



## EXCERPTS FROM CHAPTER 1 of the 1960 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN HISTORY BOOK (synopsized and reprinted with the permission of the *Holstein World*)

### THE HOLLAND BACKGROUND

The breed of cattle known officially in the United States and in Canada as "Holstein-Freisian" but, in general, simply as "Holstein," had its origin and chief characteristics developed in the Netherlands. Specifically, it was in the two northern provinces of North Holland and West Friesland, lying on either side of the Zuider Zee, that the breed began.

The history of the cattle of this region (and, in fact, of all the lowland countries of Continental Northwestern Europe) is lost in antiquity. Their origin is commonly ascribed to the two tribes of Friesians and Batavians who came from Central Europe via the River Rhine at or shortly before the Christian era. They settled on the fertile lowlands of the Rhine Delta and were primarily known as hunters and fishermen. However, they also brought cattle with them (tradition says that one tribe brought a white race of animals and the other a black race), and soon became noted for the number and excellence of their cattle and cattle products.

As the qualities of the cattle became known, they spread throughout Holland and eastward into Germany, especially into the provinces of East Friesland, Oldenburg, Hanover and Holstein (or Schlesweig-Holstein, as it was sometimes called). They also extended into South Holland and throughout Belgium and Flanders into Northeastern France. Consequently, the cattle in the entire region began to develop prominent, common characteristics. Among these were prevailing dark colors, short curving horns, large size, robust frames, prolificacy and, as a more modern development, abundant milk secretion.

It is unnecessary, even if it were possible, to attempt to trace the slow development of cattle in Holland and its neighboring countries through all the centuries to the present time. Suffice it to say that certain conditions of location, soil and climate, as well as various economic factors over the last two hundred and fifty to three hundred years, have played an important part in the development of the Holstein breed as it is known today.

The two provinces of North Holland and West Friesland were approximately the same size, with a combined area of about 2,300 square miles. They were isolated for many years with practically no inward cattle traffic. It took a long period of time for their cattle to increase in number and quality, but, gradually, there came to be an export demand for them. Eventually, an outward trade to other provinces in Holland and to various parts of continental Europe and, finally, to America was developed, but only after a certain amount of improvement in both productivity and uniformity of type had been established.

The climate of the Netherlands also had its influence in the evolution of the Holstein. The summer climate was mild and moist, resulting in the luxuriant growth of nutritious pasture grasses which played an important role in developing the large

size and milk producing powers of the cattle. The winter climate, however, was cold and bleak, and, for many generations, cattle were housed all winter in stables under the same roof as the members of the household.

As soon as the grass attained some size (about May 1), the cattle were taken from their winter quarters and put into pastures where they remained until the cold of autumn or early winter sent them back into their stables. (When they were first turned out and, again, late in the fall, it was also common practice to protect milking cows from cold rains with rugs and blankets.) When milking time came, the owner and his help went to the pasture and milked there. Sometimes the pasture was eaten down, and the herd had to be transferred to a better one. At other times, the grass grew faster than the animals could eat, in which case, it was mowed and made into hay for the winter food supply.

It was the early Dutch farmer, willing to accept an expensive commitment to his dairy operation, who deserves most of the credit for the development of the Holstein breed. Much of his land (then, as it does today) lay below the level of the sea from which it had been reclaimed and from which it had to be protected by an elaborate and costly system of dikes. A farm, therefore, represented a large capitalization per acre and required a lot of work and risk-taking in order to secure an adequate return on the investment.

In North Holland, in particular, the capital venture paid off. Large areas of reclaimed land were discovered at the bottom of shallow inland lakes which, after draining, were known as "polders." These polders were extremely fertile areas and, consequently, some of the best herds and individual animals were developed on them. (This is especially true of the Beemster and Purmer Polders in North Holland and the reclaimed areas around Leeuwarden in Friesland.)

The Dutch farmer has, for many generations, been dependent upon his cattle to a very large extent, not only for his livelihood, but also as his chief source of revenue with which to pay rent or interest and taxes. Therefore, special attention has always been paid to the care of animals. As a result, herd management was quite uniform throughout the country for many years. Herds averaged between 20 and 40 cows and, through the natural conservatism of the owners, were handled as a single unit—with more or less interchange of animals from farm to farm and community to community.

Bulls from one or two of the highest producing cows were raised, and then usually used in service for a single season. After that, they were fattened and sent to the butcher. Bull calves, other than those raised for service, were fattened and sold for veal at once. A large proportion of the heifer calves were raised and kept until coming into production at about two

years of age. The most promising were retained, and the remaining animals were sent to market. After a heifer entered the herd, her production was carefully watched. If she failed to produce satisfactorily, she was slaughtered. Regardless, no animal was kept beyond six or seven years of age unless she was an extraordinary producer.

Under such economic conditions, it can be seen that strong selective influences constantly worked toward creating greater and greater animal usefulness, until finally, the Holstein-Friesian cow, as she came to exist in Holland in the later half of the nineteenth century, was developed. It should also be noted that all of this improvement was brought about without the aid of herd book registration or any system of public records. There is little evidence that even private records were generally kept, although it is known that certain superior individuals were recognized beyond the confines of the owner's herd and that the pedigrees of some such animals could be traced for a few generations. However, it is a known fact that no herd books were established in Holland until after they had been established in the United States.

It must not be supposed that all of the farmers in Holland carried out the practices outlined above to their highest development. As in all human affairs, there were gradations from the highest to the lowest, as well as considerable diversity of type and performance among individuals. However, cattle in the polder districts were the first to be recognized for their superior milk production and were taken in considerable numbers to other provinces in Holland and to Northwestern Germany where they exerted great influence on the native stock.

John H. Klippart, in his Ohio Agricultural Report of 1865, related news of his agricultural tour of Northern Europe earlier that summer. In describing the cattle of Holland and its neighboring countries, he said, "It is a very common practice to speak of 'Holland Cattle' as though they were as distinct a breed as the Shorthorn or Devon breed. In Holland, there are several breeds of cattle, almost all of which owe their origin to the Holland proper breed. The Oldenbergers, West Friesian, East Friesian, Groningen and Beemster are all Holland breeds and may be traced back to one original breed. The most celebrated of the Holland cattle are the Friesians, which are regarded as the original stock of all. They belong to what may, with propriety be called the heavy breeds and are remarkable for their very fine bones, fine and mellow hide and peculiar coloring. The most in popular favor are the white with red, grey, blue-grey or black spots. The head is long, rather narrow, with fine and light bones, but has rather a broad or wide mouth; the horns are short and fine, curving inward and downward; the neck is long and fine, somewhat curved downward on the top, the brisket is well set, which is always characteristic of the lowland races. The withers and the back are broad and as nearly level as the Shorthorn, as well as the peculiarly broad and projecting hips; the tail is well set, long and fine; the chest broad and deep, and in good proportion to the belly. The limbs are fine, rather longer than in the Shorthorn, but equally fine; the bag in the cows well developed."

Red and white cattle have been common in North Holland and Friesland from very early times and have existed side-by-side with the black and white, usually in the same herds and, commonly, from black and white parents. The Dutch farmer

seemed to have had little prejudice against the red color, though it was not especially esteemed. The bulls selected were always black and white, but if a cow, particularly a good milker, dropped a promising red and white heifer calf, it was usually raised. If it proved a good producer, it was retained in the herd where, in turn, it was bred to a black and white bull. This union commonly produced black and white offspring that were then retained or rejected solely on their ability to produce. In this way, there was perpetuated a constant slight tendency for the appearance of red and white offspring from black and white parentage. It amounted to between one and two percent in the majority of herds, though a considerable number of the more careful breeders confined themselves to strictly black and white animals. Other than their disparity in color, there was never any question of difference between the two in character, quality or productive capacity.

### THE INTRODUCTION OF HOLSTEINS INTO AMERICA

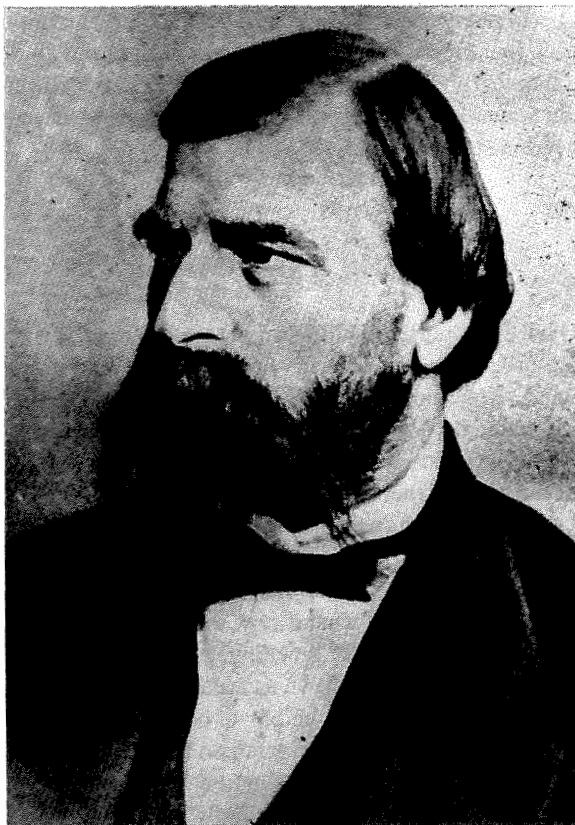
Between the years 1621 and 1625, early Dutch settlers brought cattle to the United States from Holland. In 1795, the Holland Land Company sent two bulls and six cows to their agent, John Lincklaen, at Cazenovia, New York. However, all traces of their descendants were soon lost. The same is true of at least two other small importations, one by the Honorable William Jarvis to Wethersfield, Vermont, and the other by Mr. Herman Le Roy to the Genesee Valley in New York State.

Credit for the first permanent establishment of Dutch cattle in this country belongs to Winthrop W. Chenery of Belmont, Massachusetts. In 1852, he purchased a Holland cow from the master of a Dutch sailing vessel that had just landed a cargo of Holland rum at Boston. The cow had been selected to furnish fresh milk for the crew during the voyage. She proved to be such a satisfactory producer that in 1857, Mr. Chenery instructed his agent in Holland to purchase a bull and two cows. Two years later, he imported four more cows. Unfortunately, all of them contracted lung plague (contagious pleuro-pneumonia), and all of them, their descendants and the descendants of the previous importations (with the exception of one young bull) were destroyed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in its successful effort to stamp out this disease.

Luckily, Mr. Chenery had become thoroughly convinced of the superiority of Holland cattle before this incident and did not become discouraged. In 1861, he imported a bull and four more cows, and this time was successful in escaping disease. These, combined with the young bull left from the 1857 importation, formed the nucleus of his herd.

During the 1860's Mr. Chenery brought Holstein-Friesians into public notice by publishing the milk records of his cows, by having articles written about his cattle printed in the agricultural press and by his own article in the Report of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Chenery's records of milk production were, for the most part, fragmentary, and done for random periods of time. Perhaps his most notable record was the daily yield of 76 pounds, 5 ounces made by the imported cow, Texelaar.

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**WINTHROP W. CHENERY**

To his vision and perseverance, we owe the introduction and establishment to the Holstein-Friesian breed in America.

Mr. Chenery also considered size as an important Holstein quality and gave particular attention to the growth of his young animals. He reported that his bull, Van Tromp, weighed 2,720 pounds, that his cows weighed between 1,500 and 1,600 pounds, and that his calves, at nine months to a year, weighed 700 to 900 pounds. Numbers naturally and slowly increased and, as a result, with one or two exceptions, there were no further importations made during this period.

Nevertheless, by 1870, isolated herds formed by cattle purchases from Mr. Chenery had been established in Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Oregon, California and among his neighbors in Massachusetts. (It seems that Mr. Chenery sold liberally of the offspring of his herd to men who established small herds in widely scattered parts of the country. The majority of these men, having success with the Chenery cattle, increased their herds, either by becoming importers themselves or by purchasing them from other importers. In this way, Mr. Chenery paved the way for the establishment of many important herds.) Mr. Chenery is also to be remembered for preparing the first Holstein herd book and for being elected as the first President of the Association of Breeders of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle. This organization, which was started in Boston in 1871, was the first breeders' association for the Holstein in any country of the world.

It is of interest at this point to inquire into the use of the name, "Holstein," as it applied to this breed of cattle. The official designation since 1885 was "Holstein-Friesian," but in common usage in conversation and often in writing, the word

"Friesian" was omitted, and "Holstein" alone was used. In 1980, however, the "Friesian" was officially dropped from the logo of the National Holstein Association.

So far as any geographical significance is concerned, the name, "Holstein", as applied to this breed of cattle, is a complete misnomer and, so far as is known, no cattle from Holstein were ever imported to this country or registered in any of the U.S. herd books.

Nor did the cattle of Holstein in the middle of the last century much resemble those of North Holland or Friesland. John H. Klippart, in his Ohio Agricultural Report of 1815, described them as follows: "The native cattle of Holstein are the Angle cattle, which are far more numerous than any other kind or race. They are small animals with fine bones, short-legged rather than otherwise, a very fine small head and delicately formed neck. The predominating color is red or brown, but there are many dun, black or spotted ones. It is a very highly esteemed race, and on account of the great demand for stock, cattle dealers have not infrequently gone to Jutland and made purchases which they represented as being genuine Angles, but in recent years, a law has been passed that every breeder of Angle stock must brand the calves with the letters A.R. (Angle Race) in order to prevent imposition. In the marshes is also found a race of cattle much larger and heavier than the Angles, larger boned, and of a dark reddish brown, and known as the Marsh race. The best cows will give from 48 to 64 pounds of milk daily. But the milk is not nearly so rich as that of the Angles."

How the name, "Holstein," came to be used is quite mysterious. Mr. Chenery first referred to his imports as "Dutch cattle" and was quoted as saying that, "The original animals were procured from among the best breeders in the vicinity of the Beemster and Purmerend, in the province of North Holland." He also published at least one private catalog of his herd in which the name, "Dutch," was exclusively used.

In contrast, in 1864, Mr. Chenery prepared an article on the breed for the United States Department of Agriculture entitled, "Holstein Cattle," by Winthrop W. Chenery of Belmont, Massachusetts. In that article the name, "Holstein," was first publicly used. The titles of three cuts of Mr. Chenery's cattle were later mentioned as "Holstein Bull, Hollander," "Holstein Cow, Texelaar" and "Holstein Heifer, Opperdoes 3rd." However, in the text of the article, the name, "Dutch," is used exclusively as applied to the cattle in question, and the name, "Holstein," is not used or referred to except in a quotation from a Professor Low.

Afterward, Mr. Chenery said that he had used the name, "Dutch," in the original manuscript of his article, and that the responsibility for the name change to "Holstein" should be on the officials of the Department of Agriculture. Nevertheless, the change having been made, he accepted its authority as greater than his own and, from that time on, adopted the name, "Holstein," for his herd. Winthrop W. Chenery adhered to the name with great pertinacity until his death in 1877, as did those who afterward associated with the Black and White breed.

About 1870, there seemed to have been an increase in interest in Holstein importations. In 1869, Mr. Gerrit S. Miller of Peterboro, New York, imported a bull and three cows from Friesland. They were the bull, Hollander 20, and the cows,

Crown Princess 6, Dowager 7 and Fraulein 9. In many respects, this was the most important of the early importations since these animals were of high quality and proved to be both prolific and productive. (For example, the cow, Dowager, produced 12,681-1/2M, the first record for a complete year to be made in this country.)

Mr. Miller did much to bring the breed into public notice, particularly in the dairy districts of the state of New York. He advertised, exhibited at fairs and, most importantly, made systematic records of his herd's milk production. Subsequently, two or three other importations (amounting in all to about 50 head) were made; in these were included the famous bull, Billy Boelyn, and the famous cows, Empress and Ondine.

Because of the prepotent reputation of his bulls, sires were sought from Mr. Miller's herd for many of the new herds that began to come into existence about 1880. Consequently, by 1930, there were very few Holstein-Friesians in the United States that did not trace to animals imported or bred by Mr. Miller. Some of the breed's more prominent ancestors were: Aegis, Beryl, Billy Boelyn, Copia, Corona, Echo, Empress, Johanna, Joy, Nannette, Ondine, Ononis, Onyx, Pledge, Plum and Sir Henry of Maplewood.

## ESTABLISHING THE BREED

The two decades following the close of the Civil War in 1865 were marked by great agricultural activity throughout the United States. The prairie states of the Midwest rapidly filled with settlers. Great inventions and improvements in agricultural machinery were expeditiously introduced and, above all, numerous breeds of improved livestock of all classes were imported in large numbers.

The eight years from 1877 to 1885 marked the real establishment of the Holstein breed in the United States. During that time, previously imported animals and their offspring were proving themselves as hardy, prolific and vigorous, with great digestive capacity. They also began to produce milk in amounts hitherto unheard of, and soon began challenging the Jersey in butter production. In particular, in the cheese-making districts—Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and parts of Iowa and Minnesota—there was a demand for a cow of size, vigor and a large milk-giving capacity. Neither the Ayrshire nor the Jersey filled the bill, so Chenery's and Miller's Holsteins and their offspring found a home in the Midwest.

By 1886 (at which time importation practically ceased), there were about 10,000 imported animals in the United States, which had been introduced by 117 individuals and firms. (However, twenty-two importers had brought over 6,857 animals, or about 70 percent of the whole.) About 750 were bulls and all but about 1,400 were registered in the Holstein Herd Book.

The female imports were largely yearling heifers, often bred and in calf. A considerable number of heifer calves were also imported, but relatively few mature cows. Most importations landed in the late summer or early fall and were required to participate in a three-month quarantine at the port of impor-

tation. (In many cases, the animals were sold by the importer to individual breeders directly from quarantine.) In all, there were about 20 breeds of beef and dairy cattle introduced into the United States during this period and, of these, only seven have survived in sufficient numbers.

## SMITHS AND POWELL

Of all the importers of the late nineteenth century, none took a more prominent part than the firm of Smiths and Powell of Syracuse, New York. The firm was composed of William Brown Smith, his two sons, Wing R. and W. Judson Smith, and his son-in-law, Edward A. Powell. Mr. Anthony Lamb was also a member of the firm for five or six years from 1885 to 1891, during which time it was known as Smiths, Powell and Lamb. They were florists and nursery men who owned a considerable tract of land on the shore of Onondaga Lake, including a large part of what is now the New York State Fair Grounds. They set up a breeding establishment on their property, which became known as Lakeside Stock Farm, and engaged extensively in the breeding of horses, hogs and cattle. All were shrewd, energetic businessmen of high character, and the firm soon acquired a fine reputation.

To add to their foundation animals, Smiths, Powell and Lamb purchased the bull, Uncle Tom, and the cows, Aegis, Iris, Juniata and Sappho, from Gerrit S. Miller. These Holsteins proved so satisfactory that they made their own importation of 13 females in 1878. (This transaction included a yearling heifer which later became famous as Netherland Queen.) Thereafter, large importations were made regularly each year, up to and including, 1886. In all, this firm is recorded as the importer of 90 bulls and 1,203 females.

In the importation of 1879, was included the five-year-old cow, Aaggie 901, H.H.B. In the spring of 1880, she and her stablemate, Aegis, began yearly records. Early in the lactation, Aegis gave 82 3/4M and Aaggie produced 84 3/4M in a day, exceeding any daily milk records that had previously been made. In 365 days, Aegis produced 16,823 lbs., 10 oz. of milk and a few days later Aaggie completed her record of 18,004 lbs., 15 oz. of milk, and, again, exceeded all previous records.

The same year that Aaggie was imported, T.G. Yeomans and Sons of Walworth, New York, imported her daughter, Aaggie 2nd, as a calf. This heifer, as a two-year-old, produced 17,746 lbs., 2 oz. of milk in 365 days, exceeding all prior records, with the exception of her dam's. Lady Clifden and Aaggie were both sired by a Holland bull called Rooker, and Aaggie 2nd was sired by Jacob 2nd, a grandson of Rooker. The fame of these records induced Smiths and Powell to import several of the daughters of the sons and grandsons of Rooker, all of whom were given the prefix, "Aaggie." In all, there were over 100 such Aaggies, many of whom were only distantly descended from Rooker. However, most of them proved to be excellent breeders and producers.

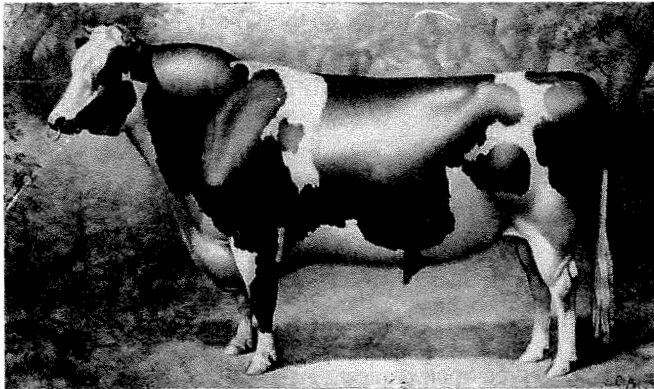
Smith's and Powell's previously mentioned import, Netherland Queen, grew to be a beautiful animal. She was First Prize Yearling and Two-Year-Old at the New York State Fair in 1878 and 1879 and produced 15,614 lbs., 9 oz. of milk in a year. In



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1880, Lady Netherland (dam of Netherland Queen), and her infant son, Netherland Prince (born after purchase in Holland and before shipment), were both imported. Netherland Princess, another daughter, and Netherland Duchess were also imported, as was Netherland Dowager, the paternal grandam of Netherland Prince. These animals formed the nucleus of the Netherland family which was particularly noted for its size, symmetry of form, large production and milk of a higher fat content than most other Holsteins.

While all the cows were good producers and left many notable descendants, it is almost wholly to Netherland Prince that present-day animals trace their Netherland lineage. There is general agreement that this bull was one of the finest that the breed has ever produced. He was used extensively in a large herd for 13 years and, consequently, transmitted his excellent qualities to his offspring. Many Wisconsin cows trace to him. His blood is more generally diffused through the breed than that of any other animal. The first 75 Holstein cows to make 1,000F in a year all trace to Netherland Prince, making a total of 1,650 times.



**NETHERLAND PRINCE 716 H. H. B.**

Head of the Smiths & Powell herd for thirteen years. The whole breed, practically, traces its lineage to him.

Smiths and Powell also imported many other prominent individuals. Among these, the cow, Clothilde, took the lead. An animal of great size and symmetry, she produced in the year 1885-86, 26,021 lbs., 2 oz. of milk, exceeding all previous records. In addition, she produced seven daughters, four by Netherland Prince, and through their sons her bloodline was widely disseminated.

Several other well-selected imported cows not only made large records, but, when mated with Netherland Prince and his sons, produced sires who were much sought after and proved to be excellent breeders. It does not detract from the fame of Netherland Prince to say that he was fortunate in being bred to such dams as Lady Fay (who produced Netherland Statesman), to Carlotta (who produced Prince Imperial and Netherland Carl), to Albino (who produced Netherland Alban), to Albino 2nd (who produced Netherland Monk and Netherland Duchess), and to Netherland Duchess (who produced Duke Netherland and Netherland Monarch). To these might be added several grandsons from the daughters of Clothilde, most notably, Clothilde 4th's Imperial and Clothilde 5th's Netherland.

Smiths and Powell took a very active part in the meetings and affairs of the Holstein Breeders Association, an organiza-

tion which had been started in the mid-1870's in direct competition with Mr. Chenery's. Mr. Edward A. Powell served as its president from 1880 to 1885. Mr. W. Brown Smith became treasurer of the Holstein-Friesian Association in 1887 and continued in the position until his death in 1895. He was succeeded by his son, Wing R. Smith, who, in turn, served as association treasurer until his death in 1924.

## THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION

As matters stood at the beginning of the year 1885, the Holstein Breeders Association and the Dutch-Friesians, the two existing, rival Holstein associations, had reached substantial agreement for unification in all essential matters, except for that of a name. However, so many personal matters had entered into the controversy that it is doubtful if a union could have been effected if it had not been for one or two other matters connected with importation.

In 1882, 1883 and 1884, the business of importing and selling young Holstein females had been a very lucrative one. Due to the fame that came from the large records made by a few leaders in the business, there was an active demand for cattle. But, by 1884, the supply overtook the demand, prices dropped and sales fell off. Undoubtedly, there were several factors at work, one of which was the lack of care in the cattle selections in Holland. Regardless, the other factor at work in promoting unification of the two groups was the discovery by two or three enterprising Hollanders that they could take cattle over to this country, carry them through quarantine, sell them at auction and go back to Holland with the American importers' profits in their pockets.

The annual meetings of each association were held in the early spring of 1885 and, at each, a committee was named to form a joint congress to confer and prepare a plan for the union of the two associations. In addition, at its meeting, the Holstein association raised the fee for membership to \$100, limited the admission of members to citizens of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, raised the registry fee on imported cattle to \$25 and limited the registration of imported cattle to members of the association.

The joint committee met at Buffalo, New York, on April 16, 1885, and, after a full discussion, agreed upon a series of resolutions setting forth, in full, the terms of union of the two associations. Basically, the essential features of the union were as follows:

1. The new association was to be called the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.
2. The new association was to establish a thorough system of advanced registration.
3. No imported animals would be received for registration that were shipped from Holland on or after March 18, 1885, except on the conditions required by the Holstein association.

These resolutions were reported and adopted at a meeting of each association, held in Buffalo on May 26, 1895. As a result, the Holstein Breeders Association and the Dutch-Friesian Herd

Book were disbanded, and the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was organized.

