



# The **AKEY** **BrAKEY** News

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a bi-annual newsletter from the Richland County Historical Society

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## THE PEARL LEVI LINCOLN FAMILY HISTORY

By Dr. Jerry Bower

Pearl Lincoln's ancestors have been traced to a Robert Lincoln (died 3 September 1543) in sixteenth century England. A note in the genealogy states that Robert Lincoln was descended from a thirteenth century Sir Thomas Lincoln. Later entries in the genealogy place these Lincolns in Hingham and Swanton Morley, England.

In 1635 Thomas Lincoln, "the Miller," emigrated from England to Hingham, Massachusetts. The nickname, of course, indicates Thomas's occupation, work he no doubt continued in the colonies. Thomas moved his family to Taunton, Massachusetts, where he died in 1683, at the advanced age of eighty-three. Sometime in the eighteenth century a Lincoln moved to Connecticut, which is indicated by the remark that Jonah H. Lincoln (1760-1845) was buried in North Windham, Connecticut.

Levi Jonah Lincoln (1830-1877) and his wife, Fanny Allen (1829-1899) emigrated from Connecticut to Wisconsin in 1856. The family first settled in Madison. Levi earned a living by managing two large farms – the Robbins' farm near Cottage Grove and the Captain Webb farm at Blooming Grove. The Captain's farm was located near Black Bridge on Lake Monona. [Many years' later son Garrison and wife Mora Lincoln built their home in this same neighborhood.] When Levi and Fanny's second son, Abraham, was born in 1862, Levi went to the editor of the Madison newspaper and announced, "Abraham Lincoln has just arrived in town!" This caused quite a stir until the editor realized that Levi was playing a joke and that the President had not come to Madison for a visit.

In 1866 Levi purchased 200 acres near Neptune, in Richland County, and moved his family there with a yoke of oxen. The Lincolns stayed the first night in Spring Green, about 30 miles from Madison, and continued to the farm the following day. Levi had used money won in a lawsuit against Mr. Robbins over unpaid wages to purchase this parcel. The Lincolns boarded with the Thomas Sippy family in Neptune, at ten cents per meal, until their house was completed.

Levi, who had taught school in Connecticut, returned to the profession at Neptune teaching for seven years for \$125.00 per term. Because he had suffered a partially incapacitating hip injury as a child, Levi hired farm help at one dollar per day.

Pearl Levi Lincoln was born August 30, 1870, in the farmhouse. He joined three siblings, Oscar, age 15, Cora, 9 years, and Abraham, now 8 years of age. Oscar took on most of the farm work, until he left at age 20 to go to Madison to learn well-drilling and blacksmithing. In a few more years, Abraham assumed the farm work and eventually purchased the operation after his father's death in 1877.

When he was old enough, Pearl was enrolled in the Neptune School. Later he attended high school in Richland Center, graduating with the class of 1890. Pearl subsequently attended the University of Wisconsin and graduated from its Law School in 1896. During his high school and university studies, Pearl occasionally taught in rural one-room schools to earn money for his education. Shortly after his graduation, Attorney Lincoln opened a practice in Richland Center. Pearl maintained his law office for nearly sixty years in various locations in Richland Center. He usually practiced alone but occasionally had a partner. Francis L. Brewer and Elbert E. Brindley, both prominent lawyers in Richland Center, were associated at times with Pearl's law office.

On November 30, 1899, Pearl Lincoln married Grace Garrison. Grace had been born at Lone Rock in March 1871, where her father was a dentist. Grace, like Pearl, became a one-room school teacher. In 1899 Grace had opened a vocal music school in Richland Center's White School and she is listed as a Richland Center High School teacher for the 1900-1901 academic year. She had aspirations of becoming a writer, and her file in the Richland County Room contains several of her manuscripts. Grace became a correspondent for the local Republican Observer, frequently contributing articles concerning flower gardens and creating a beautiful home landscape.

