

**Pumping Station as viewed from the banks of the Baraboo River**



*circa 2010*

## Pumping Station Views



Pumping station constructed in 1932  
(Photo circa 2010)

Original pumping station constructed about 1880  
(View of a 1913 post card)



## Trivia Section IV Addendum

The following data is in the system but may not be printed at the address in which it belongs. It is not practical to have to print up to two pages to inject a few lines.

The water work's pump houses, were constructed on what was known as **Peck's Prairie** early on and drew water from "**Potter's Spring**". There is a small creek just SE of the pumping house which flows into the Baraboo River. This creek was once known as **Draper Creek**, named after **John Draper**. It was formerly named **Crawford Creek** named after **James Crawford**.

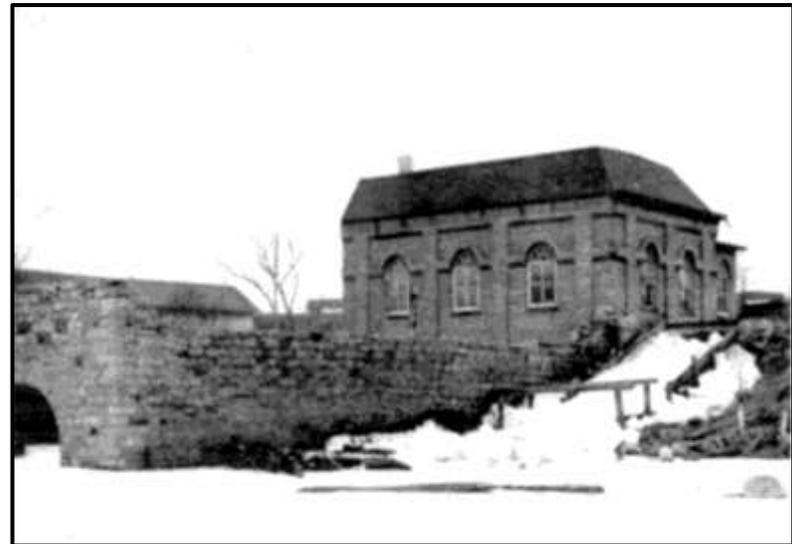
With an eye on its future as a park shelter and gateway to the city for hikers, cyclists and canoeists--and possibly even a riverside wine cafe--the Parks & Recreation Commission agreed this week (March of 2012) to spend \$33,000 to restore the Spanish tile roof of Baraboo's historic waterworks pump house.

## 1898 View of Pumping Station



Above: Village of Manchester remnants with Pumping Station

Below: Pumping Station showing spillway...





## Trivia Section IV

### Lower Water Power

#### Lower Water Power

Maxwells of Baraboo...Two Maxwell brothers, both single men, came to America from the Dumfries' area of Scotland about the middle of the 17th. century and settled near Lynn, Mass. The older brother became a Quaker and married into the Quaker clan.

The younger brother married into a family from the North of Ireland and settled on a farm in the town of Guilford, Vermont. **Col. James Maxwell** (middle name unknown) was a grandson of the latter couple and in fact was the son and grandson of Revolutionary soldiers.

Col. James Maxwell  
(Wife-Dorotha Stevens)

Col. James Maxwell said to have been born of "Puritan-stock", in Guilford, Vermont, on the first day of May, 1789, prior to the close of the Revolutionary War. He was raised as a farmer and was married in 1811 and at the age of twenty-six, moved to Barnardstown, Franklin County, Massachusetts, a few miles south. There he engaged in business as a merchant. After a few years he again moved, this time to Cayuga County in New York. In 1824 and while there he was engaged as a sub-contractor in work upon the Erie Canal. Next he spent a couple of years in Tioga County, Pennsylvania and five years as a merchant in Oldham County, New York. Next we find him at Fountain County, Indiana, seventy-five miles above Terre Haute where he remained for five years in the milling and mercantile pursuits, one of those pursuits were a glass factory. In 1834 he took up residency in Chicago, and while there was offered three lots near the courthouse in exchange for a horse he had brought with him. He refused this offer.

Col. James Maxwell's title was derived from a brief service in command of a regiment of militia, sent from Chicago on an expedition against the Indians, possibly the Blackhawk war. His son **Major James Alexander Maxwell** received his title at the same time.

