

Subject: Taylor Story
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• The Taylor and Cade Family in Wisconsin

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- Martha Ann Bailey, born Aug 1826 in New York, married Albert Taylor, born 1824 New York, in Huron, New York. They had Adelaide Elisabeth in Huron, New York (b. 1847). Shortly after, they migrated to Wisconsin probably with her family the Baileys. In 1850 A. Taylor age 26, M.A. Taylor age 23, (Adelaide) Elisabeth Taylor age 4 and (Freeman) Truman Taylor age 1 living in Mignon, Washington, Wisconsin. He is a farmer with \$500 RE. They would have a third child in 1865, Burris Albert Taylor .

In the 1850 U.S. census we find A. Taylor age 26, and wife M.A. Taylor, age 23, living with children Elizabeth (census mistake for Adelaide Elizabeth) Taylor, age 4, and Truman (or rather Freeman, census taker misheard the name) age 1. They are living in Mignon, Washington County, Wisconsin. Washington County is above Waukesha and Milwaukee. The M.A. stands for Martha Ann. We know her maiden name was Bailey. Since the 1870 census states that parents and little Freeman were born in New York this means that they moved to Wisconsin in 1849 soon after Freeman's birth. And that Albert and Martha met and married in New York.

In the 1860 U.S. census, Albert Taylor, age 37, is living with his wife Martha A., daughter Adelaide D., age 13, "Fremen" H. (a census misspelling), age 11, and Duvan D., a male, age 10 months (probably Burris). Albert Taylor is a farmer with \$1,300 in property and \$350 in personal property. He and his wife are listed as being born in New York while the children are listed as being born in Wisconsin. Their address is Farmington, Wisconsin.

They are still at the same address in the 1870 census.. In the 1870 United States census, Freeman Taylor, age 19, is living with his father Albert, age 40, mother Anna age 38, and brother Burda (census mistake actually Burris) age 6, in Farmington, Washington County, Wisconsin. Father Albert was a farmer with \$2,500 of property and \$600 of personal property. The birthplaces of Albert, Anna and Freeman were

listed as New York while Burris' is listed as Wisconsin. (Social Security records, however, list Freeman H. Taylor as being born in Mequon, Wisconsin not New York, but I think this is a bureaucratic mistake).

The family remained there until 1877 when son Freeman, age 26, married Elizabeth Cade. Shortly after Albert, Martha and their children Adelaide, Duvan/Burris /Burroughs/Bert etc., and Freeman and his young wife, Elizabeth, went to Farmington Township, Washington County, Kansas. Washington County is on the northern boundary of the state and towards the eastern side. They were homesteaders but conditions were much harsher on this frontier, on the prairie, than the earlier frontiers of Wisconsin. It would kill Albert before he turned 56. Adelaide would marry but also die young on the Kansas prairie. Freeman and Elizabeth Taylor bore their first child there. They named her Ellen (nicknamed Nellie) after her sister. Freeman and Elizabeth did not stay in Kansas much beyond the birth of their first child. By the 1880 census they had moved in with her parents and had had their second child. Freeman's mother and young brother, Burris, remained behind living with Adelaide and her husband in Farmington Township, Kansas. Martha Ann Bailey Taylor died there at the age of 78. She had been taken care of first by her daughter then after her daughter's death by her son Bert and his family. Bert had succeeded in homesteading the prairie.

In 1870 Albert Taylor age 40 born in New York, Anna (Martha Ann Bailey) Taylor age 38, Freeman Taylor age 19 and "Burda" Taylor age 6 live in Farmington, Washington County, Wisconsin. His farm is valued at \$2500 RE and \$600 PE. Their daughter, Adelaide Elizabeth married James H. Albright in 1874; he had been born in 1848 in Patton, Allegheny, PA. They had a son Charles Alexander Albright in Brown, Illinois on Apr 1878. They probably convinced the entire Taylor family to homestead the Kansas prairie.

Freeman Henry Taylor (born 1852) married Elizabeth Cade (born 1847 Wisconsin) in the Methodist Episcopal church of Milwaukee, Wisconsin on 24 May 1877

Freeman Howard Taylor and Elizabeth Cade married on May 24, 1877 in the Methodist Episcopal church In Milwaukee. Witnesses were Burris A. Taylor (a brother of the groom) and Emma Fletcher Cade (a sister of the bride). Elizabeth Ann Cade had grown up in Waukesha, Wisconsin and the local paper, the Waukesha Freeman, acknowledged "the receipt of a neat little package of wedding-cake, for

which token of remembrance we return thanks, and join with others in wishing many happy anniversaries of the wedding day.” The paper listed their current residence as Milwaukee.

Freeman and Elizabeth (Cade) married in Milwaukee, but their first child Nellie Claire was born in 1878 in Kansas. The entire family seems to have migrated to Kansas by 1878.

The patriarch of the family Albert Taylor died in Kansas in 1879 for his wife Martha Ann Bailey, a widow, and her son Burris Albert are living with their married daughter and her husband, Adelaide (Taylor) and James Albright in Farmington Township, Washington County, Kansas in 1880. In the 1880 U.S. census we find Martha A. Taylor, age 55, and her son B. A. (Burris) age 14, living with James W. Albright, age 35, and his wife A.E. Albright, age 32 in Farmington, Washington county, Kansas. Martha A. is described as mother and housekeeper. James Albright is listed as a farmer as is young Burris. I think A.E. is Martha's daughter Adelaide.

We find Burroughs A. Taylor in Farmington Township, Washington County, Kansas in the 1900 U.S. census. He is 34 and living with him is Louretta his wife age 30, Edna his daughter age 3, and Martha A. his mother age 73. (His wife's birthplace was Ohio, and the daughter was born in Kansas). Martha A. states that she had had 4 children and only 2 were now living. Her birthplace and that of her parents were New York. Her son's birthplace was Wisconsin. From Martha Ann's response about the number of children born and now living, we can confidently assume that Adelaide had died as did another child whose name has not appeared in any census records and so probably died as an infant.

Adelaide Elizabeth (Taylor) Albright had died in 1893 and her husband remarried. He is a farmer in Farmington & Highland Townships, Washington, Kansas in 1900 having been married only four years.

The following description of Washington County, Kansas was written in 1876. This would be what they would have seen and possibly what they read and what attracted the Taylors to Kansas.

“Washington County is fifth in the first tier of counties stretching west from the Missouri River. To the north lay Jefferson and Gage counties, Nebraska; east, Marshall County; south, Riley and Clay counties; west, Republic and Cloud. Washington County is embraced within that fertile territory which lies between the Blue and Republican rivers as they flow southeast into the Kansas River. The Little Blue River pays most particular attention to Washington County, draining, with its branches, all except its southwestern portions. This section, comprising Strawberry, Clifton and Sherman townships, is watered by Parson Creek, East Branch, Peach Creek, and other streams, which flow south into the Republican River. Mill Creek flows east through Mill Creek Township into the Little Blue River; Pierce Creek southeast through portions of Union, Hollenberg and Washington townships into the same; and Coon Creek takes the same general direction through Lincoln Township, and also empties into the Little Blue. The Little Blue proper drains the greater portion of the county included in Hanover, Charleston, Washington and Little Blue townships. Joy Creek, Devil Creek, and other tributaries of the Little Blue in the northern part of the county, serve to further advance its reputation as an abundantly watered section of the State. Springs also abound, good well water being reached all the way from ten to sixty feet. The streams are bordered with timber, the belt averaging from forty rods to half a mile in width. The native varieties are oak, walnut, hickory, elm, cottonwood, ash, locust and elder. Trees have been planted, more or less, throughout the county, the varieties which succeed best being cottonwood, box elder, soft maple, black walnut and elm. The best grazing land is found in the northern part of the county. Nearly 100,000 acres of land are yet in the market, but lands are, to a great extent, in the hands of railroads and speculators. The whole county is thus divided: Bottom land, 8 per cent; upland, 92 per cent; forest (Government survey), 2 per cent; prairie, 98 per cent; average width of bottoms, one-half mile; general surface of the country, undulating.

