



This cross is of modified Celtic or Victorian Celtic design, as contrasted with the pure Celtic design of the Thomas Branigan cross.



Mrs. Alice B. Rockwell

Mrs. Alice Brittan Rockwell, 79, a lifelong Beloit resident and widow of Roy K. Rockwell, a local banker until his death in 1943, died Wednesday afternoon in the Resthaven nursing home, 922 Broad st. She had been in failing health for a number of years.

Mrs. Rockwell was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brittan, her father being for many years head of the L. C. Hyde and Brittan bank in this city, an institution later merged with the Beloit State bank. The bank was founded in 1854 by Louis C. Hyde, grandfather of Mrs. Rockwell.

The Hyde and, later, the Brittan home on West Grand avenue, the residence now owned and occupied by the People's church congregation as a parish house. Following the death of Walter Brittan the dwelling was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Rockwell until they built a new residence in the Hillcrest section of Beloit.

Mrs. Rockwell was raised in Beloit, attended its schools and then a finishing school in the east. She was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church, where her late husband was a vestryman, belonged to its affiliated societies and the East End club.

Surviving is a son, Harold Rockwell, Washington, D. C. who will arrive here some time this evening.

Funeral services will be at 2 p.m. Saturday in St. Paul's Episcopal church, the Rev. William Oliver Johnson officiating. Burial will be in Oakwood cemetery. The family will meet friends between 7 and 9 Friday night at the Rosman-Uehling-Kinzer mortuary.

13 The Hyde and Brittan Lot.

Louis C. Hyde.
Born in Darien, N.Y.
May 12, 1814.
Died in Beloit, Wis.
Jan. 14, 1899.

Walter M. Brittan.
Born in Brooklyn, N.Y.
Dec. 25, 1848.
Died in Beloit, Wis.
Aug. 11, 1914.

Louis Hyde Brittan.
Born in Beloit, Wis.
Dec. 27, 1851.
Died in Beloit, Wis.
April 13, 1899.

Roy K. Rockwell.
Born in Lake Geneva, Wis.
Feb. 13, 1874.
Died in Beloit, Wis.
Jan. 12, 1943.

Julia Ann.
Wife of Louis C. Hyde.
Born in Attica, N.Y.
Oct. 30, 1817.
Died in Beloit, Wis.
Jan. 25, 1895.

Clara Hyde.
Wife of Walter M. Brittan.
Born in Kenosha, Wis.
Oct. 9, 1846.
Died in Beloit, Wis.
Nov. 25, 1919.

Rev. John H. Egar.
Born Mar. 15, 1832.
Died Aug. 14, 1924.

Laura Hyde.
Wife of John H. Egar.
Born May 15, 1838.
Died Dec. 21, 1927.



James G. Oct. 31, 1857.

January 25, 1912.

His wife, Mary Venancia Dunne.

July 15, 1858.

November 20, 1932.

Margaret Ann.
March 29, 1866.
June 5, 1914.

Thy Will Be Done
WICKHEM
Thy Kingdom Come
On Earth As It Is In Heaven

This stone is of marble having a soft ivory or cream tint. It is of Celtic design, with a Celtic border which was so hard to photograph that only the words are given.



The Crosby Lot.

This lot is near the chapel and main gate in Oakwood. This is no doubt because the family was a pioneer one, coming to Beloit at the time of the New England Emigrating Company, tho' not of that group. They were from Colebrook, N.H. and reached the Blodgett settlement in 1837, after hardships from wagon travel. The lot bears the following burials:

1. Esther Crosby. 1780--1869, (Aug.19). aged 88 yrs.
probably an elderly relative who came with them.
2. The Beloit pioneers were:
 - Thomas Crosby. 1805--Febr.15,1892. aged 87 yrs.
 - ~~Elvira Crosby. 1810-- Dec. 2,1892. aged 82 yrs.~~
 - ~~George Crosby. 1836-- May 31,1920.aged 84 yrs.~~
 - Cornelia Crosby. 1841-- March30,1921.aged 88 yrs.
 - Glenn Crosby. 1871-- Mar.12, 1888. aged 16 yrs.
 - Mrs. George Crosby.1841-- May 26,1914. aged 73 yrs.
 - Robert D. Thomas.---
 - husband of Emma Crosby,--- Died May 22, 1942.
aged 72 yrs.

Adelaide Crosby. No dates are given.

The members of the pioneer party were: Capt. Crosby's mother and his brother, George, the infant George, (above, born 1836), Mrs. R.P. Crane and baby son, Ellery Crane.

