

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable". For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Chicago and North-Western Land Office

other names/site number Waubeno Public Library

2. Location

street & number 4556 North Branch Street n/a /not for publication

city, town Wabeno n/a /vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Forest code 041 zip code 54566

3. Classification

| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district | 1 | 2 buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site | | sites |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | | structures |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | 1 | objects |
| | | 2 | 2 Total |

Name of related multiple property listing:

Public Library Facilities of WI

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

Date 11/11/93

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

Entered in the National Register

hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.
determined eligible for the National Register.

Thurston Lapsley

12/23/93

See continuation sheet.
determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

for Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade : Business

Education:Library

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Education : Library

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

Other : Late Victorian

Materials enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls Log

wood

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Chicago and North-Western (C & NW) Land Office/Wabeno Public Library is located within the boundaries of Wabeno, a small city in Forest County. The property on which the land office stands is a level lot, that was partially cleared by the tornado that passed through the area in 1880. Chas. (Charles) Rietz, the original surveyor in the area, named the city of Wabeno because the Chippewa (Ojibwa) Indians at the time, related the tornado to their indian word "wabeno".

In an early photo of the Chicago and North-Western Land Office taken c.1901 there were no trees or shrubs next to the building.

At the present time, the property is bounded on the north by the railroad tracks formerly owned by the Chicago and North-Western Railroad System and the North Branch Oconto River. Four blocks to the east is the confluence of the North Branch Oconto River and Range Line Creek.

There is a lilac tree and border shrubbery next to the porch on the east side of the building, two large maples on the west, and White Pine along the north border.

There are four resources within the property boundary associated with the land office today. Three are buildings, one is an object covered by a structure (listed as an object in item #3 above). The buildings consist of the public works building close to Cavour Ave., which is the east border of the property and a school house, the first in Wabeno, which has been relocated to this property. The object consists of an actual log that commemorates one of the biggest trees cut down in Forest county and the kiosk that had been built to protect the log.

The land office is utilized all year, but with the coming of summer, a flurry of activity exists both inside and outside on the lawn, as their children's program gets underway. This is typical of small town libraries throughout Wisconsin.

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Chicago and North Western Land Office
Wabeno, Forest Cty, WI
Section number 7 Page 1

Wabeno has done a nice job in preserving it's historical heritage. Several reminders of Wabenos' beginnings can be seen along Main Street. The two oldest buildings, an old dingle-style logging camp (presently housing the Wabeno Logging Museum), as well as remnants of the Ruschs' 1901 sawmill on the North Branch Oconto River west of the land office.

The C & NW Land Office is a one room, 1 story, rectangular building, with the front and back facade being the long sides. The building measures 29 feet by 21 feet excluding the porch roof. The porch with a shed roof wraps around the front and east facade and is supported by round timber posts. The building sits on a poured concrete foundation with a basement added subsequent to construction. The main entrance is off center of the main facade and is a single leaf, 1 panel plain trimmed door. There is another entrance on the east facade off center, although unused, it is also a single leaf plain trimmed door. There are several windows, all double hung, wooden sash with plain trim. The two front windows are 9 light, rectangular, while the others are 4/4 light, square windows.

The chimney is made of split fieldstone, slightly coursed, random rubble with beaded mortar joints, and is centered on the west facade. The chimney goes through the roof verges. The chimney was built apparently when the foundation was added judging from the looks of it, and how it appears to partially cover a former window location, now enclosed by pieced in logs. The wood furnace in the basement was added a few years later.

The roof which is gabled on the short end facades is steeply pitched (45 degrees). The gables are apparently horizontal logs covered by vertical boards and battens. It is shingled with asphalt modern shingles. The new roof was added in 1977, right over the old one.

The exterior is made of horizontal logs that have been shaped by a broad ax and shows the broad ax scars on them. The voids between log courses are filled with wide bands of chinking. The corners are notched with a combination of square notch, half notch and half dovetail joining.

The interior has one room with built-in book shelves on all walls. The shelves were built when the Land Office turned the building over to the city of Wabeno in 1923 to be used as the library.

