

CHILTON HISTORICAL MURAL

The imagery in the Chilton mural spans 75 yrs. from 1840 through 1915 and is portrayed in a 'hand-tinted' image. This style of imagery was a popular technique of the era bringing color into the monochromatic imagery of the day. Sitting firmly on the Manitowoc, Chilton's matriarch, Catherine Stanton can be seen prominently positioned in front of the former State Street bridge. Just beyond the ironclad bridge you can see a suggestion of a fading grist mill that the Stanton's erected and was fundamental in Chilton's early development during the time. Catherine is flanked on her right by members of a Ho-Chunk family, each of which have tribal beads and patterns embedded into their clothing. Catherine's image is a hybrid of two different photos of her and she adorns a working-class dress of the era. Mrs. Stanton is flanked on her left by both Civil War veterans Harrison Hobart and George Breed. Both men were fundamental toward Chilton's continued growth and prosperity after their Civil War military service concluded. Former Hotel Chilton and St. Mary's parish stand as iconic backdrops for a section of the Chilton boys homecoming from the Great War. On the far right of the wall, an architectural sketch of the Malt House sits directly above Breeds shoulder. The central visuals are different tributes toward agriculture, each has a different emphasis but are all centrally positioned in their importance. In these options you will find two local women raking hay, and a group of farmers appear to be delighted by their new John Deere tractor. Lastly, the font used in 'Chilton' is pulled from a turn of the century advertisement and sits in the azure sky above the bridge. All photographic references used were locally based.





Catherine Ross Stanton
"First Lady" of Chilton



Adam Schluchter
Civil War Veteran



Harrison Carroll Hobart
Brevetted Brigadier General
Prominent Chilton Citizen



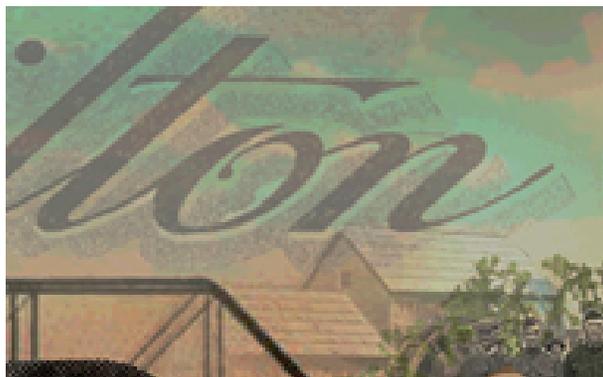
George D. Breed
Prominent Chilton Citizen
And Mayor of Chilton



Native Americans in
honor of those who
Proceeded us here



The “homecoming” honoring our military. This is from a photo taken of our local men who served in World War I taken in front of a historical building that was once a bank, and a hotel. The picture was taken not far from the mural site at the intersection of Hwy 151 and 57. It is the main intersection of our community. St. Mary’s Bell tower can be seen in the background.



This portion of the Mural is to depict the grist mill that Moses Stanton built on the Manistowoc river, which was the foundation for settlement of our town. The old ironclad State Street Bridge represented in the mural is to pay homage to the Manistowoc River, a beautiful natural setting in our town



This section of the mural is to acknowledge the strong agricultural history of Chilton and the surrounding area.



In the lower lefthand corner of the mural you will find the word "Chillington". That was the original name of our town, in honor of the surveyor's hometown in England.

However, a mix up in communication, and the name became Chilton.

Mural project was conceived and came to life thru the efforts of James Barany, a Chilton native. The other student intern artists are:

Emma Barany -intern from Maryland Institute College of Art

Olivia Bonlander(a Chilton native) – intern from University of Wisconsin-Stout

Julien Roberson, Claresa Waight and Reagen Mulvey – interns from the Milwaukee Institute of Art and Design. (MIAD)

Stanton, Catherine Ross

Birth: December 3, 1810

Death: February 15, 1904

Married: June 9, 1844 to Moses Stanton in Charlestown, Rhode Island.



CATHERINE STANTON
"Chilton's First Lady"

Catherine Ross Stanton was born to Tobias Ross and Mary Ninigret Harry. Mary Ninigret Harry was the direct descendent of King Tom the Sachem of the Narragansett Indians in Rhode Island who was related to great Indian sachem King Phillip.