Mrs. Emma Crosby Thomas is at present owner of original acres taken up by her grandfather on the State Line Road east of Beloit, in 1837.
(Dated, April 14,1952).

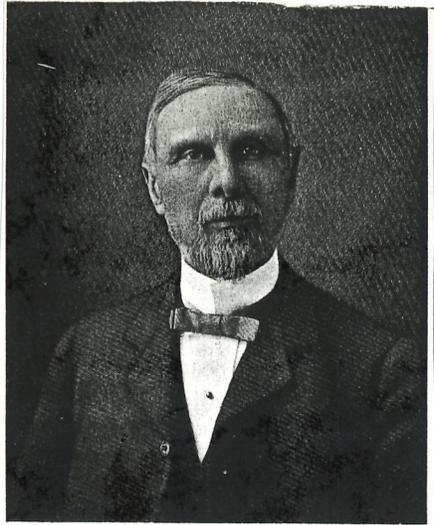


This house of the Crosby family was built in 1857 of brick from a brickyard near the St. Paul Railway in the vicinity. The house has not been changed at all, the only other like it being the one on the old Hart or Lindenman farm.

9 14 1936

The members of the pioneer party who reached the site of Beloit Friday, August 4, 1837 were:
Capt. Crosby, his wife Elvira, their baby son, George, Capt. Crosby's mother and his brother, James Crosby, Mrs. James Cass, Mrs. R. P. Crane and baby son, Ellery, and Deacon Horace Hobart.

Benjamin Brown.
1803-1890.



Ellery Bicknell Crane was a year-old babe when his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Crane, members of the New England Company, brought him to Beloit in 1837. In his adult years he returned to New England, was member of the Massachusetts legislature, secretary of the Worcester Historical Society for many years, merchant and antiquarian. His manuscript containing portions of his father's diary and his own reminiscences of early Beloit are valuable source material for the historian.



DEA. HORACE HOBART.
Died
Nov. 5, 1860.
aged 57 years.

The stone at the left of the group, with some flowers, is that of Wesson J. Dougan.

Below is the very pretty and serviceable cabin which Mr. Dougan gave to the Turtle Pioneers, a youth organization. It is located in woods not far from Turtle Hall.

WESSON J. DOUGAN

1868-- 1949

THE DOUGAN DAIRY INDUSTRY
WAS FOUNDED MAY 1, 1907



11-23-1935

LOG CABIN HOME OF THE TURTLE Y.M.C.A.

IN A TRACT OF WOODS IN SECTION 27 TURTLE STANDS THIS DELIGHTFUL CABIN BUILT BY MR. W. J. DOUGAN AS A HOME FOR TURTLE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS. THE CABIN WAS DEDICATED IN OCTOBER, 1935.

THIS CABIN IS THE ONLY COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT IN THE COMMUNITY LEFT BY MR. DOUGAN WHO WAS A RETIRING MAN. THE LARGE FARM AND DAIRY INDUSTRY LEFT BY MR. DOUGAN IS HIS INDUSTRIAL MONUMENT. THE DOUGAN DAIRY FARM WAS PERHAPS THE FIRST AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY ORGANIZED AND CONDUCTED ON A SCIENTIFIC BASIS IN THIS AREA.

11-23-1935



Remnants of a pioneer sod and ditch fence still to be seen a century afterward in what has been known as "Dole's Grove," near Turtleville Corners on the upper Creek road. When barbed wire was as yet unknown, this served as some kind of bounds for some stock.

To the right, wild birch trees, not native to this region, in the woods just north of Turtleville crossroads. They have always been there and no one knows how they came there, - mute reminders of vanished Indians.



2-9-1936



6-15-1936

Bridge of hand-made, home masonry is this road-bridge north of the village of Shopiere, near the old Culver farm. If it is still there it will probably be hustled out to make room for something more modern. However, like its much larger counterpart in hand-made bridges, the great Northwestern railway bridge just across the valley, this small structure has silently done its part for many, many years.

The Broder Fence

4-17-72



By George A. Clark

It was in the Gay 90's, more specifically in the gaslight age, that decorative fences indicated a family's well-being. An iron picket fence spelled affluence, and a fancy board construction also added a moderate tone of distinction.

In my grade school days, there were many such appurtenances alongside houses. In addition to their decorative effects, fences served as something of a utility.

Not that dogs minded such barriers. They found the posts spots of accommodating relief and youngsters reveled in climbing and running the length, pounding, especially the iron pickets, with a stick to produce the rat-a-tat-tat of a snare drum. Birds and squirrels used the top rails as perches and runways.