This action virtually stopped all importation completely. Two Hollanders, A.C. and N.F. Sluiter, who had been doing business under the name of Sluiter Brothers, had cattle in quarantine at the time the prohibitory legislation went into effect. They made application for association membership but were refused under the new rules. They then brought suit against the association in order to compel them into accepting their membership application as well as the registration of their cattle. After some delay, the suits were decided in favor of the association, and the Sluiters and their cattle were excluded. The result was that the Sluiters, along with two or three others in similar circumstances and several to whom they had sold cattle, organized the American Branch of the North Holland Herd Book. This organization remained in existence until 1892, the year in which the Holstein-Friesian Association voted to accept for registration those animals whose parents were registered in the American Branch of the North Holland Herd Book.

During the period from 1889 to 1894, there was a marked depression in the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle. While many of the larger herds were maintained, and notable records were made and contests won, there were several who dispersed their herds and retired from breeding. The lack of a general demand for cattle also produced a consequent drop in prices.

A part of this depression was also due to the poor quality of many of the imported heifers. Another determining point was the fact that many inexperienced people bought cattle and attempted to establish herds in localities and under conditions where dairying was not likely to succeed. The third factor was the competition with the Channel Island breeds. (In the days before the centrifugal separator, it was more difficult to separate the cream and make butter from the milk of Holstein-Friesian cows than it was from the milk of either Jersey or Guernsey cows.)

## TRUE TYPE PROJECT

Another factor which contributed to both the growth and development of the show ring and to the improvement of the breed in type, was the work of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in giving expression to the True Type of the Breed. While the True Type Holstein-Friesian Cow and Bull in models and paintings are familiar to every breeder, the beginnings of this effort, which have since been emulated by several of the other breed associations, may not be so well known.

Following the show season of 1921, which had suffered somewhat from growing pains, the *Holstein-Friesian World* fostered through its columns, a discussion of the problems of the show ring. In this discussion, one of the problems considered was the matter of getting more uniformity in judging. It seemed that some judges liked one type, while other judges at shows of equal rank were selecting animals of very different conformation. As a result, some of the shrewder exhibitors were carrying along extra animals on their circuits in order to present the particular type favored by whatever judge happened to be officiating.

Axel Hansen of Minnesota, in a contribution to this discussion, offered the suggestion that a conference be held, under the auspices of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, to which officially recognized judges and breeders and exhibitors be invited. At the conference, the whole subject of type and the application of scale of points could be studied and discussed to the end that greater uniformity in judging work could be secured. This suggestion found favor, and such a conference was held in Philadelphia at the time of the Brentwood Sale on March 20, 1922. Mr. Fred Pabst of Wisconsin, a director of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, presided at this meeting with about forty interested men in attendance. Mr. F.L. Houghton, secretary of the association, suggested that a set of official lantern slides be prepared in order to show typical animals. It was his hope that, through the distribution of these slides, uniform ideas of type might be promoted.

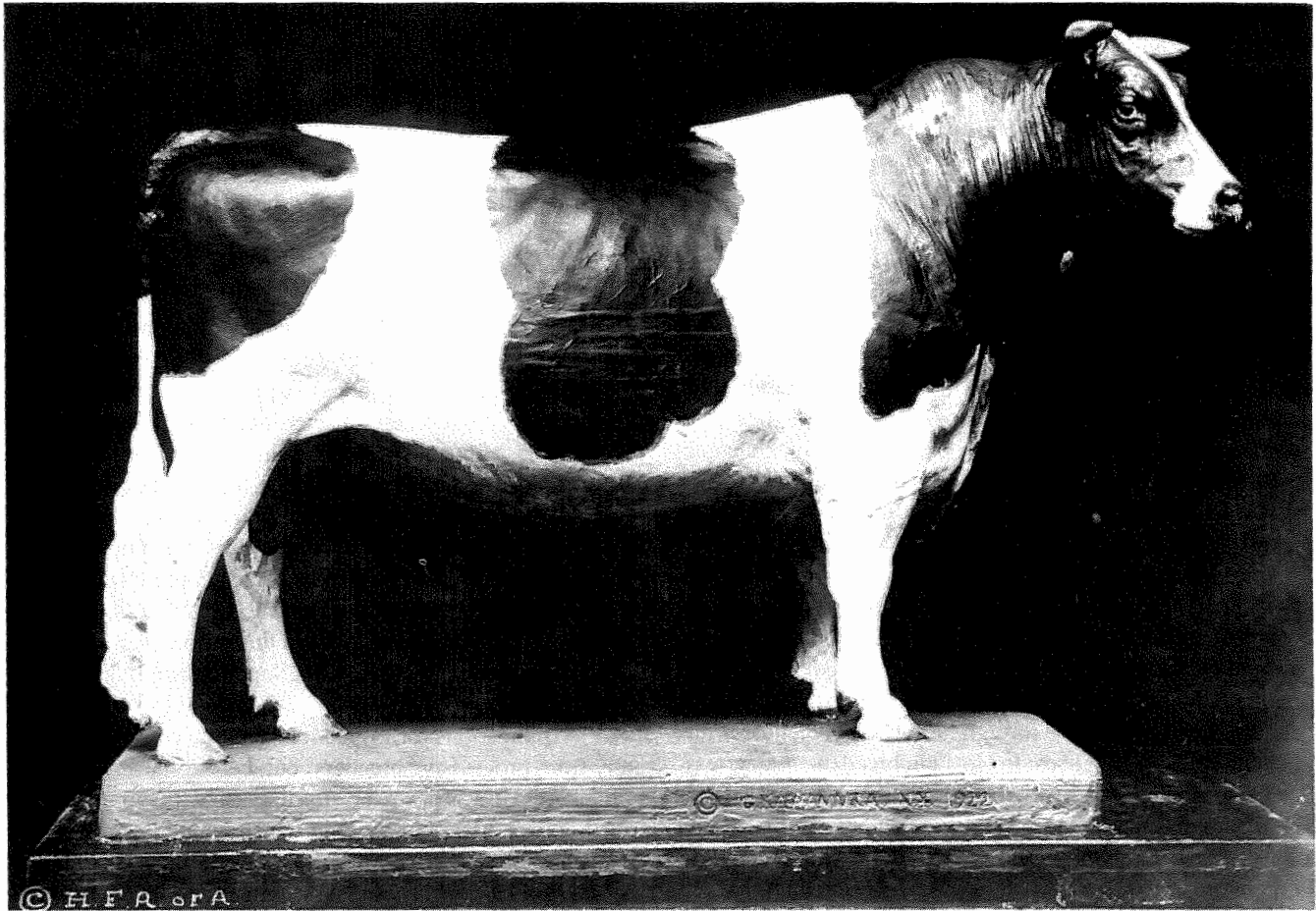
Out of this grew the idea of the paintings of the True Type Cow and Bull. Mr. Pabst suggested the presentation of 3-dimensional clay models of ideal animals which he felt would set forth the details of ideal conformation more clearly than any score card or picture. After a full discussion of the matter, it was voted to appoint a committee on the True Type of the Breed to study and work out the details of the ideas suggested.

Official status was given to this committee through appointment by the Executive Committee of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The following gentlemen were appointed: W.S. Moscrip of Minnesota, Chairman; R.E. Haeger of Illinois; Ward W. Stevens of New York; Professor H.H. Kildee of Iowa; Axel Hansen of Minnesota; Professor T.E. Elder of Massachusetts; W.H. Standish of Ohio; and A.C. Oosterhuis and Fred Pabst of Wisconsin. Secretary Houghton acted as secretary of the committee and other volunteer assistance was given upon request.

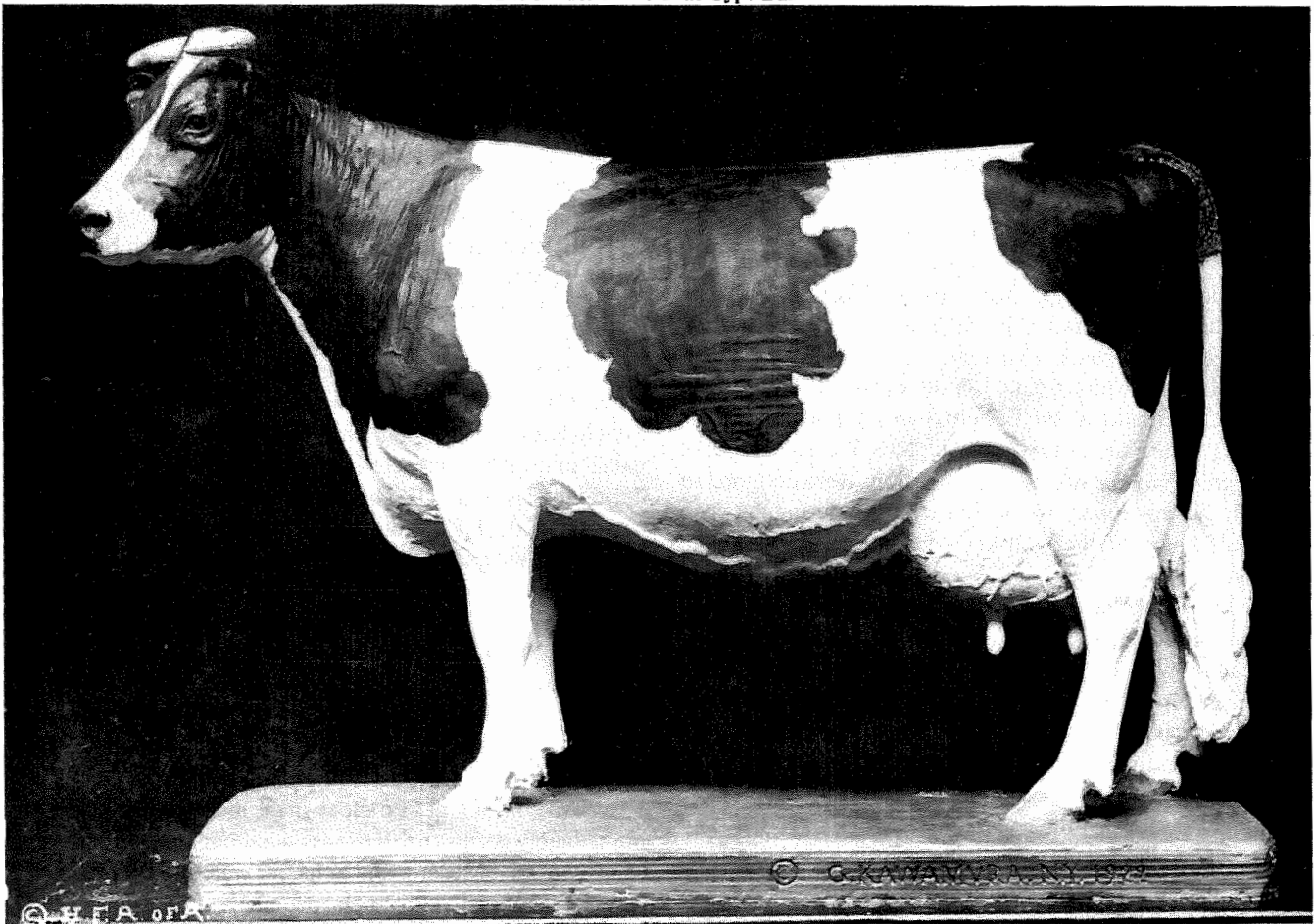
The first task of the committee was to harmonize the ideas of its own members as to the exact details of ideal conformation. This proved to be a simple problem compared with that of giving visual and permanent expression to those ideals. The committee started work immediately by scoring and judging cattle at the Brentwood Sale and, before they left, a definite plan of action was laid out. Each member of the committee was to select pictures of animals that in some one feature of conformation appealed to him as representing the ideal for that part. These ideal parts were then to be assembled by a painter in a composite whole and by a sculptor employed to carry out those same standards in clay.

Edwin Megargee, painter, and Gozo Kawamura, sculptor, each recognized as a leader in the field of livestock art, were engaged by the committee, and a meeting was held at Mr. Pabst's farm in May. The original intention was to finish the work at this meeting and to make a final report at the annual convention of the association in June of that year. At Oconomowoc, the committee and artists labored for the best part of a week. Their study noted show ring winners in the Waukesha County herds and outlined the preliminary models and paintings with the aid of the photographic material that had been selected by the committee. It was then that they realized that the job had only begun, and that the problem wasn't as simple as it had seemed at the Philadelphia meeting.

## IN THE BEGINNING



The Model of the True Type Bull



The Model of the True Type Cow

The committee reported progress at the annual convention in June, but kept working. After further study throughout the summer and into the fair season of that year, the committee spent an intensive week at the National Dairy Show. Shortly after that fall's congress, the group held its last meeting. In the New York studios of the artists, final approval was placed on the True Type paintings and models of the mature Holstein-Friesian cow and bull.

Although the hardest part of the job was done, there remained the business of supervising the preparation of the molds for casting the permanent metal reproductions of the models. Too much credit cannot be given to the individual members of the committee for the painstaking care they exercised in getting every detail nearly perfect. Too much cannot be said either for the skill and patience of the two great livestock artists who translated these ideas so faithfully upon canvas and in clay.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, after the heavy, initial expense of the preparation of these True Type animals, made effective use of them. Models of the True Type Cow and Bull, one-quarter life-size, were placed on perpetual loan in all of the leading colleges of animal husbandry. Sets were also presented to the foreign herd book societies of this breed, as well as sold at cost to Holstein breeders. Later, less-expensive, one-sixteenth life-size miniatures were prepared for breeders to purchase and also for prize awards at the leading county fairs of the country. Hundreds of thousands of copies of the paintings in full colors were also distributed so that the Holstein True Type would be of universally accepted dimensions.

## THE ALL-AMERICAN IDEA

An interesting development in connection with the showing of Holstein-Friesian cattle has been the annual selection of All-American winners, sponsored by the *Holstein-Friesian World*. This idea was started in 1922, upon the suggestion of Frank Price of the *World*. That year, the selections were made by W.S. Moscrip (who officiated as judge at the 1922 National, the Pacific International, the Eastern States Exposition and the Wisconsin State Fair) and his assistant, M.S. Prescott, editor of the *Holstein-Friesian World*. The selections were designed to highlight the best animal shown in each class during the year, after the fashion of the well-known All-American football selections.

The idea immediately proved to be popular with the breeders and, consequently, was placed on a little broader basis commencing with 1923. Instead of having only one judge to assist the editor of the *World*, the selections from then until the present have been made by a committee consisting of the Holstein judges for the year at the national shows and numerous regional and state shows. So conscientiously have these committees performed their work and so high have the standards been maintained throughout the years that an All-American designation is now generally regarded by breeders as one of the most prized honors of the show ring.

## HOLSTEIN CLASSIFICATION

"The Start of an Epoch Making Effort" was the title *World* Editor M.S. Prescott gave his feature story on the start of herd classification in the March 14, 1929 issue. It was indeed a prophetic title and, consequently, the account merits re-telling in a slightly edited form:

"The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, always a leader in progressive movements, has now undertaken a line of service which promises to rank in importance with the establishment of the Advance Registry system for production, as a means of promoting breed improvement. After several years of consideration and discussion, general authority was given at the Milwaukee meeting last June for the Board of Directors to formulate definite rules for the classification of herds as to type and for the recognition of proven sires on the basis of their demonstrated prepotency for breed improvement. Details of the plan were worked out and adopted by the Board at a meeting in Chicago on December 19, 1928, and nine inspectors were appointed to serve the various sections of the country under the direction of the Superintendent of Advance Registry.

"Applications for inspection began to come in immediately from progressive breeders; but, before starting the work in the herds, it was necessary for the inspectors to be brought together for a period of training which would insure uniform procedure throughout the country. Jim Ball, the Secretary of the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association, immediately sensed the importance of the lead-off position in this work and was able to line up an impressive list of herd applications conveniently located with respect to each other. For these reasons, together with the favorable central location of the state, Illinois was chosen for the start of this 'epoch-making' undertaking.

"The classification cavalcade got away from the Hotel Sherman on Tuesday morning, February 26, 1929. Jim Ball's Essex led the way, closely followed by H.L. Bingham's Hup and C.E. Zipprich's Lincoln. Passengers included Inspectors: Moscrip, Stevens, R.J. Schaefer (of Wisconsin), Miller, Fitch, Atkeson, Superintendent Norton, Earl Cooper (of the Extension Service) and M.S. Prescott.

"The first stop on the itinerary was the Silver Glen Farm at St. Charles, Illinois. It was one of the newer Holstein establishments of the state, but had been making a favorable name for itself both in record making and in its show ring efforts during the last year. The herd numbered 86 milking head and had averaged 10,000M during the past three years. Nine cows in the herd had qualified for the Illinois 500-lb. Butterfat Cow-Club, which was the second largest number of any herd in the state. Also, twenty cows in the herd had seven-day records between 20 and 29 lbs., with semi-official yearly records running over 25,000M and 900B. No extravagant prices had been paid for the farm's foundation females, but they demonstrated a high degree of commercial usefulness at the pail and with their rating for type.

"Arriving about 11 o'clock in the morning, the inspectors immediately got down to business—although it was discovered right away that Moscrip and Schaefer were the only ones who had had the foresight to come adequately prepared in the way of clothing suited to the nature of the task. Moscrip had donned



## IN THE BEGINNING

a khaki garment, constructed somewhat along the lines of the linen duster of early automobiling days, while Schaefer's equipment consisted of the familiar blue denim overalls. (Although no formal vote was taken, sentiment appeared to favor the Moscrip garment as the official uniform of the inspectors on account of its more judicial appearance and possibly, too, because it was a two-man job to get Schaefer out of his rig on account of the surplus of clothing worn under it.)

"The procedure the men followed for rating the animals included three steps. First, each cow was taken separately as she stood in the line. Then one inspector was assigned to each cow in rotation and he, in turn, would call the classification in which he would rate her and set forth his reasons for the rating. After that, the rest of the inspectors would vote in accordance with their judgement. Differences of opinion were debated, with Superintendent Norton as moderator, until, so far as possible, a unanimous opinion prevailed. It was quickly discovered that no difficulty would be had in reaching practically perfect agreement upon the class of cows going into the 'Excellent' class as well as into the 'Poor' class; and the 'Fair' rating also gave the group little trouble. It seemed that the greatest difficulty would come in agreeing upon the line of demarkation between the 'Good' and 'Very Good' classes.

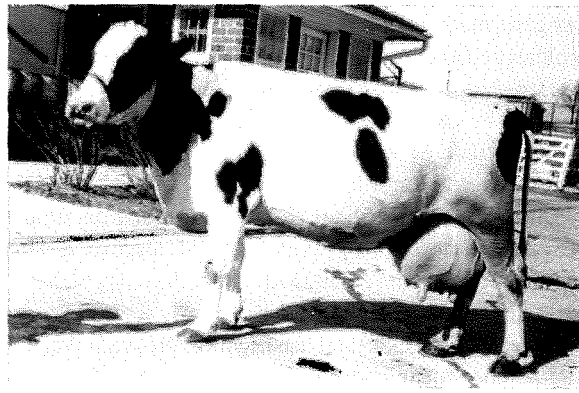
After taking time out for a very splendid dinner at the Hotel Baker in St. Charles, the committee stayed right through until about 9 o'clock that night to finish the entire herd. Of the 86 head inspected, 73 rated Good or higher, including 22 Very Good and two Excellent. The last two, appropriately enough, were the two highest record cows in the herd: Pauline Beauty Johanna De Kol (born on November 20, 1918, and bred by W.L. Holbrock of Waldo, Wisconsin), who had just finished a yearly record above 25,000M and Queen Ormsby Mercedes De Kol, the good aged cow shown with the Silver Glen herd in the fall of 1928.

"The rating of these cows as Excellent illustrated very well the practical nature of this system of scoring. Show yard ideals of condition were disregarded entirely. For example, the Queen Ormsby Mercedes cow was very badly out of condition on account of having stepped on a nail, but her essentials of correct conformation were recognized and given credit just the same. In addition, another cow was not penalized for udder defects, which the committee felt were the result of advanced age and hard work rather than inheritance."

Some 66 herds were scored by the inspectors that first year, but the economic crisis of the 1930's sent the annual figure of herds classified to the lowest in its history—only two herds were scored in 1934.

After World War II and into the 1950's, the number of animal classifications shot up dramatically. By 1957, about 300,000 registered Holsteins had been evaluated; and some 1200 Holstein herds were classified annually by inspectors who were now called classifiers and who worked in full time schedules, twelve months a year.

Today herd classification is at an all-time high in the U.S. It is seen not only as a breeding tool for improvement of herds, but also as a substantial factor in merchandising Holstein cattle. More than 7,000 herds are evaluated within each 14-month cycle. This number represents more herds scored in one cycle than the total herds scored in the first 25 years of the program.



**Pauline Beauty Johanna De Kol Ex-90**  
The first cow of the breed to ever be classified Excellent, and she was bred in Wisconsin.



**R.J. Schaefer**  
From Appleton, WI. One of the first original nine classifiers in 1929.

Outside the U.S., the program became the envy of Holstein breeders everywhere and prompted several technical assistance trips to different countries. By 1960, herd classification was an accepted way of life for both the U.S. and foreign Holstein breeder. However, some changes in classification came in the mid-1960's.

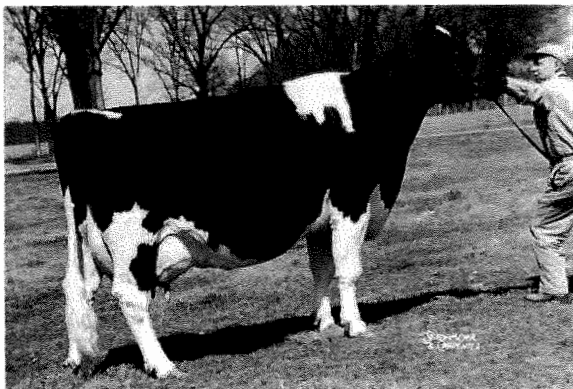
The system for recognizing multiple Excellents was started in 1966, following a study and recommendations by Dr. George W. Trimberger of Cornell University. Under this program, a female could be classified Excellent at any age after her second freshening. The first "E" could come at any time through five years of age. Additional Excellent classifications could be made upon reclassification within the following age brackets: 6 through 8 years, 9 through 11 years, 12 through 14 years, 15 through 17 years, 18 through 20 years and 21 years and over. If a cow was reclassified and scored 90 or more at each of these age brackets, she received the 7E designation. (The multiple 4E cow belongs to quite an exclusive club. In the first 28 months of the program, through April 25, of 1968, only 11 cows earned the 4E designation. As of April 17th, 1979, 350 cows achieved this honor. By 1989, 228 Wisconsin cows were classified 4E or more.)

Dr. Trimberger was also asked by the National Holstein Association to develop a more precise method of recognizing type traits of animals to be classified. As a result, in 1967, he invented a system of descriptive codes that could be used to evaluate inheritable traits: stature, head, front end, back, rump, legs, feet, fore udder, rear udder, udder support, udder quality, teat size and placement, and miscellaneous. Classifiers continued to rate animals for general appearance, body capacity, dairy character and mammary system, but, after 1967, descriptive

codes also made it possible for them to describe cows more completely than ever before. (In 1976, other categories were added for classifiers to use in identifying bulls as strong or weak in the transmission of certain type traits—the ultimate advantage being that eventually a corrective breeding guide for Holstein breeders could be developed.)

In 1972, the National Holstein Association Board also approved the descriptive evaluation of identified Holstein grade females. In that year, 923 identified females were graded. By 1977, this annual figure reached nearly 21,000.

The next stage of the classification program was written in 1979. The Holstein Association and the National Association of Animal Breeders (NAAB) worked on a joint research project designed to more accurately measure the magnitude of specific type traits. The present system, called “linear expression,” was adopted at that time to evaluate Holsteins with an even greater sensitivity for the strength and weaknesses of the breed.



## “WIMPY”—THE FIRST COW OF THE BREED TO GO EX-97

Linden Dictator Wimble Wimpy 3466738, EX-97, is pictured as she appeared in March of 1963, just a few weeks after her latest freshening and only a few days after Classification Inspector Ronald Chapman made her the only animal of the breed to be classified at 97 points. At the time, she was 12 years 5 months of age.

Wimpy, bred by Charles F. Hasnerl of Knox, Indiana, was born on October 9, 1950. Her sire was Maytag Ormsby Fobes Dictator, EX-GM, and her dam, with two DHIA records above 600F, was by Dougvic Pathfinder John, VG, a son of Montvic Pathfinder Chieftain, VG-GM, and Montvic Chieftain Belle, GP. Her second dam was by a son of Pabst Cascader Pride.

As a four-year-old, Wimpy was sold in the Hasnerl dispersal to John A. Newman and Sons of Culver, Indiana, for \$1,350—the second highest price of the sale. (At the time, she was working on a good three-year-old record in DHIA.) Freshening for the Newmans as a senior four-year-old, she went on official test for the first time. If, as has been reported, she experienced trouble with that calving, it may account for the modest size of her first official record.

Wimpy also received her first classification at Newmans’ farm, going GP-84 with a breakdown of E-+E-G-G-+--+E at 5y 0m. After completing that first record, she was sold privately to Braun’s Sunny Lea Farm for 4,000 dollars. At Sunny Lea, she was put on three-time milking and made her subsequent records. Also, at Sunny Lea, she was classified at 6y 5m at 90 points with the breakdown showing every category as either Excellent or Very Good. At 7y 4m, she classified 93 points and Excellent across the board, and at 8y 6m, she was raised to 96 points. In March of 1963, she picked up her final point to make a total of 97 points.

Although Wimpy remained at Braun’s Sunny Lea Farm, she changed ownership in that dispersal in 1960 when Nelson Rehder, Sunny Lea’s manager, purchased her for \$7,000. Among others, she had two calves for Rehder, both heifers. The older was Wimpys Champion, by Wis Champion, and the younger was Wimpys Seniorita, by Thonyma Ormsby Senator.

