



### **The Mystery of Croagh Patrick**

Croagh Patrick, seen at right, is found in western County Mayo, Ireland near the town of Westport.

Each year, on the last Sunday in July, thousands from all around the world visit the mountain for what is known as "Reek Sunday", a day of worship in honor of Ireland's patron saint, Patrick. Some people even climb the mountainside barefoot, as an act of penance. Outdoor masses are held throughout the day, along with confessions at St. Patrick's Chapel. This is one place in rural Ireland where you can meet and speak with people from around the globe.

Croagh Patrick's history reaches back in time as far as 3,000 BC. The mountain's popularity among religious pilgrims dates to the time of St. Patrick, who is said to have completed a forty-day Lenten ritual of fasting and penance here. Legend also has it that Croagh Patrick is the mount from which he banished snakes from Ireland forever!

# The Researcher

**The Newsletter of the Sheboygan County  
Historical Research Center**

Volume XXVI Number 3 February 2016

## **Mayo, God Help Us!**



County Mayo, facing the Atlantic on Ireland's west flank, located in the long-suffering province of Connacht, once had a population of almost half a million souls. But, the Great Famine of 1845-1849 (An Gorta Mor) a disaster like no other, had upwards of a million dying and another million fleeing to survive.

Prior to the famine of the late 1840s, Ireland's population had increased to over eight million. The pressure of this vast increase exacerbated the already fragile subsistence. Land became subdivided into smaller and smaller plots. Destitution was a fact of life for many.

The bulk of the impoverished population depended on the potato as their staple food product. Disaster struck in August 1845, when a killer fungus (later diagnosed as *Phytophthora infestans*) started to destroy the potato crop. The green stalks of potato ridges became blighted and within a short time the rotting crop produced a terrible stench.

About a third of the national potato crop was destroyed that first year. It was an almost complete failure the following year. By 'black forty-seven' (1847), people were dying by the thousands from starvation-related diseases.

Workhouses, built in the early 1840s to relieve appalling poverty, were unable to cope with the numbers seeking admission.

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The Sheboygan County Historical Research Center is located at 518 Water Street in Sheboygan Falls.

Open Tuesday through Friday, 9:00am – 4:00pm and Saturdays from 8:30am to 12:00 noon.

Closed Saturday, March 26, 2015 for Easter.

Phone: 920-467-4667

E-mail: [research@schrc.org](mailto:research@schrc.org)

Website: [schrc.org](http://schrc.org)

**The Researcher** is the official newsletter of the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 518 Water Street, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin.

It is published six times per year in August, October, December, February, April and June.

The Research Center is the local history archive for Sheboygan County and areas surrounding the county. It is a repository for paper records of all kinds.

The Research Center is a sister organization to the Sheboygan County Historical Society and Museum which collects the artifacts of the county.

*If you file it, it comes to the Research Center.*

*If you dust it, it goes to the Historical Society & Museum.*

#### **SCHRC Board of Directors**

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**Don't miss Sheboygan County History column in the Saturday *Sheboygan Press* or online Friday through Sunday each week.**

### **Volunteer Thank You**

Thanks to the **NEWSLETTER TEAM**. Six times per year they gather and fold and tape and label nearly 1200 newsletters. Thanks to Barb Goelz, Ron Goelz, Al Risseuw, Bernetta Rautmann, Carol Shaffer, Doris Kraus, Sheryl Lau, Don Lau, Ann Fuerst, Dottie Koehne, Zona Schmitz and Marilyn Mondloch.

This group also folds membership renewals and all other mailings. What a group of great and patient people! Thanks so much for your help.

### **Mark Your Calendars**

SCHRC will be closed from Monday, February 15 through Monday, February 29, 2016 for a second round of archiving. This time it's photos. Feels so great to get treasures processed and ready for use. Open to the public again on Tuesday, March 1,

### **Third Saturday at the Museum Dutch Heritage in Sheboygan County**

February 20, 2016  
10am to 3pm

On February 20, 2016 the Sheboygan County Historical Museum, 3110 Erie Avenue, Sheboygan, will explore the rich and diverse history of the Dutch in Sheboygan County. Historic artifacts from the Phoenix disaster will be on display along with maps showing where the original immigrants came from. Also available will be items from the Stokdyk fishing company, lots of church info.

The Oostburg Historical Society will be there in full force, as will the gang from Het Museum in Cedar Grove.