It is difficult now to find a fence-enclosed family house and lot. Even in the country fences are scarce. Occasionally, a board construction in front of a farm family home may be seen.

Although I remember several houses in Beloit surrounded at least in part by fences, one in particular intrigued me. It was long - extensive on the Chapin Street side, less on the Prairie Avenue front.

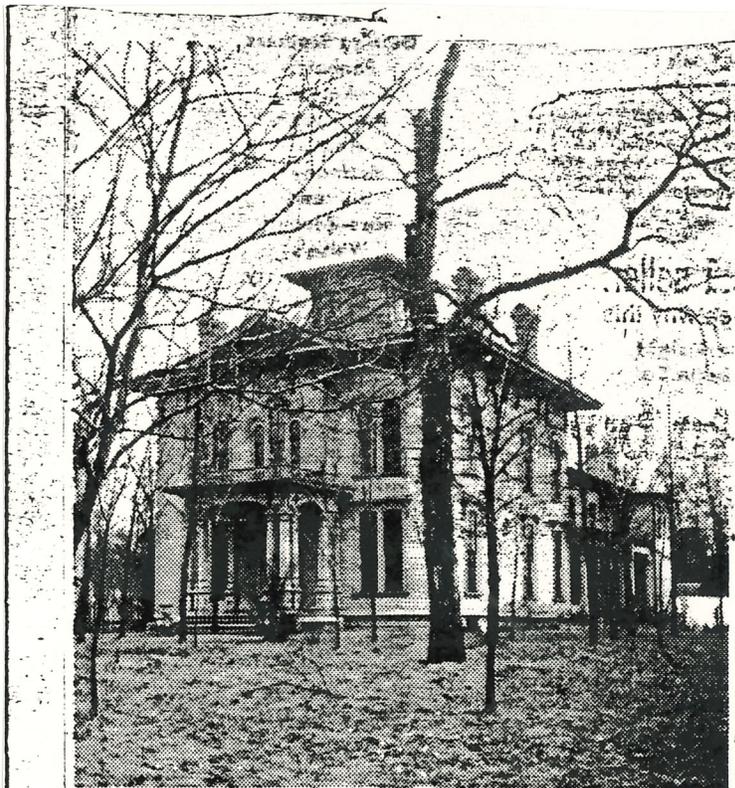
The Broder home, then at 629 Prairie Ave., one of the city's early landmarks occupying considerable ground from Wisconsin Avenue to Prairie Avenues, was demolished nearly 40 years ago. It was a somewhat imposing structure - square, high and typifying the architecture of the middle 1800s.

The Broders, three women, two single, lived in that house more than half a century. Records about them reveal little. It is believed their father was a wealthy lumberman who made his fortune in northern Wisconsin. It also is reported that he built the house for his daughters. Some records indicate that there was a fourth daughter, and it is not clear if the fourth lived in Beloit.

One daughter, Mary, died in 1909. Alice died in 1938, and apparently there is no record of the third, Mrs. Mallans. All were socially prominent in this community. Accounts about the Broders in Beloit newspapers back at the turn of the century were brief.

An early land development, making the Prairie and Wisconsin Avenue sections suddenly popular as potential residential sites, brought about the demise of the Broder house. As I remember, the long wooden fence with a flat top rail was demolished first. The home was next, and I recall that three or four marble fireplace mantels were offered for sale. Such pieces, now catalogued as antiques, would bring a fancy figure.

The father also provided a place of interment for his daughters. A mausoleum of imported marble is reported to be the resting place of the trio. Somehow, and the record again is vague, the mausoleum close to the west limit of Oakwood Cemetery is under the perpetual care of Marquette University. Presumably, somewhere along the line, the senior Broder must have liberally endowed the school.



Ghost from the past, the Broder mansion at 629 Union St. (now Wisconsin Avenue), had one of Beloit's most elegant exteriors when it was built after the Civil War. Three Broder sisters made the family fortune through real estate. The house burned to the ground in 1925.

Mausoleum

ried outside the Catholic Church to her family's anguish.

Though father Jacob's lumber business was unprofitable, his daughters Mary and Catherine and Alice, had business genius that carried the family to social prominence.

Sisters Make Money

The three parlayed a modest millinery business into profitable real estate exchanges. They eventually financed the building of two Catholic churches, St. Paul's in the city and St. Peter's in South Beloit. At her death in 1918, Alice left an estate exceeding \$70,000. Catherine had died in 1905 at 70.