Because of her royal ancestry Catherine was accorded privileges and advantages in the Indian school in which she was educated, not shown to others of her race. After leaving school she entered the service as a housekeeper for Senator Dickson, in which capacity she remained until her employer left for Europe. Catherine returned home to her Indian family, where she met Moses Stanton. They were married on June 9, 1844 in the town of Charlestown, Rhode Island. Moses was a free African American minister of the Narragansett Presbyterian Indian church. Moses was also a representative in governmental affairs between the Narragansett Indians and the government concerning land disputes and legal matters.

(we do not know if Moses was ever a slave or if he gained his freedom thru the passing of a law in Rhode Island in 1784 that boys would be come free after they reached 21 years)

In 1844 Catherine and Moses Stanton left Rhode Island and settled in Brothertown, Wisconsin. Many of the Brothertown Indians were from the same community in Rhode Island that Moses and Catherine had lived. After a short period in Brothertown, the Stanton's made their way thru the wilderness, built a log cabin and started the settlement which was known as Stantonville. In the spring of 1845 with the help of the men from Brothertown, Moses built a grist mill and a year later a sawmill along the Manitowoc river. For some time, the log cabin was the only dwelling between Manitowoc and Brothertown. As the little settlement of Stantonville grew and European settlers began to arrive and purchase the surrounding land, Stantonville had its name changed to CHILTON.

Moses and Catherine had (5) children:

Eliza Jane Stanton born September 1846 and died January 1848.

Charity Stanton, birth around 1844 and death unknown. In 1852 when Charity was just seven years old, she took a little basket and ventured into the woods to pick some berries. It was the last anyone saw little Charity. The community searched for days and days for the little girl but to no avail. Little Charity was never found. Some rumors were that she was kidnapped by another tribe of Indians as they were passing thru

Catherine A. Stanton, born May 11, 1845 and died December 1863

August H. Stanton, born 1847 and died January 10, 1878. August was known as "Zach" Stanton.

William O. Stanton, born January 1, 1848 and died January 6, 1900

Elizabeth Stanton, born May 25, 1830 and died April 1, 1912.

Elizabeth was a stepdaughter of Catherine Stanton. Moses was a widower when he married Catherine.

Moses and Catherine also adopted a nephew Steve Nichol.

Moses died in 1862 in an accident digging a well in Rantoul.

Catherine was a woman of remarkable vitality – she outlived her entire family and remained keen, alert and active in community affairs until her death. She was considered the "First Lady" of Chilton. The grounds on which several building and churches stand was donated by her.

Catherine was instrumental in the fight for moving the County Seat from Stockbridge to Chilton. She herself took to horse back and road thru the countryside to persuade individuals to vote. Once the ballots were counted, Chilton won the election by one vote and the county seat was moved to Chilton.

Moses and Catherine were responsible for the building of the first school, it was a log structure and a more permanent one was built on the site of the city hall.

They raised their children well and they, like many Indians of nearby communities aided fleeing Southern Negroes by the establishment of an "underground railroad" station in their home.

We honor Catherine as our First Lady and thank her for devotion to our community in laying the foundation for the growth of our lovely little town CHILTON.



Hobart, Harrison Carroll.

Birth: January 31, 1815

Death: January 26, 1902

4th Wis. Infantry/Cavalry

Company K

21st Wis. Infantry

Company S

Residence: Chilton, Wisconsin

Enlistment Date 23 April 1861

Age at Enlistment: 46

Mustered out of service: 8 June 1865

Captain; May 8, 1861, Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the 21st Wisconsin July 22, 1862; Taken prisoner September 20, 1863 sent to Libby Prison; promoted to Colonel March 1, 1864; Brevetted Brigadier General United States Volunteers, January 12, 1865



Harrison Carroll Hobart was born on January 31, 1815 in Ashburnham, Massachusetts. After graduating from Dartmouth College in 1842, where he was one of the founders of the Kappa Kappa Kappa fraternity, he studied law in Boston and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1845. He moved to Sheboygan, Wisconsin the following year and entered legal business and state politics. In 1847, Hobart served in the Wisconsin Territorial House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislative Assembly of the Wisconsin Territory. After Wisconsin became a state, he served in the Wisconsin State Senate in 1848 and the Wisconsin State Assembly in 1849. In 1854 he moved to Chilton, Wisconsin, which he represented in the Wisconsin State Assembly in of 1859.