The basement entrance has been remodeled in the original northwest interior corner. Downstairs is the oil furnace, duct work is exposed, and the ceiling is 6 foot high. The bathroom is in the northeast corner and is vented out the back facade through a pipe that extends through and above the roof. Electricity was added in 1915 and the G. W. Jones Mill supplied the power. The building sits on a N/S axis right off Main Street in Wabeno on the western most city lot and is approximately 1/2 acre in size or two city lots. Main street is Wisconsin State Highway 32. They have recently moved the first school house built in Wabeno (also one of the first buildings in Wabeno) next door to the east, in between the Library and the commemorative log.

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The donation of the Douglas Fir Log by the G. W. Jones Lumber Company in 1925 is considered to be an extension of the education mission of the Library and represents the role the Library plays in being a repository of the history of the locality. Therefore, it is considered to be a contributing object.

The building is an example of the "Free-standing Public Library Facilities" property type and reflects the typical plan and siting for small libraries. The massing, elevation, and style are obviously unusual for the property type and reflect its earlier history as a land office.

Both the public works building and the school house are non-contributing.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally statewide X locally

Applicable National Register Criteria X A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

| | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------|
| Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions) | Period of Significance | Significant Dates |
| <u>Exploration/Settlement</u> | <u>1895-1923</u> | <u>1895</u> |
| <u>Education</u> | <u>1923-1943</u> | <u>1923</u> |

| | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

Cultural Affiliation
n/a

Significant Person
n/a

Architect/Affiliation
n/a

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Chicago and North-Western Railroad Land Office is significant under criteria A-Exploration and Settlement. It is significant because the railroad made transportation routes available to settlers who were reluctant to come into the Wisconsin wilderness. The Railroad Land Office offered both cutover and timbered land to prospective buyers. The land had valuable timber potential which could sustain a family on profits from the lumber, ¹ until the land could be cleared for crop production. This allowed flexibility in establishing a good crop income or meeting living expenses. The trees on the land also provided building materials so the settler could provide his family with shelter right away. The establishment of rural communities also helped the state's tax base, where more landowners meant more taxes the state would receive, in turn, providing the income for further improvements to the interior of Wisconsin. This Railroad Land Office was responsible for redistributing over 375,000 acres of land in northeastern Wisconsin as well as the company extending railroad tracks some 1,579 miles in rural northeastern Wisconsin by 1894 ². The Chicago and North-Western Land Office is also significant under criteria A because it represents how the railroad brought parts of Wisconsin, as well as many other states out from the untouched wilderness' and into the civilized world of mobility and market access. The Land Office was a key element in creating the early settlements which became towns that are now the rural communities throughout the state. The period of significance for Exploration/Settlement begins with the construction of the building in 1895 to 1923 when it ceased to be used as a land office.

As the Wabeno Public Library, this property is also significant under criterion A because of its importance to the community as a research center and a meeting place for the public. To a rural community, who were often times shut off from the big city news, it was nice to be able to keep up with timely novels and periodicals that were only available through the local library. The Wabeno Public Library received many books from the Traveling Library out of Madison, Wisconsin in the early years. The period of significance for Education dates from its establishment as a library in 1923 up to fifty years ago, although the library continues to operate in this building today.

 X See continuation sheet

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Chicago and North Western Land Office
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Historical Context

Just after Wisconsin became a territory in 1836, the land race began. The government led the way by obtaining the Indian Lands in northern Wisconsin. By Sept. 1837 they had bargained with the Indians for 18,500,000 acres, of which, 8,500,000 acres had been surveyed, 4,800,000 acres was on the sale block, but only 1,000,000 acres had been sold. The price per acre ranged anywhere between .50-\$1.50 depending on marketable resources of the land. Large tracts were purchased by investors mostly from the Eastern states. Between the years 1834 and 1840, of the 1,944,553 acres sold were in lots of 1,000 acres or more. Resident land agents were amassing fortunes by buying the land cheap and reselling it above cost. They had faith in manifest destiny, that all problems could be solved by growth, whether it be useful, wasteful, or exploitive³. This fed the fire the government had started. Another method the government used to encourage settlement was to grant large parcels of land to the state and to large corporations to facilitate production of transportation projects. The Chicago North-Western System, like others, purchased large tracts of land in northern Wisconsin. Northeast Wisconsin, other than the lake shore, was virtually uninhabited by Euro-Americans.