In the summer of 1836 several men of Chicago took an interest in a claim to lands and a village site at the outlet of Big Foot

Lake, in the county of Walworth. It was at that time a wilderness. Among the proprietors were Col. James Maxwell and his brother **Dr. Philip H. Maxwell. R. W. Warner** was also one of the owners and was employed to lay out the village and erect a saw-mill, make a dam and dig a race. The village was named Geneva. Maxwell Street in Chicago was named after Dr. Philip Maxwell.

*Dr. Phillip H. Maxwell was some twelve years a Surgeon in the United States Army, part of the time at Fort Dearborn near Chicago. About 1842, he established himself as a practicing physician in the then frontier village where he remained until 1857, when he retired to a county seat which he had built in a beautiful spot he had reserved for that purpose on Big Foot Lake, in the suburbs of the village of Geneva. He died there in 1859.*

Col. James Maxwell moved to Big Foot Prairie, some ten miles southwest of Geneva, in the year 1837, and with his son, Maj. James Alexander Maxwell settled upon a farm. In 1838 the Colonel was elected the first member of the Territorial Council for the counties of Rock and Walworth without distention of party. In the spring of the 1840 the Colonel was elected President of the Third Legislature and in the spring of that year crossed the Baraboo Bluffs, settling briefly and began an improvement of the Manchester water power which since retained his name.

The Maxwell Water Power was located at the lower oxbow located in the southeast portion of Baraboo. That area was homesteaded by Eben & Rosaline Peck in 1839. In 1840 **Chester Matson** and **James Van Slyke** attempted to "jump" Pecks claim. Being men of small means, they applied to and obtained Col. James Maxwell, of Walworth, and Berry Haney, of Dane County, as backers. The work on the "tree-dam" then progressed quite rapidly until it was ready for graveling. It was then that Peck served papers upon Van Slyke & Co., and summoned them to Madison to try titles to the disputed claim. The suit went in Peck's favor.

## Trivia Section IV

### Lower Water Power

The next spring, the high waters carried the dam away. In the fall of 1840, Peck moved his family onto this claim.

Due to poor times no development was made at this site and the property came up for sale in 1846. Col. James Maxwell, his son, Maj. James A. Maxwell and **Mr. E. Estabrook** then gained control of that land by purchasing it. It is not clear what part of the purchased was affected by Estabrook.

Soon Col. James Maxwell returned to Walworth County and again in 1847 returned to Baraboo accompanied by his son, Maj. James A. Maxwell. During the same year they obtained control over the lower water power, completed the dam and raceway and obtained another 40 acres to cover the whole water power. They then formed a stock company with **L. Briar** erected a saw mill on their water power. The Maxwell's furnished the funds while Briar performed the mill-right work receiving a certain allowance per day which was paid with stock in the company.

In 1851 and 1853 the Colonel was a prominent candidate in the Whig Conventions of the state, and at one of these conventions was nominated for Secretary of State.

In the same year, Col. Maxwell and Maj. James A. purchased six lots on the north side of Third Street stretching from Oak to Ash Street for the grand sum of \$48.00. They also erected, or had moved there, the first building upon the public square, the once well known old "Corner Store". The only other building in Baraboo proper at that time was the old log school house. In August of 1850, **Col. J. & Maj. J. A. Maxwell & Co.** was still operating a Country Store at this corner. It was said that the portly figure of Col. Maxwell was always clad in immaculate broadcloth, silk hat and shining footgear, which would be an ornament to any city. This was the first frame building in Adams, later to be renamed Baraboo. In May of 1853 R. M. Brown & Son opened Brown's Emporium in the Maxwell building. They were a wholesale and retail establishment and remodeled and enlarged the building.

However, the first store on the Baraboo rapids was kept near the future site of the Maxwell dam by **Augustine Haraszthy** and **J. C. Grapel**, near the **Peck house**. It is not clear where the Peck house

was located but another description of the site of Haraszthy's Store places it at the foot of **Potter's Path**, also known as **Potter's lane**, now known as **Potter Street**. This store building was the first frame building in the Baraboo valley and was constructed in 1845. It was later discovered by the Maxwell's that the Haraszthy's Store was on their claim. There is more information on Count Augusteen Haraszthy at the end of this section.