Grace Lincoln became deeply involved in the activities of the Richland Center Federation of Women's Clubs, which had just been organized in late 1898. Grace was a member of several of the clubs which formed the Federation. She belonged to the Women's Club, the first women's suffrage club organized in Wisconsin. She also was a member of the Shakespeare Club and Drama Club, both of which meshed well with her desire to be an author.

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Continued from Page 1 Over several decades, the Federation played a key role in providing the community with key facilities: The Carnegie Library, the City Auditorium/City Hall, the Richland Hospital, and several parks with recreation facilities. Grace, in addition, worked on the local wet/dry issue, and promoted women's suffrage on the state level through the Women's Club.

The 1902 Richland County Democratic Party Convention, held in the Courthouse, nominated Pearl L. Lincoln for county district attorney. The wet/dry, no-license issue in Richland Center provided plenty of drama to this election. George M. Shontz, the Republican incumbent, was accused by the "Drys" with failure to prosecute pending "liquor cases." The Republican Observer, whose title clearly indicates its party preference, in October, pushed hard for Shontz's re-election. One article identified the key issue as follows: "Mr. Shontz's office during his first term has been an extremely difficult one to fill. The circumstances of a no license majority in Richland Center has put upon him the most arduous duties and made him the object of unmerited and uncalled for criticism in certain quarters." In another issue, the Republican Observer allowed Shontz to present his own defense for his alleged inaction. He said that 60 "excise cases" were pending when he assumed his office. Representatives of a "dry league" urged him to prosecute all these cases but, because he was unfamiliar with the testimony, he was reluctant to proceed. Finally, Shontz and the league worked out a deal, in which the league selected two cases for prosecution. A jury found one defendant "not guilty" and the charges in the other case were dismissed for lack of evidence. Shontz argued that he had saved the county taxpayers from needless expense by not prosecuting the other liquor cases. Despite the strong support of the Republican Observer and the county Republican Party, Pearl Lincoln was elected district attorney by 403 votes, 2,035 to 1,632. The Republicans swept to victory in seven of the remaining nine countywide offices; fellow Democrats were chosen to fill the County Clerk and Member of the Assembly positions.

The election of Lincoln, and two other Democrats, was a surprising event for solidly Republican Richland County. Indeed, all of southwest Wisconsin was and remains an area that usually elects primarily Republicans to office. But the early 1900s were years of ferment in the Wisconsin Republican Party. In the 1890s, Robert M. LaFollette had created a "progressive" wing of the Republican Party in his quest for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. The Progressives supported anti-corruption laws, stricter regulation of railroads and corporations, temperance, and votes for women. Simultaneously, the Democratic Party also spawned a progressive wing, whose most notable member was Woodrow Wilson, who was elected president in 1912. Pearl Lincoln was known as a Progressive each time he sought political office because he generally agreed with the policies and goals of the LaFollette Republicans. Consequently, Pearl was elected and re-elected to countywide offices despite the vastly superior strength of the Republican Party.

In 1904, Pearl sought a second term as Richland County District Attorney. Again, the Republican candidate was G.M. Shontz. The Republican Observer urged its readers to support Shontz with the claim that, "he will be the prosecuting attorney for the county at large and not just for his special friends." The thinly veiled charge in this endorsement is that District Attorney Lincoln had been partial to the "Drys" in Richland Center's ongoing struggle over the no license issue in the city. Commenting on this issue, Pearl noted that the "Dry", or no license, faction had gained the ascendancy in 1900 and had regularly prevailed in each referendum thereafter. He noted that the city's citizens had voted for no license despite the fact their victory meant the city treasury lost a "source of easy revenue" in the \$4,000 license fees the eight saloons paid annually to operate. Pearl also stated that the saloons' increasing lawlessness, including one murder and several bloody brawls, had finally driven all of the churches in the city and the local W.C.T.U (Women's Christian Temperance Union) Chapter to join forces to convince the voters to oust the saloons. Pearl recalled that his first election victory had arisen from "The very unsatisfactory way the district attorney (Shontz) had enforced the no license laws." By contrast, Pearl had "made a square shouldered effort to enforce the law. Some 30 liquor cases that we prosecuted resulted in convictions." The county voters, especially those in the city, must have agreed with Pearl's assessment of his work because he was re-elected.