Wimpy was well over 100,000M on official test with the following records, all either HIR or AR:

4-7	309	2X	8,085	4.0	327
5-10	365	3X	21,953	3.6	801
7-0	275	3X	16,016	3.9	617
7-10	365	3X	22,846	3.6	830
9-5	365	3X	19,857	4.0	787
10-10	305	2X	14,760	4.0	593

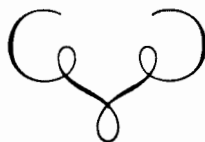
While Wimpy was turning out this highly creditable production, she was also making the rounds of the shows and becoming one of the veteran campaigners of the breed. She was a three-time All-American Aged Cow—in 1958, 1960 and 1961—and was twice Honorable Mention for All-American—in 1957 and 1959. It is no wonder, then, that she was kept in the “Queen” stall in the Sunny Lea barn and that her framed photograph still occupies a place of honor on the wall of the Rehder home.

## IN THE BEGINNING

### TOP BAA HERDS

Active Farms as of January 1, 1990  
List Compiled By Holstein World September 1989

	BAA	# of Cows	Milk	Fat	Protein	# Cows in Herd	Times Milked
1. Pinehurst Farms, Sheboygan Falls	111.4	110	24,142	911	765	84	3X
2. Crescentmead Farms, Ixonia	110.7	75	23,626	859	746	65	2X
3. Deronda Holsteins, Amery	110.7	26	22,272	796	693	27	3X
4. Robert Schauf, Barron	110.3	93	24,298	902	783	79	3X
5. Barry J. Hager, Rt. 2, Ellsworth	110.1	34	21,691	827	708	28	2X
6. Les & Kris Terpstra, Rt. 1, Seymour	110.1	47	20,476	751	641	46	2X
7. Harry Weier, Rt. 1, Deerfield	109.8	34	—	—	—	—	—
8. Great River Farms, Rt. 1, Prescott	109.6	42	21,627	797	685	29	2X
9. Bill Hageman, Fond du Lac	109.6	49	20,184	794	654	44	2X
10. Mayer Farms, Rt. 1, Slinger	109.5	68	19,735	742	628	69	2X
11. Selz Farms Inc., Rt. 1, Humbird	109.4	117	25,926	967	907	107	3X
12. Clover Mist Farms, Hwy. 151, Manitowoc	109.3	63	22,063	937	687	51	2X
13. James Hoskens, Depere	109.3	30	19,399	736	632	26	2X
14. Lakehurst Farms, Sheboygan	109.3	64	20,262	780	665	49	2X
15. Sunshine Genetics, Whitewater	109.2	30	22,100	815	706	17	2X
16. Don Mayer & Dick Wyes, Menominee	109.1	44	19,125	705	636	46	2X
17. John Ames, Darien	109.0	66	19,781	737	625	55	2X
18. Hill-Bluff Farm, Bristol	109.0	56	18,876	723	603	50	2X





## WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION

### The Organization and Its Founders

On February 13, 1890, at Griswold's Hall in Columbus, Wisconsin, the Holstein Breeders Association of Wisconsin was organized during the State Dairyman's Convention. Willis Gillett was a force behind the organization's formation and was its first Secretary. C.J. Evans of Columbus was the first President.

The following report of the original notice of organization appeared in the *Holstein-Friesian Register* of February 1, 1890:

*You are earnestly requested to attend a meeting of the Holstein Friesian breeders of Wisconsin at Griswold's Hall, Columbus, commencing Feb. 13, 1890, at nine o'clock a.m., during the State Dairymen's Convention which will be held at Columbus, Wis., Feb. 12, 13, and 14, 1890.*

*The object of this meeting is to form an association for the purpose of improving, promoting and securing the best interests possible for breeders and owners of the Holsteins, thereby hoping to gain many points of advantage of an association, where we would fail as individuals. This is the one opportunity of the entire year to compare notes and exchange ideas on this important farm animal, the cow.*

C.J. Evans,  
Chairman of Committee

*This letter from the editor was included in The Register's March 1, 1890 issue:*

*I beg leave a portion of your valuable space to say the Holstein-Friesian breeders of Wisconsin under date of Feb. 13, organized themselves into a body, corporated under the law of the State in the name of The Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association of Wisconsin.*

*The officers elected are as follows:*

*President, C.J. Evans, Columbus; Vice-President, A.D. DeLand, Sheboygan Falls; Secretary, W.J. Gillett, Rosendale; Treasurer, D.G. Thomas, Fox Lake; Board of Directors — T.K. Gillett, Fond du Lac; D.M. White, Hudson; C.C. Harris, Dousman.*

*This Association is for the purpose of improving, promoting and securing the best interests of owners and breeders of the black-and-white; and thereby keep step with our neighbor states and gain many points of advantage as an Association when we fail as individuals. It gives us an opportunity to meet and exchange ideas; it binds us closer together as brothers of the same cause and it is my earnest expectation that every owner of a Holstein-Friesian in the State of Wisconsin will deem it his duty and find it a pleasure to join this Association and help the good work on.*

W.J. Gillet, Secretary  
Rosendale, Wis.

Secretary Gillett was anticipating in his reference to incorporation under Wisconsin laws since later records indicate that this step was not formally completed until February 11, 1892.

Mr. Evans and the other officers were re-elected in 1891, and C.H. Stevens of Jefferson was added to the board at a later date.

In 1892, A.D. DeLand of Sheboygan Falls was elected president, Julius Rust was vice-president and F.E. Harriman of Appleton became treasurer. At the 1893 meeting, membership reports show 30 members owning 500 cows. Mr. Rust was elected president; W.G. Lueps of Manitowoc, secretary; Fred Harriman, treasurer; and W.J. Gillett, director. At this meeting a resolution was adopted condemning the national association for failing to support the dairy test at the Chicago World's Fair and criticizing the manner in which the business of the association was run. Demands were made that membership and registration fees be reduced, that the proxy system be changed and that annual meetings be held in different sections of the country. Wisconsin support of the newly-organized Western Holstein-Friesian Association was to be approved unless action could be secured.

At the 1893 meeting, thirty members owning a total of 500 cows were counted.

In 1894, F.L. Houghton succeeded Thomas B. Wales as secretary of the association. The members at the state meeting that year re-elected Julius Rust as president and made Fred E. Harriman secretary. (These officers were reelected in 1895.) After that, a period of relative inactivity for the association prevailed because of the rather gloomy economic times. During that period, no reports of annual meetings appeared in the published record, although reference in the 1899 *Holstein Register* (predecessor of the *Holstein World*) stated that the Wisconsin Holstein Association was the largest of state organizations.

About 1907 and 1908, many local county Holstein clubs began organizing, including the Central Wisconsin Holstein Breeders Association at Marshfield. Waukesha County organized in 1909 and, at their annual meeting in January of 1911, a resolution was adopted urging the reorganization of the state association. This met with a prompt response as a meeting was held at Waukesha on February 24, 1911, at the call of President Julius Rust. The report of the meeting which appeared in the *Holstein-Friesian Register* of March 15, 1911 follows:

*At a meeting held at Waukesha, Wis., Feb. 24, and which was attended by more than 100 breeders of Holstein cattle, a reorganization of the Wisconsin State Holstein Breeders' Association was effected. The association had not been active for some time past, and the purpose*



## HISTORY OF WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION

of the meeting, which was called at the instance of Julius Rust of West Allis, president of the organization, was to inject more vim into the work and thus secure a more effective organization. The breeders adopted the old constitution practically as it stood, and elected the following officers, after the club had selected about 50 members from all over the state: President W.C. Schroeder, Racine; Vice president, Julius Rust, West Allis; Secretary, John Voss, Elkhorn; treasurer, F.J. Bristol, Oakfield; directors, W.J. Gillett, Rosendale; H.P. Gittings, Sheboygan Falls; F.B. Fargo, Lake Mills.

A representative for each congressional district was elected for the purpose of having the organization well represented in every part of the state. As there was not a representative from every district at the meeting, a member-at-large was elected from those represented and the others will be elected at the next meeting, which was set for June 13 at Lake Mills.

Those elected are as follows: First district, E.C. Petrie, Elkhorn; second, William Everson, Lake Mills; third, not represented; fourth, George J. Schuster, Milwaukee; fifth, Col. Fred Pabst, Oconomowoc; sixth, A.L. Williams, Fond du Lac; seventh, not represented. J.E. Tirchart of Waukesha was elected field man to do organization work all over the state.

A committee comprised of S.C. Stanchfield of Fond du Lac, J. Rust of West Allis, and A.L. Williams of Fond du Lac, was appointed to act at once with the state board of agriculture in providing for a state breeders' class of Holstein at the Wisconsin State Fair and at the dairy show when held in that state. A petition was also drawn up asking that the state tuberculin law be revised instead of repealed. This petition will be presented to the state legislature.

The by-laws adopted that year are still functioning as the association's backbone today. Although duties for the officers of this newly organized Wisconsin Holstein-Friesian Association were spelled out, the only mention of membership was Article Six: "Only persons being residents of the State of Wisconsin and being owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle may become members of this organization."

In 1912, W.J. Gillett was elected president, a position he held until 1916, when R.J. Schaefer of Appleton succeeded him. In 1913, Chris J. Schroeder was elected secretary while Mr. Bristol continued as treasurer until 1918 at which time he was succeeded by John Wuethrich of Greenwood. (Mr. Schaefer first became a director in 1914, and J.P. Riordan was first elected to the board as vice-president in 1915.)

The selection of Chris Schroeder as secretary proved to be a good one, as he was an energetic worker and agreed to continue in the position until Les Oldham was employed on a full-time basis in 1920. In 1916, Chris produced an excellent booklet advertising Wisconsin Holsteins that was, again reprinted in 1918.

In 1917, at a special meeting in May at Manitowoc, the by-laws of the association were amended to function on a broader basis and to increase the size of the Board of



Chris J. Schroeder  
1914-1919



Milton H. Button  
1928-1934

Directors to eight members. At a meeting in Madison in 1922, this was amended to twelve, with officers elected by the directors. One hundred and eighty-six members voted in favor of the revised articles and the location of the office in Madison. The revision also changed the number of directors to twelve and staggered their terms so that the maximum amount of time they could serve would be three years. These articles allowed each county organization "one delegate and one additional for each fifty or fraction thereof" of their state association membership. Fees for membership were to be set by the board of directors, but no sum was mentioned. These articles were signed by H.F. Schroeder, president, and L.L. Oldham, secretary. At this annual meeting of 1922, 233 members were present out of a total membership roster of 237.

In 1920, under the Atken extension reorganization plan, the Wisconsin association hired a full-time field secretary, L.L. Oldham. He was very enthusiastic in his promotion of the industry and the association thrived under his direction. Oldham continued until 1928, when he went into other employment. He was succeeded as secretary by Milton H. Button, who served through 1933. In those later depression years, it was necessary for Mr. Button to work on a part-time bases.

In 1923, the *Wisconsin Holstein News* listed 63 counties as being assessed Wisconsin Holstein Association affiliation fees. Total collections that year amounted to \$2,191.75. In addition to this income, HFAA paid a part of the transfer fee to the Wisconsin organization, which amounted to \$3.443.50, or 50 cents per transfer in 1923. These figures comprised the total budget.

Early Wisconsin Holstein breeders were aggressive promoters and merchandisers. They advertised Wisconsin Holsteins in many states and sold large numbers of them in an effort to "Wisconsin Holsteinize" the industry. In 1926, the 34th annual association meeting was held in Columbus. On February 16th, more than 300 breeders — including 57 delegates representing 33 counties — attended. It was reported that Wisconsin Holstein sales for 1925 totaled 48,000 head, one-third of which were purebred and netted over \$60,000 for Wisconsin Holstein owners.

In an April, 1926, board meeting, directors approved a school for judges and a new HIR plan. The board "looked with disfavor upon further publication of

the *Wisconsin Holstein News*, and contending that it was not being read, and therefore a waste of funds”.

In 1926, business was good in Wisconsin, and as a result state transfer fees exceeded national limitations. Therefore, the HFAA decided that Wisconsin was receiving too much of a rebate from transfer funds (since it was the only state whose earnings went over the set limit) and lowered its monetary allocation. A Wisconsin delegation was dispatched to the national convention in Detroit to plead the state's cause. This resulted in Wisconsin receiving its full amount. However, as a compromise, the state had to agree to change its membership plan, as breeders had been objecting to the county assessment that had been in effect. The board took action to obtain a list from HFAA of both national members and non-members who had made transfers during the past year. These breeders were then entered as state members as of January 1, 1927. Furthermore, county clubs were to include others not on these lists (beginning breeders and grade owners) for the annual sum of 10 cents each. It was also pointed out at the time that this move would cost the Wisconsin Association a considerable sum, but that it “would make friends” at the national level. As a result, at the first meeting of the board in 1927 there was a proposal to lower the secretary's salary. The secretary also reported that the *News* was costing 27½ cents per member per year and questioned whether or not this was justifiable or if the paper should be self-supporting.

In February, 1929, the annual dues were set at \$1 per member. The *News* was still mailed quarterly at a total cost of \$325. To make the publication self-supporting, the secretary proposed to sell advertising. This was thought to be illegal by some board members but after investigation, it was voted that the *News* could accept paid advertisements. Also in 1929, HFAA reported a total of 4,892 active national members from Wisconsin. Using this number, the board set a sliding scale for county association dues — \$10, \$20 and \$30 — which was determined by the number of national membership added to the number of non-members who had transferred animals.

During 1930, farmers' income fell. As a result, the association had a \$650 deficit and called for drastic cuts in all budget items. At the same time, however, the association began to feel the need for someone to be working in the field. Therefore in 1934, the concept of a fieldman working in Wisconsin for the National Holstein Association was accepted. Miss Laura Krey accepted the official duties of the secretary-ship, and Robert Geiger and E.M. Clark served as fieldmen.

The “County Contest” was a promotional effort begun in the 1930's, its earliest record being 1938. This was a popular competition that compared county Holstein activities. It has since evolved into an annual compilation of county membership figures and activities which are then sent to the state association.

In 1940, the Holstein-Friesian Association of Wisconsin celebrated its Golden Anniversary with special exhibits at the State Fair and other special events. The an-

nual meeting was held in Manitowoc and 872 state members were present. Dues in 1941 were set at \$1, but members saved 50 cents per transfer and received a complimentary copy of the *World*, a \$1.50 value.

Dues were raised to \$2.50 in 1943. Membership numbers for that year were reported as 1,261, with 63 county clubs represented — an increase of 59 over 1942. Membership made a slow but steady climb over the next decade and, in 1952, was recorded at well over 2,100.

During the 1950's, efforts were continued to increase fieldwork in Wisconsin. By 1955, the *News* was published six times during the year. There is some evidence that membership dues were paid on a monthly basis at this time but this practice did not endure. By 1961, dues were \$6 per year, and 52 counties had active clubs with 2,313 members. In 1967, there were 2,994 members who paid \$5 for dues, plus 25 cents for transfers for zero to five cows. The next year's membership roster showed a gain of almost 500 members (3,427), and each year up to 1974, recorded an additional increase of 200 to 300 members. During those years, dues were raised twice. In 1974, when fees were raised to \$12, plus a transfer rate of 35 cents per cow, 300 members dropped. From that time on, however, as goals were set for each county and county clubs began strengthening their organizations by actively recruiting new members, numbers rose. By 1985, the Wisconsin Holstein Association had 6,780 registered members.

As a result of an increase in membership, the activities sponsored by the association became numerous. Member participation was particularly excellent in the All-Wisconsin Holstein Show Series which began in 1960 (now called the Wisconsin Championship Show). Moved to a different location each year and backed by strong district shows held prior to the state show, the show series has been consistently successful and has had as many as 2,500 head of Holsteins shown at its eleven district shows.

State association-sponsored sales have been held sporadically during the association's history. In November of 1964, the first Wisconsin Showcase Sale was held with 49 head averaging \$2,281. Over the years, the series has been held at different times in Fond du Lac, Madison and Elkhorn, and sometimes along with the Wisconsin Championship Show. (It is of interest to note that this sale was not originally planned as an annual event, but only as a one-time event for a select group of cattle.)

With two national fieldmen working in Wisconsin in 1976, the annual report to HFAA stated that things were going well except for lack of rain. And, although strongly promoted by the board, the Pro-Milk Referendum to promote the advertising of milk products in the 1970's, failed to go to vote until several years later. Cow performance schools, the ever-popular twilight meetings (which sometimes drew thousands), merchandising meetings and breeder forums were all well attended that year; and communications between state and county organizations seemed to improve.

## HISTORY OF WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION



1990 Staff Left to Right, Betty Baker, David Cooper Gail Schronce and Barb Ohl.

In mid-year 1977, a state fieldman was hired. Also, membership efforts were aimed at the good grade dairyman. With more help in the field, merchandising services were expanded and the role of the association was gradually changed. In 1979, an ad hoc committee began a study for a plan to allow for future expansion. Membership stood at over 5,200 and all programs were going well.

In mid-1980, Mike Snyder was hired as association business manager, an office complex was purchased in Baraboo (paid for in full by member contributions over a period of a few years) and the association became more active in merchandising and sales to finance the expanded services and staff. Norman Rasmussen continued as editor of the *News* from his home office in Lone Rock.

With a larger staff and a permanent office, the association was ready to soar to new heights. In 1981, John Rogers was hired as Director of Special Programs. A new association-sponsored sale series began with the first Wisconsin Spring Special at Wisconsin Dells. It averaged \$3,509 on 125 head. Upon the death of Norman Rasmussen that year, Margaret, his wife, took over the editorial duties of the *News*. 1981 was also the year that the first Junior State Convention was held separately from the adult meeting, setting a successful pattern for years to come.

In 1984, the association hosted the first Wisconsin Spring Show at the Dane County Fairgrounds in Madison. David Houck of Canada was judge. Because the showing of Holsteins was becoming more and more popular with association members, a three-year-old futurity show was instituted in 1987. It was named the Pabst Holstein Futurity, as the Pabst Brewery contributed a purse of \$1,000 to the winner.

In the late 1980's, the association got computerized. The membership and accounting records were transferred onto an in-house computer by Betty Baker, the association's Membership Coordinator/Bookkeeper.

In 1990, WHA's centennial year, the association staff stands at four full time employees: Gail Schronce, Manager/Editor; David Cooper, Field Representative; Betty Baker, Bookkeeper/Membership Coordinator; and Barb Ohl, Secretary/Receptionist. Also, in an effort to give junior members practical experience and exposure to

the Holstein industry, Tim Heeg has been hired as the association's first summer intern.

A chronological list of association highlights throughout the years follows:

### Past Secretaries of the WHA

1893-1895 Fred E. Harriman  
1896-1910 Records Incomplete  
1912 J. G. Voss, Elkhorn  
1914-1919 Chris J. Schroeder, Racine  
1920-1927 L. L. Oldham, Madison  
1928 Milton H. Button, Madison & Katie Robertson, Madison  
1929-1934 Milton H. Button, Madison  
1935-1938 Laura Krey, Madison  
1939-1940 A. O. Collentine, Madison  
1941 W.J. Reynolds, Madison  
1943 Florence Reynolds takes over the position of Secretary, when husband enlists in the Navy  
1944-1951 Mrs. Jack Reynolds, Madison  
1952-1953 Patricia Kruger, Milwaukee  
1954-1958 A. J. Sontag, Chilton  
1959-1980 Norman Rasmussen, Lone Rock  
1981-1985 Michael A. Snyder, Baraboo  
1986 John G. Rogers  
1987-1990 Gail Schronce

## WHA—THE FIRST 100 YEARS

### In 1873...

The first registered Holstein was introduced into Wisconsin by Septer Wintermute of Whitewater. The bull was Elswout Prince 95 HHB.

### In 1877...

The first registered Holstein female of record in Wisconsin was Lilian 365 HHB, purchased by Gran and Van Waters of West Salem.

The first registered female born in Wisconsin was Lottie Douglas 1034 HHB on May 24 in the Laramy herd in Beloit.

### In 1878...

The Wisconsin College of Agriculture started breeding Holstein Cattle.

### In 1879...

The Gillett herd started with the purchase of Duchess of Springvale 845 14HB and the bull, Sir Anthony No. 398.

### In 1882...

Moore and Gillett purchased one of the breed's great foundation cows, Johanna, from Gerrit S. Miller of New York. Johanna, already ten years old, had been a prolific producer in Holland before her importation and, while still in Mr. Miller's possession, had been designated "Best Milk Cow of Any Breed or Grade" at the New York State Fair.

### In 1885...

Malcolm H. Gardner started a prominent Holstein herd near Darien, Wisconsin.

## In 1890...

On February 13, 1890, at Griswold's Hall in Columbus, Wisconsin, the Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association of Wisconsin was organized during the State Dairyman's Convention. First president was C.J. Evans of Columbus.

The Babcock test was perfected and announced at Madison.

## In 1892...

On February 11, the Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association of Wisconsin was formally incorporated. A.D. Deland of Sheboygan was elected president and W.J. Gillett of Rosendale, secretary.

## In 1894...

W.J. Gillett was elected as the fourth Vice-President of the Holstein Association of America, the first Wisconsin member to hold a national office.

## In 1899...

The Bairds began Holstein work in Waukesha.

## In 1901...

Willis J. Gillett of Rosendale was elected President of the National Association, his first of two terms.

## In 1902...

The first Wisconsin Holstein Consignment Sale was held at Lake Mills on April 4. The report showed its quality to be disappointing and the average at less than \$100.

John Erickson bought his first Holsteins from M. Turteltaut.

## In 1904...

Gillett and Gardner pressed the association for recognition of semi-official yearly records, but the members at the annual meeting adopted an "8-month-after-calving" test instead.

Pietertje Maid Ormsby was born on November 4 in the herd of M.H. Gardner. She developed into a tremendous cow and became known as "Mother Ormsby."

## In 1905...

Malcolm Gardner was elected Superintendent of Advanced Registry, succeeding Solomon Hoxie. The A.R. office was then relocated in Delavan, Wisconsin.

## In 1907...

Gillett's Colantha 4th's Johanna established a new record for all breeds with 998F.

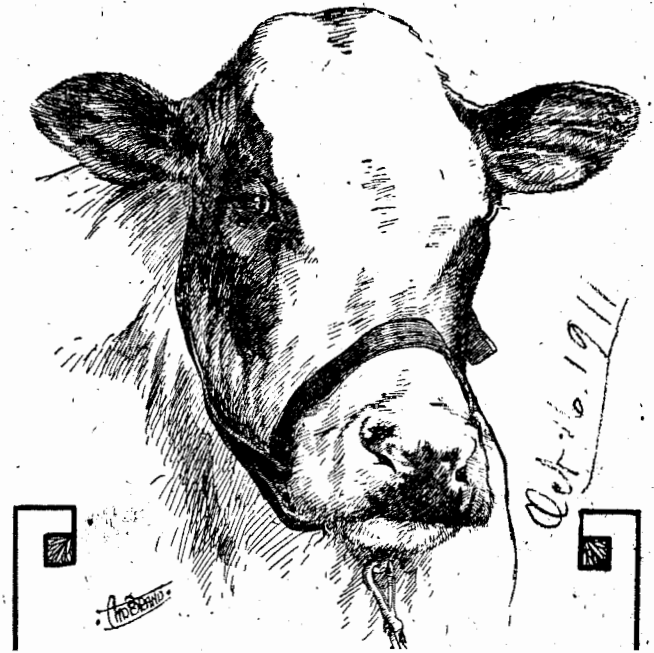
Fred Pabst laid the foundation for his distinguished Holstein herd.

## In 1909...

Interest in public sales began to increase in Wisconsin. On February 4th, the Hett's Holstein Company held a sale in Fort Atkinson, managed by W.R. Gates, with prices up to \$510.

The National Dairy Show was held in Milwaukee.

## Pen Picture of Face of Most Noted Holstein Cow in the United States



Pauline Wayne, the most noted Holstein cow in the United States since her presentation by Senator Stephenson to President Taft and her installation in the White House stables, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born and bred on Senator Stephenson's Kenosha county farm, which is under the charge of a kinsman of the president, James Torrey, who is close of kin to the president's "Aunt Delia" of Massachusetts.

Pauline came west especially for the international dairy show, traveling in her own private car, and will return in the same manner. En route to Milwaukee she made a short visit at the old home farm in Kenosha county.

## In 1910...

The Wisconsin Dairy Cow competition was staged. John Erickson won the contest, putting his herd in the limelight for the first time.

## In 1911...

On February 24, the state association was rejuvenated under its original charter.

The *Holstein World* established a western edition at Madison.

## In 1914...

Carnation established a herd in Oconomowoc.

Wisconsin-bred Minerva Beets started her first of five years (1914, 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919) as National Grand Champion for R.E. Haeger.

## In 1916...

Inter-County Breeders Sales started at Watertown under the management of Francis Darcey.

## In 1918...

A stormy annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was held in June in Milwaukee. Secretary F.L. Houghton was at the center of the discussion with his unsuccessful proposal to have salaried officers appointed by the Board of Directors rather than by being directly elected by the membership.

## In 1919...

Christ Mayer began breeding Holsteins.



# HISTORY OF WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION

## In 1920...

L.L. Oldhan was engaged as the full-time secretary for the Wisconsin Holstein Association.

Pabst Farms sold the highest priced cow of the breed, Pabst Korndyke Cornflower, in the St. Paul National Sale for \$30,000.

## In 1921...

W.J. Gillett, Wisconsin's most influential pioneer breeder, passed away.

## In 1922...

The True-Type Project of the Holstein-Friesian Association was inaugurated, and much of the work of the committees was done at Pabst Farms.