Washington County contains 900 square miles, being exactly 30 miles square. Of the 532,000 taxable acres of land in the county, less than 28 per cent is under cultivation. Corn and wheat are the great products. Live stock is also a "paying" investment. The herd law has been in force for ten years, and the general sentiment throughout the county is in its favor. Besides farming and stock-raising, horticulture is receiving considerable attention, and excellent varieties of fruits are raised.

Wild fruits grow in plenty, such as plums, strawberries, grapes, raspberries, mulberries and gooseberries. There are five different kinds of native grasses -- the tame, such as timothy, clover, blue grass and alfalfa are successfully grown.

An excellent quality of common and magnesian limestone is found in most parts of the county except the southwestern. Sandstone exists in fair quantities in the eastern, northern and western tiers of townships. At Hollenberg are found fine limestone quarries, while pottery clay is being utilized at Hanover. The few traces of coal which have been discovered have not, so far, led to any valuable results. (Cutler's Kansas)

Life for these early settlers was hard. The majority of the early settlers came here with but little means; their covered wagons contained their household goods and effects. Lumber was not to be obtained so they dug a cave in the ground, covering the same with grass and sod. In a few hours he moved in and became a squatter. He then had from fifty to seventy-five miles to travel, and that often in the dead of the winter, to the land office to secure his homestead or pre-emption papers. Many of the women that occupied these caves were ladies of education and refinement who had left their homes in the East, sundering all the ties that bound them to the old homestead with all its childhood memories and pleasant associations, to secure in the far West a home for themselves in their declining years, and a brighter future for their children. Having burned some native gypsum on a brush pile, they whitewashed the sides of their caves. With straw and flowers from the prairies and timber they made rustic frames and wreaths to adorn their homes. The buffalo robe occupied an important place in the household as bed and blanket. The table was furnished with buffalo meat, venison, antelope and wild turkey. Trapping the otter and beaver during the winter months, for beaver dams were plenty on all the creeks, the settler managed to obtain means sufficient to satisfy his humble wants. His latch string was always out; his hospitality was unlimited; a vacant seat by his fire and table were ever ready for his friends, and the word stranger was synonymous with friend. Having portrayed one phase of squatter's life, there is yet another; occasionally the first crop being on fresh ground, it would be cut short. Often without vegetables in the winter, and no money to buy any, they suffered from scurvy and a scarcity of bread stuff. In one instance I was traveling with Mr. Raub, of Ash creek, in February, 1868. At sundown it commenced storming; we came to a solitary cabin and asked permission to stay in the house that night. I saw that he hesitated. I still urged him to let us stay. Finally with tears in his eyes, he said, "You are welcome, but we have nothing to eat. For three days I have traveled to get a little meal. I have been to the Republican and back today -- 25 miles—and you see my sack is still empty." We went with him into the house, dividing our provisions with him. When his hunger was appeased, and his cheerful fire had warmed him, and made him communicative, he told us his story. He had emigrated from Wisconsin, with a family of six children. He was an intelligent, educated and industrious man. He had expended all his means and could get no

employment and was destitute of food and sufficient clothing for the winter. His daughter, a girl 15 years of age, as I could see, had nothing to wear but an old dress body with a piece of an old tattered government blanket attached to it for a skirt. He said, "I have been, I hope, a Christian for many years, but this evening it was almost in my heart to say that God had forsaken me, but I will never doubt his Providence again." When I left him in the morning I told him we would return in two days, and to be of good cheer. At Junction City I went to Mr. Houston, receiver of the land office, and told him of this family's destitution. Through his solicitation amongst the business men of the city, and the kindness of the ladies, our wagon was loaded with provisions and clothing for all the family, and a promise to obtain the necessary grain for his spring planting. To Mr. Raub, late of Ash creek, a poor man himself, must be given the credit of collecting the aid about the city. It was still very cold, and our team was thin, and to haul these goods back we had to walk twenty miles ourselves. The news had gone in advance of us, and we found him waiting to put up our horses, and a cheering fire in the house, ready for our reception. As I watched the happy and grateful faces of that family, I forgot I was tired. You know our old friend, Mr. Raub with his Grecian outline of face, was never a beauty, but as I watched him administering to the wants of this family that night, with his words of cheer, his generous soul and warm sympathies shining in his face, I must admit that his plain face, in the future, will ever look handsome to me. We spent a pleasant night with our host. Today he is a well-to-do farmer and his hand is ever open to the poor. . . .strate that in the development of our county, although all the names are too numerous to mention, each individual and year acts it integral part of the drama of history. The old settler is neither old fogy nor fossil, for what is true of the honeybee is true of society, that drones never swarm. The wide awake, energetic and industrious live American pushed to the West, subduing nature, rearing empires to liberty and free thought and giving new life and impulse to American civilization.

Going to mill, market and post office was no small job in our early history. They traveled often from twenty to forty miles to Marysville or Table Rock, Nebr., and often in the dead of winter, facing the fiercest northwest snow storms, and homeward bound to feed their wife and little ones, they struggled on, cold, benumbed and bewildered. They have often sunk exhausted, and perished in sight of home to be found by their neighbors and buried, as was Wm. Phillips, of Hollenberg township, on Feb. 14, 1870. In 1862, '63, and '64 the farmers all lived on the creek, raising mostly corn and cattle, taking the corn in the fall to Fort Kearney, to market, a distance of 150 miles, selling their corn at from \$1.50 to \$3 a bushel. Recollect that was when freighting was in fashion, and any man could get rich that could start a toll bridge or ferry, or lay in a stock of whiskey, sardines or herrings, trade in foot sore

stock, and start a ranch. Lawyers and doctors were scarce and not in fashion in those times, for the reason that they were too far off, and if they got mad or sick they usually got in good humor, got well or died before they could ride 30 miles for either. It is said of Northwestern Kansas, jestingly, that the climate is so healthy that somebody had to be killed to start a grave-yard. In Washington county, it was literally true.

All nationalities and states are represented in this county, including thirteen foreign nations and thirty-two states, the larger portion being from Iowa and Illinois. The population in 1860 was 383, now it is 8,238. There are under cultivation, 80,856.21 acres; 1,020 of the same is devoted to orchards, the oldest of which are laden with fruit this year. The total value of all crops for 1875 was \$794,402.19. There is an abundance of limestone on the eastern, northern and western tier of townships, also abundance of potter's clay and plenty of gypsum. Vacant lands range from two to seven dollars per acre; improved from five to twenty dollars. There are six different religious denominations in the county. The value of church edifices is \$6,090.

Dr. Williamson's history was written in 1876.

Burris A. Taylor, born Aug 1868 Wisconsin, married Louretta Lewis, born May 1870 Ohio, in 1895. Burris' mother Martha A. Taylor is living with them in Farmington, Washington, Kansas in 1900. They have Edna A. born Nov 1896, Hazel Elizabeth in 1904, Freeman Dwayne in 1908 and Gladys R. in 1910. In 1910 his name is given as Albert B. Taylor ; he is a farmer in Farmington. I have a picture of Dewayne age 5, Gladys age 3 on Taylor farm, Washington County, KS. There is a picture of Freeman's son William Albert Taylor, his wife Hattie and their son William, a toddler, in front of some cottonwoods on his uncle Burris' farm in Washington, Kansas.

Martha Ann Bailey Taylor died in Farmington, Washington County, Kansas in the spring of 1905 at the age of 78.

Burris Taylor remained on the farm. In 1920 his name is Burris A. and he is a farmer, his daughter Edna age 23 is teaching school. A 1925 state census finds B.A.