Pearl sought a third consecutive term in 1906. Because Shontz decided not to run again, the Richland County Republicans had a spirited primary between A.C. Vaughan and Michael Murphey. Murphey easily won this contest and then turned his attention to ousting District Attorney Lincoln. Naturally the Republican Observer pushed hard for Murphey. The editor exclaimed, "Michael Murphey, the candidate on the Republican ticket for district attorney, will have hearty support and will win out in the election. Mr. Murphey served this county as district attorney several years ago and made an excellent officer." In another issue the editor claimed, "Mr. Murphey is conducting the campaign for election in an open way, honorably and fairly and is leaving the mud throwing to his opponents." Despite all its efforts on behalf of Murphey, the Republican Observer had to report in its post-election issue, "In the fight for county places, the Republicans elected the entire ticket with the exception of district attorney P.L. Lincoln, the Democratic candidate, winning out over Michael Murphey by a majority of 323." At the end of his third term, in 1908, Pearl retired from the district attorney's office to concentrate on his private practice.

Pearl Lincoln's political ambition did not take a long vacation. In 1910 Pearl challenged the incumbent, Everett R. Pease, in the non-partisan Richland Center mayoral election. A no license referendum was again on the ballot. Pearl won the contest easily, carrying all three city wards to amass a majority of 338 votes. The no license partisans also carried all the wards, but their majority was far smaller, at 153. This small margin indicates that the city's male voters were still somewhat undecided about the no license policy and its effect on the city revenue and on the sales of the business community. Some "wets" argued that the no saloon line would drive away business.

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*Page 6* In his inaugural address in April 1910, Mayor Lincoln strongly indicated that he thought the city should undertake a major project – construction of a new City Hall and Auditorium. As a matter of fact, the Federation of Women’s Clubs had already been campaigning for this venture for over two years. Since one of the Federation leaders was Grace Lincoln, it would have been interesting to hear the dinner table conversation between Grace and Pearl as this project moved toward fruition. The women, with the support of A.H. Krouskop, the wealthiest businessman in Richland Center, had been relentlessly campaigning for the proposed new facility. Richland Center needed a new City hall to pull together municipal offices now scattered throughout the city, which greatly inconvenienced the citizens, who had to travel to several locations to pay bills or to acquire city services. An auditorium was desirable because its operators could assure the community its entertainments would be “wholesome,” in contrast to some of the material being presented in the city’s private theaters and opera houses.

The Council took up the City Auditorium issue at its very next meeting. The motion before the councilmen was whether they should submit a referendum to the voters to approve a \$25,000 bond issue to finance the project. After a lengthy debate, the Council split 3 to 3, leaving Mayor Lincoln to cast the deciding vote. He cast his tie-breaking vote in favor of the referendum, but later voted against increasing the amount to \$40,000 when the Council again split evenly. Mayor Lincoln wanted the project to proceed but he was also well aware that the taxpayers, as always, were concerned about their property taxes. Shortly after this crucial meeting an apocryphal story began to circulate that Mayor Lincoln cast his first “aye” because he didn’t dare disappoint Grace and the other Women’s Federation leaders who had worked so hard for this project. Even though the story cannot be authenticated, it indicates clearly the sharp split in the city over the proposed project. In mid-August, 1910, the male voters approved the bond issue by a narrow 24 vote margin. However, in June, 1911, the balloting to add \$15,000 to the bond issue produced a hefty 124 vote majority. Margaret Scott, in her *History of Richland Center*, relates that at first Mayor Lincoln was rather unpopular because of his support for the City Auditorium project. But, after the Auditorium proved popular with the community and, in addition, became a money-maker, a plaque was added to the southeast corner of the building which reads, “The First Municipal Auditorium in Wisconsin – P.L. Lincoln, Mayor.”