Hobart was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin in the 1859 election, but was defeated by incumbent Republican Alexander Randall.

At the start of the Civil War, when he enlisted and was commissioned a Captain of the Calumet Rifles in Chilton, WI. These volunteer were organized into Company K the 4th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry in April 1861 at Camp Utley in Racine. The regiment mustered into service on July 2, 1861 and traveled to garrison in Maryland. They were attached to the Army of the Gulf and sent to Louisiana to attempt to regain control over the Mississippi River system. Hobart and the 4th Infantry participated in the successful capture of New Orleans and Baton Rouge

In 1862, Hobart left the 4th Infantry to accept promotion to Lieutenant Colonel with the newly organized 21st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Regiment. The regiment left Wisconsin in September 1862, but Hobart would not rendezvous with them until a month later due to travel time from Louisiana. Before Hobart's arrival, the 21st had marched to join the Army of Ohio, which had been carrying out a defense against the Confederate Heartland Offensive in Kentucky. At the Perryville the regiment took significant casualties and their commander, Colonel Benjamin Sweet, was wounded, whom was also a native of Chilton, Wi.

Hobart met the 21st at Lebanon, Kentucky, shortly after Perryville. The 21st was now organized under Major General William Rosecrans' Army of the Cumberland, engaged in a counter-offensive against Confederate forces in Tennessee. With Colonel Sweet incapacitated, Hobart took command of the regiment and lead them at the battles of Stones River and Hoover's Gap. General Lovell Rousseau, in his report on the battle of Stones River, mentioned Hobart and the 21st for their good conduct. After the Union successes in central Tennessee, the 21st advanced toward Chattanooga with the Army of the Cumberland, eventually pushing into Georgia.

At the Battle of Chickamauga, on September 20, 1863, after a day of heavy fighting, the Union forces were given orders to withdraw. The 21st did not receive the orders and held their position until they noticed other regiments falling back. Hobart ordered the regiment to retreat to the second line of defenses, where they continued to hold until nearly surrounded by Confederate forces. While attempting to break out of this encirclement, Lt. Col. Hobart was wounded and taken prisoner along with about 70 of his regiment and taken to Libby prison in Richmond, Virginia. There, with other Union prisoners, he oversaw digging a tunnel to obtain their freedom. On the night of February 9, 1864, in a brave escape through the tunnel, Hobart and fifty-six others managed to reach the Federal lines and safety. He returned to the Army, was promoted Colonel.

Hobart rejoined the 21st Regiment in April 1864 at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, where they had been stationed since the retreat from Chickamauga. The Regiment marched from Lookout Mountain on May 2nd to join the Atlanta Campaign, attached to General William Tecumseh Sherman's army. At the Battle of Rocky Face Ridge, the 21st joined in the flanking maneuver that forced the Confederates to abandon their position and fall back toward Resaca. At the Battle of Resaca, the 21st was again engaged in heavy fighting, as their brigade was ordered to assault the enemy fortifications. A few days later, at the Battle of Dallas, the regiment held a defensive position under heavy fire for six days. They received the compliments of their brigade commander, General William Carlin, for their fortitude and gallantry.

The 21st, with its brigade, pursued retreating Confederate forces, engaging them in skirmishes near Big Shanty. They drove a North Carolina regiment from their position, taking captives, and moved into position before Kennesaw Mountain. The regiment received severe bombardment during the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, but held their ground until Sherman's flanking maneuver forced the enemy to abandon their position. After Kennesaw, Lt. Col. Hobart was assigned to command three regiments of the first Brigade, and Major Michael H. Fitch was assigned to replace him as commander of the 21st Regiment.

After the Battle of Jonesborough, Hobart and the 21st camped at Atlanta in September 1864. The 21st was reinforced by incorporating the remaining forces of the 1st and 10th Wisconsin Regiments. At this time, Lt. Colonel Hobart was also promoted to Colonel and placed in command of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, XIV Corps.

XIV Corps now joined Sherman's Savannah Campaign, his "March to the Sea". Though they did not see significant fighting, they participated in the burning of Marietta, Georgia, and foraged for food and supplies to provision the army during its march. Upon reaching Savannah, on December 21st, General Sherman recommended Colonel Hobart for brevet to Brigadier General.