Local author, Rich Dykstra, will be in storyteller mode. Klompen dancing and music will brighten the day. You can sample traditional pea soup, pigs, currant buns, cheese and windmill cookies. Come have a Dutch lunch with everyone.

Prices are reasonable.

This event is open to the public.





Relief measures by the British government were inadequate to deal with the scale of the crisis.

Evictions increased which led to greater starvation and emigration. This process of 'clearance' was aided by the 'quarter-acre clause' which excluded from relief anyone who had more than a quarter acre of land. Any such unfortunate person who was starving had to abandon his holding and go to the workhouse if he and his family wanted a chance to survive. Conditions worsened throughout 1848 and 1849, with reports of dead bodies everywhere.

The catastrophe was particularly bad in County Mayo, where nearly ninety per cent of the population was dependent on the potato. By 1848, Mayo was a county of total misery and despair. People were dying and emigrating in droves. We will never know how many died in the county during those terrible years. The 'official' statistics for the county show that the population dropped from 388,887 in 1841 to 274,499 in 1851, but it is accepted that the actual figure in 1841 was far higher than the official census return. It can safely be said that over 100,000 died in Mayo from the famine epidemic. Emigration took another 100,000 to the United States and beyond as part of the Irish diaspora scattering exiles throughout the world.

Numerous reminders of the Great Famine remain on the Mayo landscape: workhouse sites, famine graves, sites of soup-kitchens, deserted homes and villages and even traces of undug 'lazy-beds' in fields on the sides of hills. Many roads and lanes leading to nowhere, were built as famine relief measures.

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## Local Connection

By 1870 there were about 600 Irish families living in the adjoining townships of Sheboygan and Fond du Lac counties, a swath known as the Byron-Lima settlement (Towns of Lima, Lyndon and Mitchell in Sheboygan County, and Osceola, Eden and Byron in Fond du Lac County. Those 600 families totaled about 6000 men, women and children.

Many of them, especially in the town of Mitchell, once called Mayo home. When visiting the county's cemeteries, St. Michaels in particular, we see Garriety, Gannon, Grimes and Nolan of Kilmeena, McDonnell of Kilmore, Heraty of Aughagower, Brown and Murray of Coneil, Hughes of Lacken, Hanahan of Toormakeady, Bowen of Dereens, Devine, Doherty of Inishmore, Mugan and Ryder of Cloonkeen, Islandeady, Manley of Breachy, Gilboy of Ardagh, Daly of Dramangle, Burns and Naughton of Ballina, Calvey of Achill, Jordan of Killala and the list goes on. All exiles of An Gorta Mor.

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## Mayo, God Help Us!

Is it a cry of despair or an invocation for divine assistance in challenges to overcome? (Or maybe both?) Allegedly, it came into being because it was the almost universal response of Mayo expatriates throughout the world whenever they were asked where they had come from;

As in, "Where are you folks from?" "We're from Mayo. God help us."

Seldom heard these days, just two generations ago, it was common to hear this among the local residents. They were just a generation or two removed from the catastrophe of the famine.

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## Lazy Beds in Mayo



Potato lazy beds still remain after more than a century. The potato bed was raised about a foot off the surrounding ground, with good drainage provided via the newly dug parallel trenches.

Planting occurred in the spring beginning around St. Patrick's Day. Most of the poor Irish grew a variety known as Lumpers, a high yielding, but less nutritious potato that didn't mature until September or October. Every year for the poor, July and August were the hungry months as the previous year's crop became inedible and the current crop wasn't quite ready for harvest.

## Zaegel's Magic Oil - ZMO

## Richard A. Stoelb

Medicine, transportation and communication in the early part of the 20th century were primitive by today's standards. Cities still lacked many amenities and much of the populace lived on isolated farms or in small rural villages or hamlets. People relied on simple effective time tested remedies to keep themselves healthy, and Z-M-O Oil fit that category. This curative, formulated by a Sheboygan pharmacist, Max R. Zaegel, was known for its pain relieving and healing properties. It was the remedy of choice used externally and internally for everything from cuts and bruises, to burns, scratches, insect bites, bed sores, sore throat, and congestion to rheumatism and arthritis. It still enjoys a faithful following today used by people all over the country and the world.



**Zaegel's Magic Oil– Contains Camphor, Methy Salicylate, Saffrol, Turpentine, Oil of Eucalyptus,**

Today the company emphasizes that Z-M-O Oil is an external preparation only and discourages any internal use. However, Mr. Richard Kuether, of Howards Grove, relayed the following to me. He remembers as a boy whenever the children of the family had a sore throat his mother would give them Z-M-O Oil and sugar on a spoon. He says "It didn't taste too bad". Today Mr. Kuether is 92 years old and evidently has suffered no ill effects from the treatment.