The true test of Pearl’s popularity, of course, was the 1912 mayoral election, when he sought a second term. He had two opponents in the April canvass, Doctor D. E. Smith, a dentist, and H.C. “Hank” Baer, who operated a neighborhood general store on Kinder Street. Almost all of the campaigning was by word of mouth; Pearl evidently received strong support from groups, such as the ministerial association, who appreciated his earlier work as the County District Attorney to prosecute liquor cases and his current leadership as mayor. When the ballots were tallied, Pearl had been easily re-elected, with a 66 vote margin over Doctor Smith. Hank Baer ran a very distant third, receiving just 51 votes. Mayor Lincoln’s second term was very calm, with no large issue like the City Auditorium/City Hall to be fought over. In April, 1914, when his term expired, Pearl turned over the mayor’s office to Doctor Smith, who had won the spring election.

In 1916, Pearl Lincoln sought election to the state assembly, running as a Democrat. The Republicans nominated J.C. Anderson, who had no opposition in the primary. The Prohibition Party sponsored A.W. Gillingham. From Lincoln’s perspective the key issue in the campaign was the prohibition issue, which he loudly raised in a letter published in the local newspapers in March, 1916. The letter, entitled “What is the Matter with Richland Center?” tackled the major allegation of the local “wets” head on: that a dry town would lose business and experience a large increase in local taxes to replace saloon license revenue. Lincoln noted that Richland Center had been dry since 1908; indeed, the wet/dry question had not even been on the ballot since 1911, when the “drys” had piled up a huge majority of 298 votes. Despite this, the innuendos still circulated that dry Richland Center was headed for disaster.

Lincoln explained that he had made a survey of the business community and a study of the city tax rate to discover the truth. The tax rate in 1907, the last wet year, was \$.0204. This rate had risen only slightly by 1916 to \$.0247, despite the fact that Richland Center had constructed the City Auditorium (\$50,000), a new school (\$60,000), and had carried on the regular maintenance and improvement of the city’s streets and services. The merchants were unanimous in stating that their business was better since Richland Center had adopted the no license policy. Even the editors of the three community newspapers indicated no desire to return to the crime-ridden saloon days. Lincoln summed up the businessmen’s sentiments with, “their universal statement was that they were having better business; taking in more money and have less bad debts than they had under the days when ‘rum’ was permitted in the city and we received that four thousand dollars of license money. The people have about so much money to spend. They cannot spend it in the saloon and with the merchant at the same time. Our merchants know this statement to be a fact from their own experience. When you are told that a city cannot prosper without saloons, come to Richland Center and ask any businessman how about it.”

Lincoln’s stance as a pro-prohibition Democrat was reflected in the endorsements issued during the campaign. On an election poster, Lincoln announced that he was opposed by the German American Alliance, which he identified as the “liquor dealers’ state organization.” His poster urged a vote for Lincoln on November 7 to rebuke this organization. In another campaign piece, published in the *Richland Democrat*, Lincoln asserted that, “the liquor interests have controlled every legislature in the history of Wisconsin. The apostles of ‘booze’ send their secret agents all over the state organizing the legislature to suit themselves. The candidate continued to lambaste the liquor interests by exclaiming that, “the brewery interests maintain one of the best paid and most astute lobbies at Madison whenever the legislature is in session. The brewery lobby exists solely to overthrow the will of the people and subvert such legislation as is aimed at the destruction of the liquor business.”