Taylor age 60 a farmer owning his own farm in Farmington with wife L., daughters Edna and H.E. , both school teachers, living at home. His wife, Louretta, had been born in Ohio but come to Kansas from Texas. In 1930, Bert A. Taylor age 64, wife Louretta age 59, daughter Edna A. age 33, Hazel E. age 26, Dewayne F. age 22, and Gladys R. age 20 live on a farm in Farmington. His daughters are all teachers at the public school. Dewayne works on his father' farm. Edna married late in life, age 59, to Henry Benne, a farmer in Washington, Kansas; she died 29 Dec 1978. Hazel Elizabeth Taylor also married a farmer, Joseph W. Jedlicka (b.1901—d.1972) on 21 Sep 1933 in Marysville, Marshall, Kansas; they had three children. She died 17 May 1974 in Washington, Kansas. Freeman Dewayne Taylor born 2 May 1908 Washington, Kansas, married Elinor Vera Bond (b. 1908) and they had three children. He died in Denver, CO on 16 Feb 1990. Gladys married Dean Barr, a farmer in Washington, Kansas. Gladys Taylor Barr died 25 Feb 1980 in Milford, Geary, Kansas. They had three children.

Freeman Returns to Wisconsin

Although his brother and mother stayed in Kansas, Freeman Henry Taylor returned with his young family to Wisconsin. They moved in with her parents.

Her parents were William Cade, born in England in 1820 and Mary Ann Hardy born in 1819 in England. In the 1841 census there is a William Cade age 21 and Mary Cade age 20 living with Mary Cade age 45 in Sheffield, Yorkshire, England. This is an industrial district; his occupation is "fair dresser" and the older Mary is "Ind." They came to America on 4 Nov 1843 from Liverpool to New York on the ship "Liverpool"; William Cade was 23; Mary Ann Cade age 25, and Mary Cade age 1 are with him. His occupation is given as Mechanic. William Cade made his declaration of intention to become a citizen in Wisconsin in 1847. Their oldest girl Mary was born in England in 1843. The rest were born in Wisconsin. Ellen Cade was born in 1846, Elizabeth Cade in 1847, John in 1850, and Emma in 1852. All the children except Mary were born in Mukwonago, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

In 1860 their father is a farmer with the farm valued at \$3200 RE and \$400 PE. In 1860, the Cade family is listed in the United States census as living in the town of Mukwanago, Waukesha County, Wisconsin. In the household is her father William Cade age 40, wife Mary age 41, daughter Mary age 17, daughter Elizabeth age 12, daughter Ellen age 14, son John age 10, and daughter Emma age 7. The place of birth of father, mother and oldest daughter, Mary, is listed as England while all the younger children were born in Wisconsin.

William Cade is still in Mukwonago in 1870 but he is now a painter with only \$500 PE. Only Mary age 27 and Emma F. age 18 live at home. His son John is boarding with a farmer and working as a farm laborer in Mukwonago. Freeman Henry Taylor married Elizabeth Cade on 24 May 1877 in Mukwonago, Waukesha, Wisconsin. In 1880 they have all, except for John Cade, moved in together in Milwaukee. (I think John Cade died) William Cade is 60, Mary his wife is 61, Mary Cade is 37, Ellen is 34, Emma Cade is 28. Freeman Taylor age 30, his wife Elisabeth (Cade) Taylor age 32 and their children Nellie Taylor age 2 and Kat age 2 months live with them. The men are painters (at the Allis machine factory).

The family bible gives the dates of birth of the Taylor family children. Nellie Claire Taylor was born February 25, 1878. She died July 13, 1885 at the tender age of 7 years. Howard Cade Taylor was born March 12, 1880. Ruby Ethel Taylor was born April 14, 1883. William Albert Taylor was born July 1, 1886. Ray Edgar Taylor was born April 23, 1888. He died a year later on November 18, 1889. John Henry Taylor was born October 15, 1891. John Henry went by his middle name or by the nickname, Harry.

Freeman Taylor and William Cade worked for the Allis Company. Work conditions were hard. A day's wage might be \$1.00 or \$1.50 for a ten to twelve hour day. We know that Allis, when the labor agitation for an 8 hour day was at its height, offered his men an 8 hour day but at an eight hour wage. His men refused and stuck with the ten hour day. If they were hurt, some aid would be offered but there was nothing like a worker's compensation program. (It wasn't until McGovern was governor in 1911 that the first workmen's compensation program was instituted with an industrial commission to administer the program. Factory safety legislation and decent hours for working women and children were created. He also set up the first life insurance program.) The Edward P. Allis Company was Milwaukee's largest industry by the late 1880s, with an average payroll of 1500 men. He had started his company in 1860 when he took over the Reliance Iron Works and built steam engines and other mill equipment. In 1873, Allis installed a new mill for the production of iron pipe, and filled large orders for the water systems of Milwaukee and Chicago. The company also supplied steam-pumping engines for Milwaukee's water system. He was forced into bankruptcy in 1876, which got him heading up the Green Back Party in 1877. Allis developed a flourmill in 1878 that was adopted by C.C. Washburn for the mills in Minneapolis. 1877 also saw him move into the production of the heaviest class of low-speed engines used in mines, power plants, and public utilities. He developed a bandsaw for the lumber industry. Allis died in 1889, but his company moved into the market for generating electrical energy.

Freeman H. Taylor, painter res. 351 National Av., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. (Directory 1879-1881) In the 1889-90 directory, Freeman H. Taylor has two listings: resides 545 Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, occupation painter and resides 636 Scott, occupation painter (this listing is only for 1889).

We do not have the 1890 census report on the Cade and Taylor families but assume they have separated. Willie (William Albert) wrote a lovely note to his parents, at age 8. On the front of the card it says Merry Christmas 1894. Inside in amazing, carefully done longhand, he writes

Twine the holly,
Wreathe the bay;
Sail the down
Of Christmas
Day.

Milwaukee

Dec. 11, 1894

Dear mamma:

I am glad that Christmas is coming. This is my Christmas present to you. I thought a letter would please you more than anything else. I hope that we will all have a nice time. Now I will wish you a merry Christmas and close.

Your little boy,

Willie

He also includes in the card his spelling (catch, sings, black, coop, little, over etc.) for which he got graded a 95 (he missed spelling baby correctly.) and his math in which he does multiplication, long column addition, and fractions for which he got 100. On the back page of the card he drew a very decent cube in three dimensions and with perspective. His schooling was more rigorous than what we see today.

In a letter written in 1897, he writes his Christmas letter:

8th Dist. School No. 1

Milwaukee, wis.,

Dec., 23, 1897

My dear Parents-

Christmas is drawing near and I am very desirous that Santa Claus will bring me a sweater, some games, books, an express wagon and a Christmas tree.

I expect Grandpa's folks will come up to spend the day.

We will have a week and three days vacation.

I hope you will let me go to the entertainment at our church on Christmas eve. The last day of school we are going to have a little entertainment. We will have some games, speak pieces, and sing songs.

I wish you all a merry Christmas and a happy New Year and I hope that Santa Claus will be very kind to you.

From your loving son.

Willie Taylor

As can be seen from his charming letter, his grandpa (probably the Cades as the Taylor grandfather was already dead) lived elsewhere but was still a part of his life. And he got his wish about the books. We have a number of books inscribed from the aunts to Little Willie. The letter gives a picture of a simpler time, of a family and community centered on the church and entertaining themselves with simple amusements.

Industrialization, however, gave Freeman and his father-in-law, William Cade, their livelihood. The family story is that William Cade and Freeman Taylor worked as painters for Allis Chalmers farm equipment. Freeman reportedly invented the orangish paint that became a company trademark. Trademark status would have had to have come after Freeman's death in 1914. Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company went into receivership after a series of mergers and internal conflicts in the first decade of the 20th century. Otto H. Falk, one of the heads of a family that owned a steel foundry, took over in 1913 and started improving product lines but decided to concentrate on tractors. Allis-Chalmers engineers were experimenting with designs in 1919 and Falk decided to establish a separate tractor department with its own shop. The business did not take off until they revolutionized the design in 1927 with a much lighter model with a motor sealed against dirt and grit, filters for oil and gas, and a reduced price. In 1932 the company added rubber tires and in 1934 gave them pneumatic tires. It was this model that proved extremely popular with farmers and by 1940 Allis -Chalmers had become the nation's third-largest tractor manufacturer. Allis-Chalmers also judiciously diversified into farming equipment and in 1930 came out with the All-Crop harvester. Allis-Chalmers did well even during the Great Depression.