In the spring of 1848, Maj. James A. Maxwell and his family moved to Baraboo, taking shelter in the Haraszthy building. Work then began vigorously on deepening and widening the race. It was during that season that the Maxwell's sold half-interest to **J. F. Flanders** and **Benjamin McVickar** of Milwaukee, with an agreement that the Milwaukee duo would build a flouring mill at a cost of \$10,000, which was finished in the winter of 1849-50.

In May of 1850, the area at the lower water-power was platted as the Town of Manchester by **Walter P. Flanders**. The plat, which covered a full quarter-section, never grew to any size beyond the mills and a few houses. However, at the time it was platted it was thought that the village of Manchester would outgrow Lyons, presently known as West Baraboo.

In approximately 1850 the property was divided, Flanders and McVickar received the sawmill, surplus water power and land. The Maxwell's received the flouring mill and two acres that surrounded it, with 200 inches of water to run it, and Briar got the carding mill and water to run it.

In the spring of 1856, **Charles Cook**, an Englishman, bought of **W. P. Flanders** (former J. F. Flanders' property?), the water-power, except for the 200 inches previously sold to Maxwell, and that season put up a saw-mill on the ruins of the old one that had burned down. Cook also built a tannery and commenced a tanning business; and purchased of L. Briar a carding machine and a set of Woolen Mill Machinery and the mill building in which they were installed. The hard times of 1857 found the property being returned to Flanders by Cook who lost about \$5,000.

In the winter of 1858, **John Dean**, an Englishman from Massachusetts, leased from Flanders the woolen mill building and

## Trivia Section IV

### Lower Water Power

power, purchased the Cook machinery, brought on some looms, and run with much energy, assisted by his brothers **William** and **James** as partners for seven years. He then purchased the Maxwell grist-mill building and water-power, and after some repair moved his woolen mill machinery into it. In 1865, **A. Andrews**, familiarly known as "Boss" Andrews, went into partnership with him, continued for one year and sold to **Henry Rich**. In 1869 John Dean sold to **James H. Dean, William C. Greaves** and **Joseph Ellis** each a one-fourth interest. This business prided itself in the fine Afghan blankets it produced.

In February of 1870, **G. H. Bacon** and **Ira L. Humphrey** purchased the John and James Dean interests and in the fall purchased Mr. Greaves' interest. In the spring of 1871 they put both building and machinery in excellent repair and during the next four months they turned out about 3,800 yards of cloth per month.

In 1870, Flanders sold his water-power to **Wheeler & Gunnison** of Milwaukee, who intended to establish paper mills. However, this ambitious project failed and in 1871 they sold to **William S. Grubb**.

In February of 1873, **M. J. Drown** purchased the interest of **G. H. Bacon** in the Manchester Woolen Mills. It appeared that neither Bacon nor Humphrey understood the workings of the company and the mills had sat quiet for several months

In view of Col. Maxwell's leadership in the early establishment of the waterpower here, many people always referred to the dam as the Maxwell Dam. In 1880, the grist mill was owned by the **Spencer Brothers**.

Later this property, which included the Maxwell Dam (No. 4 water power), all buildings, machinery, personal property Etc., was known as the "**Brewster Property**". It was purchased by the **Baraboo Waterworks Company** in September of 1886 for the sum of \$18,000. The officers of the new company were President--**T. T. Moffett**, Vice President & Treasurer--**H. C. Hodgkin** and Secretary--**C. T. Moffett**.

**E. G. Ferris**, Superintending Engineer, was expected shortly after the purchase to supervise the construction of the new pumping station and the laying of the pipe.

It was expected that the excavation and laying of the pipe would require 150 to 200 men and be completed within 6 weeks. The raceway would be used to power the pumps and the water would be drawn from the **H. H. Potter** springs.

The city of Baraboo gained control of the Baraboo Waterworks Company in 1903.