Lincoln concluded his appeal with a flourish, "I therefore make my appeal for support on November 7<sup>th</sup> to every voter, regardless of party, who believes in every measure that makes for progress in state government; who places human rights above property rights and who believes that the conservation of the home and of society can be best served by abolishing special privileges and by burying the liquor interests beyond the hope of resurrection." Lincoln solidified his stance via a paid campaign advertisement in the Republican Observer which explained that The American Issue, the official publication of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League, had endorsed him as a "splendid temperance man" in the Richland County Assembly contest. The editorial concluded its glowing endorsement with, "We know, if elected, he will be on the right side of every moral question and will serve his constituents well along all lines. We are in a position to say that the liquor people are sending printed circulars of whom they favor for the legislature and that they have marked Mr. Lincoln as unfavorable. On the general principle of loving a man for the enemies he has made, we are especially pleased over the nomination of Mr. Lincoln." Page 7

The printed record, of course, does not tell us of the efforts made by candidate Lincoln to solicit votes by personal appeals, whether to individuals or to groups. The evident wear and tear on his "Passing of John Barleycorn" speech notes testifies to their frequent use. Internal references in these notes suggest strongly that Pearl delivered this speech often during the 1916 Assembly campaign. Despite his vigorous exertions, the Republicans as usual swept to victory in Richland County; not a single Democrat was strong enough to withstand the Republican tidal wave. J.C. Anderson defeated Pearl Lincoln by almost 500 votes. The exact tally for the city of Richland Center was Anderson 427 to Lincoln's 298, a majority of 129 for the Republican candidate. However, Pearl Lincoln no doubt found considerable comfort in the national Democrats' victory, which returned Woodrow Wilson to the White House and maintained the party's control of the Congress. For the next few years Lincoln concentrated on his law practice and did not seek an elective office.

When he next became embroiled in a political campaign in 1921, Pearl Lincoln was not a candidate. The contested office was for judge of the Wisconsin Fifth Circuit, which served Grant, Iowa, LaFayette, Richland, and Crawford counties. Levi H. Bancroft, of Richland Center, had been appointed to the position when the incumbent died. In 1921 Bancroft sought election to a full term. For a time it seemed that Bancroft would run unopposed, but at the last minute, Ada James, a renowned Richland Center suffragette, prohibitionist, and peace activist, persuaded Grant County Judge Sherman E. Smalley to enter the race. Although the race was non-partisan in nature, both Bancroft and Smalley were well-known Republicans.

Levi Bancroft has been described as Richland County's most widely known lawyer in the first half of the twentieth century. Bancroft's record prior to the 1921 election contest is indeed impressive. He had been elected Richland County District Attorney and County Judge in the late 1880s and early 1890s. He served two terms, representing Richland County, in the State Assembly, 1907-1909, and had been chosen Speaker of the Assembly by his fellow Republican lawmakers in 1908. Bancroft's legal skills seem ratified by his service as the Assistant Attorney General from 1902 to 1904, during the full flood of Republican progressivism under Governor Robert M. LaFollette. Finally, in 1920, he had been appointed by Governor James Blaine to preside over the Fifth Judicial Circuit. Sherman E. Smalley had represented Grant County in the State Assembly, 1901-1905. The remainder of Smalley's political career had been served at the local level, in his hometown, Cuba City, and in Grant County.

