommodate the traveling public's horses. When salesman came to the village via the railroad they would rent a rig or hire a driver to take them and there wares around to other communities. Messner operated the hotel for 21 years. He sold his establishment to Mr. and Mrs. John Dietz Sr. on April 16, 1890. The Dietzes made a number of improvements and conducted a thriving business serving traveling salespeople. Dietz retired as hotelkeeper after 17 years. On November 16, 1907 he sold the property to his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Benedict Baus, Sr. Dietz died November 9, 1917 at the age of 65. The hotel was sold again in 1913 to Casper Eiring, who was joined a year later in partnership with Ben Feldner. Ben Feldner ran an ad in 1920 for soft drinks and chili served at all hours. The hotel was sold again to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Walgenbach on January 25, 1915. They operated it for seven years.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Enders acquired the hotel on April 29, 1922. The building was now fifty-four years old. The building was torn down and a new building was erected in its place. When the structure was completed and opened for business, the newspaper gave the following description; "Mr. and Mrs. Enders set themselves a

monument in the stately Hotel Idlewile, and are proudly recognized by their fellow citizens of St. Cloud and is a pleasing sight to strangers. They will not pass without noticing the building, but better yet, the loaded tables of home cooking and bakery with tasteful arrangement and pleasing surroundings, make a meal doubly delicious and make our mouths water, by just recalling it in our minds".

The old Northwestern Hotel had been operated on the European plan with the rate covering only the price of a room. The Idlewile was run on the American plan, which included lodging and meals. The new hotel was opened near the 50th anniversary of the settling of St Cloud with the coming of the railroad. A large celebration was held at this time. Many families and clubs enjoyed this banquet arranged by the hostess of the Idlewile. The Enders stopped managing the Idlewile in 1944. They had operated the hotel for twenty-two years. The Idlewile had "duck pin" bowling alleys installed in it. The following years saw many proprietors of the establishment such as Tetzlaff and MacArthur. In the 1960's on a Friday night you could order 50 cents worth of fish and fries and you would get a delicious heaping plate of food from Lucy MacArthur. The present owners have reopened the place as a restaurant and bar under the Idlewile Inn name. Very little renovation work had to be done in the dining room and bar because of the timeless beauty of the interior with its many paned windows, black and white tile floor, dramatic staircase, and wood finished back bar.

The Central House

The founder of St. Cloud, Henry Moersch, recommended as a site for a hotel, the northeast corner of Railroad Avenue and Main Street (Feldner Chevrolet present location) because it was close to the railroad depot which was located on the southwest corner of this intersection. The new hotel was called the Central House and was built and managed by a man named Romiger and later owned by Charles Schaefer. The first resident Doctor, Thomas Fitzgibbons, had an office in this building. The building was destroyed by fire on January 5, 1902 and was not rebuilt. Schaefer sold the property to his daughter Anna Klinzing, who did not rebuild the hotel. The 1893 village map shows the location of this hotel on the lot.

Opera House

On the northeast corner of Main and Clark Streets (block 2 lot 1 present Cabaret location) there was a furniture store and undertaker. On Jan 20, 1915 this building burned down in the night. The owner, A. E. Stuht, had taken the afternoon train out of town and was not there when it burned. Arson was thought to be the cause. John Baus remembered this big fire. Several of the buildings in the village had halls that were used as gathering places for weddings and other celebrations. As the buildings aged, they were condemned and could no longer be used. Ed Enders built the Opera House on this site and opened it on February 18, 1916. This hall was the

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largest and best equipped in the area and was a showplace for the village. It had a balcony all around the inside. On opening day, a special passenger train brought a trainload of Fond du Lac people to enjoy an evening in a modern dance hall. After the dance they returned to Fond du Lac via the same train. Mrs. Enders was well known for her chicken dinners on dance nights served at the Idlewile Hotel, which they also owned at this time. She did not tolerate any troublemakers in the hall. She would throw them out if they caused problems. In addition to dances, movies were also shown, featuring cowboy legends such as Tom Mix and Buffalo Bill as remembered by John Baus. Enders retired in 1950 and sold the Opera House to the American Legion. They operated it for several years until it was sold and renamed The Golden Key. It is presently operated as the Cabaret Supper Club & Hall.

Service Station – Garage

The property that formerly had the Central House hotel on it stood idle for six years. A lot was sold off this property facing Railroad Avenue to John Lisowe Sr. for a home. A Feldner (first name unknown) built a garage on the main property in 1916. It was managed by several mechanics during the following years. Edwin F. Sippel was one of the owners. There is a picture of him where he is standing in front of the garage which appears to be taken in the 1920's. Joseph Ausloos purchased the property on April 25, 1940 and later sold it to Ambrose (Speed) Feldner. Feldner managed the garage and service station from the time it opened for business and has a Chevrolet dealership. Ferguson farm tractors were sold and serviced in the 1950's.