Mary Ann Hardy Cade died in 1889. In 1900 William Cade age 80 is a widower with three spinster daughters Mary age 57, Ellen N. age 54, and Emma F. age 47 in Milwaukee Ward 5. He is retired. In the 1900 census William Cade lives at 351 National Avenue in Milwaukee. He is a widower, age 80, retired, and he owns his own house. His daughter Mary, age 57, is living with him. She is a seamstress. Daughter Ellen, age 55, is a dressmaker, and living with him, and daughter Emma, age 48, is keeping house for everyone. Freeman Howard Taylor, age 50, is living at 441 Mineral Street. His wife Elizabeth A., age 52, lives there and keeps house.

Also living in the home are: son, Howard, age 20, daughter Ruby E. age 17, son William A., age 13, and son John H., age 8. Freeman's occupation is listed as painter and son Howard is listed as machinist. They both work at Allis Chalmers. William A. and John H. are listed as at school. The family has taken in a boarder, Harry Griffith, age 20, who is a machinist like Howard.

William Cade died on 20 Nov 1903. Elizabeth Cade Taylor died on July 3, 1903. She was only 55 years old.

In the 1905 state census, Mary Cade age 63, Ellen M. Cade age 59, and Emma F. Cade age 53 are single women living together in 3rd precinct, 5th ward, Milwaukee. Mary took in sewing and Ellen was a dressmaker. They owned their own home. Elizabeth Cade Taylor died on July 3, 1903. She was only 55 years old. Freeman remarried choosing his sister-in-law, Emma Cade, as his wife. In the 1910 census Freeman Taylor is listed as living with wife Emma F. in West Allis (named after Edward Allis). Living with them is son John H. age 18, who is working in a coffee house. His sisters-in-law, Mary age 67 and Ellen N. age 64, are listed as boarders. Mary is still working as a seamstress and Ellen is a dressmaker. Freeman is listed as a painter at a machine shop (probably Allis Chalmers).

Howard Cade Taylor, age 24, is listed in the 1 Jun 1905 Wisconsin state census as living in 1st Precinct, 12th Ward, Milwaukee with his wife Tillie age 22; his occupation is machinist. In the 1910 census, Howard C. Taylor, age 30, Mathelda W. Taylor age 27, and Gertrude E. Taylor age 4 are still living in Ward 12; his occupation is machinist at machine co.

His draft card lists him as Howard Cade Taylor born 12 Mar 1880 living at 597 74th, West Allis, Milwaukee. His occupation is foreman at Allis Chalmers. His wife is Tillie Taylor. He was tall and slender with brown eyes and hair.

Freeman's son Howard Cade Taylor (born 12 Mar 1880) married Tillie (?) in 1905 (1910 census) and they had two children: Gordon L. (26 Nov 1911 Milwaukee) and Gertrude (1 Oct 1905 Milwaukee)). Tillie was born abt 1883. In 1920 Emma Taylor age 67, Mary Cade age 76, and Ellen Cade age 74 live together in West Allis. Ellen Cade works as a dressmaker for private families. In the other half of the house are Howard Cade Taylor, age 39, his wife Mathilda age 37, and their daughter Gertrude age 14, and son Gordon age 8. Howard's occupation is machinist for a manufacturing company.

Gertrude remembered Grandpa Freeman, "aunt Em", and the 2 maiden aunts living with her parents and herself in a flat in West Allis. Gertrude wrote, "Our three great aunts were a very big part of my life as I was growing up and I have vivid memories of them. They tried so hard to make a lady of me, but I guess I was more tom-boy."

Howard Cade Taylor would also work for Allis Chalmers and live most of his life in West Allis. His WW I Registration card gives his occupation as foreman at the Allis Chalmers plant. His address is 597-74 Ave, West Allis, Wisconsin. His wife is Tilly Taylor. His description is: height tall, build slender, eyes, brown, hair color brown. That made four generations working for one company.

Howard C. Taylor died 20 May 1964 in Milwaukee at the age of 84. Mathilda "Tillie" Taylor died 13 Jan 1961 in West Allis, Wisconsin. Their daughter Gertrude (Taylor) Killingstad died 16 Jun 1998 in Milwaukee at age 92. Their son Gordon L. Taylor died 21 Dec 2005 at the age of 94.

Freeman Taylor died November 29, 1914 in Milwaukee. He was 63 years old. The early deaths of their parents were hard on Harry and William. Harry refused to talk about his parents with his daughter. He was only eleven years old when his mother died and only 22 when his father died. His older brother William Albert dropped out of high school at age 17 after his mother Elizabeth died. He went to work for the First National Bank and then as a salesman for A.S. Goodrich Steamship Company. He married Hattie Keltner in 1908 when he was 21 and she was 25. They moved into a flat on Rusk Avenue in Milwaukee with his brother Harry Cade Taylor and his wife Tillie (or Mathilda). Howard Cade Taylor married Mathilda "Tillie" E. in 1904/5 and they had Gertrude (1905) and Gordon L. (1912).

John Henry better known as Harry Taylor served in WW I. On his draft card, Harry Taylor age 25, born Oct 15, 1891, in Milwaukee, address 510 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, occupation clerk, at Federated Rubber co., Cudahy, Wisconsin; he is single, height is medium, slender, blue eyes, light colored hair, no physical defects.

John Henry Taylor enlisted rather than wait to be drafted and there is a lovely picture of him smiling widely in his doughboy uniform with his two aunts and little Bill Taylor. World War I was a traumatic experience for Wisconsin. The United States drifted from its 1914 position of strict neutrality toward its eventual entry on April 6, 1917. Robert M. La Follette was steadfast in his opposition to American participation in the war. He saw the war mongering as an obstacle to Progressive reform. He opposed the faddish preparedness campaign as benefiting only the military industrial complex like "Morgan and his dollar-scarred heroes of the Navy league". He failed but in the 1916 Revenue Act got a surtax on large incomes, a special tax on munitions, and a federal inheritance tax. La Follette called for pay-as-you-go taxation during the course of the war. While unrestricted German submarine warfare brought on a declaration of war, La Follette opposed conscription for foreign service and attacked those interests making profits from the war. He assessed blame equally among the belligerents and did his best to deflect the irrational hatred of the

ethnic German population that flared in the nation. The American Defense Society declared that anyone with a German name was a potential spy. Pres. Wilson had Congress pass acts outlawing disloyal conduct and Wisconsin had a large number of indictments for criticizing U.S. policy, praising Germany, for saying that it was “a rich man’s war and the poor man’s fight”, for criticizing coercion in the sale of war bonds, or remarks about wheatless and meatless days, for derogating the Allies, or insults to the flag. These attacks helped destroy the Socialist Party in Milwaukee, cowed union leaders, and brought Progressive reform to a halt. On April 6, 1917 Congress voted to declare war on the Central Powers, and the Wisconsin National Guard were assembled at Camp Douglas for training. The Governor of Wisconsin found that the Federal Government was not prepared to equip the men so he and the governor of New York bought clothing, blankets, tents, and mess kits. The National Guard was not enough so Wilson and Congress introduced a draft, which Bob La Follette opposed. Harry with his British background may have been much more willing to sacrifice himself than other ethnic groups ‘ young men in Wisconsin. Harry never went to the European theater of war. Armistice was declared in November 1918. He was part of the force of 5,000 American troops that joined British troops in Murmansk as a counter to the threat of Lenin and Bolshevism. Wisconsin troops were in an engagement near Archangel, and Bob La Follette was furious. Fears about Bolshevism led to a vicious campaign against unions and ethnic groups led by the Attorney General of the United States, Mitchell Palmer. This Red Scare played itself out after a year. A huge restriction of immigration was instituted and an Americanization program aimed at the German immigrants made life difficult.