## In 1924...

The National Dairy Show was held in Milwaukee.

A.C. Oosterhuis was named as manager of Carnation Milk Farms in Oconomowoc.

## In 1926...

Johanna Rag Apple Pabst was purchased from his owner, Joe Piek, by Mount Victoria Farms of Quebec, for \$15,000.

The famed U.S. National Sales Series, under the management of Haeger, Baird and Darcey, began in the fall.

## In 1928...

The annual convention in Milwaukee resulted in Malcolm H. Gardner's retirement as Superintendent of Advanced Registry and the decision to purchase the office building in Brattleboro, Vermont.

The *Holstein-Friesian Register* was purchased by the *World*.

## In 1930...

The national convention, held in Denver, resulted in the authorization of the construction of a new office building at Madison in which to house the Advanced Registry and Extension Departments.

## In 1931...

The National Pedigree Company was formed in Waukesha.

## In 1932...

The annual national convention was held in Madison in order to offer members a chance to inspect the new building, completed in 1931.

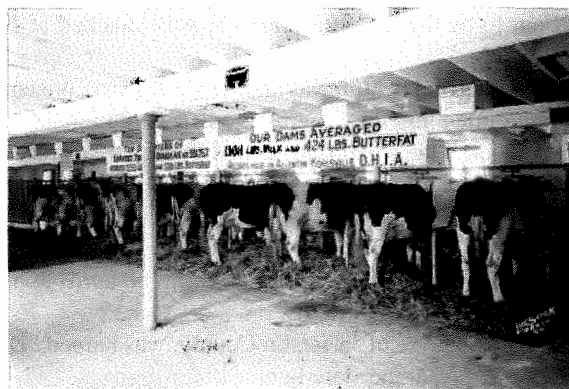
## In 1933...

A.J. Glover of Fort Atkinson was elected President of the National Association.

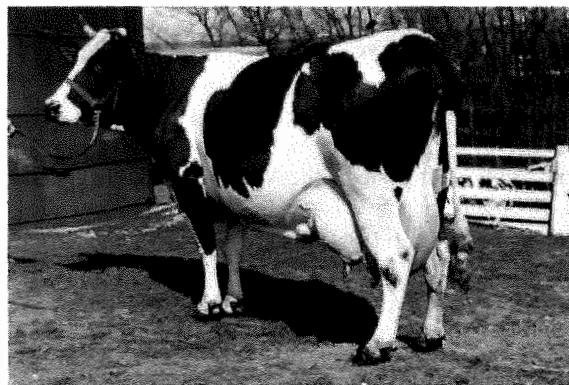
The Pabst-Knutson unit was started at Pabst Farms. Brothers Ellis and Ernst Knutson, two great cowmen, developed an outstanding herd.

## In 1937...

A.C. Oosterhuis was elected to serve his fourth term as President of the National Holstein Association.



In 1929 a Daughter-Dam Comparison was demonstrated at the Wisconsin State Fair.



Korndyke Netherland Star Ke Kal II in 1928-29 with 60,000 Cows on test she claimed the Highest record with 4-00 365 25,174 4.0 1045F. She was owned by H. B. Luchsinger.

## In 1938...

The delegates at the annual convention in Chicago voted to consolidate the offices of the association in Brattleboro, Vermont, in the interest of economy of operation.

Glen Householder became the association's Director of Extension. After a dynamic career as Chairman of the Board of Control and Director of Wisconsin's Reformatory herds, he exerted a tremendous influence on the association's junior programs as well as on the development of the Holstein breed in general.

## In 1939...

Allen Hetts took over the Crescent Beauty herd upon the untimely death of his father, Roy L. Hetts.

Wisconsin was the leading state for Honor List owners.

The sale of the Madison facility was consummated, and the association's offices were moved to Brattleboro, Vermont.

## In 1940...

The Golden Jubilee Year of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Wisconsin was celebrated.

The national association met in Milwaukee. The Royal Brentwood Sale was held at Pabst Farms as an important part of the week's activities.

Baltz Hoesly, the master breeder in whose herd North Star Joe Homestead was used so successfully, died.

## In 1941...

The annual association meeting was held in December, in conjunction with the Wisconsin Dairyman's meeting, at Wisconsin Rapids. It was scheduled for December 8 and 9, which

## WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN HISTORY 1890-1990

turned out to be the day after the U.S. was attacked at Pearl Harbor.

Arthur Puls of Allenton was honored as the first Wisconsin breeder admitted into the Progressive Breeders Registry.

In October, John Wuethrich, Sr., resigned as treasurer of the state association, an office he ably held for 15 years.

### In 1942...

Kyland Farms combined two Admiral-bred herds to begin one of the state's premier herds.

William A. Sayre of Jefferson County, was named "Dairy Production King" at the state fair.

The war effort was on and the Wisconsin Holstein was billed as the "National Defense Cow."

W.J. Martin was the second Wisconsin breeder to be admitted into the Progressive Breeders Registry.

At least ten Black and White Shows were held, mostly on a county level and in spite of travel restrictions.

The September issue of the *News* reported that W.J. Reynolds, Secretary of the Wisconsin Holstein Association, had enlisted in the Navy and that Mrs. Reynolds would take over his work.

Pabst Farms purchased Wisconsin Admiral Burke Lad from Utah State Industrial School.

### In 1943...

Both the annual state and national meetings were cancelled due to the war, but directors held an open business meeting in Madison instead. No All-American Honors were given.

Harold Draeger received his second Progressive Breeders Registry Award. (Only 53 in the nation had received this honor to date.)

### In 1944...

Charles race was announced in the August issue of the *News* as Wisconsin's new fieldman.

### In 1945...

"Voice of the Breeders," a new column added to the *News* in November, carried a letter from a Rice Lake resident advocating a plan to improve the quality of the cattle at the state fair Holstein show. It suggested that 12 district shows be held before the state fair, with only district winners continuing competition at the state level.



1946 A.C. Oosterhuis (far left) and the Fred Pabst Family at the Blue Ribbon Sale, Standing Next to A.C. is Mr. & Mrs. Fred Pabst.

### In 1946...

The war ended.

The state's annual meeting was held in Richland Center and had the largest attendance in many years. Membership dues were \$3.50.

### In 1948...

As part of Wisconsin's Centennial Year of Statehood Celebration, a cash prize was offered for the calf born in this year with the most commemorative name. It was then exhibited at the Wisconsin Junior State Fair.

### In 1949...

Howard Clapp, herd superintendent at Pabst Farms, died at the age of 52. Because of his many contributions to the Holstein industry, he is still honored at the junior state fair by the Howard Clapp Award for excellence in junior Holstein work.

The state picnic was held at Rice Lake in June; about 1,000 people attended.

### In 1951...

Florence Reynolds announced her resignation as state association secretary, and Mr. Pat Krueger was hired to fill the position.

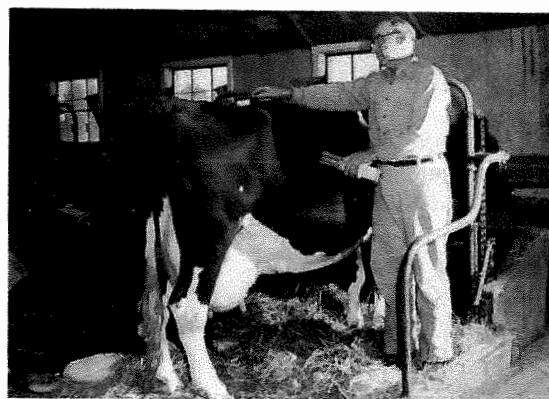
### In 1952...

The first Howard Clapp Award recipient was Ethyl Kelley of Whitewater.

State membership stood at 2,710 in February. Barron County had 219 members.



1951-100,000 lb. milk certificate winners at the State Convention.



Frank Case, when he was State President in 1952 and 1953.

## HISTORY OF WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION

J.E. Gene Mack, the last of the fabulous Holstein salesmen quartet of Kelley, Haeger, Perry and Mack, died.

Gray-View BD Crissy was First Two-Year-Old Heifer at Waterloo and Reserve All-American.

### In 1953...

The sale calendars contained few, if any, dispersals.

Bartlett Farms' herd was announced as first in the nation for milk and highest in Wisconsin for fat.

### In 1954...

Art Sontag was state association secretary, Elsmer Berg was president and Gene Fleming was vice-president.

### In 1955...

Elsmer Berg was elected as a national director.

At the state convention in La Crosse, much discussion was held on having an out-of-state judge for the Junior State Fair. A resolution passed recommending two judges and no visitors in the ring.

### In 1956...

National convention committees were busy, and classes were announced for the first Championship Show held during convention week at Pabst Farms. Merle Howard was the judge of that prestigious show, and Plain View Inga was Grand Champion Female.

A dairy slogan contest was sponsored, and the first prize winner was Mrs. Albert Henn of Rock Springs with "Drink milk, to add years to your life and life to your years."

### In 1957...

Wisconsin had five All-American winners.

### In 1958...

Fred Pabst passed away in February at the age of 88.

Secretary Sontag was also mourned at his death.

Norman Rasmussen became the new state secretary and editor of the *News*.

### In 1960...

The National Holstein Association celebrated its 75th year.

The program of ten district shows and an All-Wisconsin Black and White Show were initiated and met with great success.

### In 1961...

A notable ad appeared in the *News*, "Criss-Cross—a name to remember."

Lakeside's Whirlhill Q Rag Apple Ariel completed seven records over 1000F.

### In 1962...

Holstein Fieldman, Charles Brace, retired and Vern Olson was hired to fill the position.

### In 1963...

Gene Nelson of Union Grove, was elected as a national director. He became the first second-generation director. (His father, Harvey, had served as a national director from 1947 to 1955.)

Linden Dictator Wimble Wimpy, owned by Nelson Rehder, the manager of Brauns Sunny Lea Farm, became the first cow of the breed to score EX-97.

### In 1964...

John Wuethrich sold his Distinction herd and name to Keith and Dawn Stump.

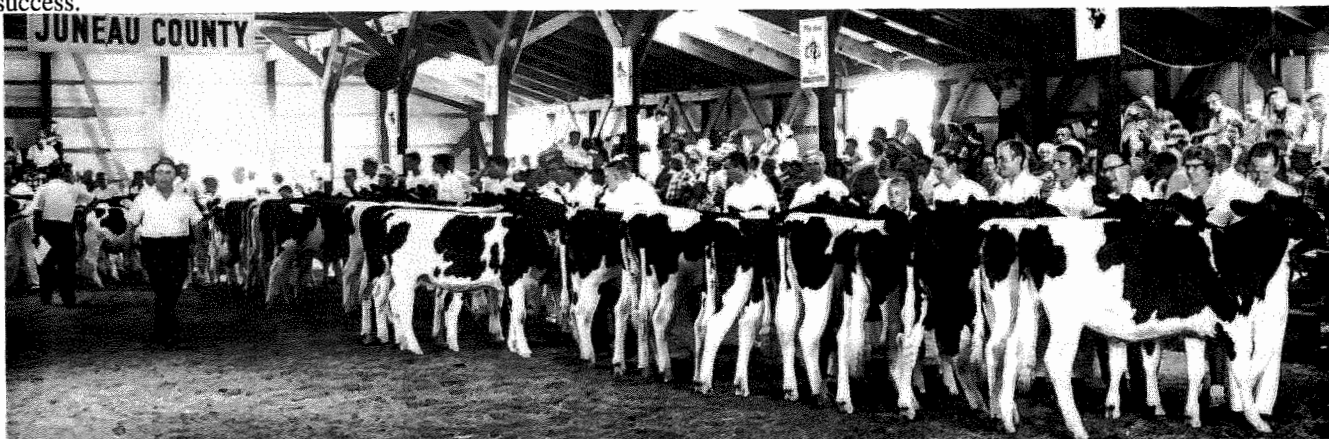
The Governor declared March 21 as "Holstein Good Neighbor Day."

The first Wisconsin Showcase Sale was held in Elkhorn in November, with 49 head averaging \$2,280.

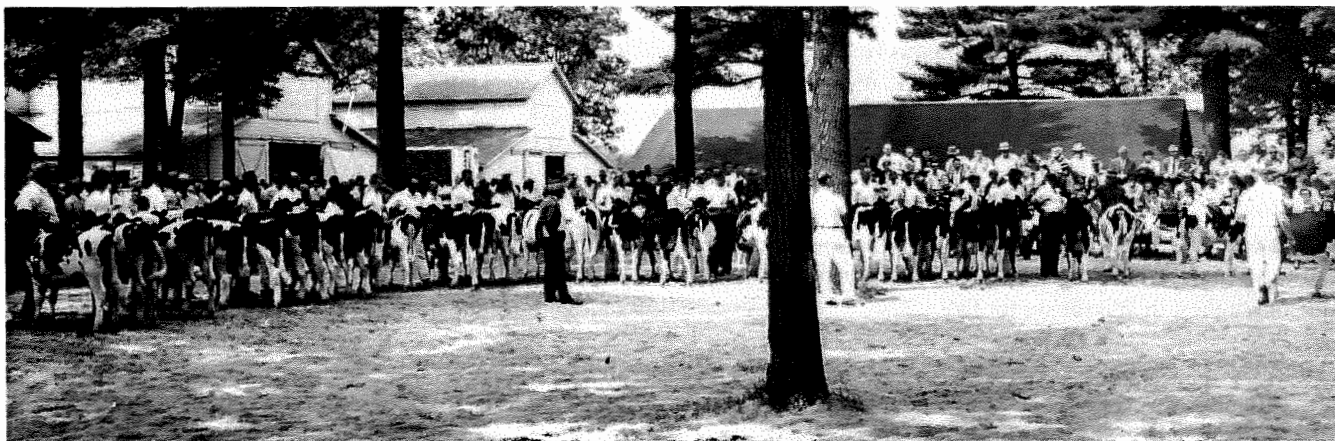
Francis Darcey celebrated his 50th anniversary in the Holstein auction business with a Golden Anniversary Sale on April 1st at Elkhorn. Fifty-two head averaged \$671.



1963 State Convention with a very large crowd in attendance hosted by Vernon Co.



50 Senior Calfs at the 1961 State Black and White Show, hosted by Juneau County.



Showing under the Pine trees, in 1965 at Rice Lake Wisconsin.

## In 1965...

The state association's Diamond Anniversary Celebration marked 75 Years of Holstein progress in Wisconsin. Festivities for the organization were held at Lake Delton.

## In 1966...

Zane Akins became Wisconsin's fieldman.

The first Wisconsin Junior Activities Committee was formed in Madison.

The Carnation Company purchased the Piper Brothers' herd.

No National Show was held.

## In 1968...

The national convention was held at the Sheraton-Schroeder Hotel in Milwaukee. Fifty-nine head averaged \$2,802 at the sale.

Wisconsin sent 25 quality Holsteins, owned by 14 different exhibitors, to the Eastern National Show. Their display slogan proclaimed their exhibit as "Cow Country U.S.A." Wisconsin won the First Prize State Herd Award there as well as at the other two National Shows held that year.

## In 1969...

Lake Aire Dora Crisscross, owned by Vernon Schultz of Manitowoc, was named Grand Champion Female of the Wisconsin Championship Show for the second time.

Wisconsin had 21 All-American nominees.

## In 1971...

Elsmer Berg of Vigo Farm, passed away—a definite loss to the Holstein industry.

## In 1972...

Zane Akins left his position as Wisconsin's fieldman in order to become Manager of the Young Sire Development Service with Holstein-Friesian Services.

The Badger Dairy Club was formed with Dale Kranz elected as its first president.

## In 1973...

Gene Acres Felicia May Fury, EX-97, owned by Allen Hetts, became the four time Grand Champion Female of the Wisconsin Championship Show.

Elroy Borgwardt of Valders, was elected as a national director.

## In 1974...

The highlight of the year was the Crescent Beauty dispersal, a tribute to the master cowman, Allen Hetts, and his family. Top of the sale was Felicia May, purchased by the Felicia May Associates, a syndicate of 22 shareholders.

Majestic-Elms Amy, owned by Willard Nehls, became the ninth Holstein cow to score EX-97 points.

## In 1975...

David Bachman, Jr., exhibited Jam-Com Fond Matt Matilda at the Junior State Fair and took home the coveted Grand Championship. Judge Marlowe Nelson placed 718 animals. Dunco Kayser Happy Barbara, owned by Alvin and Barbara Kayser of Janesville, became Grand Champion Cow at the Championship Show and went on to be the popular winner of the Four-Year-Old Class at the Central National Show.

## In 1976...

It was a banner year for Pinehurst Farms. The Bachmann family won Premier Breeder and Premier Exhibitor Awards at all three national shows, at the Championship Show and at the Wisconsin State Fair. Pinehurst also hosted the association's largest twilight meeting, with 1200 guests in attendance.

## In 1977...

Elroy Borgwardt became the recipient of the first Wisconsin Distinguished Breeder Award.

The Louis Nehls dispersal was held on August 22.

Ran-Dell Ivanhoe Fancy, owned by Sonny Bartel, was Grand Champion of the Championship Show after being Reserve the year before.



Gene Acres Felicia May

Four times Grand Champion Cow at the Wisconsin Championship Show. L to R Alton Block, "May", Roy Hetts owner and Alice in Dairyland.



## HISTORY OF WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION



Peggy Borgwardt and Margaret Rasmussen, admire the beautiful trophies at the 1979 Wisconsin Championship Show.

### In 1978...

Mike Snyder accepted a new position with HFAA in Brattleboro, Vermont.

Niles Wendorf won Wisconsin's first Younger Dairyman Award.

### In 1979...

The Showcase Sale in Madison averaged \$2,985.

The Gold Medal Dispersal was highly successful, with a top of \$20,000.

### In 1980...

Pinehurst Precious was named Grand Champion Female at the Championship Show.

Mike Snyder returned to Wisconsin to accept the newly created position of manager for the Wisconsin Holstein Association.

Arwyn Farms dispersed with an average of \$4,330 on 97 head.

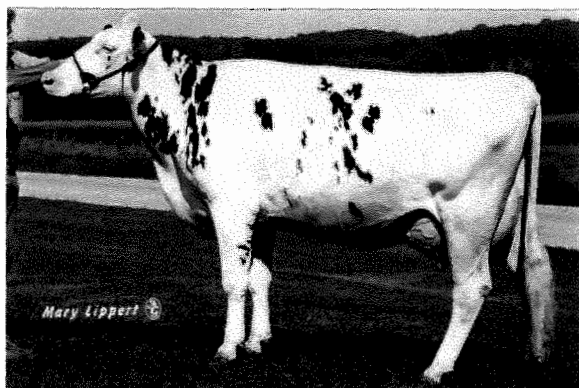
### In 1981...

Wisconsin lost a true Holstein friend when Norman Rasmussen passed away in July.

The state office was moved to its new home in Baraboo and John Rogers was hired as Director of Special Programs.

The Junior State Convention was held separately from the adult meeting for the first time.

The first Wisconsin Spring Special was held at Wisconsin Dells, with 125 head averaging \$3,509.



Alcor Sampsons Souffle named by the Governor of Wisconsin as the representative of Holstein Breed to be the very first cow of the year 1982.

The Distinguished Service Award was given to Margaret and Norman Rasmussen at the state convention.

Christ Mayer, the famous Holstein breeder from Slinger, died at the age of 80.

The All-Wisconsin Two-Year-Old, Alcor Sampsons Souffle, owned by junior member Terry Koopmans of Darien, was named "Cow of the Year" at World Dairy Expo.

### In 1982...

Burwood Bellringer-ET topped the Spring Special at \$85,000. Consigned by Jim Burch of Sheldon, and sold to Bellringer Associates, Pinehurst Precious was selected by Japanese Judge Ryoji Kita as Grand Champion Female at the Championship Show which was hosted by Clark County.

The incomparable Allendairy Glamorous Ivy brought the inimitable figure of \$1,025,000 from Cormdale Farms, Inc., at Tom Pearson's Pearmont dispersal. Consequently, the sale averaged \$34,613 on 100 head.

### In 1983...

Elroy Borgwardt retired from his national directorship, and John Selz was elected as a national director.

Margaret Rasmussen retired from 25 years of working with the *Wisconsin Holstein News*, and JoDee Pfaff was hired as its new editor.

### In 1984...

Ben Dibble passed away. (Ben was instrumental in developing the Junior Association All-American Program while he was Chairman of the Wisconsin Holstein Association's Special Youth Committee. He was also one of the founders of the Crescent Beauty line.)

Wisconsin hosted the first Spring Show at the Dane County Fairgrounds in Madison, with Dave Houck of Canada, as judge.

Gray-View Farms' dispersal was held.

Joan Lau began working for the state association as editor of the *News*.

Sunnyside Emma Ella Paragon, bred and owned by Sunnyside Farms of Valders, was scored and classified EX-95-6E—the first cow in Wisconsin to achieve this designation.

### In 1985...

Jamie Greenheck of Lone Rock, and Brad Burke of Amery, were both named National Distinguished Junior Members.

Doris Hetts was named "Woman of the Year" at World Dairy Expo, and Gene Nelson was named "Man of the Year."

Mike Snyder resigned as manager of the state association. Barbara Kayser of Janesville, was the first woman elected to the state board of directors.

### In 1986...

John Rogers was hired as Manager of the Wisconsin Holstein Association.

Harvey Swartz was honored with the Distinguished Service Award, Duane and Carol Jean Hegna were given the Distinguished Breeders Award and Bob and Karyn Shauf were recognized as Wisconsin's Distinguished Young Breeders at the state convention.

## WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN HISTORY 1890-1990

Jon-De Farm, Inc., of Baldwin, led the list for the Progressive Breeders Registry Award with 30 years.

Wisconsin hosted the 101st National Holstein Convention in Milwaukee and David Bachmann, Sr., of Sheboygan Falls, was elected to the National Holstein Association Board of Directors.

The Century II National Convention Sale, managed by Morris and Hoskens, grossed \$1,287,200, with an average of \$9,879 on 130 head. Sale topper was first choice offspring from Ron-De-Ro, Genie Wayne Spring, who sold for \$76,000.

Hepp-Haven Lisa of Pinehurst, exhibited by Pinehurst Farms of Sheboygan Falls, was named Reserve Grand Champion of the Central National Holstein Show at World Dairy Expo.

In its debut, the state-sponsored Wisconsin Fall Sale featured 100 lots and averaged \$2,406 on 93 head. It was held on October 13 at the Marathon County Fairgrounds.

Virginia Boyke of Fond du Lac, was named World Dairy Expo's "National Dairy Woman."

### In 1987...

Kuehn-Acres Pioneer Duchess, VG-88, was named "Wisconsin's Holstein Supreme Milk Champion." She held the all-time high milk record for a Wisconsin-registered Holstein with 13 lactations yielding 336,064M 3.7% 12,561F lifetime. Bred and owned by Joe Kuehn of Egg Harbor, she was also the first cow in Wisconsin to go over 300,000M.

The newly built Dairy Complex, featuring a milking parlor for all six Wisconsin dairy breeds, opened at the Milwaukee Zoo on May 8th. Dan and Barb Natzke of Wayside Dairy Farms donated the Holstein cow for the exhibit.

The first Junior Member Cow Camp was held at Thousand Trails in Lyndon Station, with more than 50 junior participants.

John Selz of Humbird, was re-elected to a four-year term on the National Holstein Association's Board of Directors.

The first Pabst Holstein Futurity was held on August 13th at the Wisconsin State Fair Park. Judge John McKittrick named Indianhead Chief Jessica-ET, exhibited by Indianhead Holsteins of Barron, as the winner of the \$1,588 purse.

After 45 years in the Holstein industry, Alvin Piper hosted the 45th Anniversary Collection Sale in Lake Mills. Fifty-eight head sold for an average of \$4,880.

Dr. Jim Crowley of Madison, was honored as World Dairy Expo's "Man of the Year."

R. Dale Jones of Marshall, was presented with the A.C. "Whitie" Thomson Memorial Award, which honors a showman who exhibits exemplary leadership and sportsmanship at Expo.

All of the UW-Madison's judging teams placed First in oral reasons at their respective contests at the National Collegiate Judging Contest, the first time in collegiate Dairy Judging Contest history.

Gail Schronce was named Executive Secretary of the Wisconsin Holstein Association on November 17th.

### In 1988...

G. Arden Morris of Arwyn Holsteins passed away.

The famous Crescent Beauty herd was completely dispersed in Fort Atkinson, with an incredible average of \$2,905 on 101 head.

### In 1989...

Marge Lippert of Pittsville, was named as the first "Wisconsin Holstein Youth Leader" at the Junior Convention in Oconomowoc. Also, Sonya Granger was proclaimed as Wisconsin's first "Holstein Princess" at the adult convention in Oshkosh.

Gus R. Wendorf of La Crosse, prior state association president, passed away. His famed Sky-Hi herd was dispersed in May, with a sale average of \$2,294. Sky-Hi Sexation Marlys was the top-selling animal at \$10,000 and purchased by Kent Wendorf of Westby.

The Belle of Wisconsin, listed in the Guinness Book of World Record as "the world's largest cheese" at 40,060 pounds, criss-crossed the nation for 15 months, serving as the focal point for in-store cheese promotions.

The 30th Wisconsin Championship Show was held in Tomah, with 358 of Wisconsin's finest Holsteins parading before Judge Loren Elsass. Grand Champion Female Honors went to Feather Field Prophets Rejoice, exhibited by Kathy Glasshof of Thorp.

Exchequer Valor Pamela-ET broke the all-time national butterfat record for junior three-year-old Holsteins on DHIR test by a phenomenal 238 pounds. Pamela is owned by Robert, Bob Jr., and Rick Trampf of City Edge Holsteins in Berlin, Wisconsin.