Another garage, 40' x 80' of galvanized sheeting and cement blocks, (just south of Kohlman Hardware store) was located on block 8, lot 4 owned by Peter Entringer in 1911. The Peter Entringer Co. was the first automobile dealer in the village with a salesroom and garage providing service for the Halladay and Krit cars he
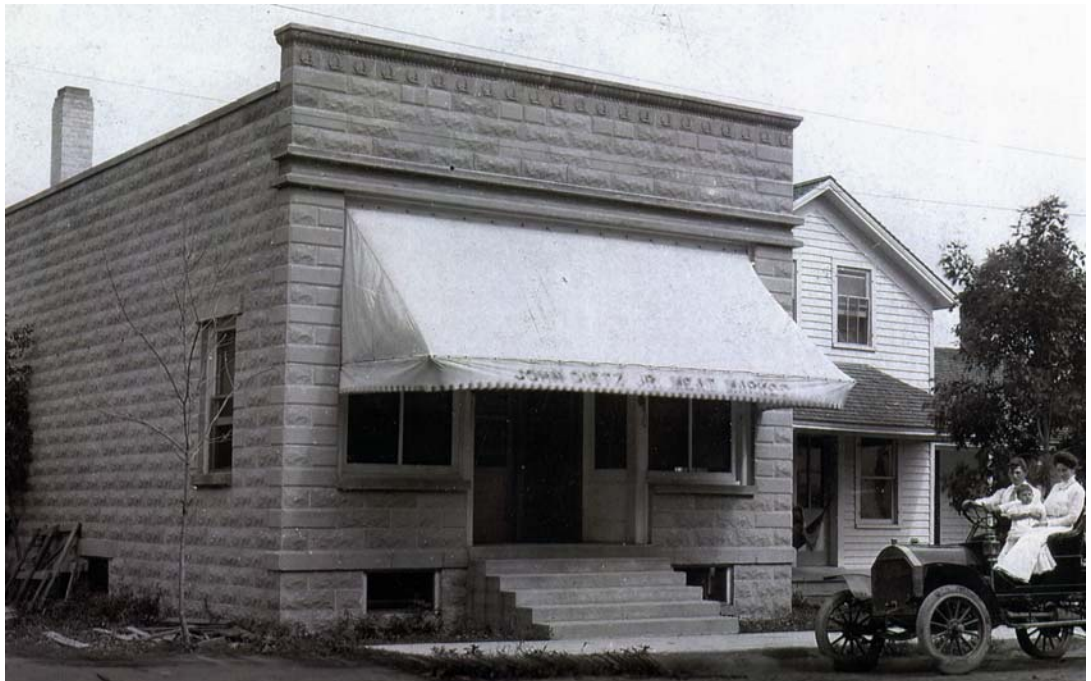
1913 Krit Auto Emblem

sold. The Halladay automobile was built from 1905 to 1922. The Krit Motor Car Co bore a swastika on the radiator emblem and was produced from 1909 to 1916. He stayed in business until 1919.

Keach Meat Market

William Keach started the first meat market in the village in 1885. In his first year he had the meat market in the basement of the Braun building which was located on the northwest corner of Main Street and Railroad Avenue until his new building on the north side of Clark Street was complete. The slaughterhouse was on 40 acres he owned on the west edge of the village. This slaughterhouse is no longer standing, just a foundation remains. Keach lived in a house on Clark Street. There was an icehouse north of the market to store ice for his products. A large horse barn for a team of horses was built along with a wagon shed for several wagons. There were wagons used for buying calves and wagons for delivering meat. Livestock was bought and shipped to the stockyards in Chicago from the local railroad station in the village.

John Dietz Jr.'s Meat Market

Jacob Salchert, Adrian Lisowe & John Salchert

After Keach retired from the meat business, John Dietz Sr. operated a meat market in the Northwestern Hotel for several years. In 1905 Dietz built a new market of cement block across the street (the present Salchert's Meats location). Dietz went in partnership with his son John Jr. and had a prosperous business. In 1907 John Jr. took over his father's share and also built an icehouse to the rear of the meat market. The icehouse was filled with ice cut from the Sheboygan River or Pauly's Lake. The ice was cut by hand with an ice saw or a horse and saw rig, loaded onto a sled and hauled by a team of horses into town to the icehouse. A crew of men packed the ice in tightly but left a space near the wall to fill with sawdust. The top was covered with a heavy layer of sawdust. The sawdust insulated the ice and allowed it to keep through the following summer. The ice was used in the meat market and was also sold by weight to the public for their iceboxes. On March 28, 1912 John Dietz Jr. went in partnership with John A. Braun. Braun soon bought out Dietz. Braun dealt in fresh and salted meats. Dietz moved to North Dakota. Braun operated the market until March 2, 1928 when he sold to Jacob and John Salchert. Jacob worked a south route and John's son Elmer the north route selling meat. The Salchert's built a slaughterhouse south of the village in 1939. After John's and Jacob's deaths in 1943 and 1944 Elmer and

William Keach Slaughter House

Jacob's son Ambrose continued the business. The icehouse was torn down in 1944. Elmer eventually took solo ownership and added groceries in 1951 and sold them for a few years. The market has been in Salchert ownership since then except for a few years.