### Julius Breitzmann

The story of Zaegel's Magic Oil begins with Julius Adolph Breitzmann. He came to America from Germany and married Sophia Bersantz in 1853. In 1859, he bought property on the southwest corner of North 8th Street and New York Avenue in the city of Sheboygan and established an apothecary shop and residence there. The location was called "unter den linden" (under the linden), in reference to the famous thoroughfare in Berlin, Germany, because the north and east side of the building were flanked by magnificent basswood trees. The walls of his shop were lined with rows of medicinals for compounding medications. Breitzmann was quick tempered, a terror to mischievous children; however, he was an intelligent man of the old German School, meticulous and conscientious. He ran an old fashioned "straight" pharmacy meaning he prepared and dispensed prescriptions only, and only by his hands. Breitzmann operated his shop until his death in 1881.

Max R. "Doc" Zaegel was a pharmacist. He was born in Sheboygan, Wisconsin on January 12, 1858, the son of Carl and Helen Funk Zaegel. He attended the old Union School in Sheboygan and graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1879. After graduation he worked in a Philadelphia drug store returning to Sheboygan in 1882 and entering into partnership with physician Dr. Carl Muth.

### The Zaegel Building (1898)



Sometime after Breitzmann's death Zaegel & Muth purchased the business. In 1886, Max moved the building two doors south next to the Bank of Sheboygan building. He then erected a new three-story brick building on the vacant site. It became known as the "Zaegel Building" and for many years was the tallest building on 8th Street. Through the years the upper floors of the building were occupied by various tenants from doctors to dentists to a maker of surgical corsets. The third floor served over time as the Labor Hall, the Masonic Lodge and the Sheboygan Business College.

While in Philadelphia Max had fallen in love with the Betsy Ross House, and when the Breitzmann building was moved he had it rebuilt in the likeness of the house in Philadelphia. Thereafter, it was commonly referred to in Sheboygan as the "Betsy Ross House" or simply the



“Ross House”. A tunnel connected the basement of the drugstore and the Ross House and was used to truck goods between the two. In the 1950s it was occupied by an insurance headquarters.

In 1889, Max married Agnes Lupinski. He bought out Dr. Muth’s interest in Zaegel and Company in 1901 and became the sole owner of the business. Max’s wife, Agnes, died during a typhoid epidemic in Sheboygan in 1908. In 1910, he married Mollie Ganter.

### Zaegel’s Magic Oil

Max possessed a broad knowledge of the uses and curative powers of his medicines. He was always experimenting in his chemist shop mixing all manner of ointments, powders and such that he would administer to those in need.

One day a worker was brought into his shop with a very severe injury; he had been struck in the hand by a fellow worker’s pick axe. It was an ugly wound painful and bleeding heavily. On the verge of fainting from shock and pain the man was seated in a chair. “Doc” Zaegel cleaned the wound and then made up a combination of oils from those on his shelf to stop the bleeding, relieve the pain and prevent infection. He placed a wad of cotton saturated with the oil on the wound. As soon as the oil penetrated the wound the pain and bleeding stopped and the man sighed with relief. “Doc” bandaged the hand and gave the bottle of remaining oil to the injured man with instructions to occasionally pour a little of the oil on the cotton wad. He was not to disturb the wound in any way and return within a week. When the man returned the dressing was removed and the wound was free of infection and almost entirely healed.

Soon many of the men working in the area would come into the store asking “Doc” for some of “that oil”. He began to bottle his oil for anyone coming in and asking for it. Demand and orders increased along with stories and testimonials praising this new discovery. Finding it helpful for treatment on themselves people used it on their livestock to treat everything from barb wire cuts to shipping fevers and infections. At first he called his product “Zaegel’s Magic Oil” and then he simply shortened it to “Z-M-O Oil”. A patent for the original formula was issued on October 10, 1899 and the formula has remained unchanged to this day. Besides Z-M-O Oil there was Zaegel’s Cough Balsam for coughs due to colds, Zaegel’s Lung Balsam and Zaegel’s Essence to relieve constipation. Today only Z-M-O Oil survives.