\*\*\*\*\*

*In August of 1932, a new pumping station was constructed on the site of the original station on the southeast section of Baraboo. The station was the same size as the old one, but the appearance was greatly improved. The new building was veneered of the same type of brick that the then new High School had. The building, which had a green roof, had a spacious garage in the south portion of the building and a well finished basement which housed the heating plant and a built in coal bin with a twenty-ton capacity. The chimney was all that was used of the original building.*

\*\*\*\*\*

Eventually the elder Col. Maxwell turned over all of his local interests to his son Maj. James A. and in 1856 moved to the western part of the Territory of Nebraska, opening a large farm on the Platte River. He remained there for six years, contending against Indian troubles and prairie fires, without benefiting himself pecuniary, and at that time returned to the homestead of his son in Baraboo where he died on Thursday, the 16th. day of November, 1869 (some records say May of 1869).

- See (*Baraboo Republic*, 12/22/1869 Obituary)
- Also see "*Historical sketch of Baraboo, Memorials of a half Century*" second volume. Bud Cady has a copy of this book. (Red dilapidated cover)

## Trivia Section IV

### Lower Water Power

**Maj. James Alexander Maxwell**  
**(Son of Col. James Maxwell)**  
**(Wife-Susan V. Clark)**

In 1856, Maj. James A. Maxwell erected a handsome stone residence on Maxwell Street, where he resided many years. The house was quite pretentious for that day, having spacious parlors with glassed-in book cases, fire places, and a large dining room where gatherings of thirty or more sat comfortably at one table. The bathroom had a zinc-lined bathtub and was serviced by a pump bringing water from cisterns. Furniture was brought from Philadelphia. The materials out of which the building was constructed were hauled from Milwaukee by teams with the exception of the sand, which was taken out of the hill east of Ringlingville (Note: Ringlingville was located along the river at approximately the site of the Circus World Museum.) The bricks used were made from sand and lime, not burned, and hollow. They proved rather unsatisfactory as a building material for they crumbled in time. The house was razed in 1907.

Mrs. Henry Howard Potter (the former **Emma Maxwell**) of Baraboo received the mournful news that her father, Maj. James A. Maxwell, died suddenly at his home in Boulder, Colorado on Thursday, January 22, 1891, in the eightieth year of his age, of apoplexy. The last sad rites were held Sunday afternoon and the mortal remains interred in the cemetery at that place.

The deceased was one of the sturdy and influential pioneers of Sauk county, coming here from Walworth county at a very early day, having held the office of Treasurer of the county in 1847. From several years previous to the last mentioned date until 1863, when he removed to Colorado, Maj. Maxwell was identified with all the prominent affairs of the county and connected with the important enterprises projected by the people. He was also identified with the church here as early as 1848.

*Note: Also see "Historical sketch of Baraboo, Memorials of a half Century" second volume. Bud Cady has a copy of this book. Red cover-dilapidated...red cover.*

Maj. James Alexander Maxwell was the father of Emma A. Maxwell (Mrs. Henry Howard Potter) of Baraboo; James Philip, Charles Alonzo, Caroline Ophelia, Ellen C. (Mrs. William Hill, of Neodesha, Kansas), and Augusta "Gussie" (Mrs. J. V. Pierce, of Osage Mission, Kansas. (*Baraboo Republic*, 1/28/1891 obituary.)

*It is said that Maj. James Maxwell's son James Philip signed on as Sheriff of the Gold Dirt District of Gilpin County, Colorado when he was 21 years of age. He went on to become the mayor of Boulder, member of the territorial legislature, state Senator, President pro-tem of the state senate, state engineer and more. He became very wealthy but not from gold-mining. He became very prominent and therefore his family was very newsworthy. Also, supposedly Maxwell Street in Boulder was named after James Philip.*

**Henry Howard Potter** was born November 6, 1824 at Hartsville, Onondaga, N. Y. He came to Baraboo in 1849, remaining a year as a clerk for James A. Maxwell. He then moved to Pennsylvania (where his parents made their home after his birth) and remained there for five years, returning to Baraboo permanently in 1855. It was probably at this time that he filed a claim and homesteaded the property that would eventually be recognized as 626 Potter Street. Potter platted his 251 acre farm which was then called the Potter Addition

An early path to Manchester was referred to as Potter's Lane, later to be officially named Potter Street. In May of 1872 Mr. Grubb, one of the owners of the Manchester Waterpower, constructed a bridge over the race at the foot of Potter's lane and constructed a roadway down the east bank of the race. It was noted in the *Baraboo Republic* that the citizens of Baraboo would then be able to avail themselves of a new drive to Devil's Lake via the roundhouse, H. H. Potter's, past the Manchester Mills and so on to the Lake.