On January 23, 1865, President Abraham Lincoln sent Hobart's nomination for brevet Brigadier General, United States Volunteers, effective retroactively from January 12, 1865, to the United States Senate, which confirmed the award on February 14, 1865.

After the war's end he, again, ran unsuccessfully for Governor of Wisconsin. He served in the State Assembly for a final time in 1867. Later, Hobart served on the Milwaukee Common Council and was president of the common council; he would also serve as acting mayor of Milwaukee. Hobart was the co-author of the book *The Citizen Soldier*, the autobiography of general John Beatty from 1879. Beside regular mentions it has a chapter written by him dedicated to his time and escape from Libby Prison. He died on January 26, 1902 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and is buried in Forest Home Cemetery.

Spouses:

France Imogen Lowery Hobart (1828-1855)

Anna Clarence Litch Mower Hobart (1817-1896)



Picture of sword given to Harrison Hobart from his men in the 21st after his escape from Libby prison. Now on display at the Wisconsin Veteran's Museum.

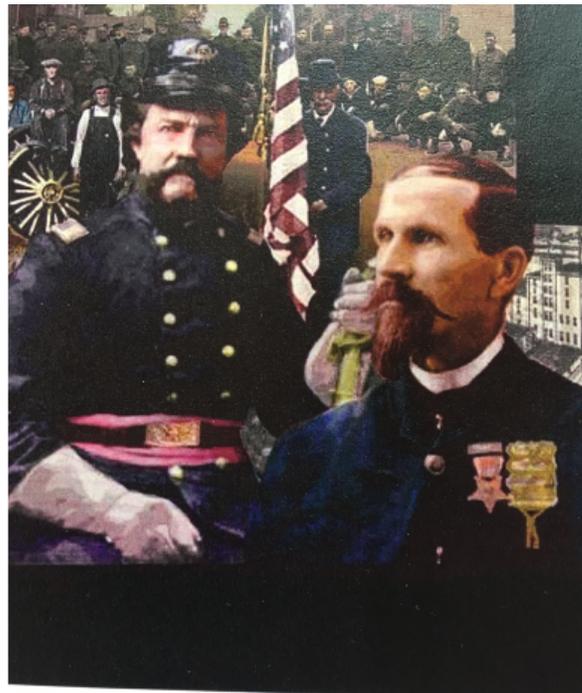


Harrison Hobart – Chilton, Wi.

In January 1854, Harrison Hobart located in Chilton and began the practice of law. This proved to be of great value to the development of Chilton. At the time, villages of Gravesville, Hayton, Stockbridge and New Holstein were ahead of Chilton in

everything that goes into the making of a village. Mr. Hobart infused new life and energy into the community. He went to work vigorously to have the county seat moved to Chilton, after a fierce struggle, Chilton became the county seat in 1856. In 1871 Mr. Hobart worked with the railroad to have the railroad line built thru Chilton. After the establishment of the railroad Chilton steadily grew.

June 11, 1887, word was received from General Harrison Hobart offering to donate to the City of Chilton a tract of land on the back of the Manitowoc River – about 23 acres- as a public park. This property is now the Calumet County Fair grounds and Hobart Park. The value of the land at the time it was donated was about \$2,000. He also gave lots to the Chilton Turnverein for a hall, which was the site of the old Eagles Hall located on School Street. The school house site was given by Hobart and the site of the St. Augustine's church deeded to him.



Breed, George D.

Birth: December 29, 1839

Death: April 13, 1931

48th Wis. Infantry

Company H

Residence: Calumet, Wisconsin

Enlistment Date 11 Feb 1865

Age at Enlistment: 26

Mustered out of service: Dec 1865

Corporal



Sheboygan Press April 14, 1931

FORMER CHILTON POSTMASTER AND GAR LEADER DIES MONDAY

Milwaukee, Wi. – Col. George DeWitt Breed, 91, past commander of the Wisconsin GAR, and a pioneer settler and for 14 years postmaster at Chilton, Wi., died at his home here last night. He was state patriotic instructor for the GAR.

He is survived by his widow, one daughter, Mrs. Blanche Hogue of Milwaukee and several grandchildren. A military funeral will be held at Chilton Thursday morning with the American Legion and GAR in charge.