### I.C. Thomas

Isaac C. Thomas was employed as a pharmacist in Zaegel’s drug store. In 1906, he purchased the business from Zaegel and established the I.C. Thomas Drug Store. In 1912, I.C. Thomas married Elsie Zaegel, the daughter of Max Zaegel. Under Thomas’s ownership, as it was with his father-in-law, the drug store continued to flourish and remained one of the best known in the city. I.C. Thomas was so respected by his colleagues that they called him the “Dean of Sheboygan Pharmacists”. Elsie Zaegel Thomas

was prominent in Sheboygan Theatrical, civic, church and Red Cross affairs. She is especially remembered as the organizer and first president of Sheboygan Community Players.



Max R. Zaegel died at his home in Sheboygan of lingering heart problems in 1934 at the age of 76. After Max R. Zaegel’s death, manufacture of Z-M-O Oil was taken over by Mace Laboratories of Neenah, Wisconsin. In 1965, H.C. Glessner of Findley, Ohio, purchased the Z-M-O Oil formula and company. They continued to fill mail orders for its many faithful users. In 1976, the family of Ruth and Russell Schaffner, who happened to be long-time customers, bought the company and relocated it to Grove City, Ohio.

**Bank of Sheboygan, “Betsy Ross House”, Wisconsin Loan & Finance,  
I.C. Thomas Drug Store, west side of Eighth Street, south of New York Avenue.**

# Frozen Assets

## The Business of the Ice Harvest

by Ian Morton, Lakeland intern

Ice, such a simple thing. Just frozen water. But, imagine life without it.

Modern technology has advanced to the point that we can get anything sent to our house at the click of a button, everything from food and entertainment to appliances. But, not too long ago, before there was ever such a thing as a refrigerator, ice had to be brought to our houses to keep food cold in ice boxes.

The first ice boxes were made by carpenters in the 1840s, designed to take advantage of something new in American life: the regular household delivery of large blocks of ice that could be obtained daily in large cities and even small ones. Now, instead of going to market every day for your vegetables or fresh meats, consumers could buy for more than one day of meals at once, and keep the extra food in their ice box.



Wisconsin's abundant lakes provided communities around the state with a natural seasonal business that evolved into a large scale industry, ice harvesting. Small, local ice harvesting businesses existed in Wisconsin as early as the 1850s, but did not become a major industry until the 1870s and 1880s with the increasing demands of brewing and meat packing. During the 1880s, Milwaukee's breweries used more 335,000 tons of ice per year. Meat packing also required large amounts of ice for the storage and shipment of meats.

Ice.

# ICE.

In the report of Health Officer Martin, it is left to be inferred that we deal in mixed ice. We positively assert that no ice sold by us for family use is other than pure RANDOM LAKE ICE, and any report or insinuation to the contrary is a gross libel on our business.

**MICHAEL ORTH & SON.**

Every year in January and February, teams of local farmers worked together to clear the snow from the surface of the lakes and rivers. They used large machines to score and cut the ice into blocks that weighed between 500-700 pounds.

After the ice was cut, a loading machine was used to transfer the massive blocks onto wagons. Then horses transported the behemoths to an ice house where they were unloaded by conveyors and stacked between loads of sawdust to keep them from freezing together.

The Orths, brothers, Michael, Daniel and father, John, emigrated to America in 1851 and settled in Milwaukee. They entered into the ice business immediately. They bought the old Manegold Brothers in 1869 where they employed about 300 people harvesting ice from the Milwaukee River above North Avenue.

In 1878, with the completion of the railroad lines to the north, Random Lake was chosen as the site for expansion. It was there the Orths really took advantage of the area's frozen assets. Michael Orth Sr. was a pioneer in the refrigeration business. He capitalized on the need for ice by building five ice houses along the southern shore of Random Lake.

The process of harvesting ice went something like this: Men would saw a chunk of ice off the main freeze into a float of ice. After the ice was cut into floats, they would run down the channel waiting to get cut into smaller pieces of ice and be put into the ice houses. Not a simple process, the icemen would have to wait until the ice was at least 12" thick, always gauging where the greatest depth of the ice was. They would have to determine how much ice was needed for the upcoming season and have to field it out on the lake. Usually an acre could make 1,000 tons and the normal harvest for any given year was about 60,000 tons.





Horses were used to plow the ice, ridding it of snow. The ice formed more quickly without a thick layer of snowy insulation. Should a horse or team fall through the ice, they would have to act fast to get the horse out before it would freeze.