There was another meat market with a smoke house on the Julian Steffes farm. It was owned by Clarence Keach. Anton Hoffman was the next owner around 1909 dealing in fresh and salt meats. He also bought and sold livestock. I remember the slaughter house down the lane approximately 1000' east near the Sheboygan river in the late 1940's.

Carpentry

Carpentry was an important trade in the village since the pioneer days. Lumber was produced at the Clark and Thorp sawmill and was reasonably priced. It could be bought for ten dollars per thousand board feet, unplaned, mostly pine and free of knots.

Carpenters hewed timbers used for barn frames through late fall to early spring when a sawmill was not available. If a sawmill was available, the timbers were sawed during the winter, hauled and carefully piled near the barn to be built. When portable sawmills became available, the timbers and boards were produced at the building site.

Some early carpenters were Carl Neder, Ben Wehner, and John Will. With a few assistants they could build five or six barns, and several machine sheds each season. Houses were usually built in the fall. The carpenter crew would walk to the construction site early in the morning and worked a ten-hour day and walked home. The owner of the building being constructed usually had to furnish meals. From 1890 to 1910 many new barns replaced the first barns built by the pioneers. Bigger barns were needed for the larger farms and more animals kept in later years.

Some later carpenters were Stephen Goeser, Stephen Lisowe, Peter Pauly, and Anton Pauly. Around the mid 1900's there was Peter Buechel, Roland Steffes, Christ Lefeber and Sons, and Paul Schumacher.

Rahr Elevator

Peter Braun was requested by the Rahr Malting Company of Manitowoc to build the Rahr Elevator (Peoples Feed Exchange most recently) on leased railroad property. It was built soon after the railroad was completed for buying barley for malting purposes. It was built of heavy frame construction similar to barn construction. The upper part was used to store grain. Horsepower was first used to elevate the grain, and then a small

gasoline engine took over in about 1895.

When the barley crops declined, local business people used the elevator for storage. Robert W. Keach used it for storing Portland cement, which he used in his trade as a masonry contractor and also in the manufacture of concrete building blocks. Keach ran an ad in 1920 for his mason work, Van Guilder hollow concrete walls, and colored stuccowork. Keach bought the building and put a new steel roof on it. Keach produced two different curved silo molds, regular concrete blocks and windowsills at his factory on Clark Street. John Baus said his father hauled sand from their farm to the block factory for about fifty cents a yard, delivered.
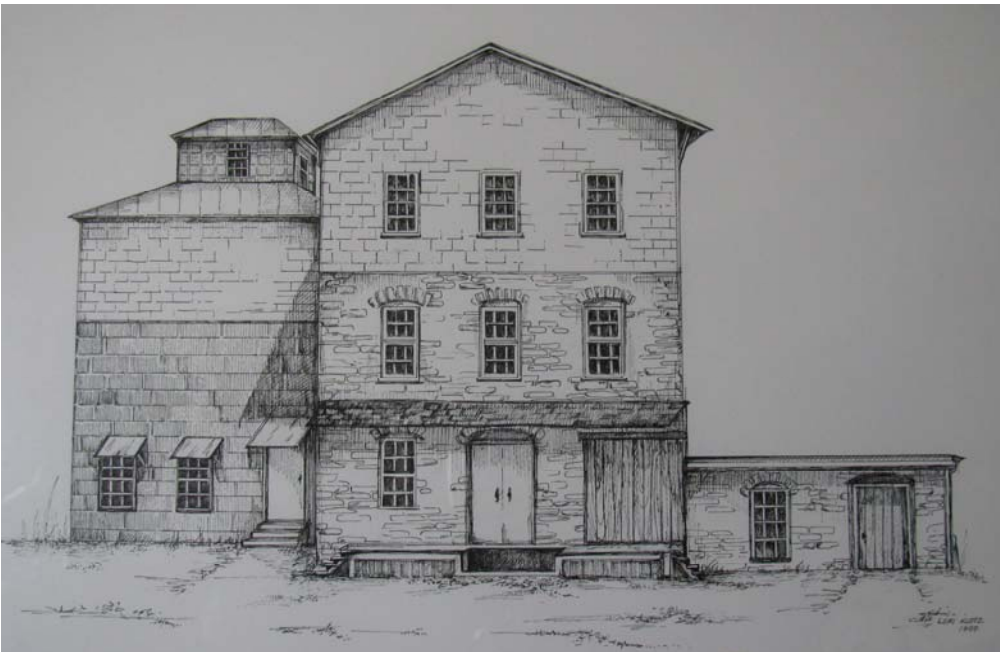
Keach quit masonry contracting in 1917 and bought the lumberyard at that time as mentioned earlier. He used the elevator for storage and rented it out to others. The elevator was purchased by William Schaefer and operated it as a feed mill and feed storage.

On September 20, 1945 John Baus bought the elevator and later formed a partnership with William Froehlich to form the Peoples Feed Exchange. The mill was operated for many years, then demolished and is now a parking lot for Feldner Chevrolet.