Col. Breed was a son of Russell and Rebecca Congdon Breed and was born in the town of Lincoln, Chenango County, NY, on December 29, 1839. When a child his parents went to Cleveland, Ohio by way of the Erie Canal, on steamboat to Milwaukee and then by ox-team across the southern counties of Wisconsin to the present site of Chilton. On Feb. 2, 1852, the Breeds settled in the territory which several years later became Chilton. Col. Breed continued to operate a farm here after the death of his parents. On April 17, 1864, he married Miss Eliza A. Fadner of the town of Charlestown. The ceremony was performed in Chilton.

On Feb. 11, 1865, Mr. Breed enlisted in company H, 48th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. His was the first infantry regiment to be sent across the plains in Indian country. He was detailed chief clerk of the forces in Johnson County, Kansas, and after serving eleven months, was mustered out of service and returned to his farm near Chilton.

He became an important figure in civic affairs and held many offices. He was elected county clerk in 1874. He was instrumental in have the city of Chilton

incorporated and served as its first alderman and member of the board of education.

Col. Breed was one of the charter members of the first GAR post organized in Calumet County in 1867, and later was organizer and commander of the Chilton post. He also was chairman of the county republican committee delegate to the national convention in 1896, elected on the national ticket, a colonel under Governors Upham and Scofield and active in affairs of his home community.

Col. and Mrs. Breed returned to Chilton in April 1929 to celebrate their 65th wedding anniversary. They celebrated their 66th anniversary in Milwaukee, last spring.

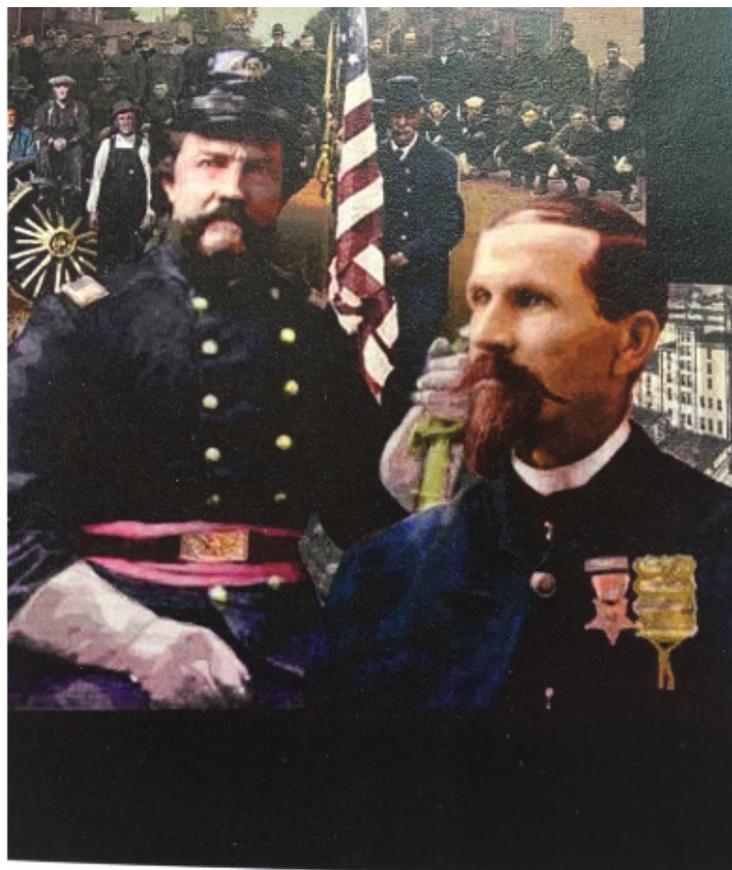
GEORGE D. BREED, Chilton, Wis.,

A member of G. A. R. Post No.205, was born Dec. 29, 1839, in Chenango Co., New York, and he is the son of Russell and Rebecca (Congdon)Breed. The family came to Wisconsin in1844, and located at East Troy, Walworth county. They moved successively to Rochester and Vienna in the same county, and, in 1851, the senior Breed prospected in Calumet County. He was a carpenter and millwright by trade and, while looking about, he met parties who were engaged in erecting a new mill and he sent for his tools and entered their employ. He was satisfied with the location and purchased a tract of land which is now included within the limits of Chilton, and in the spring of 1852, he sent for his family. When the war came, a company was enlisted at Chilton for the 4th Wisconsin Infantry and Norman F. Breed, a brother of Mr. Breed of this sketch, formerly sheriff of Calumet county enlisted there in, (Company K,) and went with the regiment to New Orleans where he died of disease in the Marine hospital Aug. 12, 1862. About this time the family were stricken with typhoid fever, of which the mother died Dec. 30th of the same year. George was sick with the same disease and barely escaped with his life; two others of the family died. After recovering from the fever, he contracted measles which very nearly proved fatal. In the fall of 1863, he offered himself for enrolment, but was rejected by the examining surgeon. Feb. 11, 1865, he enlisted in Company H, 48th Wisconsin Infantry at Gravesville, Calumet county for one year. His education made him available for clerical duty and he was made Company Clerk in which capacity he served through his term of service, engaged in bookkeeping, making out rolls, reports and other necessary papers and, also