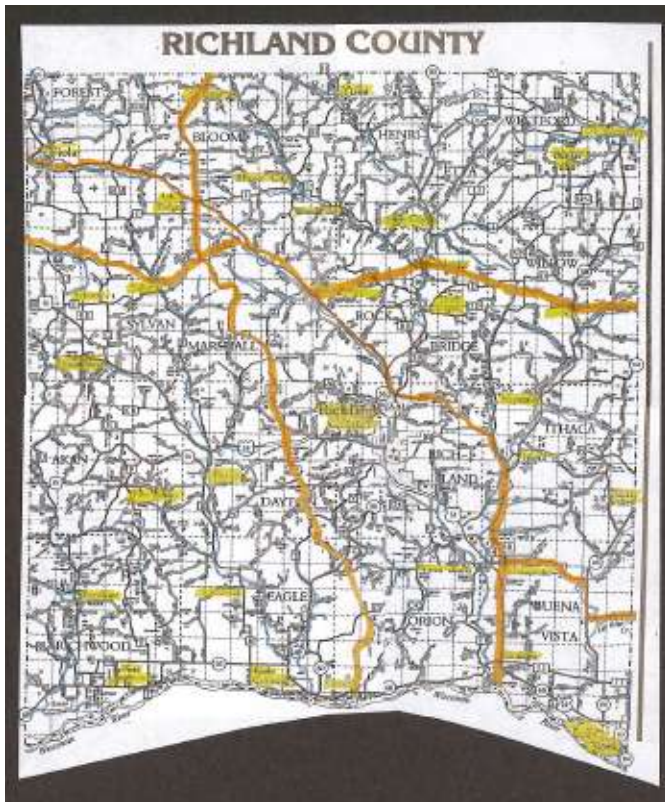
Why did Ada James convince Judge Smalley to enter the race against Judge Bancroft, and why did Pearl Lincoln support her effort to defeat Bancroft? The story is rather complicated but can be summarized as follows: Ada James had long suspected that Levi Bancroft was not a "progressive" Republican because his behavior and votes in office were contrary to progressive principles. Consequently, Miss James prepared a broadside, "Why Judge Bancroft Should Not Be Elected Circuit Judge," and distributed it widely just a few days before the election. Lincoln allegedly participated in the Smalley campaign by assisting Miss James to produce and distribute the anti-Bancroft literature.

Ada James made three major allegations against Judge Bancroft in her broadside. First, while he was assistant attorney general, Bancroft had used a free railroad pass in violation of an 1899 statute prohibiting any candidate or incumbent of any state office from accepting any free pass. Both the Milwaukee Free Press and the Milwaukee Sentinel had severely attacked Bancroft's behavior, and the Free Press called for his removal by the attorney general. Second, while a member of the Assembly in 1907, the club women of Richland Center had sent a woman suffrage petition to Bancroft and requested that he present it to the Assembly. James bluntly stated, "He did not present the petition." Worse, when he was asked about his neglect, Bancroft had said he recalled receiving "some scratches from the old hens." In 1909 Bancroft voted against putting the woman suffrage question to the male voters in a referendum and, when a referendum was held in 1912, "he bitterly fought the enfranchisement of women." Finally, James asserted that Bancroft had not supported prohibition, not even in dry Richland Center. Indeed, Judge Bancroft had "appeared time and time again before the legislative committees and denounced and ridiculed the 'drys.'" Pearl Lincoln, while Richland County District Attorney, had been directly involved in one instance of Bancroft's "wet" behavior when the then Assistant Attorney General had returned to Richland Center to defend J.W. Houghton, a "notorious liquor outlaw," being prosecuted by the district attorney before the County Judge. Lincoln won this confrontation with Bancroft when Houghton was convicted. Even though the eighteenth amendment had made the entire nation dry, Miss James feared that Bancroft's record meant he would be a soft judge when prohibition cases came before him. By contrast, Judge Smalley's record as a progressive was solid – he had supported railroad reassessment and regulation, woman suffrage, and national prohibition. The broadside said, "We have not been able to find anything inconsistent or insincere in Mr. Smalley's record."

*{NOTE: This will be a two part series to be concluded in the October, 2015 edition of the AKEY BrAKEY News}*

## MAJOR INDIAN TRAILS IN RICHLAND, CRAWFORD, AND VERNON COUNTIES

From an interview last summer on WRCO's Morning Show with host Ron Fruit, Richard Dieter discussed the detailed research and history as provided with this map & summary.



## The President's Corner

*by Jerry Bower*

At last, Spring seems to have arrived. I and the Board of Directors are planning to get our Akey School Museum ready to open on June 7th. This will involve a morning of work by several volunteers to remove dead bugs, wipe off desks, and remove dust that has accumulated over the winter. The final step will be scrubbing the floor. We will have some different teacher's magazines and pupils' books to display, thanks to donations received.

Of course, we also need to fill out a schedule of volunteers to monitor the school while it is open on Sunday afternoons. (1:00 to 4:00 PM.)

So, I may be calling you!

