

## HISTORY

In the 1830's the present Village of Iola was the homeland of Redbird, an Indian Chief, brother of Chief Waupaca, after whom our county is named. Redbird's daughter was Princess Iola who, according to legend, left her native land to live as the wife of Chief Syracuse in her ancestral home in New York State.

This brief background of Iola's namesake has long been accepted by local residents as factual; although in 1963, Mr. Charles House, a well-known columnist whose study of Wisconsin Indian history is probably more factual than legendary, visited our community and declared the story fictional. Still, it is safe to assume that the name Iola is of Indian origin.

Recordings of Iola's beginning show that in 1853 construction began on a dam across the South Branch of the Little Wolf River on land sold by the United States to Silas Miller (on May 13, 1854). In 1855, Miller apparently sold 1/3 interest in the property to Samuel Stoner and wife in order to bolster his cash supply for the project. After Miller's death, about a year later, Stoner sold his 1/3 interest to Milton R. Baldwin and Miller's executors sold the balance of ownership to Baldwin and Samuel S. Chandler. John M. Ware's account of 1917 tells of S.S. Chandler and his brother, Col. J.W. Chandler, erecting a sawmill at the head of the mill pond created when the dam was completed.

In 1860, Henry Wipf and his sons, Jacob and Conrad, traded farm land east of the village for a share of the Chandler-Miller mill and by 1862, the Wipfs had become sole owners of the establishment and began milling flour.

In 1856 a post office was established, the original plat was recorded, and James L. Hatch, a Methodist minister, delivered Iola's first sermon. The Methodist Church was established here in 1858.

Formal incorporation of the village was in 1891, and a fire department was organized in 1893. The first fire truck was purchased in 1926 (a Model "T" now owned by Krause Publications). That vehicle was preceded by horse-drawn steam equipment and gasoline pumbers.

Electricity came to the village in 1902. It was steam-generated at that time by Frogner Mills. Streetlights were installed in 1908, replaced in the late 1920's by the "white way" on Main Street and again in 1963 by mercury vapor lights with sidewalk improvements on Main Street at that time. 1954 saw the installation of a domestic sewer, and a public water system was authorized by the Fall election of 1964.

Iola's early economy was based on logging and wheat production; later, potatoes became the major cash crop. Dairying, however, had always been the major economic background until recent years.

1893 saw the establishment of the village's first bank, the Bank of Iola. Later in 1900, the Farmers State Bank was organized. The two merged in 1934 to form the First State Bank of Iola which was sold to the First National Bank of Waupaca in 1986 and it became the Iola branch of that establishment.

For many years, Iola's major businesses included a receiving plant of Consolidated Badger Cooperative for milk produced in the area.

A large salting station for cucumbers owned by Jewett & Sherman was in operation here for many years, and became Bonduel Pickle Station in 1969, which moved from Iola in 1983.

Power company offices for the Central Wisconsin Electric Cooperative and Wisconsin Power & Light Company have been a major part of the economy for many years, the latter moving to Amherst in 1994.

Krause Publications (originating in October 1952), publishers of hobby and special-interest publications, has had amazing growth, commencing from a single-page publication titled "Numismatic News," targeted especially for the coin collecting hobbyists and dealers, to a total of 52 publications by the end of 1999 along with 650 book titles having been produced with approximately 791 periodical deadlines per year. It has progressed from a small family-sized staff in 1952 to 450 employees in Iola with about 100 additional in other offices around the world.

A substantial plus to the economy of Iola came as a result of Chet Krause introducing a new publication titled "Old Cars" in the late 1960's through which he combined a car show with the yearly Lions Club chicken roast held at the Iola "Olson" park commencing in 1972 at which 14 show cars met in Iola for a free chicken dinner. The Iola Old Car Show (as it is known today) is still sponsored by the Iola Lions Club with much needed help from most of the other organizations in this general area, including the American Legion & Auxiliary, Sons of Norway, VFW, and local Fire Departments. Attendance has reached 150,000 to these annual shows held the second weekend of July, and has contributed many thousands of dollars to the Iola economy.