Wisconsin was named the #1 State Herd at the Southern National Show. Wisconsin's Featherfield Prophets Rejoice, owned by the Glasshof family of Thorp, Wisconsin, and Enchanted-Oaks Mark Donna, owned by Elmo Wendorf, Jr., of Ixonia, Wisconsin, were named as the show's Grand and Reserve Grand Champions.

### In 1990...

The Wisconsin Holstein Association inaugurated its Centennial Year Celebration at the 99th annual convention held in Green Bay on February 25 through the 27. Richard Kretzschmar of Mellen, was awarded the Distinguished Dairyman Award, Elmo Wendorf, Jr., of Ixonia, received the Distinguished Younger Dairyman Award and Dr. Elmer Woelffler of Oconomowoc was given the Don Gillett Distinguished Service Award.

Marie Rindsig of Sarena, Wisconsin, was named National Distinguished Junior Member at the national convention in Charleston, South Carolina.



Hosting one of our two Summer Picnic's was the Roger Heeg Family from Marshfield Wisconsin. Back row Roger and Tim, front Kim, Judy, Sandy.

# HISTORY OF WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION

## Wisconsin Holstein Association Membership Data

### Earliest Wisconsin Members of the Holstein Association of America

#### Charter Members, May 25, 1885

1. G.W. Maxon, Walworth, Wisconsin
2. H.C. Moore, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin
3. R.R. Wilson, Plymouth, Wisconsin

#### First Wisconsin cow registered in the Herdbook

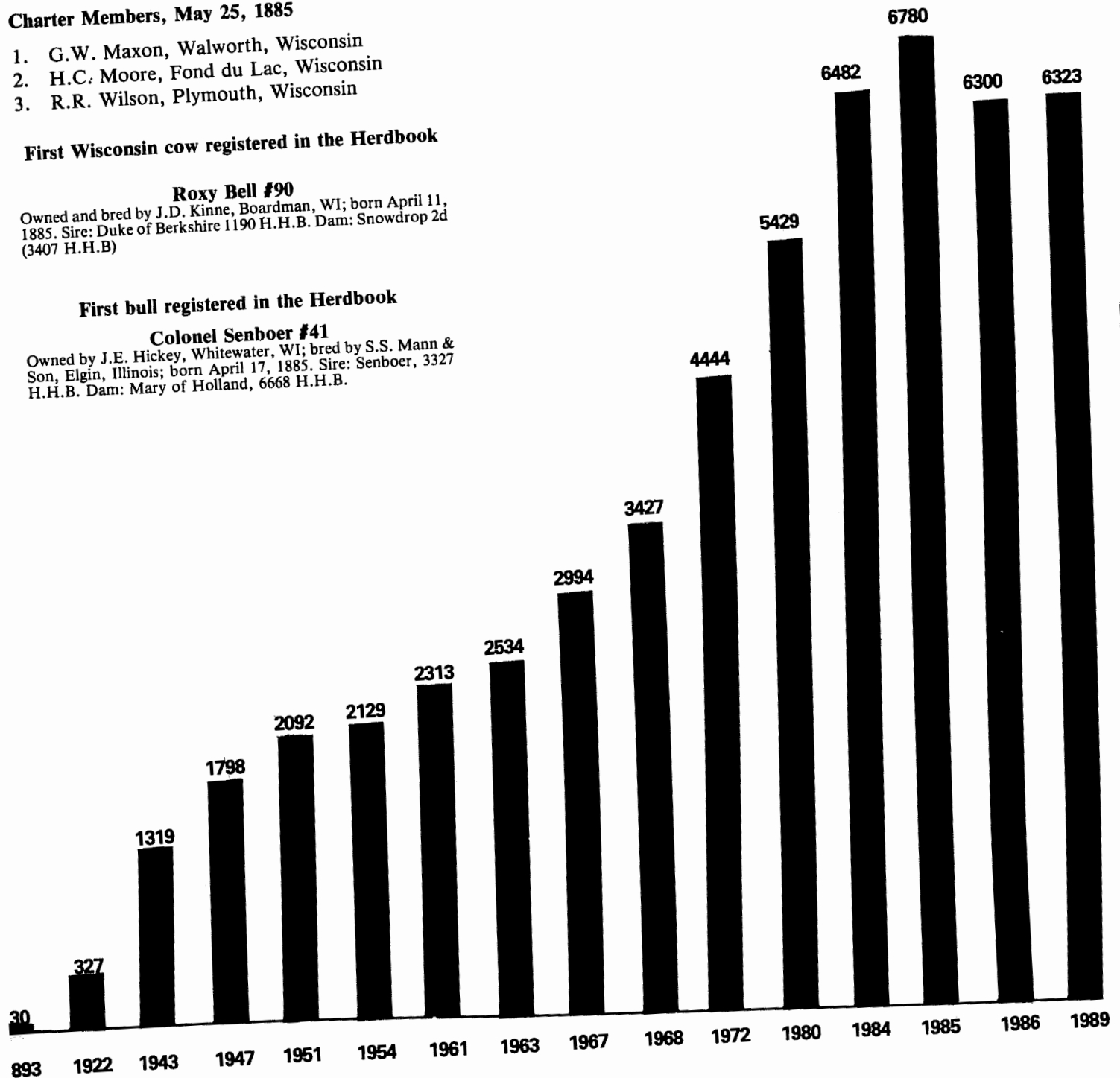
##### **Roxy Bell #90**

Owned and bred by J.D. Kinne, Boardman, WI; born April 11, 1885. Sire: Duke of Berkshire 1190 H.H.B. Dam: Snowdrop 2d (3407 H.H.B.)

#### First bull registered in the Herdbook

##### **Colonel Senboer #41**

Owned by J.E. Hickey, Whitewater, WI; bred by S.S. Mann & Son, Elgin, Illinois; born April 17, 1885. Sire: Senboer, 3327 H.H.B. Dam: Mary of Holland, 6668 H.H.B.



From a humble beginning of 30 members in 1893 the Holstein Friesian Association of Wisconsin, (changed to Wisconsin Holstein Association in 1982), has steadily grown in number as illustrated above. In spite of the drop in the farm economy in the 80's the membership has been maintained near the 6500 mark due to the hard work and support of the County Membership Drives held each fall.

# WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN HISTORY 1890-1990

Fee of Two Dollars must accompany each application of non-members. Members Fee, One Dollar.

**First Bull ever  
registered in Wisconsin**

To the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

## APPLICATION FOR REGISTRY.

Please register, in the Holstein-Friesian Herd-book, the following named and described animal:

Sex, male  
 Name, Colonel Senboer  
 Date of Birth, April, 17th 1883  
 Date of Importation \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bred by S.S. Mann & Son Elgin Ill  
 Color, Black, white on shoulder running down on left side to belly, right side white shoulder, Rump, and legs white except left fore leg black on outside to knee black down to side of belly.  
 Name of Sire, Senboer No. 3327 in Vol 7 H.B.  
 Name of Dam, Mary of Holland No. 6668 in Vol 7 H.B.  
 Signature of Breeder, S.S. Mann & Son Address Elgin Ill.  
 Signature of Importer, \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of Owner at date of Birth J. E. Huckley  
 Address Whitewater Wis.  
 (Date) 7 13 1885

### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The Cow Mary of Holland No. 6668 in Vol 7 H.B.  
 was served by the Bull Senboer No. 3327 in Vol 7 H.B.  
 on the 9 day of July 1884  
 Signature of Owner of Bull, S.S. Mann & Son  
 Address Elgin Ill.

THE BREEDER OF AN ANIMAL IS THE OWNER OF ITS DAM AT THE TIME OF SERVICE.

Fee of Two Dollars must accompany each application of non-members. Members Fee, One Dollar.

**First Female ever  
registered in Wisconsin**

To the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

## APPLICATION FOR REGISTRY.

Please register, in the Holstein-Friesian Herd-book, the following named and described animal:

Sex, Heffer  
 Name, Rosy Bell  
 Date of Birth, April 11, 1890  
 Date of Importation \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bred by J.D. Kine  
 Color, Black with white spot on left hip, small white spot on left belly flank, tip of tail + hind legs. white spot on left fore leg of hoof right fore leg white before knee  
 Name of Sire, Duke of Berkshire No. 1190 in Vol 6 H.B.  
 Name of Dam, Snow Drop 2d No. 3407 in Vol 7 H.B.  
 Signature of Breeder, J.D. Kine Address Boardman, St. Croix Wis.  
 Signature of Importer, \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of Owner at date of Birth J.D. Kine  
 Address Boardman St. Croix Wis.  
 (Date) July 10 1885

### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The Cow Snow Drop 2d No. 3407 in Vol 7 H.B.  
 was served by the Bull Duke of Berkshire No. 1190 in Vol 6 H.B.  
 on the 5th day of July 1884  
 Signature of Owner of Bull, J.D. Kine  
 Address Boardman Wis.

THE BREEDER OF AN ANIMAL IS THE OWNER OF ITS DAM AT THE TIME OF SERVICE.



# The Holstein-Friesian Association of America

*OFFICERS* - T.G. Yeomans, *President*; Dr. F. W. Patterson, *First Vice-President*; W.M. Singerly, *Second Vice-President*; Geo. Jackson, *Third Vice President*; F.C. Stevens, *Fourth Vice-President*; *Treasurer*, W.C. Brayton; *Directors* - G.S. Miller, C.R. Payne, W. Hore, W.R. Smith, W.G. Powell, E.M. Washburn; *Superintendent Advanced Registry*, S. Hoxie; *Secretary and Editor*, Thomas Wales, Jr., Iowa City, Iowa.

The attention of applicants for the registry or transfer of animals is called to the following By-Laws of the Association;

Article 1, Section 2 The registry shall set fourth the number, the name, the date of birth, the name and residence of the breeder and owner and if imported, the name of the importer, the markings of the animal sufficient for its identification, and the names and numbers of both sire and dam.

Sec. 3. In the Herd-Book their shall be registered only such animals as are determined under the rules and regulations of this corporation to be thoroughbred.

Sec. 4. Thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian shall be held to meat and refer to only those large improved, black and white cattle already registered in the Holstein and Dutch Friesian Herd-Books, and such as are descended from them in direct line, both as to sire and dam, and such important animals or their descendants as are registered in the Netherlands, Friesian or North Holland Herd-Books proved by the affirmation of the breed of the animals satisfactory to the inspector.

Sec. 5. American bred animals shall only be registered in the Herd-Book upon application made upon or following the form furnished by the corporation and the payment of a fee of one dollar by members of the corporation and of two dollars by Persons not members for the registry of each animal. Which must accompany the application. No two animals shall have the same name. Only direct descendants of an animal shall be entitled to the family name with numbers prefixed or added, and after the first generation the family name only in combination. Males shall only be entitled to the family name in combination in which the family name shall be first. In all combinations the name of sire and dam in part or in full shall be used as desired by the applicant.

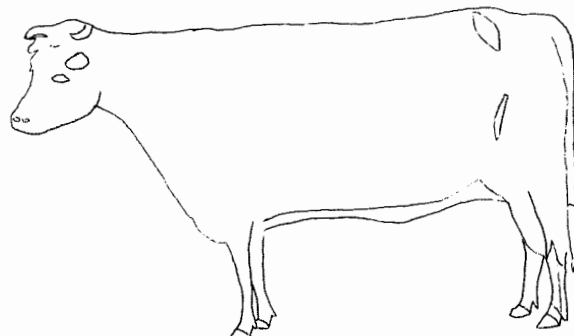
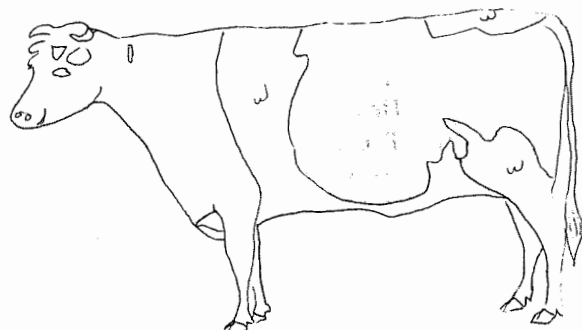
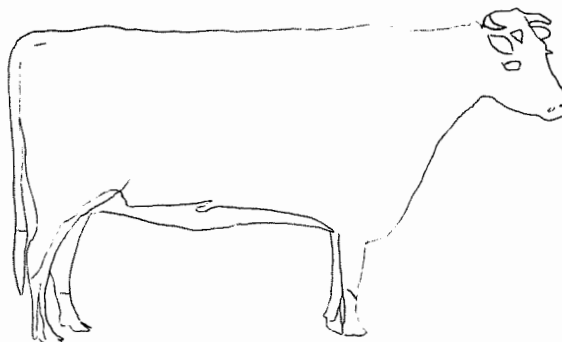
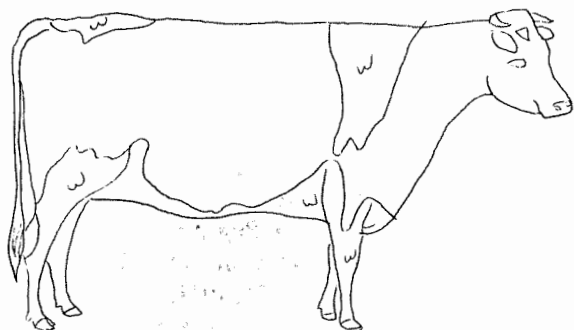
All titles of distinction, nobility, military or honorary, and all first or given names in use as family names shall be free for use in combination.

Sec. 7. Animals must be transferred to owners before their offspring are registered.

Sec. 8. Application for registry of animals imported in dam must be signed by the importer. All applications which are not filed with the Secretary within one year from birth or importation shall be charged three times the usual registry fee. All animals bred in America shall be registered in the name of the owner, in which case a certificate of service is required from the owner of the bull, and the signature of the breeder to the application.

The outline below must be carefully filled in showing the black and white markings.

## BOTH OUTLINES TO BE FILLED OUT



**Colonel Senboer #41**

First bull ever registered in Wisconsin

**Roxy Bell #90**

First female ever registered in Wisconsin



## STATE HOLSTEIN BREEDERS BUILDING 'WALL OF FAME'

The Wisconsin Holstein Association unveiled the names of the first "Wall of Fame" inductees at its recent 100th annual convention. Starting this year at the convention, one cow, one bull and one Holstein breeder will be inducted to this Wall of Fame.

The late **W.J. Gillett of Rosendale** is the first Holstein breeder to be honored. Gillett went into partnership with his father in the 1870s and then took over the herd in 1884. He was one of the founding members of the Wisconsin Holstein Association, serving as its first secretary. He represented Wisconsin on the national Holstein Association's Board of Directors for 12 years, serving as president from 1901-1903. He was the breeder of Colantha 4th Johanna and was one of the leading forces behind the acceptance of yearly testing, versus one day or one week and 30-day records. He was also instrumental in the development of national Holstein shows.



The first cow to be inducted is **Colantha 4th Johanna**. She was bred and owned by Gillett, and was born on October 30, 1898. Colantha broke five world records and was the first cow to break the 1200-pound butterfat record in one year. She also set the highest fat record ever in 1907, at 998 pounds. Colantha exemplified the true dairy cow and was the symbol on the Holstein Association's production certificates from 1907 until the acceptance of the true type model cow in the 1920s. She is the dam of two famous sons - Colantha Johanna lad and Colantha Johanna Champion.



**Johanna Rag Apple Pabst** is the first bull to be inducted. He was born on January 24, 1921, after being bred by Phillip Linker, Hartford. He was developed in his early age by Joseph Piek, also of Hartford, before being sold to Mt. Victory Farms, Hudson Heights, Montreal, Canada, in 1925. There is a very good chance that every Canadian bred and U.S. Holstein descends from him - through his descendants like Round Oak Rag Apple Elevation, Pawnee Farm Arlinda Chief, Carlin M Ivanhoe Bell, Hanoverhill Starbuck and many others.

The picture plaques bearing these inductees photos and names will be housed at the Wisconsin Holstein Association office in Baraboo.

# HISTORY OF WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION

## Wisconsin Junior Holstein Association

The Wisconsin Junior Holstein Association (WJHA) gives its members the opportunity to learn more about the dairy industry, while building lasting friendships. Over the course of several decades, the group has grown to include more than 1,500 members.

To direct its junior programs, WJHA relies on a Junior Activities Committee for leadership. This group, together with much assistance from the state association staff members, oversee all state-run junior programs and presents all major issues to the adult board for approval.

The first Junior Activities Committee was formed in 1966. It consisted of five adult members and one junior member, all appointed for a one-year term. John Selz of Humbird served as the adult chairman of the first committee and Gary Lintvedt of Edgerton was the first junior representative.

Beginning in April, 1968, the Junior Activities Committee was composed of eight junior members who were elected at large from juniors attending the annual adult convention. Members of this first committee were: James Salesman, Argyle; Peggy Schneider, Fond du Lac; Roger Borgwardt, Valders; Larry Jerome, Barron; Dennis Mueller, Madison; Steve Nelson, Union Grove; Philip Johnson, Holmen; and Mary Lippert, Pittsville. Advisors were Robert Mayer of Deer Park and Dave Dickson of Madison, plus two University of Wisconsin Extension representatives.

Today's committee is composed of eight members who are elected at the annual Junior State Convention. Two juniors are elected from each of the four districts: northwest, southwest, northeast and southeast. Members have been elected by this process since the late 1970's.

The Wisconsin Junior Holstein group enjoys a wide range of educational and fun activities. The list of activities includes: a judging and classification workshop at the Wisconsin Championship Show; a junior and senior Dairy Bowl Competition at the local, district, and state levels; a tug-of-war and ice cream eating contest at the Wisconsin State Fair; an Awards Trip every fall to visit outstanding herds throughout the state; and district workshops and Cow Camps.

The junior association also organizes its own state convention. Since 1970, juniors have been meeting annually to conduct their business. Beginning in 1970, the junior convention was held at the same time as the adult convention. Because attendance increased every year, the juniors broke completely away from the adult convention in 1981. The first all-junior convention was held in Wisconsin Rapids on January 9-10, 1981. Now, the junior convention is held in early January and the seniors convene in late February.

Every year, the host county or counties plan a great portion of the state convention by making arrangements for accommodations, the banquet and business meeting, the trade show and the souvenir booklet. Together, the junior committee and the host county/counties plan the



1947 Wisconsin Jr. Member Award Winners at the State Convention State Holstein Boy far rt. Clifford Jurgens, and State Girl holding the cow Marion Eckert.



1951 the winning County Herd at Wisconsin Jr. State Fair.



1959 Delegates to the National Dairy Conference.



1962 Jr. member trip winners having dinner at John Doornink Home (Jon De Farms) Badwin, WI.

## WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN HISTORY 1890-1990

convention agenda. Awards are given at the banquet and business meeting for the following: Distinguished Older and Junior Members, Junior Progressive Breeders, Long-range Production, County Scrapbook, Junior and Senior Dairy Bowl, Art Contest, County Spirit Competition, Dairy Promotion and Junior All-Wisconsin Recognition.

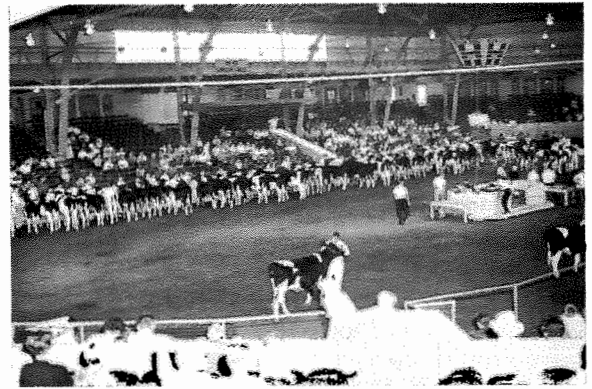
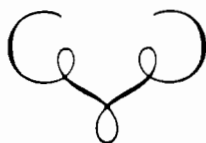
In addition to the state convention, many Wisconsin juniors attend the annual National Holstein Convention, some as part of an official junior delegation. While there, juniors take part in host day activities, the national sale, get-acquainted mixers, a junior assembly and the annual awards luncheon.

Successful communication is a vital part of WJHA. For the past two decades, juniors have written their own section in the *Wisconsin Holstein News*. The WHY (Wisconsin Holstein Youth) page appears monthly in the state magazine to keep juniors informed of all state-run junior activities. Also, county groups are encouraged to submit local feature articles.

The junior association made more history on November 13, 1988, in Stevens Point, Wisconsin, when they successfully managed their first junior sale. The Junior Genetic Gem Sale averaged \$2,201 on 27 consignments. Junior Activities Committee members selected an equal number of consignments from each of Wisconsin's four Holstein districts, promoted the sale and organized all other aspects of the sale including the catalog, decorations, fitting crew, sales force and pre-sale buffet. Juniors came from all over the state to assist with the fitting and decorating. Mrs. Dreamland Enhancer Dery-ET, consigned by Tim and Barb Natzke of Fond du Lac, was the top seller. Dery commanded a selling price of \$6,000 and was purchased by Dery Associates of Hartford.

The most coveted award a junior Holstein member can receive is the Distinguished Junior Member Award. This award began on the national level in 1922. From 1922 to 1974, a young man and a young woman were named National Champion, and eight finalists were also recognized. However, in 1974, it was changed to the selection of 12 national finalists, with the top six individuals receiving National Distinguished Junior Member honors, and recognition at the association's annual national convention.

On the state level, the Wisconsin Holstein Association has been selecting an Outstanding Boy and Girl since 1946. Each Wisconsin winner was entered into national competition, and 14 emerged as national award winners.



Over 100 Senior Yearlings at the 1963 Wisconsin Jr. State Fair.



1966 Charles Brace and Alice in Dairyland presenting the Trophy to Elmo Wendorf Jr. for Grand Champion Cow at the Wisconsin Jr. State Fair.



During the 60's and 70's the Jr. Show took a tremendous jump in number of Exhibitors.



Best Bred and owned class at Wisconsin Jr. State Fair has always been very competitive, winning the class was Nancy Dreager Fort Atkinson.



## JUNIOR ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

### 1966 - 1967

John Selz, Chm., Humbird  
Allan Bringe, Madison  
James Everts, Madison  
Doyle Beyl, Madison  
Arden Winkenwerder, Neenah  
Gary Lintvedt, Edgerton

### 1967 - 1968

John Selz, Chm., Humbird  
Arden Morris, Oconomowoc  
Bert Brown, West Salem  
Ben Dibble, Delavan  
Arden Winkenwerder, Neenah  
John Cull, Pewaukee  
James Everts, Madison  
David Dickson, Madison  
Doyle Beyl, Madison

### 1968-1969

Robert Mayer, Deer Park, Chm.  
David Dickson, UW-Madison  
Arnold Cordes, Madison  
Wilfred J. Pierick, Madison  
James Salesman, Argyle  
Peggy Schneider, Fond du Lac  
Roger Borgwardt, Valders  
Larry Jerome, Barron  
Dennis Mueller, Montfort  
Steven Nelson, Union Grove  
Mary Lippert, Pittsville  
Philip Johnson, Holmen

### 1969 - 1970

Robert Mayer, Chm., Deer Park  
David Dickson, UW-Madison  
Arnold Cordes, Madison  
Wilfred J. Pierick, Madison  
James Salesman, Argyle  
Peggy Schneider, Fond du Lac  
Phillip Johnson, Holmen  
Roger Borgwardt, Valders  
Stephen Nelson, Union Grove  
Rhonda Hetts, Ft. Atkinson  
Roy Hetts, Ft. Atkinson  
Thomas Morris, Oconomowoc

### 1970 - 1971

Robert Mayer, Chm., Deer Park  
David Dickson, UW-Madison  
Arnold Cordes, Madison  
Wilfred Pierick, Madison  
Stephen Nelson, Union Grove  
Rhonda Lintvedt, Platteville  
Roy Hetts, Ft. Atkinson  
Thomas Morris, Oconomowoc  
John Eustice, Belmont  
Bonnie E. Cooper, DeForest  
William Buchmann, Seymour  
Dale Kranz, Columbus

### 1971 - 1972

Walter Brock, Chm., Junction City  
David Dickson, UW-Madison  
Arnold Cordes, Madison  
Wilfred Pierick, Madison  
John Eustice, Belmont  
Bonnie E. Cooper, DeForest  
William Buchmann, Seymour  
Dale Kranz, Columbus

### 1971-1972 Cont.

Allen Schultz, Manitowoc  
Elmo Wendorf, Jr., Ixonia  
Rick Bovre, Edgerton  
Dan Natzke, Greenleaf

### 1972 - 1973

Walter Brock, Jr., Chm., Junction City  
David Dickson, UW-Madison  
Arnold Cordes, Madison  
Wilfred Pierick, Madison  
Bonnie E. Cooper, DeForest  
Donna L. Jensen, Colfax  
Rick Bovre, Edgerton  
Dan Natzke, Greenleaf  
Allen Schultz, Manitowoc  
Elmo Wendorf Jr., Ixonia  
Charles Kruschke, New Richmond  
James Zarndt, Mt. Horeb

### 1973 - 1974

Mary Lynn Piper, Lake Mills  
Sandra Mayer, Deer Park  
Josetta Eustice, Belmont  
Barbara Lee, Clinton  
Rick Bovre, Edgerton  
Charles Krushke, New Richmond  
James Zarndt, Mt. Horeb  
Donna L. Jensen, Colfax

### 1974 - 1975

James Kortbein, Chm., Norwalk  
David Dickson, UW-Madison  
Norman Everson, Madison  
Arnold Cordes, Madison  
Mary Lynn Piper, Lake Mills  
Josetta Eustice, Belmont  
Sandra Mayer, Deer Park  
Barbara Lee, Clinton  
Meldon VerVoort, Kaukauna  
Dennis Miller, Brodhead  
Lois Setter, Deer Park  
Donna Cooper, DeForest

### 1975 - 1976

James Kortbein, Chm., Norwalk  
David Dickson, UW-Madison  
Norman Everson, Madison  
Arnold Cordes, Madison  
Meldon Ver Voort, Kaukauna  
Dennis Miller, Brodhead  
Lois Setter, Deer Park  
Donna Cooper, DeForest  
Susan Fritz, Wisconsin Dells  
Rodney Bohnhoff, Plymouth  
Tryn Johnson, Croix Falls  
Randy Puttkamer, Baraboo

### 1976 - 1977

DuWayne Kutz, Chm., Westby  
Dr. David Dickson, UW-Madison  
Arnold Cordes, Madison  
Mary Bebow, Fond du Lac  
Scott Bray, Elkhorn  
James Mayer, Deer Park  
Gene Nehls, Juneau  
Barbara Cooper, DeForest  
Mike Holschbach, Elkhart Lake  
Susan Krull, Lake Mills  
Jerry Schmidt, Melrose  
Norm Everson, Madison, Adv.