I hope that you will be able to say, "yes."

Before the Indians occupied this area at the end of the last ice age 10,000 years ago, the upland savanna was filled with hundreds of thousands of the eastern woodland buffalo and elk.

These animals in their migration thru the area followed a path of least resistance in their search for water and forage. The same holds true for domesticated animals. You have seen cow paths terraced along pasture land and paths leading to springs or water tanks as you move on back rural roads.

The Indians simply followed the animal trails for the same reasons. Later the white man did the same with his horse and buggy and since with his automobile.

Thus, present day Federal, State, County and Township roads are the very paths over which first the animals created and then the Indian followed. Remember, the Indian traveled on foot with wolf pack travois – no horses here until after 1750.

Thru this area there were two major trails. The north-south trail ran from Prairie du Chien to Black River Falls, Wisconsin. This trail today is State Highway 27. As you drive the route you will note that it follows the undulating unbroken ridge line into Monroe County and down into Sparta, Wisconsin. Easy travel, access to forage and springs made the roads we know today.

The second east-west trail ran from Portage to Genoa, Wisconsin. This trail today ran from Portage west along State Highway 33 to Baraboo, State Highways 136 and 154 to State Highway 23, thence west thru Lime Ridge, Loyd, Rockbridge to State Hwy 56 to Genoa Wisconsin.

There were many side trails of significance; the most important was the crossing of the Wisconsin River at Orion, Richland County, just east of Muscodia. This trail went up Indian Creek to a gentle valley incline to Oak Ridge road. It then followed N-NW thru Dayton Corners, up County Highway ZZ to County Highway A, north to West Lima. In Vernon County it veered due NW down Jug Creek to below Rockton, up Indian Creek to Sandhill and Irish Ridge Road to Cashton, Wisconsin where it joined the State Highway 27 trail.

Herein lies "The rest of the Story..." as Paul Harvey said. It is true for most all present day roads in Wisconsin and the United States.

Respectfully, Richard E. Dieter August 15, 2014

Check out our website for the past issues of the **AKEY BrAKEY News**

→ [www.richlandcountyhistoricalsociety.weebly.com](http://www.richlandcountyhistoricalsociety.weebly.com)

### ***The OLD MUSCODA High School***

A landmark of architecture was removed this spring in a neighboring community to Richland County. In Muscoda the “Old” school building on Wisconsin Avenue was razed this past month making way for what is planned to be a new Muscoda Library building.



The Old High School had opened in 1939 and served many an area resident even as it became an elementary building for close to three decades until it was no longer utilized in 1996. A new Muscoda High School was built in 1963 as Avoca joined the district and five years later Blue River consolidated forming Riverdale schools. Recently with the demolition complete some souvenirs were offered for purchase. Pictured below are a few samples of the art work produced.



*Photos courtesy of Tami Hendrickson*

### **From the Richland County Room at the Brewer Library**

In Richland Center these buildings no longer exist as the Carnegie Library and Training School have just photos which were accessed from the County Room website at <http://content.mpl.org/cdm/search/collection>



Photograph pasted in Insko Annear Album. The library was located on the southwest corner of East Seminary and Park Streets. The Carnegie Library was built in 1905.



Teachers' Training School, northeast corner of Seminary and Park Streets, Richland Center, Wisconsin, 1907-1909

CHECK OUT THESE WEBSITES :

<http://richlandcentertourism.com/area-history>

with a history of Richland Center and the history of Richland County

Also historical information and sites including:  
AD German Warehouse & City Auditorium

<http://richlandcentertourism.com/richland-county>

- Akey School Museum is listed

information on Travel Wisconsin

<http://www.travelwisconsin.com/architecture/akey-school-museum-194513>

Visit the

## Akey School Museum

a fully restored and equipped one-room rural school house.