On June 20, 1999 (Father's Day), the citizens of Iola witnessed a monumental disaster, when a fire destroyed 1/2 of the west side of the downtown city block, including several old history buildings including what was known as the "Graystone," built on the corner of that block about 1905.

## **PREFACE**

The Village of Iola has, over the years, passed through a process of legislative change common to many American communities. While only a few simple laws were necessary at the time of the establishment of the village, subsequent growth of the community, together with the complexity of modern life, has created the need for new and more detailed legislation for the proper function and government of the village. The recording of local law is an aspect of municipal history, and as the community develops and changes, review and revision of old laws and consideration of new laws, in the light of current trends, must keep pace. The orderly collection of these records is an important step in this ever-continuing process. Legislation must be more than mere chronological enactments reposing in the pages of old records. It must be available and logically arranged for convenient use and must be kept up-to-date. It was with thoughts such as these in mind that the Village Board ordered the following codification of the village's legislation.

## **Contents of Code**

The various chapters of the Code contain all currently effective legislation of a general and permanent nature enacted by the Village Board of the Village of Iola, including revisions or

amendments to existing legislation deemed necessary by the Village Board in the course of the codification.

### **Division of Code**

The Code is divided into parts. Part I, Administrative Legislation, contains all village legislation of an administrative nature, namely, that dealing with the administration of government, that establishing or regulating municipal departments and that affecting officers and employees of the municipal government and its departments. Part II, General Legislation, and Part III, Land Use Legislation, contain all other village legislation of a regulatory nature. Items of legislation in these parts generally impose penalties for violation of their provisions, whereas those in Part I do not.

### **Grouping of Legislation and Arrangement of Chapters**

The various items of legislation are organized into chapters, their order being an alphabetical progression from one subject to another. Wherever there are two or more items of legislation dealing with the same subject, they are combined into a single chapter. Thus, for example, all legislation pertaining to the regulation of streets and sidewalks may be found in Part II, in the chapter entitled "Streets and Sidewalks." In such chapters, use of article or part designations has preserved the identity of the individual items of legislation.

### **Table of Contents**

The Table of Contents details the alphabetical arrangement of material by chapter as a means of identifying specific areas of legislation. Wherever two or more items of legislation have been combined by the editor into a single chapter, titles of the several articles are listed beneath the chapter title in order to facilitate the location of the individual item of legislation.

### **Reserved Chapters**

Space has been provided in the Code for the convenient insertion, alphabetically, of later enactments. In the Table of Contents such space appears as chapters entitled "(Reserved)." In the body of the Code, reserved space is provided by breaks in the page-numbering sequence between chapters.

### **Pagination**

A unique page-numbering system has been used, in which each chapter forms an autonomous unit. One hundred pages have been allotted to each chapter, and the first page of each is the number of that chapter followed by the numerals "01." Thus, Chapter 6 begins on page 601, Chapter 53 on page 5301, etc. By use of this system, it is possible to add or to change pages in any chapter without affecting the sequence of subsequent pages in other chapters, and to insert new chapters without affecting the existing organization.

## **Numbering of Sections**

A chapter-related section-numbering system is employed, in which each section of every item of legislation is assigned a number which indicates both the number of the chapter in which the legislation is located and the location of the section within that chapter. Thus, the first section of Chapter 6 is § 6-1, while the fourth section of Chapter 53 is § 53-4. New sections can then be added between existing sections using a decimal system. Thus, for example, if two sections were to be added between §§ 53-4 and 53-5, they would be numbered as §§ 53-4.1 and 53-4.2.

## **Scheme**

The Scheme is the list of section titles which precedes the text of each chapter. These titles are carefully written so that, taken together, they may be considered as a summary of the content of the chapter. Taken separately, each describes the content of a particular section. For ease and precision of reference, the Scheme titles are repeated as section headings in the text.

## **Histories**

At the end of the Scheme in each chapter is located the legislative history for that chapter. This History indicates the specific legislative source from which the chapter was derived, including the enactment number (e.g., ordinance number, local law number, bylaw number, resolution number, etc.), if pertinent, and the date of adoption. In the case of chapters containing parts or articles derived from more than one item of legislation, the source of each part or article is indicated in the text, under its title. Amendments to individual sections or subsections are indicated by histories where appropriate in the text.