1969-1970 Jr. Holstein Board.



The winning Senior Herd at Wisconsin Jr. State Fair for Dodge Co. a very competitive class over the years.



1977 the Jr. Champions and Sr. Champions at the Wisconsin Championship Show.



County Sales have been a great place for Juniors to buy their first Registered animal as shown here at the Polk Co. Calf Sale.

## Junior Activities Committee

### 1977 - 1978

Barbara Cooper, De Forest  
Mike Holschbach, Elkhart Lake  
Susan Krull, Lake Mills  
Jerry Schmidt, Melrose  
Mary Crowley, Omro  
Tony Harvey, Hazel Green  
Ellen Lee, Clinton  
Mary Behling, Cumberland

### 1978 - 1979

Fritz Holschbach, Chm., Elkhart Lake  
Donald Schmidt, Co-Chm., Melrose  
Mary Crowley, Omro  
Tony Harvey, Hazel Green  
Ellen Lee, Clinton  
Mary Behling, Cumberland  
Cheryl Ehrke, Ft. Atkinson  
Pam Mayer, Slinger  
Julie Sarbacker, Belleville  
Douglas Urban, Pittsville  
One Rep. from UW, 4-H & FFA

### 1979 - 1980

Cheryl Ehrke, Ft. Atkinson  
Doug Urban, Pittsville  
Pam Mayer, Slinger  
Julie Sarbacker, Belleville  
Robert Holterman, Watertown  
Pamela Selz, Humbird  
Matthew Lippert, Pittsville  
Barbara Bebow, Fond du Lac

### 1981

Ed Ranney, Chm., Boyceville  
William Ehrke, Ft. Atkinson, Co-Chm.  
Dan Kaiser, Madison  
Robert Holterman, Watertown  
Pamela Selz, Humbird  
Matthew Lippert, Pittsville  
Barbara Bebow, Fond du Lac  
Ray Cooper, DeForest  
JoDee Ehrke, Ft. Atkinson  
Steve Mell, Waunakee  
Sherry Lynn Siemers, Cleveland

### 1982

Tom Breunig, Sheboygan Falls  
Ray Cooper, DeForest  
JoDee Ehrke, Ft. Atkinson  
Gayle Furchtenicht, Sarona  
Jamie Greenheck, Lone Rock  
Bill Hageman, Fond du Lac  
Steven Mell, Waunakee  
Sherry Siemers, Cleveland

### 1983

Tom Breunig, Sheboygan Falls  
Denise Deaton, Fall Creek  
Gayle Furchtenicht, Sarona  
Jamie Greenheck, Lone Rock  
Bill Hageman, Fond du Lac  
Dwight Mayer, Slinger  
Julie Soukup, Denmark  
John Steinhoff, Tomah

### 1984

Ann Behling, Cumberland  
Denise Deaton, Fall Creek  
Terry Koopmans, Darien  
Shelly Keller, Muscoda  
Dwight Mayer, Slinger  
Dan Schnell, Brillion  
Julie Soukup, Denmark  
John Steinhoff, Tomah

### 1985

Ann Behling, Cumberland  
Shelly Keller, Muscoda  
Terry Koopmans, Darien  
Dan Schnell, Brillion  
Julie Paltzer, Appleton  
Brad Burke, Amery  
Lisa Robinson, Elroy  
Cindy Kayser, Janesville

### 1986

Julie Paltzer  
Brad Burke, Amery  
Lisa Robinson, Elroy  
Cindy Kayser, Janesville  
David Cooper, DeForest  
Lisa Mullen, Bloomer  
Dan Nodolf, Belmont  
Paul Natzke, Greenleaf

### 1987

Dan Natzke, Greenleaf, Adv.  
Barb Kayser, Janesville, Adv.  
Matt Lippert, UW-Madison  
Gail Schronce, WHA office  
David Cooper, DeForest  
Lisa Mullen, Bloomer  
Dan Nodolf, Belmont  
Paul Natzke, Greenleaf  
Lori Esker, Hatley  
Dianne Deaton, Fall Creek  
Willis Gunst, Hartford  
Becky Roecker, Loganville

### 1988

Robert Quick, Bagley, Adv.  
Ron Spaeth, Boyd, Adv.  
Gail Schronce, WHA office, Adv.  
Willis Gunst, Harford  
Mitch Breunig, Sauk City  
Brian Coulthard, Cuba City  
Becky Roecker, Loganville  
Karla Hayes, Campbellsport  
Lori Esker, Hatley  
Tim Heeg, Marshfield  
Dianne Deaton, Fall Creek

### 1989

Elmo Wendorf, Jr., Ixonia, Adv.  
Ron Spaeth, Boyd, Adv.  
Gail Schronce & David Cooper, WHA  
Tim Heeg, Marshfield  
Marie Rindsig, Sarona  
Karla Hayes, Campbellsport  
Amy Doyle, Amherst  
Brian Coulthard, Cuba City  
Janelle Keller, Richland Center  
Mitch Breunig, Sauk City  
Kim Olson, Evansville

### 1990

Ron Spaeth, Boyd, Adv.  
Elmo Wendorf, Jr., Ixonia, Adv.  
David Cooper, WHA office  
Marie Rindsig, Sarona  
Cara Lee Plank, Alma  
Amy Doyle, Amherst  
Sandy Piechowski, Waupaca  
Janelle Keller, Richland Center  
Kyle Knutson, Onalaska  
Kim Olson, Evansville  
Douglas Mayer, Slinger



1978 four newly elected Board of Directors for the Wisconsin Jr. Holstein Association.



1981 Gail Furchtenicht outstanding Holstein Girl with her parents Jean and Howard Furchtenicht and President Don Schmidt.



1990 National Dairy Bowl Competition Jr. Division winners from Wisconsin. L to R Mark McCullough, Chris McCullough, Shannon Hayes and Michelle Bartelt.

# HISTORY OF WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION

## WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN NEWS PUBLICATION

The *Wisconsin Holstein News* magazine serves as the primary communication vehicle between Wisconsin Holstein Association members and their Board of Directors, staff and advertisers. A complimentary subscription of the *News* is included as a part of an association membership. Additional subscriptions are available for a fee and upon request to any Holstein enthusiast who contacts the state office in Baraboo.

From all indications found at the state office, the publishing of The *Wisconsin Holstein News* began in 1928, with the association secretary serving as editor of the publication.

Copies of past *News* on file at the state association office date back to 1941. At that time, the *News* was a quarterly publication, edited by Association Secretary W.J. Reynolds. The price for a one year subscription was ten cents. By the year 1951, the cost of a one-year subscription was \$1.00.

By 1955, as interest in advertising grew, the *News* was published six times per year. By 1979, the *News* was extended to a monthly publication, and was printed twelve times per year.

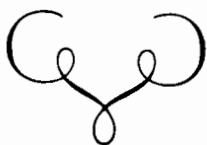
In July of 1981, Association Secretary Norman Rasmussen passed away. Since his wife, Margaret, had already been playing a large part in the production of the *News* magazine, she was hired as its editor, a position in which she remained until her retirement in 1983. This appointment marked the first time that a person was hired to serve the association strictly in an editorial capacity. Under Margaret's direction, the *News* was embellished by attractive, two-color printing, glossy paper and many photographs.

JoDee Pfaff, a native Wisconsin Holstein enthusiast, accepted the post as *News* editor from 1983 until her marriage to Dr. Greg Brooke in the fall of 1984. Replacing her was Joan Lau, who came to Wisconsin from her home in Readlyn, Iowa. Joan served as editor for four years and, under her direction, the *News* became even more elaborate and colorful. During her editorship, certain advertisements and pictures, and always the cover photo, appeared in four color.

Cheri Schroer joined the association staff as editor in July of 1988, and stayed through February of 1989. In March of 1989, Gail Schronce was appointed *News* editor, in addition to serving as Association Manager.

The *News* currently has a circulation of over 7,000, and is sent to subscribers throughout the United States, Canada and Europe. The present cost of a one year subscription is \$17.00.

Presently, the *News* is considered one of the premier publications of the Holstein breed since it contains numerous breed improvement articles, information on Holstein promotional activities and advertisements of sales and dispersals.



Jr. Holstein trip winners. With a very young Gary Wagner seated at the right who is now Area III Manager for 1990.



All types of activities get printed in the *News* as this Dairy Day at the Brewers with all six breeds represented.



1990 40 year members. Back row: Francis Cooper, Maurice Cooper, Pierce Owens. Front row George Brennand, Gordon Berg, Leonard Peck, Richard Budde, Henry Rosenow.



Heatherstone Farms hosted one of two State Picnics. Left to R. Duane and Carol Jean Hegna, Chase, Brienne, Chelsea, Val and Mike Holshbach.

# Progressive Breeders Award

## Winners From Wisconsin

NAME	TOWN	YEARS
Achenbach, Marlene, Steven, & Lonnie	Eastman	2
Alexander, Daryl	Ricelake	5
Ames, John & Dennis	Darien	1
Ashland Branch Experiment Station	Ashland	1
Auestad, John	Argyle	4
Baier, Wayne L. & Roger W.	Elmwood	18
Baker, Mrs. Curtis & Elmer	Mt. Horeb	3
Barfknecht, Harley	Rice Lake	8
Barnes, Wayne & Kent R.	Hillsboro	12
Barrett, Thomas B.	Camp Douglas	7
Battist Farms, Inc. Jim Battist	Waterloo	11
Bauer, Rudolph	Brownsville	8
Baumgartner, W. C. & Paul W.	Monroe	2
Bayley, Wallace E.	Waterford	4
Bebow, Fran, Betty, & Schuser, Ivan & Mary	Fond du Lac	2
Becker, N.P.	Almena	5
Behling, Robert E.	Cumberland	13
Behnke, Wallace A.	Brooklyn	1
Bender, Virgil & Carl Jr.	Dalton	3
Berg, Gordon E.	Brownsville	23
Beuchel, Edwin J.	Sheboygan	2
Bialozynski, Frank	Pulanski	2
Binversie, Robert H.	Kiel	3
Bogward, Elroy-Sunnyside Farms	Valders	3
Bollerud, Richard	Hollandale	3
Bomaz Farm, Inc. see Zwald		
Booth, Donald & Dean	Cuba City	2
Born, Raymond	Plymouth	1
Bowe, D. A.-Valley Beau Farms, Inc.	Chippewa Falls	2
Boyke, Clarence & Gary	Fond du Lac	16
Brandl, Marvin-Tri-Sec Dairy	Newton	4
Brantmeier, Joseph A.	Sherwood	1
Brass, Archie & Sons-Maple Home Farm	Sheboygan	2
Bredl, Ralph Jr.	Auburndale	1
Bremel, Werner M.	Fall Creek	2
Brewer, Frank & Roger D. Martin	Richland Center	3
Brey, William	Sturgeon Bay	1
Brown, Bert W.	West Salem	6
Buhr, Raymond & Raymond Paul, Jr.	Viroqua	11
Bunge, Rueben & Elvera	Plymouth	1
Burch, Henry J.	Sheldon	8
Burdick, Harold T. & Son	Hillsdale	14
Burke, Arlen L.	Amery	2
Buss, William J.	Platteville	10
Bychinski, Donna & Valerian	Spencer	5
Cairns, Frank E.	Mazomanie	5
Carncross, Gordon N.	Lodi	3
Carns, Robert D. & Nancy L.	Cuba City	1
Carns, Wayne & Anita	Platteville	1
Chippewa County Hospital	Chippewa Falls	5
Christenson, Kenneth, Stephen, David, & Kevin-Lakecrest Farms	Amery	2
Christianson, Victor	Menomonie	2
Christoph, Theodore F.	Chilton	1
Clark County Health Care Center	Owen	1
Cooper, Donald F.	Glenbeulah	3
Cooper, Maurice E.	De Forest	3
Crescent Beauty Farms see Hetts		
Crisdome Farm, Inc. see Kruschke		
Cronk, Ai C.	Woodsville	2
Crowley, Francis J.	Omro	5
Cull, John	Pewaukee	7
Dad & Lad Farm	Oshkosh	2
Dammen, Merlin	Blanchardville	1
Danielson, Bernard	Cadott	2
Danielson, Wayne & Flora	Cadott	1
David, M. E. Jr.	De Pere	
Deer Lake Farm, Inc.	St. Croix Falls	1



Progressive Breeder Award Winners

Front, Left to Right: Joseph Hanson, Chetek; Leonard Seybold, Forest Junction; Frank Cairns, Madison; Albert Grover, Gailsville. Back row, Left to Right: Arthur Hanson, James Golden, Paul Barfknecht, Bill Barrett, D.W. Huenink, Cedar Grove.

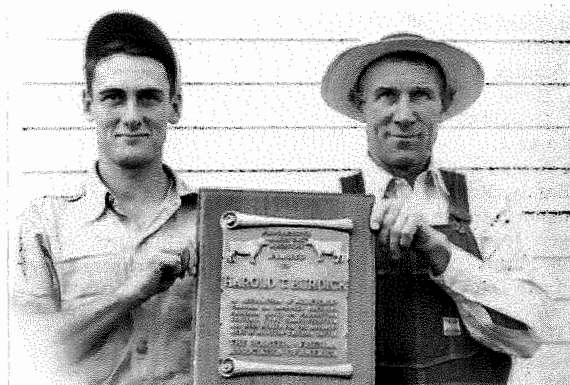
Delfosse, David	Brussels	1
Dicharl Holsteins	Mondovi	1
Ditter, Scott & Pauline-Smlaire Holsteins	Plymouth	5
Dodge-View Farms, Inc.	Dodgeville	5
Doorco Farms see Vandertie		
Dornink, Dean-Jon-De Farm, Inc.	Baldwin	34
Dorshorst, Charles & Donna	Junction City	1
Draeger, Harold E. & Sons	Fort Atkinson	7
Dunn County Hospital	Menomonie	1
Easker, William	Birnamwood	8
Norrie Lake Dairy Farms, Inc.		
Eggert, Mark J.	Appleton	1
Ehrke, William L.	Ft. Atkinson	1
Eldonon Farm, Inc.	Avalon	3
Elgendale Farms	Cambria	5
Elmer, H. O.	Monticello	20
Elmoka Farm	Barron	23
Erickson, Sylvan & David	Blanchardville	9
Erlandson, Sherman V.	Westby	1
Evans, Michael J. & Lisa	Iron River	1
Famechon Dairy Farms, Inc.	Prairie du Chien	3
Fedendael, Elias C.	Algoma	2
Fenner, Donald	Sheboygan Falls	7
Fisher, Eugene & Rodney	Manitowoc	2
Fitzgerald, James	Newton	2
Frankenhoff, William & Kenneth	Boscobel	10
Fritz, Wilbur	Wisconsin Dells	1
Fronk, Rudolph W. & Steven L.	Hillsboro	12
Gaeu, James E.	Merrill	4
Garvey Brothers-Terrance & Richard Garvey	De Pere	11
Gasser, Melvin R.	Baraboo	3
Gehl, James	Neosho	1
Gifford Lane Farms	Menomonie	5
Gillett, Donald E.	Rosendale	4
Glover, Est. of A. J.	Ft. Atkinson	3
Godden, Howard B.	Roberts	2
Goeke, Roland H.	Newton	3
Goff, Earl S. & Son	Bruce	3
Golden, James	Friendship	5
Goodrich, C. V.	Lone Rock	4
Gries, Elmer H.	Valders	4
Grover, Albert	Galesville	5
Gunnulson, Martin	Cambridge	5
Gunst, Leland	Hartford	4
Haas, Roy E. & Roy J.	Jefferson	6
Haberman, Walter & Kenneth	Janesville	5
Hageman, William H.	Fond du Lac	10



# HISTORY OF WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION

## Progressive Breeder Award Winners

Hagenow, Carl F.	Reedsville	4
Hall, William A.	Clinton	1
Hanke, Wayne N.	Marathon	1
Hamlyn, Elwyn W.	West Bend	1
Hansen, Chris	Sturtevant	3
Hansen, John & Son	Sturtevant	5
Hansman, Harry F. & Kenneth W. Brehm	Knapp	3
Hanson, Arthur B.	Baldwin	15
Hanson, Freeman L.	Chetek	1
Hanson, Joseph A.	Chetek	10
Hartwig, Kenneth A. & Nathan E.	Monroe	13
Hayes, Henry W. & Steven	Fond du Lac	4
Heatherstone Enterprises-Duane Hegna	Baraboo	13
Heeg, Roger	Marshfield	6
Heeringa, Henry	Fox Lake	1
Heike, Dianne E.	Mondovi	1
Heil, Gerald & Edward	Edgar	2
Heinzen, Charles	Manitowoc	1
Hermstad, Jonn Irvin	Frederic	2
Herness, Everett	Whitehall	2
Hetts, Roy & Doris-Crescent Beauty Farms	Ft. Atkinson	5
Hildebrandt, Gene, Mildred & Alvin	Juneau	1
Holien, Tom & Laurel	Mauston	1
Holman, Warren	Barronett	1
Holschbach, Harold E.	Manitowoc	20
Holterman, Lloyd A. & Rose	Watertown	7
Honadel, Dale	Augusta	1
Horn, Richard	Brooklyn	6
Hottmann, Richard	Mazomanie	2
Huber, Kenneth & Richard	Oxford	3
Huenink, D. W.	Cedar Grove	9
Huffman, Herbert & James	Monroe	4
Immel, Gordon	Fond du Lac	1
Jarek, Raymond F.	Bonduel	1
Jens, William T. & Sons	Sheboygan Falls	3
Jensen, Donald C. & Richard E.	Colfax	16
Jesse, Vincent	Barron	1
Jenkins, John W.	Montfort	5
Jo-Wal Farms see Walldvogel		
Johnsen, Loren M.	Cobb	2
Johnson, Gary & Cynthia	Genoa	3
Johnson, Leroy & Russell	Dresser	5
Johnson, Ted J.	Star Prairie	3
Johnson, Tyrone	Cashton	1
Jon-De Farm Inc. see Dornink		
Julka, Joseph	Malone	5
Kaderly, Edwin & E. J.	Juda	2
Kaestner, Gene	Cleveland	2
Kammes, Larry J. & Carol	Gratiot	2
Keller, Theron E. & Gordon R.	Richland Center	2
Keller, Virgil D.	Muscoda	1
Kelroy, James E.	Fond du Lac	4
Kenan Farms, Inc. see Rudesill		
Kenjo Farms, Inc.	Brownsville	12
Kepler, Loren	Viola	6
Kerkman, Walter & Norman	Burlington	2
Keuler, Raymond	Chilton	2
Kewoc Dairy Farm	Two Rivers	1
Kieckhafer, Gerhardt	Greenleaf	4
Kittleson, Gaylord & Gary	Mt. Horeb	1
Klattview Farm, Inc.	Menomonie	2
Knauf & Tescho Co.	Chilton	3
Koch, Eugene	Neenah	2
Koch, Owen L.	Viola	12
Kohlmann, Harold T.	Fond du Lac	1
Kohlwey, Otto Jr.	Grafton	2
Kopp, Henry L.	Ettrick	2
Kops, Gerald	Unity	1
Kovars, Donald C.	Boscobel	1
Krahn, Marvin	Seymour	3
Kretschmar, Richard F.	Mellen	9
Kroning, Clifford H. & Sons	Soldiers Grove	13
Krull Farms-Marvin Krull	Lake Mills	14



Harold and son, Dale Burdick, nine consecutive Progressive Breeder Awards. Photo taken in 1952.

Kruschke, Dick-Crisdhome Farm, Inc.	New Richmond	16
Kruse, Edwin E.	Loganville	13
Kuehn, Joseph-Kuehn Acres	Egg Harbor	17
Kyland, Inc.	Oconomowoc	14
Lakecrest Farms see Christianson		
Lang, Frederick J.	Marathon	1
Larson, Frederick M.	Menomonie	4
Lauber, Norman	Union Grove	5
Laursen, Lauritz	Union Grove	1
Laux, Ralph	Adell	2
Leiteritz, Willard C.	Cleveland	2
Lentz, Robert G.	Dallas	3
Lewis, Wilbur E.	Omro	2
Lichtenwalner, Irvin H.	Barron	1
Lien, Gary O	Brooklyn	1
Lind Brothers	Cumberland	3
Lindner, Donald J.	Greenwood	2
Lindside Farms, Inc.	Pine River	1
Loghe, Estate of Herbert	Bristol	1
Long, Donald W. & Keith M.	Weyauwega	16
Low Brothers	Burlington	1
Lucey, Chester D.	Janesville	14
Madaus, Willard	Burlington	3
Magarich, Joseph	Watertown	1
Maier, Calvin	Jim Falls	1
Maple Home Farm see Brass		
Marquardt, Mervin G. & Richard R.	Bloomer	3
Martalock, Alan & Carolene	Ontario	3
Martin Farms, Inc.	Lone Rock	2
Martin, W. J.	Darlington	1
Mason, Fred & Mary	Whitewater	1
Matthiae Dairy Farm, Inc.	Marathon	1
Matz, William H.	Strum	3
Mayhew, Nancy F.	West Bend	4
McKenzie, Burt	Hollandale	14
McNett, Arthur H. & Josetta	Belmont	4
Meier, Corlas E.	Stetsonville	3
Mielke, Daniel D.	Colby	1
Mell, David J. & sons	Waunakee	8
Mentink, Howard J.	Waldo	1
Merritt, Frank B. & Jeff	Menomonie	5
Meulemans, Jeffrey T.	Kaukauna	3
Meyer, Donald W.	Loganville	4
Mielke, Donald R.	Menasha	1
Mielke, Edward Jr.	Edgar	6
Miller, Dennis	Brodhead	9
Mirsberger, Edward N.	Hilbert	2
Mirsberger, Joseph M.	Hilbert	4
Mittelstadt, Elroy C.	Mayville	3
Montsma, Edward	Fond du Lac	1
Morris Brothers	Oconomowoc	10
Mueller, Dennis C.	Montfort	1
Mulder Farms-G. W. Mulder	Milton	5
Muth, Egbert & George	West Bend	2

# WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN HISTORY 1890-1990

## Progressive Breeder Award Winners

Nadeau, Gary P.  
Nass, William  
Nehls, Stanley A.  
Nelson, Gene  
Nelson, Oswald G. & Keith G.  
Nest, Roger J.  
Nielsen Acres-Paul Nielsen  
Nigh, Randy, Robert, & Irene  
Ninnemann Enterprises, Inc.  
Nofsinger, Joseph V.  
Norrbon Farms-Carl Norrbon  
Norrie Lake Dairy Farms, Inc. see Easker

Opsal, Boyd L.  
Oregon State Farm  
Osterhaus, Harold  
Ott, Lyle  
Owens, William H.

Pade, Albert & Wesley  
Paider, Ron  
Palmbach, George A.  
Pape, Mrs. Verna Allen  
Paul, Kenneth A.  
Paulson, James  
Paulson, Paula & Craig M.  
Payne, Floyd & Arno  
Peacock, Steven & Karin  
Peck, Leonard  
Peck-Valley Dairy Inc.  
Pederson, Thomas G. & Sonja  
Peebles Farm  
Peper, Eugene C.-Pepst Farm Inc.  
Peterson, Jon R. & Sons  
Peterson, Kenneth  
Peterson, Raymond L.  
Pfaff, William J. & Sons-Pfaffsway Farms  
Pinehurst Farms  
Pralle, Earl R.  
Pritzl, Harold  
Proeber, Howard  
Puls, Arthur

Rahmlow, Edw. C.  
Rand, Gregory C.  
Rau, George  
Redlich, Lyle E.  
Richter, Henry  
Rickland Farms, Inc.-D. Rickert & Sons  
Ridgeworth Farms  
Rippchen, Allen E.  
Rohloff, Ronny  
Romey, Robert A.  
Rodger Roost, Inc. The  
Rohloff, Ronny  
Rose, David  
Rozema, Henry  
Ruby, S. D.  
Rudesill, Doug, Ann, & Kent  
Kenan Farms, Inc.  
Rufi, John W.  
Rusch, Ed. A.

St. Croix County Hospital-% John Spanton  
Salesman, L.A. & Elsa H.  
Sam-Dale Farms, Inc.  
Sarbacker, Joe & Family  
Schauf, Michael J.  
Schellpfeffer, Arlen C.  
Schmidt, Donald D.  
Schmidt-knecht, James  
Schmidt-knecht, Robert  
Schoessow, Gerhard W.  
Schroeder, F. C. & W. C.  
Schuessler, Lloyd G.