It took the vision of a man named William Butler Ogden, to open the doors for railroad construction in Northeastern Wisconsin.. Eastern born, he moved to the midwest and started his empire in Chicago. He later became Chicago's first mayor in 1837. He believed that the key to development was transportation access. As president of the Chicago North-Western System, his train, the "Pioneer" roared into Rockford, Illinois on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad on August 2, 1852. Soon after, the "Pioneer" made the trip all the way to the iron ore region in southwestern Wisconsin. This was the start of the great railroad era in Wisconsin. For the next couple of years, there was a flurry of buy-outs and take-overs in the railroad community. The Chicago and North-Western System emerged, owning the line between Chicago and Milwaukee and by May 31, 1887 it owned 4,037.23 miles of track including one which extended to Green Bay, Wisconsin⁴.

Thus far, the bulk of the Wisconsin Railroad Land grants had not been touched. Surveying was conducted in 1886 by Chicago and North-Western employees: John Hammes, D. Willett, Neil McCarthy, Chas. Rietz, Chas. Townsend, and N.H. Smith⁵. Under new Chicago and North-Western president Marvin Hughitt, the railroad turned it's eyes to the immense lumber resources in northcentral Wisconsin⁶. Up to this time, logs made it to market via the water routes, but as pine became extinguished, lumber companies were in need of alternate transportation for the hardwoods that would not float. Hughitt decided to make the region accessible, so the railroad was built on contract and later absorbed by the Chicago and North-Western Railroad in 1897. This opened vast lands for agriculture and settlement. At the same time, the railroad track was completed to Wabeno and the early settlers began to build their first homes and farms.

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Established in 1895, the Chicago and North-Western Land Office, (housing land agent George Sutherland)⁷ had been in business for two years before the railroad arrived. The eatery for the railroad workers and the land office were the first two buildings in Wabeno. Ogden's vision endured and railroad policy was set to construct new lines in advance of all settlement, so the settlers were assured of easy access to the state's ready markets. Unlike cutover land which the lumber companies divested, the land owned by the Railroad was for the most part timbered, which made the resources available to the settlers. The Chicago and North-Western Railroad followed the typical pattern for establishing towns around stations to accommodate local residents. Wabeno, Padus, Tipler, Long Lake, Newald, Townsend, Carter, Lakewood, Crandon, and Phelps, Wisconsin were all started as stops along the Chicago and North-Western Railroad on its way to the southern markets.

Land prices varied, based on the timber value, and ranged between \$5-\$15 per acre. Several incentives were added to help the settlers get started, including a rebate on Chicago and North-Western ticket sales when they traveled to the newly purchased lands via rail⁸. By 1900, schools had already been established in Carter, Wabeno, and Laona. There was also a church in Wabeno. Smith & Stork had a portable sawmill north of the Chicago and North-Western Land Office in 1897. This mill was later bought by G. W. Jones Lumber Company who stayed in Wabeno for 4 decades. Some of the other lumber companies who had established themselves in Wabeno included Wabeno Lumber Company, Menominee Bay Shore, and the Rusch brothers⁹. The Rusch brothers also had several other operations in Wabeno in the early years. Wabeno was a bustling rural community by 1910. If there was any lack of city growth, it stemmed from the lumber companies opposing tax increases¹⁰.

The population explosion for Wabeno occurred between the years 1914 and 1925. In 1923, the Chicago and North-Western Railroad Land Office offered its building to the town of Wabeno to be used as the library, which up until this time had been housed in the Town Hall. The town accepted and the land office became the Wabeno Library. Two years later, the G. W. Jones Lumber Company presented to the library a log touted as the "largest log from Forest County". The tree was located and cut by Fred Colburn's crew (Mr. Colburn also poured the concrete foundation under the land office). The tree was so big that Henry Sherry's crew stopped cutting it around 1880. The people of Wabeno united to preserve the virgin pine, which measured 51 inches around and 16 feet long, at it's butt end¹¹. This log was erected on the library's lawn and it is still there today housed under a kiosk.

The building was remodeled on the inside to accommodate the books, but the outside was untouched to preserve it's rustic beauty. It would appear that the chimney was added at this time along with the foundation and basement. The fireplace was hardly used because it caused too much smoke on the inside, so a wood burning furnace was added in the basement and vented through the floor. The first librarian, Gertrude Hintzman, used to relate a story about the floor vent. After the furnace was first put in, children would come in and set their wet boots and socks on this vent to dry. The rubber snow boots would get scorched along with the childrens' drying socks making

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the air unbearable in the library, hence the new oil furnace was added in 1968¹² along with the duct work on the basement ceiling. Also in 1968, a mantle ledge was added to the unuseable fireplace, on which rests a clock donated by the wife of Anthony Earl. Anthony Earl was Governor of Wisconsin from 1983 to 1987. When the sewage system was introduced to Wabeno, the restroom was added in the basement. The building was insulated and a new roof was put on in 1977. Green Thumb workers repaired shelves and refinished the floors, while a retired librarian's husband (John Neimann) built 7 new book racks and added paper back racks. A new entrance to the basement was built inside, because the old door on the outside was too heavy for the librarians to open¹³.