St. Cloud Flour Mill

The feed mill and grain elevator on the east side of Main Street and on the south side of the railroad tracks was said to have been built by Henry Moersch and was one of the first substantial buildings built. This mill had an adjoining sawmill and all were powered by a steam engine located under the mill. A lot was sold off in 1914 on the southwest corner for the Village Hall. Coal sheds were added because it was illegal to burn wood in steam engines when threshing grain. Coal was the fuel of choice after several barns burned down when sparks got away. The steam engine was replaced with a gasoline engine around 1930 for the grinding. Electric motors were used for running the other machinery. The mill was operated for a good part of the 20th century by Claude Dreifuerst and then his sons, Claude Jr, Roy, and

Sketch by Lori Klotz

Cletus. The mill was torn down along with the village hall to make room for a new village hall and firehouse in the 1990's.

Saloons and Taverns

Immigrants mainly from Germany settled the village and beer drinking was an important social pastime. A story I heard many times was that St. Cloud was mentioned as the beer drinking capital of the world in a "Ripley's Believe It Or Not" article. The rumor stated that more beer was drunk per person in St. Cloud than any place in the world according to beer delivery records. However an inquiry to Ripley's recently produced nothing in their archives. Beer was supplied from breweries in Mt. Calvary and Fond du Lac. These establishments were called saloons in the 1800's and early 1900's. The term tavern came in use later.

George Wilhelms built a saloon on the southeast corner of Main Street and Barrett Street. This saloon burned along with Louis Cornelius's general store just south of it and also Rudolf Herrling's house (location unknown). The site was bought by John Hochrein Sr. who rebuilt the tavern in its present location and operated it there until 1894. The south part of this building served as a post office at one time. See the 1893 village map. Rasmus Iserloth took possession on March 13, 1946 as Peck's Tavern. This tavern is still in operation as the Fat Boys.

W.F. Hau was an owner of "The Cosy" at one time with Post Office Attached

Arnold Petrie Saloon

Another saloon was located on the opposite side of Main Street on block 8 lot 1. It was built in 1875 by Franz Xavier Timm and enlarged in 1900 by Ben Wehner. Math Leon acquired it in 1911. Albert Forstner acquired this tavern in December 1943. This tavern has been converted in to a four-unit apartment building. I found a story related to this building in "The Boehnlein Family" written by Judy Schmitz. "It was a pleasant, warm summer's day in St. Cloud that year of 1925. Prohibition Days! We must have averaged thirteen years of age, these cousins of mine – Irvin (Specht) Leon and the neighboring farmer boys, the Dreifuerst's. We were pitching horseshoes in front of Irvin's father's place, The Frank Leon Saloon. Anyway, an emergency call came from the saloon for a special job to be done. We were drafted. We wound up in the saloon basement. There on the wet, damp, natural sheath rock floor we gaily chattered as we worked, rewarded by scarce bottles of prized soda water. Our merriment was further heightened, later, by the addition of a fruit jar of whiskey smuggled in secretly by Specht. A jolly time! Oh, the work? We were

Ben Feldner's Barn Behind the Saloon

bottling home brew! Busy little outlaws! Recalled by William (Tom) Boehnlein.

The tavern most recently called the Stumble Inn was used for a variety of purposes over the years. It was a used as a store, post office, ice cream parlor and a saloon. Arnold Petrie purchased the saloon near the turn of the century. It was called "Farmer's Home". When the Central House Hotel burned down in 1902, it was stated that the heroic effort of the St. Cloud Fire Department saved the Petrie's saloon as it was only twenty feet away from the burning building. A horse barn was located in the rear of the saloon lot where the customers could leave the horses to go shop, drink beer, or attend church. Ben Feldner was a later owner.

August R Klinzing built a saloon (block 11 lot 1 Max Franzen's apartments) in 1895 or 1896 who was also a blacksmith. John G. Klinzing was a later operator and expanded the building in 1940 for the resident operator. It was later operated by Edward Krebsbach, then Howard Krieg and by Orville Klinzing.

Another saloon was the building just north of the Idlewile, which was last used by Paul Ringeisen for a computer office. It appears there were at least seven taverns including the Idlewile and Cabaret.

Wood Working Shops

A broom handle factory was located east of the St. Cloud Flour Mill operated by Coolidge and Gilleland. This factory burned down and was not rebuilt. The workers relocated to other areas.

 A stave factory was located north on Main Street near where the Shear Sensations building is located. Lawrence Kreidler was the proprietor and he made casks, barrels for pork and pickles, and cisterns for rain water. Everyone needed his woodenwares at the time.

Max Ewald (location of these craftsmen unknown) built spinning wheels of birchwood. This was a necessary item for the settlers so they could spin wool and weave it until they could obtain and afford factory woven material. Another man made fancy walking canes from Hickory wood. Another man made ax handles, willow wash baskets, fancy market baskets, and baskets for farm use. Other items made were wooden molds, buckets, and sap buckets for maple syrup gathering.