After the ice was plowed, it was cut into blocks 21 x 21 x 12 inch blocks, with 12 inches being the depth. The men would then push these floats of ice down the channel with pike poles. They would be pushed to a water box, which was part of a conveying system that would take the ice out of the water and into the ice house. On their way into the ice houses the ice would be cleaned off so there was no snow on the blocks.

Once in the ice houses, the blocks would be stacked 17-18 high and covered with fresh pine or saw dust until they were needed. The ice houses stood 550 feet by 150 feet and stories high..

It was hard backbreaking labor for those who would do it. At first men cut ice by hand, using saws, but at the turn of the 20th century they began to use gasoline powered circular saws that made the job a little easier.

The season only lasted three to six weeks. It was very dependent on the winter– the temperature, the sun or lack thereof, the wind, and the snow. A warm year, like this one, was the enemy of the ice business.

Wisconsin was seen as a dependable source of high quality ice, particularly as rapid industrial expansion elsewhere led to increasingly polluted waterways. Refrigeration technology began to replace natural ice harvesting in the 1910s and by the end of WWI, large ice harvesting firms had left Wisconsin.

The Orth family finally retired from the ice business in 1945. The ice houses were torn down and the lumber used to build houses in Sheboygan.

The south shore of Random Lake is void of anything related to the ice houses, but for a few more years, residents will fondly remember the frozen assets of the area.



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## 2016 SCHRC Program Schedule 1-26-2016

All programs are open to the public. Most are free of charge.

### **(Special Event) Sheboygan County Historical Society in cooperation with SCHRC**

#### **Made in Sheboygan County, From Coffee Filters to Cookware**

Sheboygan County Historical Museum, 3110 Erie Avenue, Sheboygan

6:30pm

Wednesday, March 2, 2016 - Bemis Company-Scott Kuehn- Technical Talent Acquisition Manager  
& Mike Klein- VP Human Resources

Wednesday, March 9, 2016 - Rockline Industries - Travis Knier, Corporate Talent Acquisition Coordinator  
Jeff Froh, Wisconsin Human Resource Manager and Frank Hacker – General Manager, Wisconsin Operations

Wednesday, March 16, 2016 - Vollrath - Jeff Madson- VP Human Resources

Wednesday, March 23, 2016 - Kohler Company representative

Wednesday, March 30, 2016 - Plymouth Foam– David Bolland, President and CEO and Steve Gallimore,  
consultant.

### **(History on the Move) Cedar Grove Public Library**

131 Van Altna Avenue, Cedar Grove

Tuesday, March 8, 2016 - Kohler Andrae Park with Jim Mohr

1:00pm

Tuesday, May 10, 2016 - Lake Michigan Shipwrecks with Steve Radovan

6:00pm

Tuesday, July 26, 2016 - Lost Places of Sheboygan County

6:00pm

### **(Special Event) in cooperation with the Plymouth Arts Center**

520 East Mill Street, Plymouth, WI

Wednesday, May 18, 2016 - From the Shadow of JFK: The Rise of Beatlemania in America 6:30pm

### **(History on the Move) Oostburg Public Library**

213 North 8th Street, Oostburg

1:00pm to 2:30pm

Tuesday, September 27, 2016 - Traveling by Interurban

Tuesday, October 25, 2016 - Wartime Stories- Sheboygan County Experiences

Tuesday, November 29, 2015 - Sheboygan County Crime and Criminals

### **(Genealogy Classes) SCHRC**

518 Water Street, Sheboygan Falls

1:00pm to 3:00pm \$15 members, \$20 non-members

Monday, March 14, 2016 - Solving Genealogical Mysteries, Thinking through the Problem

Monday, April 11, 2016 - Online Resources Available

Monday, May 9, 2016 - Photo Scanning and Preservation

Monday, September 12, 2016 - Genealogy 101

Monday, October 10, 2016 - Land records and Property Research

Monday, November 14, 2016 - DNA and genealogy

Monday, December 12, 2016 - German Genealogy

### **Second Saturdays– Journeys Into Local History**

Made possible by funding from the John and Hilda Holden Memorial Fund

Plymouth Arts Center, 520 East Mill Street, Plymouth - all except October, 2016 9:30am to 11:30am

February 13, 2016 Erika Janick - Giving Them What They Want- Quack Medicine

March 12, 2016 Terri Yoho and Carolyn Lee - Ruth De Young Kohler  
and the Legacy of the Kohler Foundation

April 9, 2016 Emily Rock - Harry Houdini and his Legacy in Wisconsin

May 14, 2016 Gary Hess - Frank J. Hess and Sons Cooperage

September 10, 2016 Matthew Prigge– Milwaukee Mayhem - Murder and Mystery in the  
Cream City's First Century.