In 1920 Howard C. Taylor, age 39, Mathilda Taylor age 37 (born Wisconsin but father in Prussia Germany and mother in Hamburg, Germany), Gertrude Taylor age 14, and Gordon Taylor age 8 now live in West Allis ward 3, Milwaukee county; his aunts Emma Taylor age 67 and a widow, Mary Cade age 76, and Ellen Cade age 74 live with him. Aunt Mary Cade stated that she had come to America in 1843 and was a naturalized citizen. Howard is a machinist with a manufacturing Co. (Allis-Chalmers) and his aunt Ellen is a dressmaker for a private family. All his aunts must have died by 1930. In 1930 only Howard C. Taylor age 50, wife Tillie E. age 47, and son Gordon L. age 18 live in West Allis; he is a machinist in a machine shop. Gordon L. Taylor would also go to work for Allis Chalmers, live in West Allis, and retire from that company. His sister Gertrude married Alfred Killingstad (1903) and they had Rolf (1930) and Karl (1938). Gertrude E. Killingstad, born 1 Oct 1905 died 16 Jun 1998 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Gordon L. Taylor born 26 Nov 1911 died 21 Dec 2005 Dousman, Waukesha, Wisconsin. He had worked for Allis Chalmers all his life.

Ruby Taylor married Arthur Thor Peterson (b. 1883—1974) on June 9, 1908 in Milwaukee when she was 25 years old. They had: Donald T. Peterson (1910—1985), Marion E. Peterson (1918), and Dean N. Peterson (1922).

Ruby E. (Taylor) Peterson age 36, her husband Arthur C. Peterson age 37 (born Wisconsin but parents are Danish), Donald T. Peterson age 9, Marion E. Peterson age 1 6/12, and John H. Taylor, age 26, Ruby's brother, live together in Ward 17 Milwaukee. Arthur is a Manager of a tobacco Co. John H. Taylor is a clerk at a rubber co. By 1930 Ruby Peterson, age 41 says she is widowed with sons Donald S. age 10 and Dean N. age 8 6/12 living in Ward 17, Milwaukee; Dean is listed as an apprentice at a manufacturing Co. They also have a lodger living with them. That Marion is not in the household suggests that she is dead. Ruby Ethel (Taylor) Peterson died Feb 1968 in Milwaukee. Donald Taylor Peterson (born 19 Jul 1910 Wisconsin) died 2 Dec 1985 Los Angeles (mother maiden name Taylor). Dean N. Peterson enlisted in the Army on 2 Jan 1943 he had 1 year of college and was a draftsman. He was single without dependents height 67" and weight 117 pounds. A Dean N. Peterson born Jan 1921 has an address of 1902 W. 7th ave., Brodhead, Wisconsin in 1983.

Hattie Keltner born 3 Dec 1883 married William Albert Taylor on November 3, 1908 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He had been born July 1, 1886 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In the Ballard Genealogy he is described as the son of Freeman Howard and Elizabeth Ann (Cade) Taylor. "With Federal Rubber Co., Cudahy; Boston store, Milwaukee; auditor, city comptrollers office. Member, Lake lodge no. 189, F. & A. M.; Lake chapter no. 86, R. A. M. Children: William Elmer Taylor b. 14 Apr 1913 and Robert Earl Taylor b. 22 Dec 1923. Hattie was a wonderful cook and very active in the Eastern Star and her Methodist church.

Later Will worked for a cigar company as a salesman. His route was from Milwaukee to Kenosha. In 1910 William . Taylor age 24 and Harriet M. Taylor age 25 live in Lake, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; his occupation is shipping clerk at Muckudhy. According to his 1917 draft registration card, William Albert Taylor is living at 302 ½ Rusk Ave, Milwaukee born 1 July 1886, working as a clerk for Federal Rubber co., with a wife and one 4 year old child; they were a reason for deferment. His eyes were blue, medium height, blond hair, slender build.

In 1920 William A. Taylor age 34, wife Hattie M. Taylor age 34, and son William Taylor age 6 live in Milwaukee Ward 17. His occupation is clerk at Rubber co.

John Henry "Harry" Taylor married Margaret Kosanke (1894—1970) in 1922 and

had Betty Jane Taylor (1923) and Jack Freeman Taylor (1931). Harry married Margaret Kosanke (born July 20,, 1894) on July 23, 1921 in a small wedding with her sister, Louise, and Louise's husband as attendants. Margaret's parents, Albert (born April 16, 1855) and Emelia (born October 16, 1860) Kosanke came from Pizen, Bohemia, which is now the Czech republic. They had come to the U.S. in 1880 and settled in Milwaukee. Albert was killed in an industrial accident at the B. Uhrig Fuel Company seven years later. Emilia, however, lived a full life dying in 1953 at the age of 93. Harry and Margaret had a daughter Betty Jane born February 24, 1923 and a son Jack Freeman Taylor born December 2, 1931. Harry worked for Federated Rubber Company testing tires until the Great Depression. Later he worked for Chain Belt, now Rexnord in West Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They make heavy excavating equipment. They moved to West Allis in 1925 living four blocks from Howard and Tillie and the great aunts. Margaret died in October 12, 1970 and Harry died in July 1973 in Milwaukee.

In 1930 William Taylor age 43, Harriet Taylor age 40, William Taylor age 17, and Robert Taylor age 6 live at 799 New York Avenue and he owns his house and it is worth \$8,000. He is an accountant at the Rubber Co. He seemed to have a secure position and his oldest son did not have to go to work like he did. Instead Bill enjoyed high school. Bill went to Bayview high school, a big urban high school. According to his yearbooks, he did the elective course (which may be comparable to college prep today but he did not major in anything like science or English). According to his 1932 Yearbook, The Oracle, he was a member of the boys' club, the Latin club, the Round Table, the science club, and was an Oracle reporter in 1931 and 1932. He had been on the cross country team in 1930 and the track team in 1929 and 1930. He had performed in two school plays "the Devil and the Cheese" and "White Collars". His parents had saved the playbills. A little joking line in his yearbook write up was, "Tarzan Taylor, the Great," is quite an actor, so cute, you know". In the description of the play it said there were over 100 applicants for only 9 roles! "Hours of practicing! What revelations! Bill Taylor constantly looked for cues....The opening night: Long to be remembered! There was a tension and commotion back stage. Bill Taylor was frantically looking for a pair of purple suspenders..." Bill enjoyed high school and would return for the reunions. And he enjoyed putting on shows. One of his favorite jobs in the Masons was as master of ritual.

In the 1930 U.S. census, William, age 43, was living with Harriet, age 40 (a little white lie to the census taker), with son William age 17, and son Robert age 6 at 794 New York Avenue in Milwaukee (it had formerly been the Town of Lake). His occupation is Accountant at the Rubber Co. And he has \$8,000 in property. Bill, his son gave a confusing story about his father being fired after a fight with the works

manager at Federated rubber and then being rehired and promoted to assistant vice president. When Federated Rubber collapsed with the Great Depression in 1932, Will was hired as a guard for the closed plant. Federated Rubber was willing to transfer him to a plant in New York but Hattie refused to leave the area where her family was (her aged mother Rosetta was still alive and living close by). To save money Will would walk 5 to 6 miles to work. Apparently the works manager picked him up one day and apologized for the argument. Then the manager committed suicide, which shocked Will. Will's son Bob reports that Will tried to support his family by taking jobs selling paper products, helping out with the mail at the Christmas season, and doing laboring jobs such as digging holes for trees along a river parkway with the WPA. He would come home dirty but so exhausted that that he would fall asleep without having the energy for washing up. He sold hot dogs at Brewer's games. His son Bill gave up ideas of going to college in 1933 and went to work for an insurance company, Northwestern Mutual, that had turned down Will for a job but accepted young Bill. Bill stated in his characteristic mixture of paranoia and braggadocio, "I got the job over 2000 people but I had friends in upper echelons even though the fella who was boss didn't like me." Bill said he turned over his entire paycheck to his parents except for money for transportation. Will was very grateful but Bill harbored a lot of bitterness about losing out on a college education. After the Great Depression, Will took a job with the City of Milwaukee scheduling the garbage trucks. He retired with a pension. Will and Hattie lived out their lives at the house on New York Avenue (renumbered to 3359 South New York Avenue).