A. F. Klinzing Manufacturing Co

August F. Klinzing was an important innovator and inventor in the village. He was born in June 1886, a son of Ferdinand and Susan Klinzing. He had a 30' x 70' cement block building located on block 11 lot 5 & 6. He manufactured litter and feed carriers, steel stalls, stanchions and other barn equipment. In 1906 he invented and patented a manure carrier called the Klinzing Carrier. He incorporated in 1913. He invented and patented

15 other agriculture items and 2 burial urns. He had over 500 dealers in Wisconsin alone handling his products. He also shipped product all over the country. He moved the business to Milwaukee, then to Fond du Lac. August died in 1958. The building was sold to Sylvester Mikologic on September 1, 1921 and used it as a garage for four years. This building still stands and is Feldner Chevrolet's "lower garage". Agromatic – A division of A F Klinzing Co. Inc is an important manufacturer of agriculture equipment to this day.

Redwing Stoneware Bowl Advertising Piece. "It pays to mix with Ben M. Baus, St. Cloud, Wis"

General Stores

Louis Cornelius had a general store on the lot south of the John Hochrein tavern (see Saloons and Taverns). After the first store burned down he rebuilt it in the present location of the recently closed Sippel's Market location. Following operators and owners were Andrew Darnieder, Joseph and Michael Schmitz (Michael Schmitz was also a Postmaster). Frank Schaefer, Benedict Wehner, Aloys Wehner, (In 1940 Aloys built 250 refrigerated locker units in the store which were rented out by customers), and Leroy Sippel.

J H Coolidge built the first general store in 1868 or 1869 on block 4 lot 16. It was a large building for those days and provided all of the hardware and groceries one needed. In 1899 Valentin and Ben Baus Sr. bought the store and gave it a new look. They dealt in furnishings, groceries, dry goods, crocks, notions, etc. This partnership later dissolved. Ben M. Baus eventually took ownership of the store, then Harold Baus. This was a large building with living and office space above. Dr Werner had an office up there. The store was demolished for the new bank parking lot.

Cedar Grove Dairy

John (Jack) Baus had a farm on the north edge of the village block 3 lot 1. Farm produce sold at market was not bringing good prices so on May 1, 1932 John decided to start the Cedar Grove Dairy with his all Guernsey dairy herd. John began bottling and delivering milk and cream directly to the consumer in a horse drawn closed milk wagon. The horse moved at a graceful gait from house to house with the horse knowing which houses to stop at. On one occasion the horse was startled and overturned the milk wagon. Milk was seven cents a quart, four cents per pint. Whipping cream was forty-five cents a quart, twenty-five cents per pint and fifteen cents per half-pint. The slogan on the milk wagon was "You can whip our cream, but you can't beat

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our milk".

Bennin Cheese Factory

Arnold Petrie built a creamery on Clark Street sometime before 1900 this building was moved from Clark Street to block 1 lot 2 on Railroad Avenue by Anton and Joseph Dreifuerst and Frank Schaefer. It was used as a cheese factory. This building is 30' x 60' and is two story with the top story as living quarters. It changed hands a few times until Charles A. Bennin acquired it around 1909 from L. Guelig. Bennin produced American cheese which he shipped to Plymouth and he also furnished bottled milk. This building was rocked by an explosion on November 1, 1933. A speeding car was seen leaving the scene shortly after midnight. It was determined dynamite was used by milk strikers. In 1932, an area economic crisis for farmers had arisen because the price of milk had fallen to less than a dollar per hundredweight. This building has been converted to a home and still exists.

Wisconsin Dairy Company

In 1893 the Wisconsin Dairy Company built a creamery near the railroad depot to furnish cream for the World Columbian Exposition at the Chicago World's Fair. The company could pay a higher price per hundred weight of milk during the fair which caused some local factories to close. The cream reached Chicago in refrigerated cars the same day it was separated in St Cloud. This company stayed in business for a year or so and finally failed. Some area farmers lost one month's milk check in the failure.

Public School

On December 12, 1876 a public school district was organized. It consisted of the geographical areas of St. Cloud, parts of the towns of Marhfield, Russell, and Greenbush. This was called Joint School Dstrict No. 9. The first officers were Rudolph Herrling, John Messner, and Adrian Dreifuerst. Herrling leased to the school board, lots # 8 and 9 of block 18 which is at the southeast corner of Clark and Thorp Street for a public school.

The school was one room. The grounds were shaded by many trees and were kept neatly trimmed and mowed. An iron railing surrounded the schoolyard.

Teachers who served were, Margaret Herman three years, Mary Ganor one year, Olive Petrie one year, Margaret Scott three years, Mildred Kenedy two years, Genevieve Hochrein two years, Adeline Wehner twelve years, Loraine Plutz one year, and Rose Mary Flyn one year. Some of the subjects taught were Agriculture, Home Economics, and the Cashman System. A library was included in the school. The school was closed after World War Two and sold in 1947. It was converted into a home.

Oil and Gasoline Companies

The Wadham's Oil Company was located on the north side of the railroad track on Railroad Avenue in 1914; in about 1919-1920 it became St. Cloud Oil Company. Two teams of horses made all deliveries for a few years. Trucks soon replaced the horses. Wadham's dealt in gasoline and motor oil. In 1929 the business was sold to the Sinclair Refining Company. Killian Butz was the distributor assisted by his sons, Vernon and Harry. Terry Butz took over after Harry died and it was called Butz Oil Company. Terry diversified the business in 1997 and opened the Butz Mart convenience store on the southeast corner of Main and Clark Streets.