The first librarian made \$100 a year which included cleaning the library and shovelling the walk. She got most of her books from the Traveling Library out of Madison, Wisconsin. Ms. Hintzman would haul her hand wagon to the depot and get the books right off the freight¹⁴.

The C & NW Land Office has been in continuous use since 1895, first as the land office, then serving the community as the library. The integrity has remained strictly because the city of Wabeno has tried to preserve it's historic buildings. The building hardly looks different than the photograph taken at the turn of the century. The porch's concrete slab is cracked and in need of repair and the interior ceiling is collapsing in places.

Statewide, the only Land Office properties on the National Register of Historic Places were owned by Lumber Companies. This property differs from these in that the railroad owned the office and used it to promote community development as well as benefiting the railroads' interest. The Lumber companies were only interested in ridding themselves of the barren cut-over land. The railroad was very much in favor of establishing communities. The C & NW Land Office played a significant role in the settlement of the region as a primary purveyor of property. The land office managed the transfer of large undivided acreage to a settlement population by the subdivision and resale of small parcels and consequently played a major role in establishing land use patterns, community development and regional settlement. The land office was in business to sell adjacent railroad land, but it was also responsible for regulating log passage on the trains which links the company closely with the community. The subdivision of these lands, in turn, benefitted the railroad through land sales profits and the development of railroad markets through the settlement and development of the region.

The C & NW Land Office meets the Registration requirements for the Public Libraries of Wisconsin Multiple Property. As defined in the multiple property form, it has educational significance for its efforts to promote cultural and educational welfare. The building is locally significant to the history of education for its historic role as the Wabeno Public Library. The building represents the local development of a community supported library as an educational institution aimed at the promotion of literacy and encouragement of continuing education. In a community serving a largely rural population, the library was an especially important factor in bridging social and geographical isolation and facilitating communication with the remainder of the state and country.

X See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Discourse on How Wabeno Got it's Name, typed manuscript at the Library Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin at Madison, Lang, Milton E. 1980, Wabeno Public Library

History of Wabeno-Soperton, compiled by the class of 1928 Mss., Wabeno Public Library, Wabeno Sinclear, Pearl 1928

X See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State hist. preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: USDA Forest Service-Nicolet National Forest

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one acre

UTM References

A 16 370100 5032865
 Zone Easting Northing

C
 Zone Easting Northing

B
 Zone Easting Northing

D
 Zone Easting Northing

 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is in the NE 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4 of Section 7 in Township 34 North, Range 15 East. As described in the deed, Vol. 82 page 105 and Vol. 117 page 403, Pcl South of The Railroad Right-of-Way and North of Wisconsin State Highway 32, on Wabeno's main street, named North Branch Street.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire parcel of land historically associated with the land office. The parcel includes two non contributing structures which do not detract from the historic siting and setting of the land office.

 See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Keri A. King Cultural Resource Technician

organization Nicolet National Forest date 07/08/93

street & number 68 South Stevens Street telephone 715-362-1301

city or town Rhineland state WI zip code 54501

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- Casey, Robert J. and Douglas, W.A.S., Pioneer Railroad, The Story of the Chicago
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- Rosholt, Malcolm, Trains of Wisconsin, Rosholt House 1985, Rhinelander, WI
- Log Cabin Identification, Rock, Jim 1979, Nicolet National Forest, Rhinelander, WI
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McNally, Nicolet National Forest, Rhinelander, WI
- History of the Wabeno Public Library, compiled by Marguerite Stauffer
Wabeno Public Library
- The Forest Republican, 10/24/1985 Article out of Crandon "Forest County Early History"
by Gwinn Johnson and 9/1/1938 Issue: article on Charles W. Townsend death notice
Nicolet National Forest, Rhinelander, WI
- Architectural Description Guide, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Olympia 1977, Nicolet National Forest, Rhinelander, WI
- Nicolet History 1680 Historical Files 1975, correspondence between Forest Supervisor
and Dale B. Staeger "Sawmills Move In - Hardwood Forest Vanish" Wabeno History
Nicolet National Forest, Rhinelander, WI.
- Rohe, Dr. Randall, Survival of the Fittest, A Centennial History of the Jones Lumber
Company, The Print Shop, Wisconsin Rapids, WI., 1993. Nicolet National Forest
Rhinelander, WI