Wisconsin, like many other places, was hammered by the economic downturn that started with the stock market crash in 1929. The number of industrial jobs fell from 370,000 in 1929 to 232,000 in 1932, while wage payments fell nearly 60 percent. Manufacturing wage earners, only about 28 percent of those gainfully employed, took about 40 percent of the loss of wages and salaries in that period. New car registrations fell from about 120,000 in 1929 to only 30,000 in 1932. Construction dropped 46 percent. In Milwaukee, it was estimated that 20,000 were looking for work in 1930. The farmers were forced into bankruptcy because mortgages did not fall even though income from commodities and land fell drastically. Old Bob La Follette had died in 1924 but one of his sons was governor and the other was Senator. They tried to enact Progressive legislation to counter the problems but conservatives downed it. It would take FDR's New Deal to introduce a real response to the profound crisis.

In the 1937 Wright's Milwaukee city Directory, Wm. A. (Hattie) is auditor, city Comptroller's Office, home. 3359 S. New York Ave.

In the 1940s, William Taylor got his final job with the city as dispatcher of the city's garbage fleet.

William Albert Taylor died May 1974 in Milwaukee. His wife Harriet Keltner died in 1972 in Milwaukee. Their son William Elmer Taylor died on 14 Apr 1999 in Berkeley, CA. Their son Robert Earl Taylor is still alive.

William Albert (called Will) and Hattie had their first child, William Elmer, in 1913. William Elmer (aka Bill) had some health problems; a nurse scalded his stomach when he was 5 months old and he had to be fed puree of lamb, which led him to hate lamb forever. At 5 years he had a severe fever, which affected his teeth (he would have them all pulled 40 years later). After grandpa Freeman died in 1914, his son, William Albert, went to work for Allis Chalmers as did Freeman's other son Howard. Will did not stay there very long for his son, Bill, went to the Trowbridge Grammar School in the former town of Lake (now part of Milwaukee). Will had switched to Federated Rubber Company where he worked as traffic manager for the shipping department. As traffic manager he got one of the first telephones in the area. Their second child, Robert Earle (called Bob), was born in Lake, Milwaukee in 1923.

WW II saved Wisconsin's bacon. Indeed it even made the bacon multiply dramatically. By 1942 the state's defense program had increased the number of jobs for Wisconsin workers to 278,000 better than what it was in 1932 but less than 1929. From 1940 to 1941, average annual payrolls in Wisconsin increased 41 percent and in 1941 Wisconsin workers earned more than any previous year in the state's history. Demand for food stuffs pushed up Wisconsin farm income. The "Food for Defense" had Wisconsin producing more than half the cheese, a third of the evaporated milk, and a fourth of the dry milk produced in the United States. A third of the nation's peas came from Wisconsin. Wisconsin industry easily converted its unused capacity to war production. Betty Taylor's father, Lu (Oswald Lupinski), made his fortune using his workforce to build crates for tanks and other large equipment that Wisconsin industry churned out. The economy came out of the war and did not drop into a depression.

Bob Taylor also went to Bayview high School and graduated there in 1942. Bob and Bill were rejected by the draft for World War II because they were too thin. Bill was expecting a baby and was happy enough to be let off the hook but not Bob. He went to night school at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and fattened himself up on

milkshakes. Bob was sent for intelligence training and then sent to gather intelligence from prisoners in post war German. Coming home he completed his education at the University of Wisconsin, Madison using the GI Bill. He became an agronomist and spent the rest of his working life with the Department of Agriculture.

Hattie and Will were very involved with their Presbyterian church and with Masonic Lodge activities. Hattie was a devoted member of the Eastern Star and Will was a Mason. Their sons, Bill and Bob, followed in their footsteps and were quite active in the DeMolay (the Masons' youth program) and in the Masons. (After his retirement, Bill rose to the level of Shriner.) According to her children and grandchildren, Hattie was a noted cook and was always in the kitchen at family gatherings. Ginger snaps seem to have been a specialty of hers. On holidays and birthdays, the families would get together and the women would congregate in the kitchen while the men would sit in the living room and play cards and argue politics. Betty, Bill Taylor's wife, said she got extra consideration when she joined the Eastern Star when the other ladies found out she was the daughter-in-law of Hattie Taylor. Bill's wife, Betty, also remembers her singing all the time. She had some sense of humor as indicated by a fragmentary history of a car trip across the West undertaken in 1948. Describing the cabin camp near Kearney, Nebraska, Hattie wrote, "We found a very nice airy cabin—large and airy with a door at each end—nice bath & showers—radio if you wanted it and nice clean grounds but it turned out to be like sleeping in a R.R. yard where there was a siding for switching freights while passenger fliers pass thru and there was plenty of them." Hattie died in 1972 at the age of 89.

Will was a kindly, decent man. He taught his daughter-in-law, Betty, to drive. His grandson, William James Taylor (aka Zak) remembers Will as always being considerate and listening to him. Will died in 1974 at the age of 88. He and his wife are buried in the Masonic section of the cemetery in Greenfield near Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Manufacturing in Wisconsin provided more people with jobs and personal income than any other sector of the state's economy. In 1947 some 44 percent of Wisconsin's non-agricultural employment was in manufacturing. Between that year and 1979, the number of manufacturing jobs increased from 439,000 to 590,000. By the end of the 1970s manufacturing employment provided only 25.5 percent of the

jobs due to the rapid increase in other sectors of the economy. It was still leading over wholesale and retail trade, services, and government, with farming a distant fifth. Manufacturing contributed more than a third of earnings and a fourth of personal income. Retail and wholesale and the service sectors grew at a fast rate and by 1979 provided more jobs than manufacturing. (Tourism jobs played a big role in this.) However, wages in this sector were under what could be received in manufacturing. Despite the success of manufacturing sector, many old established companies disappeared. Allis-Chalmers reduced the number of workers at its West Allis plant from 20,000 to 3,700 between 1948 and 1980 while it opened plants elsewhere, and in 1970 it closed its La Crosse facility. This affected Gordon Taylor. In Milwaukee alone between 1968 and 1975, seventy-six companies with a combined work force of 16,000 closed their doors, reduced operations, or moved away. A large number of firms were acquired in mergers or acquisitions and out of state owners were not interested in maintaining levels of investment in the state that local owners had. The St. Lawrence Seaway, which was supposed to provide a boom economy to the ports in the Great lakes, proved a bust as shipping was cheaper elsewhere.

The Grandchildren and Great Grandchildren of the Crosses, Keltners, Cades, and Taylors and the Post Industrial Society

William E. Taylor married Betty Lupinski on May 13, 1939. Robert E. Taylor married Elizabeth Lucille Herold on July 25, 1953. Bill and Betty had Susan on September 18, 1943 and William James (aka Zak) on January 26, 1948. Bob and Betty L. had Tamara December 17, 1957 and Paul Robert born January 29, 1961.

The post-industrial society is a service oriented economy. Instead of manufacturing the society employed people in sales, or white collar positions of management, teaching or professions such as law or health services. During the 1940s Bill became an independent insurance agent. He may have had difficulty making it (his account books didn't have many clients), and his wife persuaded him to work for his father-in-law, Oswald Lupinski. Oswald (called Lu) had set up a construction company in the 1920s. Bill felt he was treated as the odd man out and paid peanuts. Bill claimed that he took engineering through a correspondence course and "picked his father-in-law's brains but Lu was a cheap bastard and only paid me \$90 a week even though

I straightened out a lot of things wrong in the company and got lower bids from subcontractors and I knew where all the swampy rivers of Milwaukee were which allowed Lu to bid low on projects.” Bill said that Lu would give Bill and Betty a gift then cheat on taxes by writing it off as a bad loan. Zak thinks this cheating is quite possible. He said Lu wouldn’t even pay for Bill and Betty’s wedding and that Bill had to borrow the money. Any time he needed a big expenditure he had to go hat in hand to Lu. Bill’s story was corroborated, in part, by his brother-in-law Tom Lupinski who felt that Bill was paid so little because he was not any good and lost valuable customers through incompetence. And it was Lu, not Bill, who knew where all the swampy rivers were. Lu did build a house for Betty and Bill on Waterford Ave. on land owned by Hattie and Will. It was a house that the family enjoyed and Bill and Betty would host family parties in the finished basement. Susan and Zak went to elementary school in the city and Susan went to Bayview high school like her father. Susan went to Carroll College in Milwaukee. The City of Milwaukee condemned part of their land on Waterford Avenue for the construction of a freeway. Bill and Betty sold their house and moved to Port Washington, to what was then an isolated farm house made of yellow “cream city” brick near Lake Michigan.