The Standard Oil Company located in St. Cloud in 1923 and built a bulk station on the west side of the village south of the railroad track. Roman Walgenbach was the first distributor, succeeded by John Kleinhans, Joseph Ausloos, Eugene Will.

Gas and Oil were brought to the village by railroad tank cars until December, 1952 when rail service was discontinued to the village.

Civil War Veterans

Peter Entringer died in action on a Tennessee battlefield and was buried there around 1863.

Nickolas Entringer, brother of Peter, returned home and farmed south of St Cloud. He died September 18, 1916 and is buried at St Cloud. Joseph and John Peter Feldner brothers, worked in the mines of Michigan when they were called for duty. They joined the Michigan 27th Infantry and served during the war. Joseph was a sergeant. They both returned to this area after the war and farmed. Joseph Feldner died July 4, 1884 and is buried in the St Cloud cemetery. John Peter Feldner is buried in the St Peter cemetery.

World War I Veterans not shown on picture

Walter Waldschmidt   Leo Sabel   Emil Schmitz

Erwin Baus   Mathias A Lefeber - Silver Star Awarded

World War II Veterans not shown on picture

Irwin Eiring **WW2 POW**   Ray Wirth WW2   Francis Sippel WW2

American Legion Charter Members Late 1940's

Front Row	Middle Row	Last Row
Ben M Baus WW1	Alfred Berenz WW2	Roger Blonigen WW2
Vernon Sippel WW2	Glen Ringeisen WW2	Jerome Kohlmann WW2
Leo Kohlman WW1	Eugene Sippel WW2	Joseph N Abler WW1
Gaylord Schaefer WW2	Cletus Hochrein WW2	Vernon Butz WW2
Robert Kohlman WW2	Peter Beuchel WW1	Claude Dreifuerst WW2
Alfred Diedrich WW1	John Steffes WW1	Ben Burg WW2
Othmar Goeser WW2	Henry Wehner WW1	Edmund A. Anders WW2
Alfred Goeser WW2	Joe Berenz WW1	Joe Eiring WW2
Ervin Pauly **WW2 POW**	Victor Feldner WW2	Joe Krebsbach WW2
Leonard Schaefer WW2	Cletus Dreifuerst WW2	Elmer Schmitz WW2
Sylvester Mueller WW2	Dr Harold J Halverson WW1	Ambrose Lisowe WW2
Gregor Klinzing WW2	Leo Dreifuerst WW2	Robert Butz WW2

Harvey Blonigen American Legion Post 478

Sergeant Harvey A Blonigen was born on August 23, 1917. He entered the army on June 13, 1941. He was wounded in November 1944 and received the Purple Heart. Harvey was killed during overnight bombing on March 2, 1945 at the age of 27 near the Rhine River in Germany. He was with Battery A 67th field artillery, 3rd armored division. He was initially buried at the Henri Chapelle military cemetery at Eupen, Belgium. His body was returned April 28, 1948 to the Lisowe Funeral Home with Legion members standing guard until the funeral at St Cloud Church on May 1, 1948. He was buried in the family lot at Holy Cross cemetery in Mt Calvary with a firing squad salute. The grave is about 50' east of the large crucifix. A meeting was held February 11, 1946 and agreement was reached to form an American Legion Post here. The first Post 478 Legion Commander was Ben M Baus. At the second meeting it was decided to name the post after Harvey Blonigen. An auxiliary was also formed at the time.

Harness and Shoe Shops

Franz Xavier Timm, an experienced harness maker, came to St Cloud in 1870 and built a harness shop on Barrett Street just west of the tavern he built five years later mentioned elsewhere in these notes. Another harness shop on the east side of Main Street was built by Christ Hau with John Helz managing it. Later Joseph N. Thiel owned it and stocked the front of the store with shoes and the rear part was used for harness repair. Elmer Ausloos took over on October 1, 1947 selling shoes and repairing them.

Dr John Pauly

 John Pauly was a doctor in the area around 1867. He came from an area called Coblenz, Germany.   He built a house on Pauly's Lake. It was called Round Lake back then. This house was moved to where Charles Steffes now lives on River Lane. The house was added on to since then. That agrees with the 1874 plat book showing a J Pauly owning 40 acres with a building next to the lake and railroad track. Dr Pauly's surgical tools and bag are still with the Pauly family and are on display at historical functions in the Holyland.

St Cloud Shoe Factory

The St. Cloud Shoe Factory (also known as Peter Feldner Shoe Factory) was built in 1902 by several investors and capitalized at $10,000. The exterior was of galvanized iron. They produced high quality leather men's, youth's, boys, and women's shoes. Twenty five people were employed. The shoes were shipped to Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan. In 1913 the president was John Franzen. Two traveling salesmen were employed also. The factory closed in 1916 due to competition. It was in the present Shear Sensations building. This building was the Dreifuerst Furniture Store later, then Community Electronics and Furniture.