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Footnotes

1. Nicolet History 1680 Historical Files 1975, correspondence between Forest Supervisor and Dale B. Staege "Sawmills Move In - Hardwood Forest Vanish" Wabeno History, Nicolet National Forest, Rhinelander, WI
2. Casey, Robert J. and Douglas, W.A.S., Pioneer Railroad, The Story of the Chicago and Northwestern System, McGraw-Hill 1948, Rhinelander Public Library.
3. Smith, Alice. edited by William Fletcher Thompson, The History of Wisconsin, Vol. 1 From Exploration to Statehood, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, 1973, page 415
4. Casey, Robert J. and Douglas, W.A.S., Pioneer Railroad, The Story of the Chicago and Northwestern System, McGraw-Hill 1948, Rhinelander Public Library.
5. Discourse on How Wabeno Got It's Name, Lang, Milton E., Typed manuscript at the Library Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, 1980, Wabeno Public Library.
6. Casey, Robert J. and Douglas, W.A.S., Pioneer Railroad, The Story of the Chicago and Northwestern System, McGraw-Hill 1948, Rhinelander Public Library.
7. History of Wabeno-Soperton, compiled by the class of 1928 Mss., Sinclear, Pearl Wabeno Public Library
8. Bearing on the Timber Lands of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan, The Best Land Proposition Ever Made, Circa 1901(no date) printed for the Chicago and North-Western by Rand McNally, Nicolet National Forest, Rhinelander, WI
9. History of Wabeno-Soperton, compiled by the class of 1928 Mss., Sinclear, Pearl Wabeno Public Library
10. Nicolet History 1680 Historical Files 1975, correspondence between Forest Supervisor and Dale B. Staege "Sawmills Move In - Hardwood Forest Vanish" Wabeno History, Nicolet National Forest, Rhinelander, WI
11. Survival of the Fittest, A Centennial History of the Jones Lumber Company, Rohe, Dr. Randall, The Print Shop, Wisconsin Rapids, Wi., 1993, Nicolet National Forest, Rhinelander, WI.

X See continuation sheet

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Footnotes Continued

12. Informant Ruth Niermann, Retired Wabeno Librarian, 1990 Interview.
13. History of the Wabeno Public Library, compiled by Marguerite Stauffer
Wabeno Public Library
14. History of the Wabeno Public Library, compiled by Marguerite Stauffer
Wabeno Public Library

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Information on every Photo

Chicago And North Western Land Office

Wabeno, Forest Cty., WI

Photographer: Keri King (Nicolet National Forest)

- #1 of eleven: Corner notching detail, SE view
West side facade
- #2 of eleven: Chimney detail, East view
West facade
- #3 of eleven: Interior shelf detail
Constructed when Land Office became the Wabeno Library
- #4 of eleven: Exterior view, NE view
Front & West facade
Note school on East side
- #5 of eleven: Exterior view, ESE view
West facade
Notice old cellar entrance
- #6 of eleven: Exterior view, South view
Notice Bathroom vent going up through roof
- #7 of eleven: Exterior view, SW view
East facade showing unused entrance
- #8 of eleven: Exterior view, West view
East facade
- #9 of eleven: Exterior view, NW view
South facade with Main entrance
Notice wrap around porch
- #10 of eleven: Exterior view, West view
East facade
Notice school in foreground
- #11 of eleven: Exterior view, SE view
North facade
Notice new roof has been placed on the old roof