## Trivia Section IV

### Lower Water Power

The property bordered the river and was no doubt adjacent to the Maxwell property. In fact, it is possible that the Potter associated himself with the Maxwell's in businesses and property in the village of Manchester.

Potter married Miss Emma Maxwell, eldest daughter of Maj. James A. and **Susan V. Maxwell**, on October 15, 1856. In conjunction with the marriage the new Maxwell house was opened. The wedding took place in the Maxwell barn and the wedding feast was the first dinner to be served in the new home. The newlyweds took up housekeeping on Seventh Avenue where the Burrington's lived in 1913 while the Potter home was being constructed on Potter Street. moved to their beautiful farm on Potter Street.

Potter became active in raising hops on his farm and was an agent for major buyers. It would appear however, that he was quick to get into the hop market and also quick to get out. The following will explain why.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### ***Hops Raising***

*The cultivation of wheat was on a decline towards the close of the civil war and the eastern hop fields were decimated by their louse enemies. The prices soared and the few hop growers in Wisconsin who had been growing hops for several previous years put all their acreage into the vine. Hundreds new to the industry tumbled along after them, in a headlong rush to supply the demands of the lager beer industry, which with the heavy taxes on whiskey and the growth of the typical German taste, further assisted to create an insistent and an enormous demand almost at the doors of the hop growers. The Wisconsin breweries took all they could raise and, like Oliver Twisty, "cried for more." The product which, in the New York market in 1861 sold at from 15 to 25 cents per pound, four years later brought from 50 to 60 cents. In 1865 numbers of growers in Sauk County were said to have realized from \$800 to \$1,200 per acre, and one farmer was reported to have sold the product of fifteen-*

*sixteenths of an acre for \$1,600. Two years later hops were bringing from 55 to 70 cents per pound in the open market. On the authority of such reliable state papers as the "Wisconsin State Journal" and the "Milwaukee Sentinel," one farmer raised 3,100 pounds on a single acre which he sold at over 58 cents per pound, and all the hop growers of Sauk County received \$2,000,000 for their crop of which \$1,500,000 was clear profit.*

*The change came sooner and more disastrously than even the worst fears anticipated. In 1868, owing to an unfavorable growing season and the inroads of the recently arrived louse, the average yields of Wisconsin yards sank from 1,400 to 800 or 900 pounds per acre, while the quality of much of the crop was inferior. No sooner did the new hops begin to move than it became evident that the bottom had dropped out of the market. The eastern, growers, having successfully banished the louse, had again produced a normal crop*

*Prices swiftly declined to 25 to 35 cents per pound, and a portion of the Sauk county crop was stored until the next year in hopes that the situation might imp[rove], but ultimately had to be sold for 3 to 5 cents per pound.*

*Hundreds of farmers were ruined; other hundreds lost the savings of a lifetime. Depression succeeded feverish enthusiasm. The hop bubble had burst!*

\*\*\*\*\*

Henry Potter died January 28, 1878 and his funeral was held at his home on Potter Street, conducted by the Rev. E. P. Hall of the First M. E. Church.

Mrs. Emma (Maxwell) Potter was born July 16, 1837 to Maj. James Alexander & Susan B. (Clarke) Maxwell. at Rob Roy, Fountain County, Indiana. She moved to Baraboo at the age of nine with her family. She was educated at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin, including a thorough course in Music. She was chosen a member of the Baraboo Board of Education in December of 1882 and resigned in July of 1910. Mrs. Potter was always deeply interested in educational affairs. She was a member of the First M. E. Church.