Betty loved the house and garden and they would live there for 35 years. The changing seasons were dramatic there. Winters could drop the temperature to well below zero with the wind chill off of the lake. Sometimes they would be trapped for days in the house by the snow. Spring would often come late but then be a riot of color with all the bulbs that Betty had put in the ground in the fall. Summer had humid high heat and big thunderstorms with the threat of tornadoes. One would look for that heavy grey-green sky and be thankful for a good cellar. Fall was the best time of year with brisk air and bright colors. Betty was active in the Women’s club, a book club, and the Congregational church. They had left the Presbyterian church because there was none in Port Washington. Bill was active in the local Masons.

Given the animosity between Bill Taylor and Tom Lupinski, the firm fell apart after Lu died in March 1967. Bill and Tom refused to speak and were never reconciled. Bill was unemployed for a year. He found several jobs eventually landing one with Unistrut, a unit of GTE, as a sales engineer but was forced to retire at age 65. Betty, on the other hand, had gone back to work as a secretary with a hospital when she was 55. She would work there until age 74. Lu had set up a trust fund which gave Bill and Betty enough income so that Bill could join the Milwaukee Athletic club (a prestigious club his father-in-law had belonged to), a golf club (and he played quite regularly), and he became very active in the Masons rising to become a Shriner. Bill

and Betty enjoyed the Shriner social activities and Bill was a car owner in the Antique Cars Division. They went to the parades in different states and in Canada. Bill and Betty took care of Will Taylor during the long cold winters after his wife, Hattie, died. Bill had a stroke in 1998 and he and Betty moved to California to be near his children. Bill died in November 1999. He was buried near his parents in the Greenfield cemetery in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Bill and Betty's interests were reflective of Wisconsin at large. Polls of men and women about favorite activities found that women liked gardening and men liked golf and Lu who liked bowling represented to all time favorite winter activity. Between 1940 and 1980 the number of bowling leagues grew from 1,227 to 7,270 and women's leagues increased from 197 to 8,258. Zak remembers Gert the daughter of Howard Taylor as an avid bowler. TV watching was a favorite winter time activity in the 1960s (it was certainly true of Bill Taylor).

Bill and Betty's daughter Susan moved to California after college and worked in social services for 25 years. She has been married twice and has no children. She and her husband, John Chaney, live in Fairfax, California. He was a postman for 25 years. Bill and Betty's son, William James (aka Zak) went to Yale. He was drafted then enlisted in the Army and served for 3 years in Washington. He then went to Harvard Law School. He clerked for a federal appeals court judge and then went to work for a large law firm in San Francisco, Brobeck, Phleger and Harrison. He had his own law firm for five years, and then went back to Brobeck. After it collapsed he went to work for Morgan Lewis and is a partner in that firm. He left that in 2009 and is now working for a Chinese law firm in S. F. He married Marlou Belyea and they have two children: Danielle who was born on December 24, 1980 and James who was born March 10, 1986. Danielle graduated from UCLA in political science and James studied mechanical engineering at UC San Diego. Danielle is a talented snowboarder who was ranked All American in college and has been pursuing it as a career. She has taught the sport at Mammoth and at Squaw Valley. She was a staff accountant at Squaw Valley. After breaking her back for the second time while snowboarding, she left the mountains and is now studying to be a doctor. James is a solar power engineer with Solar City, Fremont, CA. Zak and Marlou live in Berkeley, California.

Robert “Bob” Taylor was born 22 Dec 1923 in Lake, Milwaukee. “Bob attended the University of Wisconsin in Madison, Wis., from 1943—44 and 1947—48 receiving a degree in agronomy. The intervening years of 1945—46, he spent in the Army C.I.C. as a special agent, one year of that time in Europe. After graduation from college, he worked at the Soil and Water Conservation Research Station on top of Grand-dad Bluff, near LaCrosse, Wis., as a soil scientist. He met his wife while she was leading her class on a tour of the soil conservation experiment station. He married Elizabeth Lucille Herold in 1953 in LaCross and built their dream home in rural Wisconsin overlooking Lake Neshonic. Their children arrived in the next few years: Daughter, Tamara (Steve) Thompson, and son, Paul (Julie) Taylor. In 1963, Bob’s career took the family to Lancaster, Wis., and then Boise, Idaho where he was the assistant to the branch chief of the Northwest Branch of Soil and Water conservation Research for six years. In 1972, he was transferred to Logan, Utah where he worked in the A. R. S. Area Office as assistant to the area director until his retirement in 1981.” Bob developed the idea of keeping grass on the turned over soil in order to retain moisture.

Elizabeth Lucille Herold was born 7 Sep 1928 in La Crosse, Wisconsin to Anna Elizabeth Krause (born 12 Apr 1896 Hamburg, Vernon, WI—d.4 Dec 1966 La Crosse) and Elmer Herold (born 10 Jan 1896 in Shelby, Wisconsin).

Anne Elizabeth Krause was seventh child of ten children born to Elizabeth Lepke (1860 Chaseburg, Vernon, WI—1952 La Crosse) and William Krause (1861 Germany—d. 1943 La Crosse); William was a farmer in Hamburg, Vernon, WI who had come to America in 1866 and married in 1884. They had: Emma Wilhelmina Krause (1884-1885), Charles August Theodore Krause (1885—1970), Alma augusta Krause (1887—1971), Frederick Ludwig Krause (1889—1964), Louise Alvina Krause 91891—1900), Helen Anna Krause (1893—1977), Paul William Krause (1898—1942), Florence Emma Krause (1903—1999), Irma Luella Krause (1906—1995).

According to Elmer Herold’s 1917 draft card he was a farmer with his own farm and already married. His parents were Rudolph Herold born 7 Jul 1849 New York who

died 8 Feb 1927 Rural Stoddard, La Cross, Wisconsin) and Armena Hermina Selke (born 12 Jan 1853 Pomerania died 1912 Wisconsin); they had married in 1875.

Rudolph's parents were: Carl Heinrich Gotthelf Herold born 1 Sep 1822 Sachsen, German who died 29 Oct 1893 rural Stoddard, La Cross, Wisconsin and Rosine Fredrick Schwarzburger born 9 Mar 1822 Stotteritz, Leipzig, Sachsen, who died 14 Jun 1898 Rural Stoddard). Gotthelf and Minna had eleven children: Richard (1846—1849 Germany), Frederica (1848 Germany), Rudolph (1849—1927), Agnes (1851), Reinhold Bernard (1853—1926 Ellinwood, Barton, Kansas), Robert (1855—1918 Barton, Kansas), Albert (1861), Amelia M. (1860—1940 La Crosse), Emma (1862 Rural Stoddard—1957 La Crosse), Bertha (1865—1919), Augusta (1867—1929 La Crosse). In 1856 Gottlieb Herold was the tollkeeper on a plank road built in La Crosse. In 1880 Gotthelf Herold and spouse Fredericka and children Emilia age 18, Bertha age 15, Albert age 19 are farming in Shelby, La Crosse. In 1880 their son Rudolph Herold age 30, wife Minnie age 26, Ida M. age 2, and C. E. age 6 months were farming in Barton, Kansas where his two brothers had moved. They returned to Wisconsin. In 1900 Rudolph Herold age 50, wife Minna Herold, age 46, and children Ida M. age 21, Rudolph A. age 18, George A. age 16, Lilly E. age 14, Minnie I. age 9 and Elmer A. age 4 live in Shelby Town, La Crosse; he was a farmer who owned his farm and his sons were farm laborers. In 1920 Rudolph Herold, age 71, a widower, was living with his son George Herold age 36 and his wife Helen age 26 and their son Ralph age 2 8/12. Elmer Herold age 27 and his wife age 23 live next to his father and George. In 1930 Elmer Herold age 34, wife Elizabeth age 33, and children Kenneth age 8, Herbert age 5, Elizabeth age 1 6/12, and a boarder Oscar Lorenz live on their farm in Shelby, La Crosse.