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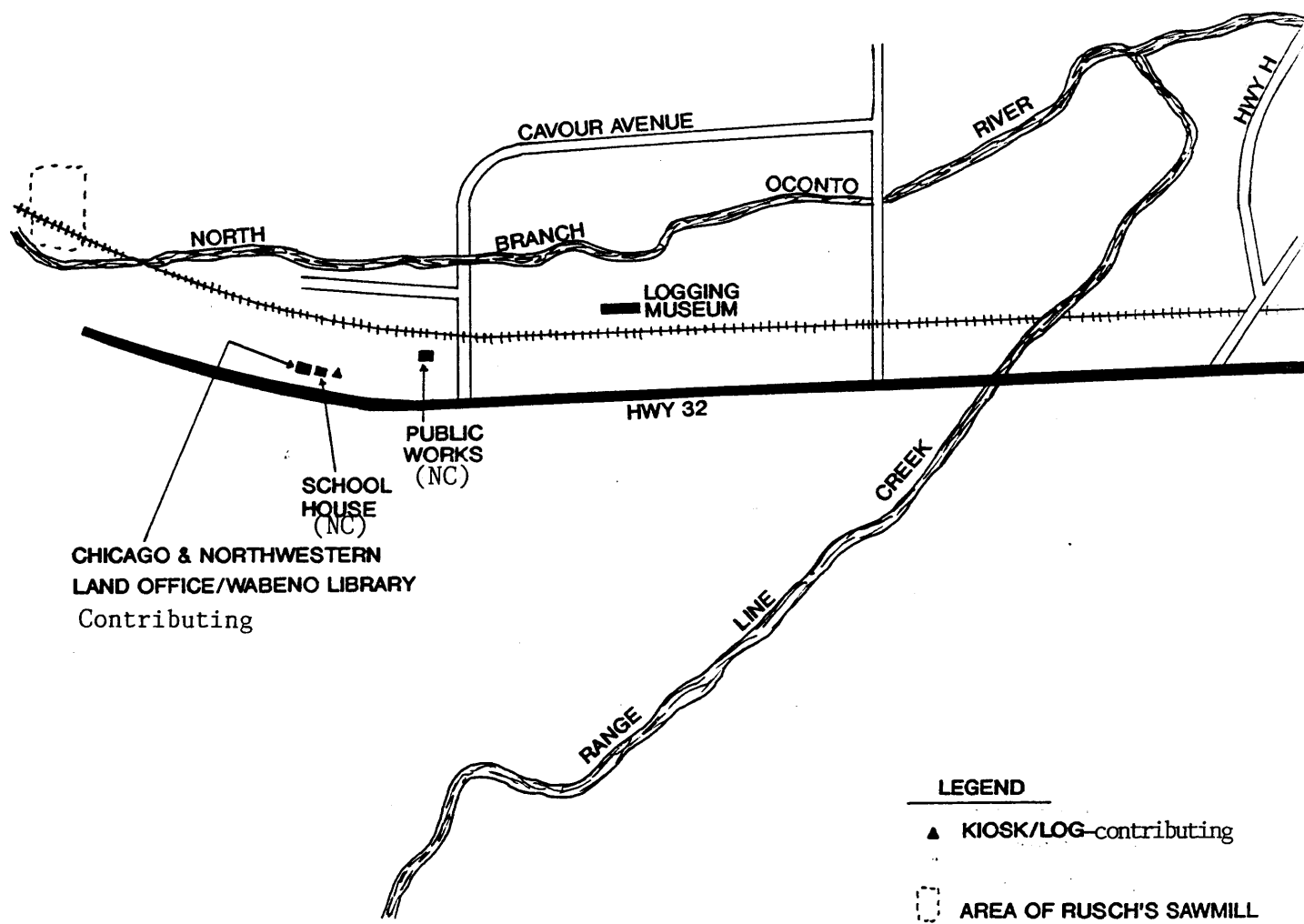
Wabeno, Forest Cty, WI