## Trivia Section IV

### Lower Water Power

Emma Potter died at her home on Potter Street on or about May 7, 1913. Mrs. Potter was born, July 16, 1837

Survivors of Mrs. Potter was Kate M., Mary Belle, Lyman H., Mrs. Ward Munroe and Mrs. W. C. Richards,

#### Count Haraszthy

**Augustine (Agoston?) (Auguston?) Haraszthy**, commonly referred to as the Count, from his old Hungarian title, accompanied by his cousin **Charles Hallasz** left , Hamburg on March 3rd., 1840 with intentions of settling in Florida. The duo had an abundance of money and they were determined to see if Florida was really paradise. Prior to their leaving Hamburg they purchased some travel brochures written by an explorer named Maryatt. Maryatt described in detailed his trip from Green Bay, up the Fox River via Fort Winnebago, and down the Wisconsin River to Prairie du Chien. Maryatt described the beautiful gardens at the Indian villages on the Sauk Prairie. After reading the travel articles the planned trip to Florida was changed. Instead the cousins, after landing at New York they traveled by way of the Hudson River and the Erie Canal to Buffalo and by steamboat to Milwaukee. There they procured a plat book from the land office, then employed an interpreter at \$2 per day, who proved to be nearly as green as themselves.

In their quest to travel to the Sauk Prairie they encountered many troubles and setbacks...but they were young, ambitious for adventure and as said before, "They had an abundance of money." After purchasing 3 horses, a team of Oxen and supplies they made their way to Janesville which at that time contained but one log-house; then by way of **Berry Haney's** to the Wisconsin River. They arrived at the Prairie in mid-July of 1840. They found the land around the Indian Village and along the river bank all claimed.

The Count then purchased a strip of land with 30 rods of frontage on the river, stretching a mile west from Burk Fairchilds for \$400. They returned to Milwaukee for more supplies and spent the rest of the summer on hunting trips.

Later that autumn and while the Count was in Milwaukee shopping for more supplies, he made the acquaintance of a wealthy

Englishman went by the name of **Lord Robert Bryant**. A co-partnership was created between the two. They then purchased Berry Haney's claim for \$1,000 and in the summer of 1841 the employed **Charles O. Baxter** to plat out a town which they named Haraszthy. The town soon found many German residents.

At an "Old Settlers" meeting in 1872, the speaker was T. M. Fullerton who told of his travels to Sauk County. He spoke of the duo as follows:

*"There is here a Hungarian Count -- so he calls himself -- who claims to have large quantities of money, and is expending it liberally in improvements. There is also an Englishman here who claims to have been a Lord in the old country. He is in partnership with the Count. They both look like savages, wearing a long beard above as well as below the mouth. And they are the "great" men of the place (Sauk City) and others adopt their customs, and make themselves as ridiculous as possible."*

The next spring the Count returned to Hungary and returned with his wife, children and his father in the summer of 1842. His father was known as the "**Old General**" and it was said that **Charles Haraszthy** an excellent chemist.

When land in the area finally came up for sale at the land office in Mineral Point in October 27, 1843, Charles Haraszthy was there to purchase the claim. At the time, the Count and Bryant were somewhat engaged in their new found adventure as part owners of the *Rock River* steamboat. Later, the count would construct the first Brick store-building on the Sauk prairie.

The Haraszthy family remained in Wisconsin until the spring of 1849 when the traveled by the overland route to California. The "Old General" was soon appointed Assayer in the mint at San Francisco and the Count to Clerk. They soon amassed a fortune and as William Canfield wrote, "It would take a volume to relate the interesting details of the checkered life of this man." Cousin Charles Hallasz remained in Sauk City and held many town and county offices.

Note: Read more about the Count in the "About Section" in book 1 of "*Baraboo...Then and Now*".

# THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING

CERTIFICATE No. 11.3 83

WHEREAS:

*James A. Maxwell of Sauk County, Wisconsin*

deposited in the **GENERAL LAND OFFICE** of the United States, a certificate of the **REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE**,

*at Mineral Point* whereby that payment has been made by the said, *James A. Maxwell* according to the

provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th. of April, 1820 entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the public

Lands," for *The North East Quarter of the South East Quarter of Section Twenty Six, in*

*Township Twelve of Range Six, East in the district of Lands subject to Sale at Mineral*

*Point, Wisconsin, containing forty acres* according to the Official Plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the

General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said Tract has been purchased by the said *James A. Maxwell*

**NOW, KNOW YE**, That the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several Acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, Have Given and Granted, and by these present Do Give and Grant, unto

the said *James A. Maxwell* and to *his* heirs, the said tract above described: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the same together with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances of whatsoever nature thereby belonging unto the said

*James A. Maxwell* and to *his* heirs and assigns forever.