Although the sisters, with the exception of outcast Margaret, lived to old age, the brothers died prematurely, prior to construction of the mausoleum around 1883.

James died at 21 in 1870, while his brother was preparing to embark on a law career and the rest of the family was supervising the construction of an ornate Gothic mansion at 629 Union St. (now Wisconsin Avenue).

Paul an Attorney

Paul, following a successful graduation in law from Notre Dame, became so well known locally that in 1878 he was the main speaker at the city's first Memorial Day celebration.

He was rent collector for his wealthy sisters, and local historian M. Walter Dundore says he was a popular figure around town. On Dec. 11, 1883, Dundore relates, Paul was found dying at the foot of his office stairs after a fall.

Though the coroner ruled accidental death, the sisters claimed murder, possibly over money owed them. Paul was 28 when he died.

Jacob and his two sons had been buried in the Catholic cemetery established in 1850 on the west side of the Rock River in South Beloit. The sisters found this unsatisfactory and proposed the mausoleum as a way to reunite the family in death.

Upset with a certain priest in their home parish, St. Thomas's, the willful sisters asked permission to put the mausoleum in the Protestant cemetery, and the Italian marble and Vermont granite edifice was built.

Inside the main vault is space for seven caskets, and three marble plaques were set into the outside walls, two of them inscribed to the memories of Jacob and Paul. A third, probably meant for the sisters according to Dundore, is blank.

Are Caskets Empty?

The number of those seven caskets filled remains a mystery. Florence Larson, an office clerk for 13 years at the cemetery, says daughters Catherine, Alice and Ann are buried there, but the father, two sons and Mary may not be. Margaret was not provided for.

"I would think the rest must be buried there," said Mrs. Larson, "but with it locked up there's no real way to tell. I think there was some difficulty in moving the men's bodies from the other cemetery to this one. Their names aren't listed on the records."

Quiet Mausoleum

Today the mausoleum bears its mysteries quietly, its Roman pillars, Latin inscriptions and oddly Gothic sculpture protecting its occupants. The sisters' grand home and their effort to support their father's laziness and their brother's education have joined them in dust. The two churches they founded, though, still stand.

"They should be remembered," says Dundore, "as people who suffered tragedy and overcame it to benefit the community in which they spent all of their adult lives."

But who rests in the Broder tomb? No one is certain.

Grandson of 1840 Pioneer Tells Early Beloit Growth

HIGHLY interesting glimpses into pioneer days in early Beloit were afforded by Warren Brown of Chicago, in an informal talk last night at a well attended spring meeting of the Beloit Historical society. The meeting was held in the Rasey Memorial house, now owned by the Beloit DAR chapter, and once the boyhood home of Horace White, Jr., a Beloit college graduate and later an outstanding newspaper editor in Chicago and New York city.

The speaker is a grandson of Benjamin Brown who came to Beloit in 1840 from Framingham, Mass., to become a well-to-do downtown businessman and property owner. Warren Brown's father was the Rev. William Fiske Brown who served in the Civil war with a Beloit company, and who was later to become its official historian.

Last night's talk was well documented from letters and papers in the Brown family files. Brown mentioned how the acquisition of some six million feet of finished lumber by Caleb Blodgett in the sale of his sawmill to a man in Watertown gave early Beloit an abundance of finished wood with which to build houses and furniture. Stores during the period supplied such things as clocks, window glass, crowbars, and dried apples. Stagelines running to Milwaukee and Chicago once a week permitted import of these commodities before the railroads.

Indian Labor Used

A large number of Indians, temporarily held here for shipment to a reservation following the Blackhawk war, were used to carry Blodgett's lumber, floated down the river from Watertown, to a storage place where the east side parking lot stands. Chairs were being made here by 1841. What was to become the First Congregational church started when Blodgett and others decided something should be done to inspire the younger generation with respect for the Sabbath. The Rev. Dexter Clary was called from the East to become the first pastor in 1840.

A visitor here named Thompson in 1852 wrote about a progressive community of 1,500 people with an excellent college already functioning. His first visit had been in 1845, and he reported there had been a remarkable development in the following seven years. The present Beloit college site was made possible, the speaker said, when certain citizens made available the hill on which they had acquired lots for future homes. An earlier spot, tentatively picked for a campus but never used, was where Fairbanks, Morse & Co. is now located.