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Town of Wabeno

P.O Box 144

Wabeno, Wisconsin 54566

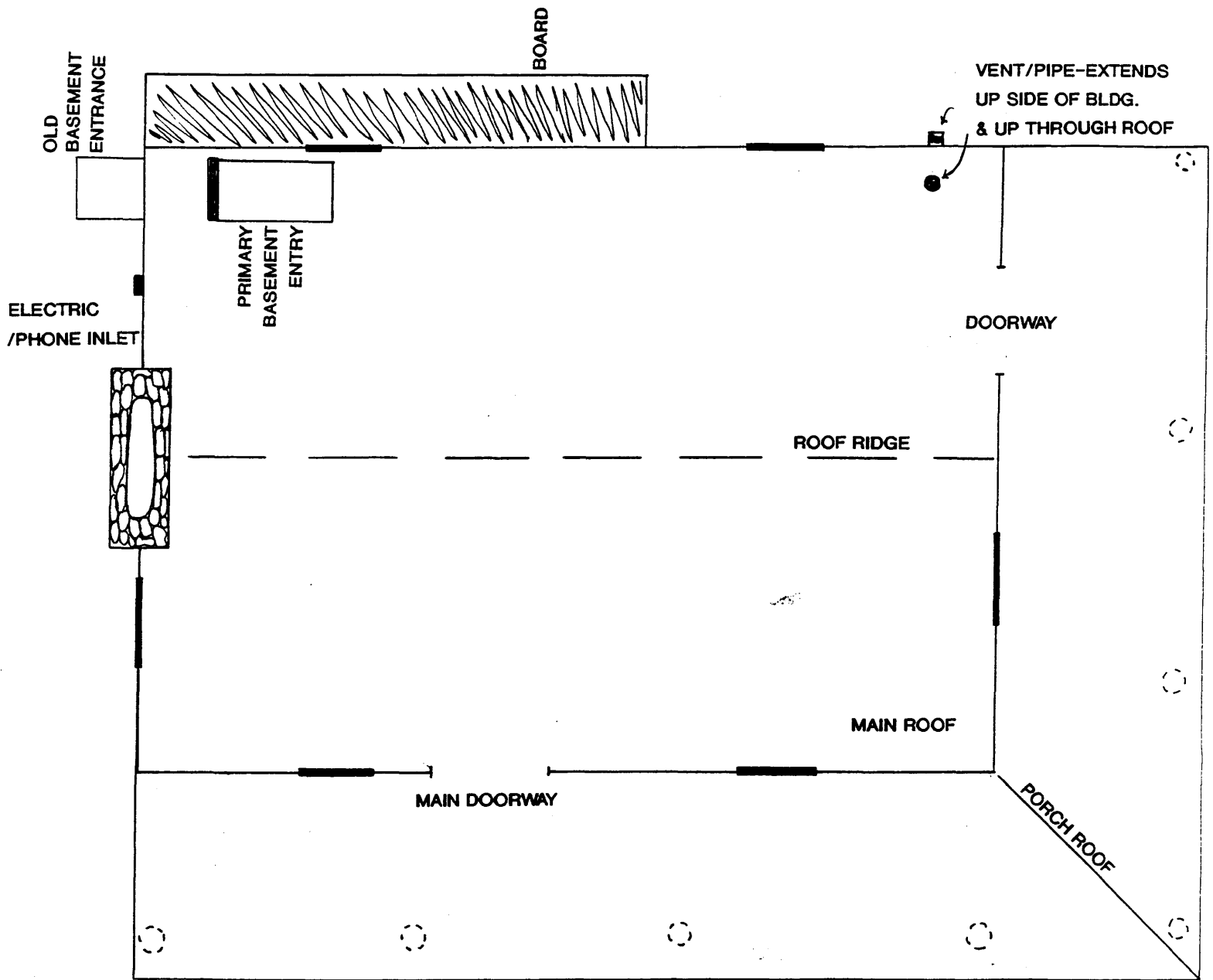


CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN
LAND OFFICE/WABENO LIBRARY
Contributing

- LEGEND**
- ▲ KIOSK/LOG-contributing
 - ▭ AREA OF RUSCH'S SAWMILL
 - ++++ CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD TRACKS
 - NC= Non-contributing

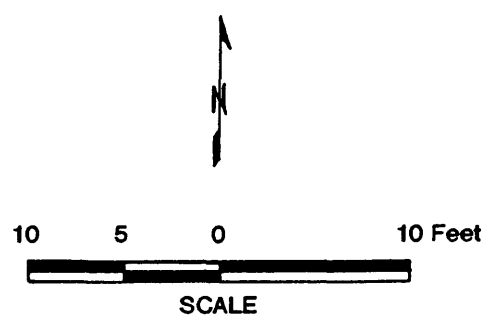
Not to scale




SITE LOCATION MAP OF CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN LAND OFFICE/WABENO LIBRARY
WABENO, WISCONSIN
FOREST COUNTY



Contributing

AERIAL DEPICTION OR TOP VIEW



- LEGEND**
-  WINDOW
 -  CHIMNEY
 -  PORCH PCSTS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R.R. LAND
 OFFICE/WABENO PUBLIC LIBRARY
 1992 MAP
 WABENO, FOREST COUNTY, WI