Glenwood City 4  
Watertown 12  
Juneau 2  
New Richmond 1  
Baldwin 1  
Mosinee 2  
Union Grove 2  
Viroqua 11  
Wausau 1  
Hillsboro 1  
Wittenberg 2

Blue Mounds 2  
Oregon 5  
Lancaster 1  
Brillion 2  
Oconomowoc 1

Lomira 1  
Denmark 1  
Appleton 2  
Sharon 8  
Dorchester 3  
Marathon 1  
Clear Lake 1  
Waldo 7  
Platteville 1  
Chippewa Falls 2  
Chippewa Falls 1  
Westby 2  
Oconomowoc 1  
Centuria 10  
Cashton 5  
Clayton 1  
Blue Mounds 10  
Alma Center 3  
Sheboygan Falls 1  
Bangor 1  
Cato 7  
West Bend 7  
Allenton 2

Appleton 1  
Melrose 10  
Dorchester 6  
Osceola 4  
Union Grove 3  
Eldorado 4  
Hillpoint 4  
Richland Center 6  
Whitewater 2  
Whitewater 1  
Oxford 5  
Whitewater 1  
Eden 11  
Marshfield 1  
Elkhorn 6  
Baldwin 11

Monroe  
Forest Junction 3

New Richmond 33  
Argyle 19  
Stanley 2  
Belleville 1  
Richland Center 7  
Horicon 1  
Melrose 8  
Alma 1  
Cochrane 2  
Mequon 5  
West Bend 6  
Kaukauna 1



Progressive Breeder Award group 1953, with W.D. Kyle, owner of Kyland Farms, receiving their first PBR Award.

Schultz, Albert A.  
Schultz, William G.  
Schumacher, Paul R.  
Schumacher, Robert J.  
Schuster, Ivan & Mary  
Schutzhelm Farm  
Seefeld, Brian H.  
Seefeldt, James  
Seehaver, Larry & Oscar H.  
Selz Farm, Inc.-John Selz  
Seward, Nelson & Scott  
Seybold, Edwin  
Seybold, Leonard J.  
Sheridan, Bernard  
Sherman, Roger & Roger  
Siekman, Lloyd A. & Mike  
Siemers Holstein Farm Inc.  
Simson, Craig & Rebecca-Nectarlin Farms  
Skarda, Joie L.  
Skemp, Robert C. & Gus R. Wendorf Jr.  
Smilaire Holsteins see Ditter  
Smith, Ralph  
Spiegelberg, Arnold H.  
Sprecher, Halsey O.  
Spring Wild Farm see Wild  
Stanchfield, Sam C.  
Stanek, John F. Jr.  
Stauffer, Roger A.  
Stetzer, Russell G.  
Stilling, Harold-Stillings Farm Inc.  
Stodola, Bernard V.  
Strauss, James  
Streiff, Dean E.  
Stremcha, Arnold & Brian  
Suemnicht, Wilbert E.  
Sullivan, Richard  
Sunnyside Farms see Borgwardt  
Swaag, John  
Thompson, Harland  
Thompson, Raymond & Ted  
Tri-Sec Dairy see Brandl  
Trzebiatowski, George  
Tulachka, Robert & Paul  
Turgasen, Frank B.  
Valley Beau Farms, Inc. see Bowe  
Vander Heiden, Raymond H.  
Vandertie, Daniel-Doorco Farms  
Vaness, Alvin J.  
Ver Voort, John A.  
Voelker, Roger P.  
Voight, Steven  
Curtiss 8  
Roberts 4  
Brodhead 1  
Dorchester 2  
Fond du Lac 3  
Dallas 9  
Hamburg 1  
Seymour 1  
Marathon 2  
Humbird 29  
Pine River 3  
Hilbert 3  
Forest Junction 9  
Fond du Lac 2  
Twin Lakes 2  
St. Cloud 3  
Cleveland 1  
Marshfield 1  
Soldiers Grove 7  
La Crosse 5  
Wittenburg 4  
Manawa 10  
Prairie du Sac 3  
Fond du Lac 2  
Muscodia 1  
Monroe 15  
Black River Falls 5  
Cambridge 4  
Pound 8  
Lake Mills 2  
New Glarus 1  
Sparta 1  
Waldo 2  
Arkansas 1  
Juda 1  
Barneveld 1  
Barneveld 3  
Almond 4  
Two Rivers 1  
Richland Center 13  
Neenah 3  
Brussels 14  
New Franken 2  
Appleton 7  
Rice Lake 1  
Shiocton 2

# HISTORY OF WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION

## Progressive Breeder Award Winners

Wachter, Don & Dave	Prairie du Chien	3
Waldvogel, Joseph & George-Jo-Wal Farms	Wausau	3
Walker, Dean-Walk Era Farms, Inc.	Wisconsin Dells	1
Walters, Donald D.	Prairie du Chien	13
Walworth County Hospital Farm	Elkhorn	11
Wasrud, Royal V., Jr.	Scandinavia	2
Wautier, Joseph & James	Brussels	6
Webb, Francis, Estate of % Robert Webb	Plymouth	7
Weber, William	Bloomer	2
Wedeward, Harvey J.	Marshall	1
Weidman, George J. & Son	Cedarburg	3
Weiner, Arthur H. & Son	Columbus	5
Weingel, Rodney	Platteville	1
Weinzirl, John & Steven	Elmwood	1
Wendorf, Walter & David	Neosho	7
Westphal, Charles A.	Byron	6
Weyenberg, Bert	Appleton	2
White Star Dairy Farm, Inc.	Waupaca	18
Wicklance, James A.	Turtle Lake	4
Wild, Alberta-Spring Wild Farm	Belleville	9
Williams, Robert J. & Roger H.	Wild Rose	1
Wilson, Earl N.	Darlington	1
Wolter, Arwed J.	Algoma	3
Wuethrich, John D.-Ragnhild	Greenwood	2
Wyss, Carl W. & Kenneth C.	Monroe	11
Wyss, Daniel F. & Randall M.	Monroe	15



Progressive Breeder Award Winners, 2nd through 7th year.  
Photo around 1982 or 1983.

Yarolimek, Joseph & Ardyth	Osseo	1
Zinser, Ernest I.	Kansasville	2
Zittlow, Donald	De Pere	7
Zwald, Robert F.-Bomaz Farm Inc.	Hammond	2

## 40 Year Membership

### 1902

University of Wisconsin  
Madison

### 1913

Cushman, Leland  
Jefferson

### 1918

Boss, Ulrich C.  
Oshkosh

### 1920

Jensen, Chris C.  
Colfax  
Bos, George W.  
Deer Park  
Haas, Roy E.  
Jefferson

### 1922

Zimmerman, Reinhold F.  
Beaver Dam  
Miller, Howard E.-Est.  
Janesville  
Malzewski, John  
Pulaski

### 1923

Wesenberg, Emil-Est.  
Chippewa Falls  
Kowalke, Harry  
Ft. Atkinson

### 1924

Chippewa County Farm  
Chippewa Falls  
Wiperman, E. C.  
Sheboygan

### 1925

Ehrhardt, Milton M.  
Oakfield

### 1926

Dodte, Bernard  
Neillsville

### 1927

Agnew, A. W.  
Milton  
Case, Frank  
Oconomowoc  
Hanson, Arthur B.  
Osseo  
Sigmund, James  
Sarona

### 1928

Northey, John, Jr.  
Sullivan  
Freudenwald, Edwin A.  
Calendonia  
Lyon, Fred-Est.  
Westfield  
Swartz, Harvey W.  
Waukesha

### 1929

Duerst, Emil  
New Glarus

### 1930

Gafke, A. J.-Est.  
Ft. Atkinson  
Pade, Albert  
Lomira  
Haberman, Walter  
Janesville  
Immel, Albert-Est.  
Fond du Lac  
Union Grove State Farm  
Union Grove  
Eau Claire Area Health  
Care Center  
Eau Claire  
Lamberson, R. A.-Est.  
Whitehall  
Neff, Charles W.  
Neilsville  
Darcey, Francis-Est.  
Watertown  
Ogilvie, W. E.-Est.  
Mt. Horeb  
Canniff, Hazen T.-Est.  
Watertown

### Hake, B.A.

Ft. Atkinson  
Countryside Hospital Inst.  
Jefferson  
Nelson, Oswald G.  
Baldwin  
Wilberg, Charles K.  
Osceola  
Nelson Harvey A.-Est.  
Union Grove  
Jewett, Carlyle A.  
Plymouth  
Marks, Harry  
Mondovi  
Elmer, H. O.  
New Glarus  
Peake, Elwyn W.  
Washburn  
Schmaling, C. W.  
Delavan  
Peebles, John-Est.  
Oconomowoc  
Schmid, Christ  
Monticello  
Gilbertson, Harvey B.  
Black River  
Perronne, Ervin  
Sheboygan Falls  
Schnell, Harry  
Hilbert  
Northern WI Colony &  
Training School  
Chippewa Falls  
Peters, R. A.-Est.  
Darien  
Schroeder, Guido C.  
West Bend  
Maher, Christ A.-Est.  
Richfield  
Lichtenwalner, I. H.  
Barron  
Dix, Harry C.  
Menomonie  
Selz, Herman-Est.  
Humbird  
Senn, Jake  
Monroe

### Seybold, Leonard-Est.

Forest Jct.  
Henden, Anthon  
Viroqua  
Konop, John  
Manitowoc  
Dunn County Hospital  
Menomonie  
Mell, John-Est.  
Waunakee  
Grosse, Louis H.  
Rosendale  
Hermstad, Justin B.  
Frederic  
Rufi, John W.-Est.  
Monroe  
Winkenwerder, Earl L.  
Oshkosh  
Crump, Kenneth M.-Est.  
Stoughton  
Hoffman, Duane  
Black River Falls  
Miller, George Theodore-Est.  
Antigo  
Hood, Walter M.-Est.  
North Prairie  
Smith, Samuel A.  
Oakfield  
Moritz, Oscar C.-Est.  
West Bend  
Howard, M. Vern G.  
Granton  
Mossholder, H. R.-Est.  
Appleton  
Moths, Molton C.-Est.  
Random Lake  
Mueller, Hilmer G.-Est.  
Seymour  
Stanchfield, Samuel C.-Est.  
Fond du Lac  
Myers, John W.  
Colfax  
Pritchard, William L.-Est.  
Cleveland  
Kelley, Arthur J.-Est.  
Menomonie  
Wieckert, Walter H.  
Appleton

40 Year Memberships Continued

Lange, Walter R.-Estate  
Watertown  
Appleyard, Fred  
Neillsville  
Condon, Marion J.  
Brodhead

1931

Rippchen, Walter E.  
Richland Center  
Berg, Elmer F.  
Brownsville  
Sheboygan County Hospital  
Sheboygan Falls  
Gunnulson, Martin-Est.  
Cambridge  
Lepien, Herbert  
Hartford

1932

Peeters, C. M.  
DePere  
Schmidt, William  
Random Lake  
Burdick, Harold T.-Est.  
Hillsdale  
Swarthout, Edyth  
West Salem

1933

Zittlow, Wilbert-Est.  
DePere  
Marcoe, Walter L.  
VanDyne  
Paulsen, Herman  
Holcombe  
Schroeder, Frederick C.-Est.  
West Bend  
Beck, Oscar-Est.  
Plymouth  
Weiner, Arthur H.-Est.  
Columbus  
Belda, Conrad  
De Forest  
Douglas County Hospital  
Wentworth  
Draeger, Harold W.  
Ft. Atkinson  
Griesmer, Gordon H.  
Beaver Dam  
Wiperman, Hubert  
Cleveland  
Barstow, Ervin J.  
Randolph  
Siemers, Walter J.  
Cleveland  
Eastwood, Ralph E.-Est.  
Argyle

1934

Garbisch, Ray-Est.  
Random Lake  
Baker, William H.  
Delevan  
Kieffer, George M.-Est.  
Auburndale

1935

Dane County Farm  
Vernona  
Kewaunee County Farm  
Kewaunee  
McGill, C. A.-Est.  
Sussex

1936

Jensen, Arthur  
Chippewa Falls  
Kuske, Emil-Est.  
Osceola

1937

Held, Robert  
Slinger  
Hoskens, Louis  
DePere

1938

Payne, Floyd  
Plymouth  
Goelzer, Earl E.  
Plymouth  
Beggan, Oliver  
Watertown  
Hayssen, William A.  
Elkhart Lake

1939

Ulferts M.-Est.  
Hammond  
Volberding, Herman  
Darien  
Johnston, Melvin K.  
Hillpoint  
Wendt, Percy C.-Est.  
Watertown  
Dunn County Hospital  
Menomonie  
Bird, Robert A.  
Brownsville  
Schwartz, Clarence  
Lomira  
Weidman, George J.  
Cedarburg

1940

Gabsch, Arno  
Cleveland  
Quilling, Alvin L.  
Menomonie  
Kahl, Russell-Est.  
Verona  
Accola, Emmons-Est.  
Mondovi  
Nelson, William M.  
Balsam Lake  
Hamann, Harvey-Est.  
Sheboygan  
Massie, Wayne E.  
Chetek  
Dibble, Ben-Est  
Delavan  
Severson, H. A.  
Barron  
Binversie, Henry J.  
Kiel  
Grudem, Irvin  
Jim Falls  
Blaha, Victor  
Two Rivers  
Brandt, Harold  
Sheboygan Falls  
Holt, Bruce W.  
Maiden Rock  
Rehder, Nelson  
Markesan

1941

Cairns, Frank E.  
Madison  
Ahrens Bros.  
Prairie du Chien  
Nelson, Eugene W.  
Union Grove  
Bayley, Wallace E.  
Waterford  
Beilke, Erwin H.  
Ripon  
Gotz, William W.  
Marshfield  
Koch, Frank J.  
Monroe  
Wigand, Carl  
Manitowoc  
Kuenzi, John  
Colgate

1942

Ubbelohde, Frank-Est.  
Plymouth  
Kammann, Rueben O.  
Cleveland  
Ebelt, Herbert  
Plymouth

Lamberson, John C.  
Whitehall  
Paltzer, Robert N.  
Appleton  
Kassube, Rudolph  
Lake Mills  
Olp, Howard  
Wisconsin Dells  
Zittlow, Wilbert-Est.  
DePere  
Harvey, Thomas J.  
Wonewoc  
Klein, Albert  
Lake Mills  
Heil, Alfred L.  
Edgar  
Loofboro, Carroll  
Milton  
Mersch, John Joseph  
Beaver Dam  
Kyle, W. D., Jr.  
Oconomowoc  
Simonsen Bros.  
Frederic  
Howard, Merle E.  
Watertown  
Suenmicht, Wilbert E.  
Waldo  
Susina, Joe  
Elkhorn

1943

Eckert, Erwin  
Markesan  
Lang, Wayne-Est.  
Columbus  
Albrecht, Mike F.  
Auburndale  
Onnink, Reuben  
Sheboygan Falls  
Villwock, Victor  
Mayville  
Elmer, Ralph T.  
New Glarus  
Gessert, Edwin F.  
Plymouth  
Reineking, Paul-Est.  
Plymouth  
Ambrosius, Ervin  
DePere  
Ames, John D.  
Darien  
Baumgartner, Paul W.  
Monroe  
Lehner, Howard N.  
Oconto  
Doornink, John H.-Est.  
Baldwin  
Green, Peter P.  
Union Grove  
Held, George J.  
Lyons  
Widmann, W.E.-Est.  
Jefferson  
Melius, Edward C.  
Jackson  
Williams, Anthony & Louis  
Green Bay  
Hurtgen, Richard C.  
Pewaukee  
Suhrke, Elroy W.  
Sheboygan Falls  
Swanson, Anton  
Amery  
Gerbing, Harold C.  
Sheboygan

1944

Fabian, Elmer R.  
Adell  
Gallman, Woodrow W.  
Ft. Atkinson  
Garbisch, Marvin P.  
Kewaskum  
Katzman, Kenneth-Est.  
Elkhorn

Larson, Arnold J.  
Oxford  
Kelley, Elmer-Est.  
Fond du Lac  
Elmer, Alvin J.  
Brooklyn  
Johnson, Donald W.  
Avalon  
Engeleiter, Herman J.  
West Bend  
Lecander, Vern  
Menomonie  
Schnyder, Arthur  
Omro  
Matzke, Clem W.  
DePere  
Lenz, John E.  
Lake Mills  
Schultz, Oscar B.  
Watertown  
Roberts, Ray  
Orfordville  
McKenzie, Burt  
Hollandale  
Konop, Charles Jr.  
Manitowoc  
Luebke, Martin  
Valders  
Krahn, Lester  
Seymour  
Krueger Henry E.  
Hartland  
Hillery, Kenneth G.  
Darlington  
Miller, Lawrence  
Reedsville  
Miller, Glenn V.  
East Troy  
Horn, Hubert  
Greenwood  
Mortensen, George W.  
Birnawood  
Buchholz, Albert R.  
Sheboygan  
Starkey, Walter H.  
Rice Lake  
Stolen, Sidney N.  
Edgerton

1945

Radke, Ivan J.  
Wilton  
Oliver, Edward  
Albany  
Lange, Walter R.  
Watertown  
Ehredt, Wilbur  
Evansville  
Balis, Boyd  
Janesville  
Raymond, Hollister S.  
Edgerton  
Walters, Donald  
Broadhead  
Geiser, Clemens M.  
Chilton  
Geiser, Gregory  
Chilton  
Geiser, Victor  
New Holstein  
Schaefer, Gilbert R.  
Watertown  
Ellefson, Norval C.  
New Auburn  
Fifrick, Donald E.  
Peshtigo  
Ott, Reuben  
Hilbert  
Cherney, Alvin M.  
Luxemburg  
Rex, Harvey E.  
Iron Ridge  
Derenne, Anton-Est.  
Casco  
Erkfitz, Chris  
Darien

# HISTORY OF WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION

## 40 Year Memberships Continued

Pesek, Tina M.  
Iron River  
Becker, Sylvan  
Hartford  
Peterson, Norman  
Mt. Horeb  
Peterson, Carl A.  
Spring Valley  
Haselow, Albert C.  
Loyal  
Duescher, Milton  
Lusemburg  
Lesselyoung, Louis  
Kaukauna  
Klapel, Walter Otto  
Wausau  
Rock, John H.  
Dodgeville  
Berge, Ole N.-Est.  
Belleville  
Roesch, Keith  
Lancaster  
Berndt, Erich A.-Est.  
Fair Water  
Sevick, John  
Kewaunee  
Koreth, Clarence  
Brillion  
Lueck, Fred H.  
Ixonla  
Pritzl, Harold  
Whitelaw  
Messman, Herbert  
Two Rivers  
Bohnhoff, Wilbur A.  
Plymouth  
Seigert, Walter  
Cleveland  
Worden, Earl-Est.  
Greenwood  
Brehm, Kenneth W.  
Colby  
Moore, Larry-Est.  
Suamico  
Brunner, Arthur J.  
Leopolis  
Budick, Dale R.-Est.  
Hillsdale  
Streiff, Walter F.  
New Glarus  
Maclean, David  
Elkhorn

### 1946

Kaderly, E. J.  
Juda  
Neis, Lawrence  
Juneau  
Parker, Maynard  
Granton  
Nelson, Carol J.  
Barron  
Carnes, Woodrow W.  
Ft. Atkinson  
Verhulst, Eugene  
Sheboygan Falls  
Finger, Ervin A.  
Oconto  
Voelkering, John J.  
Burlington  
Johnson, James O.  
Dane  
Johnson, Leonard W.  
St. Croix  
Lein, M.J.  
Viroqua  
Dicks, Harry  
Richland Center  
Rienks, Bernard  
Sparta  
Kirk, Henry P.  
Omro  
Haugerud, Perley L.  
Amery  
Lewke, Carl  
Columbus

Traux, Glenn A.  
Watertown  
Roach, John  
Janesville  
Heck, Leonard J.  
Burlington  
Lofy, Jerome J.  
Richfield  
Helms, Kenneth A.  
Grafton  
Dueholm, Chris B.  
Luck  
Shadel, Stuart  
Milton Jct.  
Rosenow, J.J.  
Cochrane  
Wicklase, James A.  
Turtle Lake  
Hermstad, John Ervin  
Frederic  
Meulemans, Norbert  
Kaukauna  
Cramer, Howard H.  
Dousman  
Wisconsin Academy Farm  
Fall River  
Holewinski, Anton D.  
Seymour  
Mirsberger, Edward N.  
Hilbert  
Mirsberger, Joseph M.  
Hilbert  
Braun, Bernard F.  
Cazenovia  
Brewer, Frank D.  
Richland Center  
Solberg, Selmer T.  
Viroqua  
Mueller, Darrell E.  
Seymour  
Buergi, Adolph L.  
Rice Lake  
Stauffacher, Arthur H.  
Monroe  
Adams, John N.  
Cassville  
Paider, George  
Luxemburg  
Sprague, George C.  
Eau Claire  
Hammen, Earl A.  
Ripon

### 1947

Natzke, Amos  
Greenleaf  
Sambs Bros.  
Hortonville  
Wagner, Sylvester  
Chilton  
Haen, August  
Misisot  
Nelson, Alvin P.  
Union Grove  
Carns, Lynn H.  
Platteville  
Jensen, Donald C.  
Colfax  
Festge, Otto  
Madison  
Bania, Walter W.  
Thorpe  
Nichols, Keith  
Mt. Hope  
Bassuener, G. Fred  
Glenbeulah  
Bassuener, Alfred  
Plymouth  
Peterson, J.P.  
Scandinavia  
Weiner, Donald A.  
Columbus  
Schultz, William, Jr.  
Unity  
McCarron, Edward J.  
Medford

Froemming, Erich  
Clintonville  
Grenzow, Earl  
Juda  
Whiting, Lyle H.  
Brandon  
Zimmerman, Rolland  
Monticello  
Zastrow, Franklin H.  
Oconomowoc  
Wilsie, Walter W.  
Brandon  
Crocker, Ralph W.  
Evansville  
Brockman, Charles  
Shawano  
Nielsen, Karl K.  
Bear Creek  
Steuerwald, Floyd  
Adell  
Kamm, Max A.  
Glenwood City  
Kastorff, Elwood L.  
Fond du Lac  
Clusen, Wilmer R.  
Manitowoc  
Wriht, Harold F.  
Johnson Creek  
Volland, Alder  
Cleveland  
DeVee, Sheldon  
Browntown  
Zimmerman, Rolland  
Monticello

### 1948

La Court, Aaron  
Luxemburg  
Backhaus, Loran L.  
Kewaskum  
Abey, Harold  
Brooklyn  
Samplawski, Merl L.  
Stanley  
Wagner, John-Est.  
Waunakee  
Nelson, Lyle L.  
Oregon  
Walske, Lambert  
Arcadia  
Jesse, Vincent  
Barron  
Larsen, Robert L.  
Franksville  
Marquardt, Mervin G.  
Bloomer  
Kelley, James  
Menomonie  
Elmer, Donald  
Evansville  
Lee, Raymond C.-Est.  
Black Earth  
Weber, Arthur F.  
Waterford  
Beane, Craig  
Ft. Atkinson  
Juckem, Joseph H.  
Chilton  
Lepien, Herbert  
Hartford  
Schultz, Albert A.  
Curtiss  
Philippi, Alban H.-Est.  
West Bend  
Klitzman, Phillip  
Brooklyn  
Klussendorf, Donald  
North Prairie  
Draeger, George F.  
Ft. Atkinson  
Greene, Roy-Est.  
Platteville  
Sennhenn, Leonard R.  
Columbus  
Beyl, Bernard  
Osceola

Gries, Elmer H.  
Newton  
Konop, Victor F.  
Cato  
Billings, Lawrence C.  
Friendship  
Krahn, Maynard L.  
Seymour  
Lutovsky, Charles  
Watertown  
Ruby, S.D.  
Elkhorn  
Gust, Edgar  
Verona  
Mildebrandt, Alfred J.  
Ripon  
Bosak, W.  
Frederic  
Sippel, Nick J.  
Cascade  
Woerner Bros.  
Plymouth  
Smith, Russell H.  
Waupaca  
Volland, Vernon F.  
Sheboygan  
Stepanek, Edward C.  
Casco  
Buss, Royale W.  
Dresser  
Stuckert, Glenn W.  
Oconomowoc  
Trachte, Fred C.  
Arpin  
Loskot, Loddie  
Edgar  
Weiher, A. W.  
Watertown  
Scherer, Herbert L.  
Monroe  
Kochinke, Elmer A.  
Burlington

### 1949

Abel, Ruben  
Shicoton  
Waelchili, Clarence  
Shawano  
Vandervern, Clarence  
Green Bay  
Neis, Joe A.  
Juneau  
Garrels, Elmer W.  
Pittsville  
King, Sidney  
Omro  
Thill, Alfred J.  
Almena  
Wappler, Ervin Est.  
Sullivan  
Leiteritz, Willard C.  
Cleveland  
Peterson, Philip R.  
Dresser  
Weiler, Sylvester  
Watertown  
King, Sidney  
Omro  
McCarthy, T. Claire  
Stoughton  
Turnville, Harry W.  
Oakfield  
Frey, Harold A.  
Withee  
Knabel, Harold  
De Soto  
White, Ellen M. &  
Stoughton Faville  
Lake Mills  
Dunakin, Donald  
Delavan  
Koschnick, Walter  
Watertown  
Krahn, Marvin M.  
Seymour



## 40 Year Memberships Continued

Dux, Louis H.  
Neillsville  
Hoesly, Harold E.  
New Glarus  
Boss, Earl H.  
Colby  
Miller, Norbert J.  
Brillion  
Butts, Allison  
Evansville  
Daane, Walter W.  
Sheboygan  
Lobe, Roger  
Tomah  
Stodola, Bernard V.  
Pound  
Bauch, Orval  
Barron  
Zimmerman, Elmer E.  
Ft. Atkinson  
Schwartz, Robert K.  
Fontana