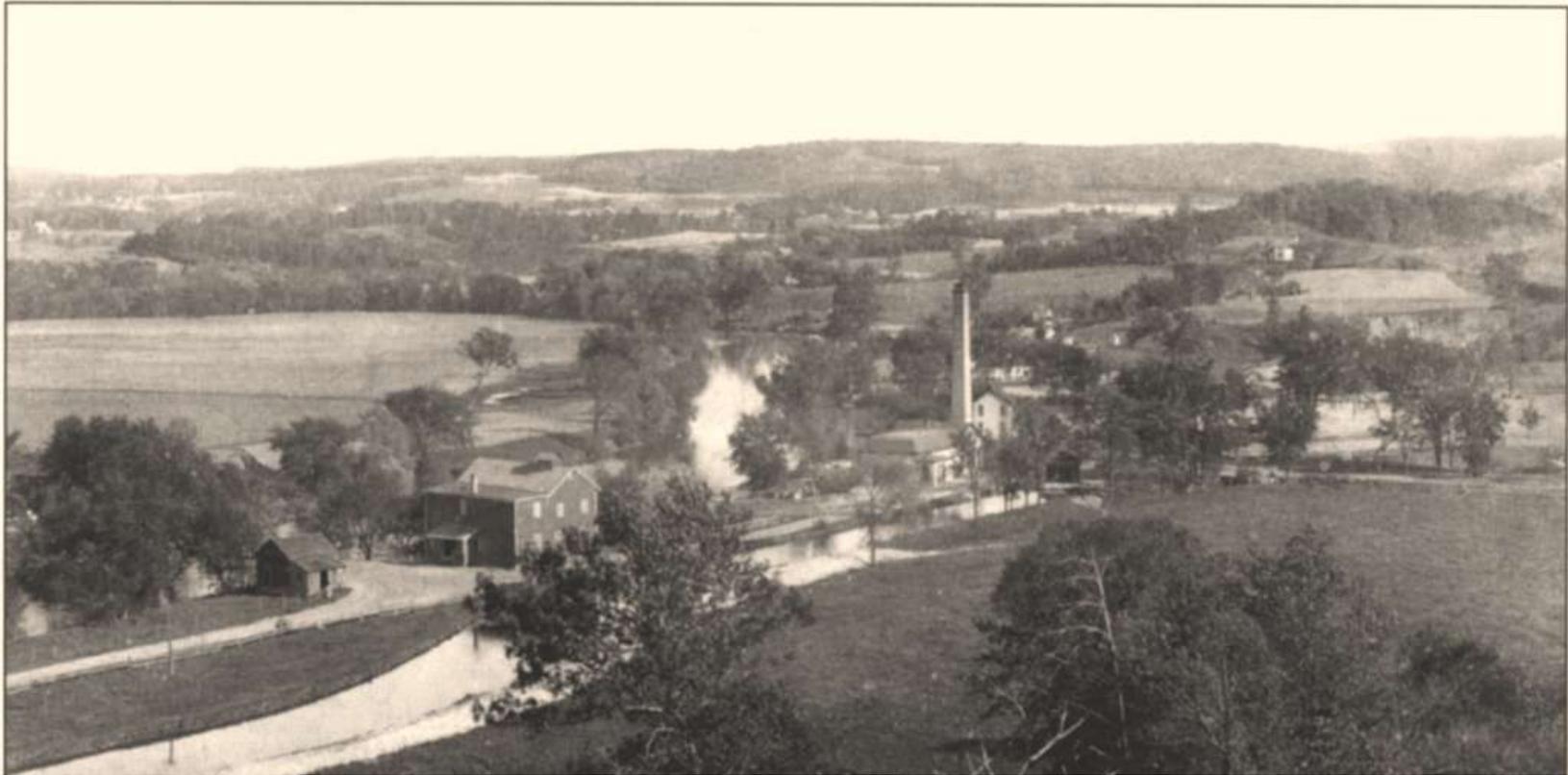
*IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, Zachary Taylor* PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Have caused these letters to be made patent and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto fixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the City of Washington, the *First* day of *November* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *Forty Nine* and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-*fourth*

BY THE PRESIDENT *Z. Taylor*

## Trivia Section IV, Manchester Village



The Maxwell raceway is shown in the foreground with the buildings being located between the raceway and the Baraboo River. The road that crosses the river lies between the mill and the small shack-like building at the left of the photo. The Manchester bridge over the river, which is very hard to see in this photo, is now (2010) located below the Ochsner Park in Baraboo and a new bridge now crosses the river at this site. The raceway was approximately 2000 feet long.