Pledged College Aid

Struggles to raise the final \$4,000 needed to finish Middle college were shared by local citizens, some \$2,400 being pledged or contributed at a single meeting. Deacon Samuel Hinman moved here in 1847 from Waukesha, marrying the widow of Dr. Horace White, Sr., New England company leader who died in 1843. Hinman was the builder who erected the Rasey Memorial house, filling the walls with broken brick left over from his Middle college job, with Chester Clark facing the structure with cobblestones from the Turtle creek bottoms.

The Hinmans raised 10 children in the place comprising White and Hinman youngsters. Vegetables were raised in the lot, a cow was pastured on part of the campus, game and fish were at hand for the seeking, so the family was able to live quite comfortably. In later visits to Beloit the younger Horace White spoke fondly of his living in the house and his attendance at the nearby college.

Discussion of possible summer pilgrimages to the Chamberlain springs, the Tallman house in Janesville, and to Cooksville, marked the meeting. Lilac blooms for decoration were supplied by Miss Annie S. McLenegan who also brought an extra armful for members to take home. Roger O'Neal had charge as president.

Original Narrative of the life and times of Benjamin Brown by his grandson, Warren Brown. Given before the Beloit Historical Society in the Rasey House.

How to Have Educational Cake and Eat It, Too, Is Recipe of Former Beloit

HOW to have your educational cake and eat it, too, is described in an article in the Nov. 23 issue of Time Magazine centering around the accomplishments of Dr. James A. Blaisdell, a native of Beloit, graduate of Beloit college and former pastor of the Second Congregational church, who later developed the Claremont group of colleges in California.

Dr. Blaisdell, who is now 85 years old, but still active, was born in Beloit in 1867. He got his bachelor's degree at Beloit college in 1889 and his doctor of divinity degree at Hartford, Conn., Theological seminary in 1892.

He was ordained in the Congregational church the same year and accepted the pulpit in the Congregational church at Waukesha, Wis., where he served until 1896. In the latter year, he went to Olivet, Mich., where he was minister of the Congregational church until 1903.

On his return to Beloit that year he began his associations with education at the collegiate level and has been at it ever since.

While in Beloit from 1903 to 1910, he was professor of biblical literature at the college; librarian at the college, and minister of the Second Congregational church.

★ ★ ★
WHEN he left here in 1910 to become president of Pomona college, a struggling liberal arts institution in southern California, he had little idea that he would gain international fame by initiating a program of educational cooperation.

It was during the period as president of Pomona, from 1910 to 1926, that he developed his cooperative educational plan among a group of other small colleges. This group today occupies a unique position in education.

While he was carrying on his various administrative duties, he found time to travel extensively in Japan where he studied churches and educational institutions there; to write many papers on religious subjects and education and to write several hymns.



Dr. James A. Blaisdell, a native of Beloit, is shown standing beside a sycamore tree he planted 40 years ago on the Pomona college campus. It was while he was president of Pomona that he conceived and developed his cooperative educational plan which is unique.

★ ★ ★
SINCE 1936, he has been president emeritus of the Claremont group of colleges. How the fame and influence of the group has spread is indicated in the following article which appeared in last week's issue of Time:

"Through the big doorways of a white auditorium at Claremont, Calif. (pop. 7,000) one day last week, the presidents of three thriving colleges—E. Wilson Lyon of coeducational Pomona, Frederick Hard of Scripps College (for women) and George Benson of Claremont Men's College—filed in solemn procession for a special ceremony. As they do every two years, the three were meeting to proclaim which of them would serve as next provost of a fourth college, the Claremont Graduate School. This year, it happened to be President Hard's turn to take over; but the ceremony itself involved more than an exchange of titles. It was all part of an experiment that exists nowhere else in the U. S.

"The man behind the experiment is a goateed, retired Congregational minister named James Arnold Blaisdell. Last week, at 85, he was too tired from a round of fund raising to attend the ceremony, but he was nevertheless there in spirit. As founder of the Associated Colleges at Claremont, he still receives a steady stream of callers, still chugs about in his 1934 Plymouth to offer advice to all who seek it. 'After all these years,' says one Claremont official, 'Dr. Blaisdell is still the elder statesman of our world here.'

"WHEN Congregationalist, Blaisdell first arrived at Claremont in 1910, he moved into a world that was anything but prosperous. Pomona College, which he took over, was a dingy, debt-ridden place with an enrollment of 300 and only five buildings.

"Blaisdell immediately set to work writing alumni for funds. He made speeches, broadcast the name of Pomona across the state. By the end of World war I, Po-

NOVEMBER 23, 1953