Betty, graduated from Lacrosse College, taught 3 years, then returned for her degree. She served as a county supervising teacher for 6 years. While in West Salem, she was an assistant Brownie leader and taught Sunday school. She was Worthy Matron of the Easter Star. She sews and writes poetry. The family was transferred to Boise, Idaho and Paul and Tamara grew up there. Paul would rise in the Boy Scouts to Eagle Scout and his interest would lead to a professional career in Scouting. The family had a strong interest in the outdoors and would frequently go camping. Tamara got a degree from Colorado State and was very active in a sorority. When Bob was transferred once again the family followed to Logan, Utah where he was assistant director of the agricultural station. Betty continued her work in special education and was a supervising teacher there.

Bob and Betty Taylor were and are very active in the Presbyterian church, in the Masons, and they love hiking and bird watching. Bob Taylor has served on the board of trustees and on the Session. He is a member of Harmony Lodge #21 F. and A. M. Bob is a member of Boy Scout Troop 1, where he's served on the troop committee and as the treasurer for more than 30 years. Bob enjoys his model railroad hobby and is a member of the hostlers Model Railroad Club." Bob and Betty traveled extensively within the United States, most noteworthy is their following in the footsteps of Lewis and Clark along most of their journey."

Paul has taken a number of leadership positions in the Boy Scouts in various state councils finally arriving in Washington State. While doing volunteer work with Habitat for Humanity, he met his future wife, Julie Case, and they married in 2002. She was a case worker with an adoption agency. They now have two children, Samuel, born 2002, and Joseph born 2004. Paul and his family live in Lacey, Washington. Tamara married twice; the first time to ? Pluth and the second time to Steven Thompson of Logan, Utah. Steve has been elected three times to the Logan city council, and he has a design and production studio. Both Steve and Tamara have a strong interest in film and go to many film festivals. They have no children.

Tillie and Howard Cade Taylor's children Gordon and Gertrude both married. Gertrude married Alfred Killingstad. They had two children: Karl (10 Jul 1937) and Rolf (5 Jun 1930). Rolf Taylor Killingstad married Sandra Amelia Stevens on 6 Dec 1980 Dane County, Wisconsin at the age of 50; they were living at 409 wild Indigo Ln, Madison, Wisconsin. Karl Killingstad divorced Joyce on 22 Feb 1978 in Cumberland, North Carolina. At the age of 72, Karl P. Killingstad was living at 310 Cypress Creek Cor., Vass, Moore county, N.C. Their mother Gertrude died 16 Jun 1998 Milwaukee. Her brother Gordon married Olga Nerby (aka Ollie born about 1911) and they were good friends of Bill and Betty Taylor. In 1920 Olga Nerby age 9, was living in Alma, buffalo, Wisconsin with her parents Albert T. Nerby age 45, Petrina Nerby age 37, Mabel O. Nerby age 14, Palma J. Nerby age 12, Manda V. Nerby age 11, Hilda A. age 7, Alvina E. age 4, Myorilta L. age 1. In 1930, Olga Nerby was living with her brother-in-law Emil M. Mikelson, age 27, sister Palma G. age 22 and niece Elaine P. age 2 4/12 in Buffalo, Modena, Wisconsin; occupation servant private family and her brother-in-law ran a farm. Gordon and Ollie had two children: Carol and Howard (Howie). Gordon died in December of 2005 at the age of 94.

Gordon Taylor

Gordon L. Taylor, 94, of West Allis, Wis., died Wednesday, December 21, 2005.

He is survived by his wife, Olga (nee Nerby); two children, Carol (Raymond) Hannula and Howard (Kathleen) Taylor; five grandchildren Todd (Catherine) Hannula, Paul (Dawn) Hannula, Lynn (Mark) Mickelson, John (Heidi) Hannula and Thomas (Jennifer) Taylor; great-grandchildren, nieces, nephews, other relatives and friends.

Graveside services will be held on Wednesday, December 28, 2005, at 11 a.m. at Lyster Lutheran Cemetery, rural Nelson, Wis., with Rev David Bangert officiating.

Visitation for relatives and friends will be held on Wednesday for one hour before the service at Lyster Lutheran Church, rural Nelson, Wis.

Kjentvet-Smith Funeral Home in Mondovi is assisting the family with arrangements.

Ruby Taylor married Arthur Charles Peterson on June 9, 1908. They had: Donald Taylor Peterson (1910—1985), Marion E. Peterson (1918), and Dean N. Peterson (1921). In 1910, Arthur C. Peterson age 27 and Ruby age 27 are living in Milwaukee Ward 23; he is a clerk at a Wholesaler (can't make out name). In 1920 Arthur C. Peterson age 37, Ruby C. Peterson age 36, Donald T. Peterson age 9, Marion E. Peterson age 1 and Ruby's brother, John H. Taylor age 26 live in Milwaukee Ward 17; Arthur is a manager of a Tobacco Co and his brother-in-law is a clerk at the Rubber co. In 1930 Ruby Peterson age 41 and sons Donald T. Peterson age 10, and Dean N. Peterson age 8 live in Milwaukee on Mobbett Ave. She is a widow who owns her own house worth \$6500; she works as an app. Drafterman (?) at a Manufacturing co. She died Feb 1968 in Milwaukee. Donald T. Peterson married Janet (1910) and they had: Judith (1941), Thomas Dean Peterson (1943), Janna (1950). He died 2 Dec 1985 Altadena, Los Angeles, CA. Ruby's son Dean N. Peterson enlisted in the Army during WW II; he had 1 year of college, was a draftsman, single without dependents. In 1983 his address is 1902 W. 7th Ave,

Brodhead, Wisconsin.

Harry and Margaret Taylor had two children Betty Jane (born February 24, 1923) and a son Jack Freeman Taylor born December 2 1931. Jack Freeman Taylor married and had two sons: John born September 29, 1957 and James born August 15, 1959. He died on July 2, 1982 at the age of 51. John lives in Scottsdale, Arizona and James lives in Greensboro, North Carolina.

Betty Jane Taylor began dating Robert Walter Bachmann in 1941 as seniors in West Allis high school. Bob served in WW II in the Navy Air Corps. Betty and Bob were married on February 3, 1945 in Harry and Margaret's home. After Bob was discharged, he enrolled at University of Wisconsin –Stout in Menomonie, Wisconsin and graduated in Industrial Education. He taught school for three years in Milwaukee while finishing his machinist apprenticeship at Kearney and Trecker, West Allis. He was Supervisor of apprentices and co-op training and Supervisor of Numerical Training. He retired in 1976 and worked at Voch Tech in Madison as a consultant and then in 1976 was hired as Associate State Director for the Small Business Development Center (SBDC) at the University of Wisconsin Business School. He retired again in 1986 at 63 years old. They had four daughters: Bonnie born May 15, 1946, Beth born April 15, 1948, Barbara born June 5, 1951, and Brenda born September 13, 1959. Bonnie obtained a doctorate in education and married George Laugerman. She is principal of Arrowhead High School in Harland and lives five miles from Betty and Bob Bachman. Beth married James Stowasser and is a distributor for JuicePlus and lives in Aurora, Ill. Barbara married Ehrgott and divorced. She lives in Bradenton, Florida for nine months of the year but returns to Wisconsin for the summer. Brenda married Mike Patek and is a hospitality consultant and lives in the town of Lisbon 3 miles from Betty and Bob. They have seven grandchildren—four boys and three girls—five of them are married and there are 6 great-grandchildren—four boys and two girls.

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"Every day above ground is a good day!"

"Any day on the Arizona Trail is a great day!"

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