performing drill duty. The 48th Wisconsin was organized to connect with the Army of the Potomac, but troops were needed on the frontier and, as soon as eight companies were enlisted, they were mustered and sent to Kansas for duty on the plains, much to the disgust of the soldiers of the command who desired to go to the front for active service. They went to St. Louis and thence to Paola, Kansas, where the regiment received orders for distribution throughout the State, Company H going to Olathe, Kansas, where they passed the spring of 1865, Captain Waller having command of the post and Mr. Breed continued his duties as Company Clerk. When the regiment was re-united at Lawrence, Company 11 with Company A, was stationed at Fort Larned and the command remained there until Dec. 4, 1865, when they returned to Leavenworth and were mustered out Dec. 30th, 1865. On the long march across the plains, in December, the command encountered a blizzard, and underwent the miseries a blizzard can inflict on humanity, few of the command escaping frostbites, and 75 of the number went to the hospital, having become ill from exposure to cold and storm. Mr. Breed reached his home in Wisconsin Jan. 7, 1866, nearly a year after the close of the war. Since his return, Mr. Breed has been active in the duties of citizenship. In 1874, he was elected Clerk of Calumet county on the Republican ticket in a district that was notoriously Democratic. In 1876 he was again a candidate for the same position but was defeated, party lines being closely drawn in the presidential election, but Mr. Breed received upwards of 500 votes in advance of his ticket. He was Republican candidate for the Assembly in 1886. He has been Chairman of the Republican County Committee for several years and is a member of the Republican State Central Committee (1888.) In the municipal management of Chilton, he has officiated six years as President of the Board of Alderman and as Mayor one year. He has secured the confidence of the agricultural class of the section of Wisconsin where he resides and has been for some years, president of the local "Dairy Board of Trade." He is a prominent member of the Order of Odd Fellows. He was married April 17, 1864, to Eliza A. Tadner, of Charlestown, Calumet county. Their children are named Frank D., Alexander K. and Blanche R. Mr. Breed traces his descent to Allen Breed, the first of the name who came to America from England in 1630 and settled in Massachusetts. From him the entire family of the name in this country is descended. He fought in the Revolution and was the owner of Breed's Hill on which the battle was fought which has been wrongly commemorated as Bunker Hill. The father of Mr. Breed was a member of the 91st New York militia at the

period when Dewitt Clinton was governor of the Empire State and John A. Dix was Attorney-General. He died April 18, 1868, aged 67 years. He was commissioned major and lieutenant-colonel and his son still preserves his commissions.

Breed Street in Chilton is named after George Breed. One of his two cheese factories was located on Breed Street. Mr. Breed also donated the land on which the Breed Cemetery in Chilton is located.



Schluchter, Adam

Birth: May 10, 1841

Death: June 17, 1920

3rd Wis. Infantry

Company G

Residence: Chilton, Wisconsin

Enlistment Date: unknown

Age at Enlistment: unknown

Mustered out of service: July 1865



Sheboygan Press – June 29, 1920

VETERAN IS CALLED

Adam Schluchter, who formerly resided in the town of Herman, Sheboygan County, died at his home in Chilton last Thursday evening. Mr. Schluchter was born in Wurtemurg, Germany in 1841 and in 1853 he settled with his parents in the town of Herman. They remained there until 1855 when they removed to Calumet County. The deceased was a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted in Company G of the 3rd Wisconsin Infantry, and remained with the company and regiment until honorably discharged in 1865. He was a member of the Jos. B Reynolds GAR Post and was well known in the northern part of this county. His widow and two sons and four daughters survive, and a sister, eleven grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

Adam is the gentleman holding the flag in the picture below.