October 8, 2016 Michael Edmonds - Risking Everything, the Freedom Summer of 1964

**This program will be held at the Sheboygan County Historical Museum**

November 12, 2016	Jerry Apps - Agriculture topic TBA
December 10, 2016	John Eastberg - Pabst Farms and TBA
January 14, 2017	Rochelle Pennington - The Wreck of the Edmund Fitzgerald
February 11, 2017	Chad Lewis - Wisconsin's Gangster Past- Turning the Badger State into the Crime State
March 11, 2017	Wendy Lutzke- The USS Cobia and Much More
April 8, 2017	Michael Jacobs - America Declares War on Germany, 1917
May 13, 2017	John Jenkins- Prohibition in Wisconsin's Holyland.

### **Mead Public Library Series**

This free program is part of "Preserving the History of Sheboygan Through Digital Images," a series funded by a grant that Mead Library was awarded from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

#### **Thursday, April 21, 2016**

**6:00pm-7:00pm**

1) Sheboygan, Its First Fifty Years - Superbly situated on the western shore of Lake Michigan, Sheboygan once touted it had the best natural harbor on this side of the lake. In its first fifty years, Sheboygan grew out of the wilderness into a frontier town and finally into a thriving and somewhat cosmopolitan city with a bright future. We'll begin with a brief look at the Native American presence in the area and then immigration as European settlers arrived. We'll also take a look at the city's settlement and growth, marking a number of important firsts.

#### **Thursday, May 19, 2016**

**6:00pm-7:00pm**

2) Sheboygan's Lakefront and Riverfront, A City Defined by Water - In 1837, when the first few settlers began to arrive in the area, the Sheboygan River emptied into Lake Michigan at the foot of Center Avenue. A sand bar at the mouth of the river prevented any but the smallest boats from entering. Over time, piers were added, a harbor was constructed, the river's course altered and progress made. From its rustic beginning in 1837, through the massive commercial activity of the 1940s and 1950s, to present day usage by pleasure boats and surfers, we'll follow the lakefront and river history through its growth, near demise and rebirth.

#### **Thursday, June 16, 2016**

**6:00pm-7:00pm**

3) Sheboygan's Main Streets, Center Avenue, Penn Avenue and Eighth Street - During its 175-year history the city of Sheboygan has really had three main thoroughfares. Initially Center Avenue, which came up into the original plat of the city from the harbor was its main street. Once the railroad became the primary mode of transportation for the area, Sheboygan's main street switched to Pennsylvania Avenue. Finally, when transportation modes changed from rail to car, Eighth Street became the center of downtown Sheboygan.

#### **Thursday, July 21, 2016**

**6:00pm-7:00pm**

4) First Families of Sheboygan, Those Who Built the City - The first men and women who came to Sheboygan were true pioneers. Most came with nothing but their willingness to build new lives and own land in the wilderness. Others came to start a business and make a profit for themselves. A rare few dared to face the unknowns of a new, unsettled world just for the adventure. Their courage and fortitude built the base for Sheboygan to grow. We'll be introduced to many of the first.

#### **Thursday, August 18, 2016**

**6:00pm-7:00pm**

5) Sheboygan's Infrastructure, from its Scenic Parks to its Fire Department - Sheboygan is a city blessed with wonderful people and a great atmosphere. It is an easy and safe place to raise a family because of its infrastructure. We'll take a trip through its parks including Vollrath Zoo. We'll learn about the development of its utilities, electrical, water and sewer and trace its transportation modes over time. Also, highlighted will be the fire and police departments.

#### **Thursday, September 15, 2016**

**6:00pm-7:00pm**

6) Sheboygan's Historic Connections - This presentation deals with City of Sheboygan residents and many of the unexpected and interesting ways some connected to significant national and world-wide events of the past. With connections to the Manhattan Project and the building of the Brooklyn Bridge, the Olympics and the Beatles, city residents participated in the making of some amazing and important history.

### **The Lincoln Series with Steven Rogstad—The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln -A Four-Part Series**

**Tuesdays- October 4, 11, 18, 25, 2016**

**6:30pm-8:30pm**

Sheboygan County Historical Museum—3110 Erie Avenue, Sheboygan.