## **Codification Amendments and Revisions**

New chapters adopted during the process of codification are specifically enumerated in chapter Histories with reference to "Ch. 1, General Provisions," where the legislation adopting this Code and making such revisions will appear after final enactment. Sections amended or revised are indicated in the text by means of Editor's Notes referring to the chapter cited above.

## **General References; Editor's Notes**

In each chapter containing material related to other chapters in the Code, a table of General References is included to direct the reader's attention to such related chapters. Editor's Notes are used in the text to provide supplementary information and cross-references to related provisions in other chapters.

## **Appendix**

Certain forms of local legislation are not of a nature suitable for inclusion in the main body of the Code but are of such significance that their application is community-wide or their provisions are germane to the conduct of municipal government. The Appendix of this Code is

reserved for such legislation and for any other material that the community may wish to include.

### **Disposition List**

The Disposition List is a chronological listing of legislation adopted since the publication of the Code, indicating its inclusion in the Code or the reason for its exclusion. The Disposition List will be updated with each supplement to the Code to include the legislation reviewed with said supplement.

### **Index**

The Index is a guide to information. Since it is likely that this Code will be used by persons without formal legal training, the Index has been formulated to enable such persons to locate a particular section quickly. Each section of each chapter has been indexed. The Index will be supplemented and revised from time to time as new legislation is added to the Code.

### **Instructions for Amending the Code**

All changes to the Code, whether they are amendments, deletions, or complete new additions, should be adopted as amending the Code. In doing so, existing material that is not being substantively altered should not be renumbered.

**Adding new sections.** Where new sections are to be added to a chapter, they can be added at the end of the existing material (continuing the numbering sequence) or inserted between existing sections as decimal numbers (e.g., a new section between §§ 65-5 and 65-6 should be designated § 65-5.1).

**Adding new chapters.** New chapters should be added in the proper alphabetical sequence in the appropriate division or part (e.g., Part I, Administrative Legislation, or Part II, General Legislation), utilizing the reserved chapter numbers. New chapter titles should begin with the key word for the alphabetical listing (e.g., new legislation on abandoned vehicles should be titled "Vehicles, Abandoned" under "V" in the table of contents, and a new enactment on coin-operated amusement devices should be "Amusement Devices" or "Amusement Devices, Coin-Operated" under "A" in the table of contents). Where a reserved number is not available, an "A" chapter should be used (e.g., a new chapter to be included between Chapters 166 and 167 should be designated Chapter 166A).

**Adding new articles.** New articles may be inserted between existing articles in a chapter (e.g., adding a new district to the Zoning Regulations) by the use of "A" articles (e.g., a new article to be included between Articles XVI and XVII should be designated Article XVIA). The section numbers would be as indicated above (e.g., if the new Article XVIA contains six sections and existing Article XVI ends with § 166-30 and Article XVII begins with § 166-31, Article XVIA should contain §§ 166-30.1 through 166-30.6). **NOTE:** In chapters where articles appear on the Table of Contents, simply add new articles to the end of the chapter since they are not arranged by subject matter.

### **Supplementation**

Supplementation of the Code will follow the adoption of new legislation. New legislation or amendments to existing legislation will be included and repeals will be indicated as soon as possible after passage. Supplemental pages should be inserted as soon as they are received and old pages removed, in accordance with the Instruction Page which accompanies each supplement.

### **Acknowledgment**

The assistance of the village officials is gratefully acknowledged by the editor. The codification of the legislation of the Village of Iola reflects an appreciation of the needs of a progressive and expanding community. As in many other municipalities, officials are faced with fundamental changes involving nearly every facet of community life. Problems increase in number and complexity and range in importance from everyday details to crucial areas of civic planning. It is the profound conviction of General Code Publishers Corp. that this Code will contribute significantly to the efficient administration of local government. As Samuel Johnson observed, "The law is the last result of human wisdom acting upon human experience for the benefit of the public."