Hours of Operation:

1pm - 4pm, Sundays  
during the summer months of  
June thru September

Directions → 2.5 miles East  
of Twin Bluffs to get to the  
AKEY SCHOOL MUSEUM

**From Madison** take Hwy 14 to Gotham, take Hwy 60 West to County TB, north on County TB to the museum.  
**From Richland Center**, take Hwy 14 East to Twin Bluffs Road, then in Twin Bluffs to County TB, then south on County TB to the museum.



## Consider a 'DayTripper' to Weggy Winery

About the Weggy Winery <http://www.weggywinery.com/>



Wine sales and production for the Weggy Winery takes place in what used to be a 1935 dairy barn. The original wood structure has been removed, but the massive stone walls remain, covered by a new modern roof.

On the interior, the ceiling has been sprayed with Icocine foam to create a cave-like atmosphere. Weggy wines are carefully aged in modern stainless steel winery tanks. They pride themselves on careful attention to the quality of the wine products.

### Vineyard Visit & Tour

Weggy Vineyard is one of Wisconsin's largest; 16 acres of planted vines, 11,000 vines with over 30 different cultivars planted & growing.

### PLAN TO VISIT AND TAKE A TOUR ON THE TRAM!



Weggy Winery conducts convenient outdoor tours to show guests where and how or grape vines are grown! Tours are both interesting and educational. Tours can accommodate up to 24 passengers and are handicapped friendly with a wheelchair position on the tram. Small tours are offered for 2 or 3 people on our golf-cart.

[Same narrated tour as the tram-tour]

Reservations are required; Please CALL to make Reservations - - Tours run on **Saturdays & Sundays at 11am and 2pm** and summer Holidays beginning the first weekend in June through October, weather permitting. The tour lasts approximately one hour. Cost is **\$11.50 per person, children ten-years-of-age and under are free**. Please Call ahead for times & to make your Reservation; 608-647-6600.

### DIRECTIONS to WEGGY WINERY

From the junction of Hwy 60 & Hwy 80, take Hwy 80 north 1.5 miles to County "O", take a right on County "O" 2 miles to Oak Ridge Drive.

From Richland Center take Hwy 80 south 5 miles to Oak Ridge Drive, take a left on Oak Ridge Drive 2 miles to County "O".

On Hwy 14 east of Richland Center to County "O" (by Wal-Mart), take County "O" and go 6.5 miles to Oak Ridge Drive.

# **TWENTY FOR FIFTEEN = 20+15 FUND DRIVE**

*The Richland County Historical Society is promoting an increase in membership for **the upcoming year 2015** and to do so we are inviting twenty new members to join during this current calendar year*

*A yearly individual membership to the Richland County Historical Society is \$5.*

***For \$5** -- with this promotion -- **ALL NEW** members would receive a three year membership in the RCCHS **and \$10** would be specifically designated for the new flag pole to be located outside the AKEY School.*

*In addition, to all the benefits of being a Richland County Historical Society member, we would include your name as a designated donor to the AKEY Flag Pole Restoration on a framed certificate proudly displayed in the entry way to the AKEY School.*

*If you are already a member, with **a generous \$10 donation** we would have your name included with those **NEW** members recognized on that same framed certificate in the entry way to the AKEY School.*

*Certainly **any donation** would be accepted and **greatly appreciated** for this worthwhile project.*

*It was only a few years ago that a successful "SAVE the Bell Tower" drive took place and currently the RCCHS Board is looking into a restoration project for the tower that would literally 'last for a lifetime'.*

*We are very proud of the most recent restoration to much of the interior of the building and continue to look at improving the access outside the AKEY School as well.*

*Check out pictures on our website! → [www.richlandcountyhistoricalsociety.weebly.com](http://www.richlandcountyhistoricalsociety.weebly.com)*



\_\_\_\_\_ **\$15 for a NEW 3 year membership with \$10 designated for the AKEY flagpole project**

\_\_\_\_\_ **\$10 for a current member to be designated specifically for the AKEY flagpole project**

\_\_\_\_\_ **\$ \_\_\_\_\_ additional donation for general improvements to the AKEY School Museum**