**1950**  
Darcey, Joseph  
Watertown  
Nehls, Louis, Jr.  
Juneau  
Rautmann, Oliver  
Elkhart Lake  
Zimmerman, Elizabeth  
Ft. Atkinson  
Newman, Robert F.  
Juda  
Ellsworth, Leo L.  
Elkhorn  
Owens, Lloyd G.  
Dousman  
Owens, Perce  
Loyal  
Peck, Leonard  
Chippewa Falls  
Voss, Merlin  
Verona  
Norland, Sidney  
Belleville

Scholz, James  
Chilton  
Tulachka, George R.  
Two Rivers  
Piper, Arden L.  
Lake Mills  
Plank, Delmar  
Alma  
Berg, Gordon E.  
Brownsville  
Koehnke, Elmer A.  
Burlington  
Buechel, Willard A.  
Sheboygan  
Rosenow, Henry E.  
Oconomowoc  
Lucey, Chester D.  
Janesville  
Lucey, Richard T.  
Janesville  
Cooper, Maurice E.  
De Forest  
Cooper, Francis D.  
Whitewater

Willems Bros.  
Barron  
Miller, Oliver L.  
Elkhorn  
Wyss, Carl W.  
Monroe  
Budde, Richard A.  
Beaver Dam  
Buss, Clarence G.  
Belmont  
Stevens, Stanley  
Loyal  
Brodhagen, Norman  
Shawano  
Borgwardt, Harold W.  
Valders  
Schaumburg, Clarence R.  
Mayville  
Brennand, George T.  
Oshkosh  
Rockweiler, Alois K.  
Cazenovia

## Century Farms

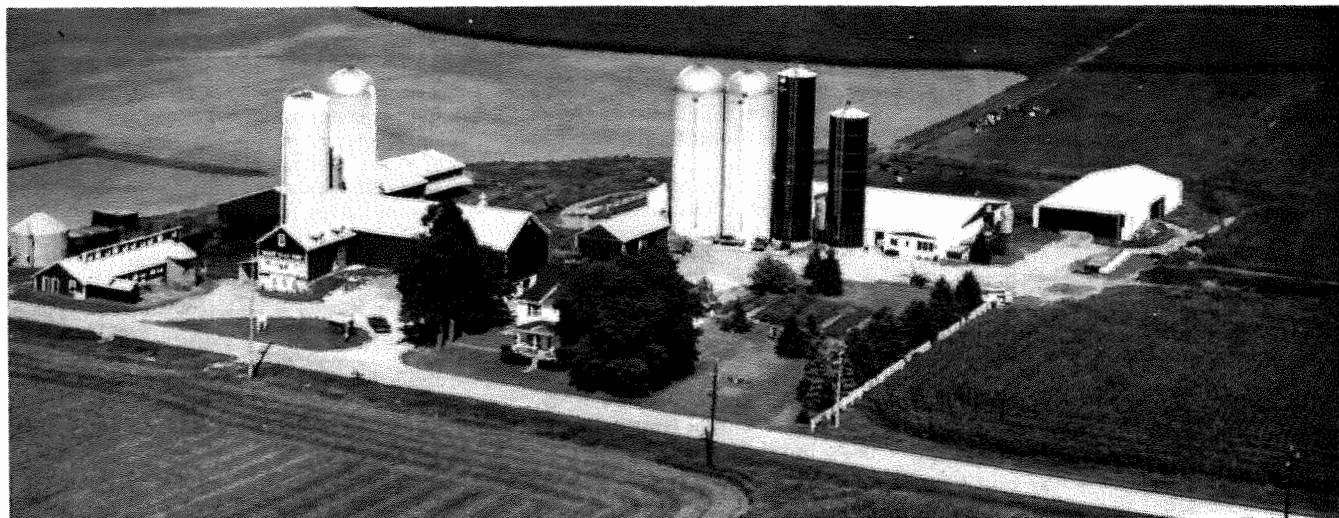
Anderson, Glen, Stockholm  
Anderson Dairy, Inc.,  
James T. Anderson, Prescott  
Anderson, Edward C., Whitehall  
Anderson, Harden B., Blue River  
Appleton, John J., Seymour  
Arn, Delmar, New Glarus  
Arndt, Hugo John, Wilton  
Auer, James, New London  
Ausman, Leo, Elk Mound  
Ausman, George J. & Annie, Elk Mound  
Averbeck, Oscar, Fond du Lac,  
Bagnall, George, Sturgeon Bay  
Bailic, Clyde E. Estate,  
N. Lancaster Township  
Ballweg, Leslie, Mazomanie  
Barthels, Herbert, Oshkosh  
Bayley, Ralph H., No town listed  
Bayley, Wallace, Waterford  
Beane, Craig & Laura, Fort Atkinson  
Behnke, Kenneth & JoAnn, Clintonville  
Beining, Peter C., Stratford  
Bendell, Douglas & Marjorie, Stoddard  
Bennett, Kenneth Mr. & Mrs., Westfield  
Berg, Harold & Esther, Cumberland  
Berg, Allen C., Blair  
Beyerl, Peter J., Colby  
Beyerl, Edward A. & Linda A., Colby  
Beyrer, August, Colfax  
Bialozynski, Frank, Pulaski  
Bibby, Richard A., & Edith R., Ettrick  
Bierschbach, Mt. Calvary  
Bliefnick, Robert & Catherine Neitman,  
Waupun  
Bloechl, Louis C. & Joan, Gleason  
Blotz, Paul T., Dodgeville  
Bock, Elmer C., Malone  
Bodden, John Jacob, Theresa  
Boie, Gerald, Thorp  
Bolman, Lawrence, Brillion  
Booth, Donald, Cuba City  
Borchardt, Emma & Hubert, Rubicon  
Borgwardt, Gerald, Manitowoc

Boss, John, Oshkosh  
Boumgartner, Lyle H., Monroe  
Bradley, James, Sun Prairie  
Bradly, Robert, Omro  
Brancel, James & Carol, Endeavor  
Brant, Melvin, Cuba City  
Brehm, Thomas M., Unity  
Breitlow, Elmer, Algoma  
Brenden, Dr. V. A., Westby  
Brennand, George, Oshkosh  
Breunig, Ervin & Beverly, Sauk City  
Brick, Eugene, Greenleaf  
Brion, Michael, Durand  
Brodhagen, Raymond, Boundel  
Brodhagen, Robert, Boundel  
Brown, George F., Verona  
Bruckschen, Max, Manitowoc  
Bubolz, Gerhard, Reedsville  
Budde, James L., Beaver Dam  
Budworth, George & Elizabeth, Lancaster  
Burmeister, Lester, Eden  
Buyarski, Richard & Mary, Green Bay  
Call, James A., Osseo  
Capelle, Delmar, Loyal  
Carpenter, Charles Arthur, Burlington  
Carstens, Leonard, Manitowoc  
Cavanaugh, Victor, Reedsville  
Chapman Bros., Gail & Duane, Tomah  
Christopherson, Otto, Wisconsin Dells  
Clarence E. Beres, Elroy  
Clark, Edgar, Hillsboro  
Connors, Andy & Florence, Vernona  
Cooper, Francis & Verna, Whitewater  
Coughlin, Eugene, Watertown  
Coughlin, Ervin, Watertown  
Coulthard, Robert LaVerne &  
Mary Geneieve, Cuba City  
Curti, Francis, Genoa  
Cushman, William, Jefferson  
Dack, Edwin & William, Viroqua  
Daye, Dwayne & Viola, Neshkoro  
Deininger, Lloyd A., Monroe  
DeKeyser, Gabriel W., Brussels

Delveaus, George C., Brussels  
DeMaster, Ralph, Cedar Grove  
Dillenburg, Richard, Shawano  
Disch, Silvan F., Monticello  
Dochnahl, Urban & Elizabeth, Dodgeville  
Dodte, Bernard, Neillsville  
Dogs, Larry & Noreen, Theresa  
Douglas, Ellis & Gladys, Janesville  
Dreger, Eugene, Dorothy, Guy & Laura,  
Verona  
Drought, Gene, Franksville  
Drought, Gene & Jerry, Franksville  
Dummer, Frank S., Elk Mound  
Duncan Creek Farms, Inc., Bloomer  
Dunnigan, Leo G. & Arlene,  
Black River Falls  
Dux, Louis H., Neillsville  
Dux, Frederick J., Neillsville  
Dvorak, Francis, Whitelaw  
Dyson, Otis F., Burlington  
Egge, Norman H., Ferryville  
Eibergen, Richard & Elizabeth, Granton  
Ellefson, Wallace & Helen, New Auburn  
Ellickson, Earl, Cambridge  
Elverman, William L. & Honorine,  
Burlington  
Enderle, James & Doris, Theresa  
Enge, Robert, Sauk City  
Engel, Edwin, Larsen  
Engh, Roland & Irma, Chaseburg  
Englebert, David R. & Dixie L., Brussels  
Erickson, Myron, Iola  
Ewers, Owen & Carol, Richland Center  
Falkenstein, Fred H., Hartford  
Featherstone, Fred G., Walworth  
Fenendael, Goldie & Catherine, Algoma  
Fesemaier, Douglas & Mary, Elmwood  
Filla, David E., Independence  
Finger, Ervie & Grace, Oconto  
Fink, Richard W. Jr., Mayville  
Finucan, Verne, Kendell  
Forde, Selmer, Ferryville  
Fortney, Malvin, Viroqua

# HISTORY OF WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION

## Century Farms Continued



Siemers Holsteins Inc., Cleveland 1890-1990.

Franhenhoff, Kenneth & Ester, Boscobel  
 Frederickson, Alan, Lena  
 Fronk, Elaine, Hillsboro  
 Fronk, John, Hillsboro  
 Ganske, Louis, Beaver Dam  
 Garbisch, Marvin & Flossie, Kewaskum  
 Garvey, Kay, Eastman  
 Gefke, R.M. & Robert L., Oregon  
 Gehring, Donald, Appleton  
 Gehring, Dennis, Hartford  
 Geiser, Clemens & Vilma, Chilton  
 Gessner, Byron, Kewaskum  
 Giemza, Clifford, Arcadia  
 Giese, Ronald & Audrey, Rock Springs  
 Gilles, James J., Arkansasaw  
 Gillett, Donald, Rosendale  
 Glaeser, Walter, Manitowoc  
 Glenn, Morse E. & Alzana Estate, Poynette  
 Goodrich, C. Victor, Lone Rock  
 Goplin, Paul & Eric, Osseo  
 Gran, Stanley & Donna, Hixton  
 Grape, Glen C. Spring Valley  
 Grenzow, Earl, Juda  
 Grundy, Guy, Oshkosh  
 Haag, Eugene, Helenville  
 Haas, Roy, Jefferson  
 Haastead Acres, Inc., Edward Haas, Merrill  
 Haen, Donald Henry, Luxemburg  
 Haen, Lloyd B., Luxemburg  
 Halink, John Allen, Richard Center  
 Hanson, Coren, Elk Mound  
 Harelstad, Bryce & Sandra, New Auburn  
 Harms, Donald & Dorothy, Reedsburg  
 Hartwig, Arthur, Monroe  
 Heideman, Dave, Clintonville  
 Heider, Henry, West Salem  
 Heil, Frank & Ann, Marathon  
 Held, Robert, Slinger  
 Helmer, Raymond, Plymouth  
 Henschel, Theodore, Elkhart Lake  
 Herbert, Mark, Chippewa Falls  
 Herrman, Fred & Helen, Sparta  
 Hesgard, Charles J., Orfordville  
 Hetebrueg, Edward & Elvira, West Bend  
 Heus, John, New Holstein  
 Hill, Donald, Colby  
 Hinz, Robert & Lois, Hilbert  
 Hoff, Everette C. & Ruth E. Hoff, Holman  
 Hoilien, Tom & Laurel, Mauston  
 Holewinski, Randall & Christine, Seymour  
 Holte, Oscar A., Elk Mound  
 Holte, Henry P., Coon Valley

Honadel, Elmer, Augusta  
 Hopkins, Robert J., Oconomowoc  
 Horn, Darrel O., Greenwood  
 Howard, Vern G., Granton  
 Huber, Stanley, Oxford  
 Humphery, Daniel R., Ixonia  
 Hundt, Stanley & Anna, Bangor  
 Immel, Gordon & Carolyn, Fond du Lac  
 Isherwood, Harry & James, Plover  
 Jaeger, Omas, Ixonia  
 Jahnke, David F. & Marilyn, Markesan  
 James, Kenneth & Ithyl A., Mineral Point  
 James, Claire E., Livingston  
 Janes, Clifford, Berlin  
 Jochimsen, Wyllis & Florina, Medford  
 Johnson, Daniel J., Hixton  
 Johnson, Chester L. & Darlene I., Ridgeway  
 Johnson, Merlin, New Richmond  
 Johnson, Albert & Janice, Genoa  
 Johnson, Lawrence H. & Vera M., Algonia  
 Johnson, Edsel & Diane, Hixton  
 Johnson, Neil, Star Prairie  
 Johnson, John T., New Richmond  
 Johnson, George Andrew, Delavan  
 Junge, Oscar, Random Lake  
 Justman, Carl I., Mayville  
 Kaiser, Elmer, Cuba City  
 Kalscheur, Math J., Cross Plains  
 Kamrath, Charles, Tomah  
 Kehoe, James Michael, Luxembourg  
 Keller, Theron, Jena, Gordon & Marsha, Richland Center  
 Keller, Richard & Lois, Mt. Horeb  
 Kelroy, James, Fond du Lac  
 Kieler, Claire & John Hazel Green  
 Kind, Arnold, Maribel  
 King, Conrad, Jr., Edgar  
 King, Aloysius & Marie, Edgar  
 Kissinger, Elroy, Elkhart Lake  
 Klassy, Larry, Monticello  
 Kleinhaus, Carlyle, Sheboygan Falls  
 Klug, Elmer & Glenrose, Mequon  
 Klumb, Harvey, West Bend  
 Knapp, Gerald & Evelyn, Bloomington  
 Knuth, Norman, Maribel  
 Knutson, Burton, Chetek  
 Koepke, Harry & Hilbert & Mabel, Oconomowoc  
 Kohn, Oscar, Reeseville  
 Kohn, Hilbert R. Reeseville  
 Kolstad, Olgar, Viroqua  
 Konop, Gary & Mary, Stevens Point

Korb, Marvin, St. Cloud  
 Korn, Raymond & Audrey, Cashton  
 Korpai, Leo P. Arcadia  
 Kramer, Ronald & Armin  
 Krenke, Darwin & Donna, Fremont  
 Kruegar, Bernhard E., Horicon  
 Krueger, Kenley & Sandra, Brillion  
 Kruger, James, Westfield  
 Kruse, Lawrence & Phyllis, Loganville  
 Kruse, Edward, Loganville  
 Kuepper, Jerome, Menasha  
 Kuepper, Gilbert, Menasha  
 Kufahl, William E. & Edna, Deerfield  
 Kuhn, Roland, Elkhart Lake  
 Ladwig Homestead Farm, Clifford, William & Gordon, Monroe  
 Ladwig, Gordon R., Evansville  
 Laehn, Charles & Lois, Pepin  
 Lang, Jacob & Matilda, Marathon  
 Larson, Kenneth F., Westby  
 Laux, Harold, Adell  
 Lebal, Norbert & Suzanne, DePere  
 Leffel, Arden & Elizabeth, Edgar  
 Lemke, Arthur, Econ & Leila, Greenleaf  
 Lepien, Larry, Hartford  
 Leverich, Robert & James, Sparta  
 Limberg, Merlin, Glenbeulah  
 Liska, Raymond, Hillsboro  
 Loehr, Raymond, Mt. Calvary  
 Loehr, Norman & Rosemary, Mt. Calvary  
 Lofy, Gerald, Richfield  
 Loucks Dairy Farm, Inc., Abbotsford  
 Luck, Donald, Burnett  
 Luft, Waldemar W., Fredonia  
 Mancy, John, Reedsville  
 Martalock, Alan, Ontario  
 Martin, James H., Lone Rock  
 Martin, Fredrick, Elkhart Lake  
 Martin, Peter, Luxemburg  
 Massey, Dwayne, Barneveld  
 McElroy, Lydia, Pardeeville  
 McFarland, Ray, Watertown  
 Mell, John, DeForest  
 Mentink, Howard & Ruth, Waldo  
 Metzler, Vernon, New Franken  
 Meyer, Donald, Loganville  
 Meyer, Walter & Eila, Watertown  
 Meyer, Erwin, Manitowoc  
 Mielke, Don, Menasha  
 Mielke, Arno D. Jr., Marion  
 Mikkelsen, Norvin & Lila, Ferryville  
 Miller, Laverne & Mary, Yuba  
 Miller, Ben, Beaver Dam

## Century Farms Continued

Miller, Raymond, Fall River  
 Miller, James, Newton  
 Miller, Matt, Beaver Dam  
 Mitchell, Clarence, Hillsboro  
 Mleziva, Edward J., Luxemburg  
 Mlsna, Arnold, Cashton  
 Moritz, Lloyd & Barbara, West Bend  
 Morris, G. Arden, Oconomowoc  
 Most Holsteins, Inc., George, Lorretta  
   & David Most, Prescott  
 Mueller, Andrew, Alma  
 Mullen, Calvin & Janet, Rice Lake  
 Murray, William, Black River Falls  
 Myers, Everett, Union Grove  
 Nackers, Howard, Kaukauna  
 Nankey, John, Highland  
 Nass, Agnes, Watertown  
 Natzke, Amos, Greenleaf  
 Nee, Thomas Sr. & Beverly,  
   Richland Center  
 Nehls, Merrill, Watertown  
 Nehls, Obed & Marilyn, Juneau  
 Nelson, Raymond Herman, Union Grove  
 Nelson, Clarence & Shirley,  
   Wisconsin Dells  
 Nelson, Raymond H. & Evelyn,  
   Union Grove  
 Nelson, Alfred & Raymond, Union Grove  
 Nelson, Mervyn C., Arena  
 Neuser, Elmer, Manitowoc  
 Norrbom, Carl, Wittenberg  
 Oimoen, Otto, Barneveld  
 Oldenburg, Reuben & Arlene, West Salem  
 Olson, Ronald, Soldiers Grove  
 Olson, Hans, Westby  
 Olson, Alan, Sturgeon Bay  
 Olson, Alice, Sparta  
 Olson, Charles, Iola  
 Orth, Francis & Norbert, Cleveland  
 Pace, Dale Wayne, Mondovi  
 Patterson, James, Hazel Green  
 Peapenburg, Richard, Neenah  
 Peterson, Gary A., Grantsburg  
 Peterson, Lloyd & Agnes, Cashton  
 Peterson, Hilmer, Cashton  
 Peterson, Gary & Carl, Spring Valley  
 Peterson, Paul, Mt. Horeb  
 Peterson, Dean, Black River Falls  
 Pfaff, Ralph L., Mindoro  
 Pickart, Gregor, Malone  
 Pigeon, Bernard, New Franken  
 Pinchart, Francis, Casco  
 Piper Brothers, Watertown  
 Plageny, Neva & Raymond, Dalton  
 Powers, Stephen, Mauston  
 Prael, Gordon E., Luxemburg  
 Pusch, Wallace, Rubicon  
 Quilling, Marshall, Menomonie  
 Quilling, Richard C., Elk Mound  
 Quinn, Donald, Ellsworth  
 Rabitz, John F., Michicot  
 Radke, Ivan, Wilton  
 Raeder, Ronald & Janet, Glen Beulah  
 Rahn, Leslie, Sheboygan  
 Rand, Greg, Norman, Dwan, Jeff, Melrose  
 Ranke, H. Earl, & Lucille, Waterford  
 Rau, William H. & Joan L., Dorchester  
 Rautmann, Henry, Sheboygan Falls  
 Reckelberg, Adolph, Kewaunee  
 Reed, John F., Milton  
 Reiter, Rose, Bristol  
 Retz, Emil & Margaret, Boyceville  
 Rex, Orrin, Iron Ridge  
 Richard, John & Joan, Keiler  
 Robinson, Arthur F., Elroy

Roche, Harold, Astico  
 Roche, John F., Rio  
 Rochweiler, Alois J., Cazenovia  
 Rocklyn Farms, Roger F. Sherman Family,  
   Wilmot  
 Rodger, Ray & Roberta, Oxford  
 Romuald, Julian & Joan, New Franken  
 Rosen, Dennis & Debra, Emerald  
 Rosenow, Jacob J., Cochrane  
 Rudesill, Harley E., Baldwin  
 Ruedy, John, Bangor  
 Russell, Elvin J., Shullsburg  
 Russell, Charles D. & Marcella L.,  
   Shullsburg  
 Ryan, Frank E., Hollandale  
 Sams, Carl & Joseph, Hortonville  
 Sanders, David, Fremont  
 Sarbacher, Joe & Esther, Belleville  
 Schaffner, LeRoy, Fountain City  
 Schaub, Leland & Darlene, Kewaskum  
 Schauf, Michael J., Richland Center  
 Schilling, Emma, Cassell  
 Schinker, Nicholas John Sr.,  
   Port Washington  
 Schleicher, Ralph, Sheboygan Falls  
 Schlough, Warren K. & Mary A.,  
   Ridgeland  
 Schmidt, Lester & Florence, Two Rivers  
 Schmuhl, Harlan & Lois, Brandon  
 Schnitzler, Henry, Theresa  
 Schoenike, Gerhard, Ixonia  
 Schopen, Dorothy, Jefferson  
 Schaumberg, Maynard, Seymour  
 Schueller, Alvin, Belgium  
 Schuett, Robert J., Wausau  
 Schuler, Theodore, Kiel  
 Schulty, Lester, Manitowoc  
 Schultz, Arthur J. Jr., Greenleaf  
 Schumacher, Ralph F., Rubicon  
 Schuster, Eugene, Marshall  
 Score, Raymond C. & Dorothy, Boyceville  
 Sedlacek, Paul F. & Deborah J., Cadott  
 Seefeldt, Leo & Cecile, Coleman  
 Selner, Raymond, Denmark  
 Sendelbach, Orvan, Cochrane  
 Shambeau, Allan & Audrey, Two Rivers  
 Sieg, Jeane E., Osseo  
 Slattery, Edward, Rudolph  
 Smith, Clarence G., Eden  
 Smith, Richard, Monroe  
 Sorg, Howard, Spring Green  
 Sprecher, Wilbert, Sauk City  
 Sprecher, Calvin, Sauk City  
 Staats, Milton, Sturgeon Bay  
 Steinhauer, Henry C., Mt. Horeb  
 Stelter, Victor, Montello  
 Sternitzky, Vernon, Granton  
 Sternitzky, Edward F., Elizabeth M. &  
   Erwin, Granton  
 Stoffel, Francis, Chippewa Falls  
 Storandt, Lester, Mindoro  
 Strasberg, Vernon & Ruby, Lake Mills  
 Strasberg, Gerhart O. & Carol, Fall Creek  
 Straub, Hugo, Campbellsport  
 Strauss, Donald, Lake Mills  
 Stump, Isabell C., Menasha  
 Stumpf, Adres, Menasha  
 Swanson, Herbert & Alice & Thomas &  
   Theresa, Amery  
 Tesarik, Kenneth, Manitowoc  
 Thiel, Michael & Shirley, Black Creek  
 Thomas, Willie, Dodgeville  
 Thompson, Harold, Spring Valley  
 Thoner, Bryan, Ellsworth  
 Topel, Walter C., Lake Mills

Traiser, Charles, Somerset  
 Trescher, Gerald & Jeanette, Cashton  
 Turnquist, Chester & Susan, Greenwood  
 Twohig, George R., St. Cloud  
 Utech, Violas, Merrill  
 Van Natta, Howard, Platteville  
 Vangenglen Farms, Eugene O. Vangen, Rio  
 Verbsky, Charles, Hillsboro  
 Vick, Robert & Charlene, West Salem  
 Viergutz, Warren Mr. & Mrs., Clintonville  
 Von Haden, Ronald & Lois, Toman  
 Wagner, Sylvester, Chilton  
 Wappler, Lyle E. Sullivan  
 Wardland, Inc., David Ward, Ft. Atkinson  
 Waupun State Prison Farm, Waupun  
 Wautlet, Ferdinand, Casco  
 Weber, Neil & Sandra, Menomonie  
 Weber, James A. & Donna J., Elmwood  
 Wehausen, Frederick, Manitowoc  
 Weigand, Harvey R., Theresa  
 Weinzirl, John L. Jr., Eau Galle  
 Wells, Lee, Sparta  
 Westermeyer, Fredrick, Cleveland  
 Whitmore, Fred, Elkhorn  
 Whitty, Robert, Reedsburg  
 Wiest, John H. & Margaret, Spring Green  
 Wilke, Arlie, Lake Mills  
 Williams, Wallace, Randolph  
 Williams, Jeremiah, Waukesha  
 Williams, John, Wild Rose  
 Williams, Norman A., Juda  
 Wink, Lawrence & Delores, Thorp  
 Wipperfurth, William & Mary Ann, Lodi  
 Wolfe, Cecil, West Salem  
 Wunsch, Hugo, Harvey & Leslie,  
   Sheboygan  
 Zahn, Charles, Wausau  
 Zeitler, Harvey & Edna, Pound  
 Zentner, Edgar, Oshkosh  
 Ziemer, George & Clara, Watertown  
 Zietlow, Bertram & Donna, Berlin  
 Zimdars, Florian D., Ripon  
 Zimmerman, Mark D., Wausau  
 Zins, Verlyn, Sauk City  
 Zwiefelhofer, Daniel G. & Marion L.,  
   Bloomer