## Trivia Section IV, Manchester Village



A brick pumping station, far right, was constructed with private money about 1880 and used the same Maxwell raceway to power the pumps that provided water to the city of Baraboo. The city of Baraboo took control of the water works in 1903. In 2011 plans were being discussed to convert the former pump-house on the Baraboo River on Hill Street into a park shelter for hikers and bikers. Director of the Baraboo Parks and Recreation Department, Mike Hardy, stated that he would "like to see the shelter provide a gateway to Baraboo for hikers on the Ice Age Trail, people canoeing on the river and cyclists".

## Trivia Section IV, Manchester Village



Manchester Mills circa 1860

## Trivia Section IV, Manchester Village



The Maxwell home, shown in the above photo, was constructed in 1856 with materials that were hauled from Milwaukee, including lime for making unique size bricks. The house was over 100 feet long with a commanding view of the Devil's lake gorge to the south. The home supposedly was used during the Civil War to harbor fugitive slaves, one of whom spent the rest of his life in Baraboo.

## Trivia Section IV, Manchester Village



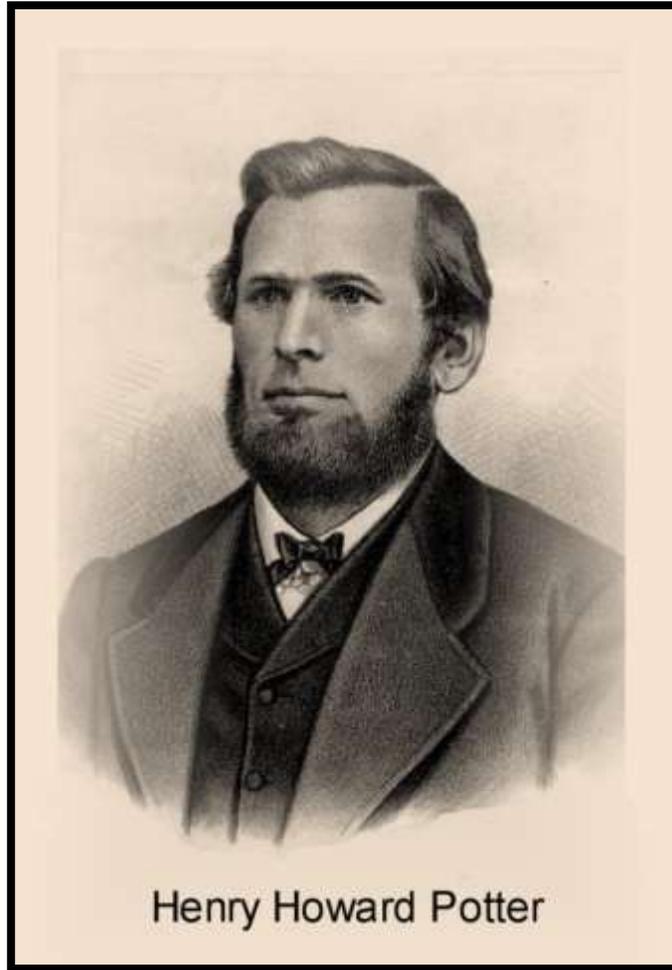
Eventually the bricks began to crumble and the Maxwell house was razed in 1907

## Trivia Section IV, Manchester Village



The Potter hop field, view is from the farm house (626 Potter Street) looking north-west towards town.

**Trivia Section IV, Manchester Village**



Trivia Section IV, Illustration #7

## Trivia Section IV, Manchester Village



It was said "it took seven hours to jack-hammer only a small hole in the Waterworks (Maxwell) Dam...December 8, 1997 *Baraboo News Republic*."