Hardware Stores

One of the Hardware stores was in the present Butz Mart location. It was built around 1885 by Charles Resimus. It was then sold to Adrian Dreifuerst in 1897. Dreifuerst Brothers (Anton and Ferdinand) was formed in 1904, besides hardware, they also sold and serviced McCormick Deering farm machinery. They also dealt in dairy supplies and tinsmithing. Anton and Ferdinand dealt in paints, oils, farm implements, furniture, pianos, phonographs, wall paper, and picture framing according to a 1920 ad. Their building had a platform on the front facing Main Street. At the rear of the hardware store lot, away from other buildings was a small building approximately 10 or 12 feet square where dynamite was stored. The St. Cloud Junior Band conducted by Max Eckes would play on the platform on Friday nights. Max was also a cigar maker, watch repairman, and played in a dance band. He also operated the sound booth at our fireman picnics at the park. On alternate Friday nights the band would play on the Kohlman Hardware store platform.

Kohlman's Hardware Location

John Entringer built a store just south of the Frank Leon Saloon on block 8 lot 3 and sold farm implements. His son Nick Entringer took it over later. Frank Kohlman bought it in 1913 and started five generations in the hardware and HVAC business. Frank dealt in hardware, stoves, and farm implements. Herman J.Kohlman was next in 1920 dealing in hardware, farm implements, oils, paint, and tinning work. Robert Kohlman took over in 1953, then Douglas Kohlman started an HVAC business in 1969. Douglas built a shop and office on Church Street. Doug's son has an HVAC business outside of the village.

Veterinary Hospital

A veterinary hospital was located west of the present Cloud City Computer building. John Dietz Sr. built it in 1902. Dr. L C Martin used it. It had a large tilting table that a horse could be strapped to then lay on its side. Dr. Martin had a two-headed calf in his office. I presume and hope it was stuffed. Dr. A. F. Schrage was the veterinarian in 1913. He graduated from the Chicago Veterinary College in 1911 with high honors. He had an office, laboratory, and operating room and stalls for horses and cattle.. Schrage also sold horses, selling four carloads in 1913.

Barber Shop

The first resident barber was Albert Baganz located in the Braun Building (Hometown Bank Location). The John Lisowe Barber Shop was started March 20, 1901 and was located just south of the Salchert Meats property. This was called a Tonsorial shop at that time. Lisowe also did razor honing and shear grinding as a service. Haircuts were fifteen cents and shaves were ten cents. Bernard Sippel was the owner after Lisowe.

State Bank of St Cloud and Doctor's Office

The two story brick State Bank of St. Cloud "The Old Reliable" was opened for business on September 9, 1907 with a capital stock of $20,000 and Andrew Darnieder serving as president and A.C. Kingston as cashier. Offices were located on the second floor and housed a dentist in 1918, Dr. Robert E. Flood. Dr. Flood

Bank and Baus Store

St. Cloud Drugstore Memento

Dr. Schweitzer's House on East Barrett Street

practiced here on Thursdays according to a 1920 ad. Dr. Harold J.Halverson and Dr. Hansman had practices in later years. A physician was also located on the second floor. Dr. G. J. Schweitzer started his practice in 1911 and stayed in St Cloud until 1922. Dr Schweitzer also operated a drug store. We think the drug store was located in the building at the northwest corner of Main and Barrett streets. The bank building was used as a Post Office last before being demolished with the Baus store for a parking lot for the new bank building. The new bank building is now located on the old Braun building property (block 4 lot 15) and is called Hometown Bank. Hometown bank was chartered in St Cloud in 1998 and has grown to six locations in eastern Wisconsin.

Telephone Switchboard

The telephone switchboard was located in the John Lisowe Sr. house just east of Feldner Chevrolet. A switchboard operator was on duty to route the calls with the old magneto phones. The switchboard was also located at another location at one time.

Horn Tile Factory

In 1948 Ervin Horn built a tile factory on the far west end of Railroad Avenue on the north side. A kiln using steam heat cured the high quality concrete tile. Lower costing and lighter plastic tile made concrete tile obsolete.
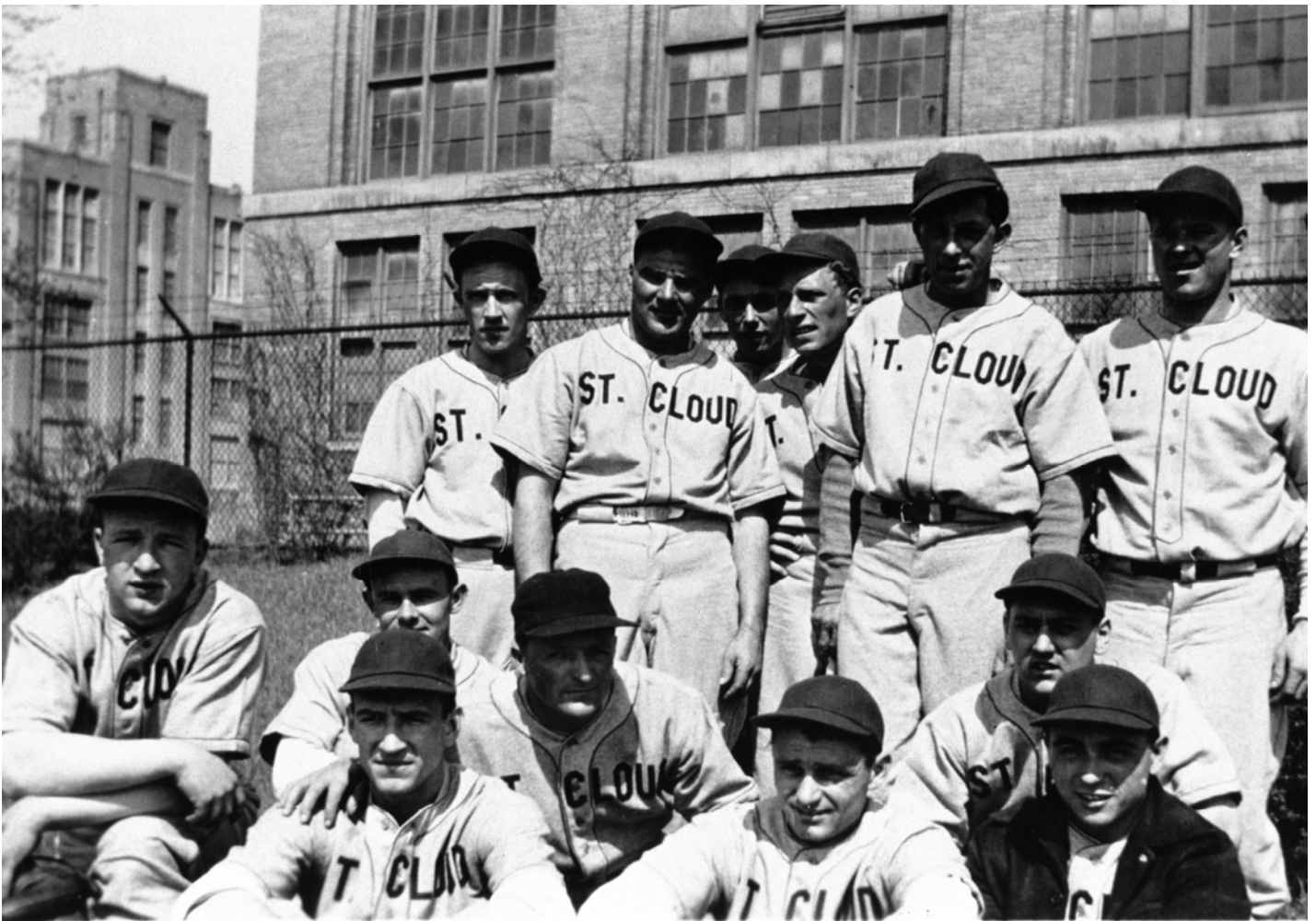
Volunteer Fire Department

Fire Protection was started in 1868. Jean Entringer organized a group of men to help in the event of fire. A large cistern was built in the middle of the village to store water, other cisterns were added. A two wheel 60 gallon capacity chemical fire engine was purchased from American LaFrance Fire Engine Company in 1916 at a cost of $400. A Waterous Fire Engine Company Reo fire truck was purchased on October 6, 1923 at a cost of $4350.

St. Cloud's 1915 Baseball Team

St. Cloud Baseball Team at the Kohler Plant

Hollywood's Baseball Team

Village Park

The five acre parcel for the village park was purchased at a cost of $750 from Clemens Enders in 1946. Development of the park started in 1947. The regulation hard ball diamond was built in 1948 by M.A. Leiberg. The softball diamond was lighted in 1953. An article in the Sheboygan Press on July 13, 1953 gave a very favorable report on the park stating it is one of the finest in the area.

Lisowe Funeral Home

The Lisowe Funeral Home was started by Zeno Lisowe at a time when most funerals were still held at the person's home. Oscar Feldner built the funeral home in 1936. Lisowe operated it from 1936 to 1966. Jack Huss took over in 1967 and owned it for 35 years before selling it to Jim Sippel. It is very unusual for a village of 500 to have a funeral home. The original funeral home was located on the west side of Thorp Street (Jack Huss's home) and is now across the street at 1311 Thorp and is the Sippel Funeral Home.

Water and Sewer Utility

Municipal sewer and water were introduced in 1972-1973 at a cost of $643,000 including a 50,000 gallon water tower and a high capacity well on the north side of the village. Three sewage lagoons were constructed on the south side of the village.

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St Cloud Shooting Company & Riverside Hunting and Fishing Club

On Jan 16, 1877 the St Cloud Shooting Company (also mentioned as Shooting Match Co of St Cloud, Wis) leased for 90 years a strip of land 620' x 33' with about an acre attached on the south end of the strip. They would shoot from a location just north of the tile factory north towards the woods behind Gene Mueller's house. This parcel was described as a shooting park. The officers were Joseph Feldner President, John Entringer treasurer, Rudolph Goeb secretary. The lease was released in 1882. This parcel was located where my house is at. I was told this was probably a local militia organized to provide defense in an emergency.

The Riverside Hunting and Fishing Club was organized on Feb 21, 1938.

A successful 1947 Deer Hunt by Joe Dreifuerst Jr. Alfred Diedrich, John Lisowe, Joe Ausloos and Al Forstner