Niagara, Wis., A (In Circle) 01, ca. 1907-1918: This unused postcard view, probably taken between 1907 and 1918, shows the Kimberly-Clark Corporation Paper Mill on the Lower Quinnesec Falls of the Menominee River. The huge mill is visible with the falls to the right of the mill buildings and a portion of Niagara’s residential area is in the foreground in this winter view. [William John Cummings]
Niagara, Wis., ca. 1910: This unused black-and-white halftone postcard view, published by E.C. Kropp, Milwaukee, in about 1910, shows a view of Main Street, including the business district and typical residences constructed by the Kimberly-Clark Corporation for their employees. The Kimberly-Clark Corporation Paper Mill and the Lower Quinnesec Falls are visible at the center of the photograph. See page 25 of the book *Niagara, Wisconsin 1914-1989* for further information. [William John Cummings]
View of Niagara, Wisconsin, with the Kimberly-Clark Corporation Paper Mill, ca. 1907-1918: This unused postcard view, probably taken between 1907 and 1918, shows a view of a portion of Niagara’s residential area with the Menominee River and bluffs in the background and the Kimberly-Clark Corporation Paper Mill at the upper left. [William John Cummings]
Niagara, Wisconsin, ca. 1907-1918: This unused postcard view, identified in ink at the top of the photograph and probably dating between 1907 and 1918, shows a view of a portion of the residential area of Niagara, taken from a hill. The building in the lower left corner could be the clubhouse. The fenced area in the distance could be located across the river. [William John Cummings]
Residence Dist., Niagara, Wis., No. 3, 1908: This postcard view, postmarked Niagara, Wis., August 26, 1908, shows a row of recently-built company houses along Hill Street above the original Union Protestant Church which was built in 1902 and located at the south side of the high school grounds with the adjacent hillside in the background. [William John Cummings]

Housing presented a constant problem for the early settlers. Log cabins were built and used for residences, school, [and] church services. Frame houses began appearing near the turn of the century. There were only five houses in Niagara in 1898, two of these frame structures. By 1904 rows of company houses, identical in size, shape, and color built by the Kimberly-Clark Corporation for its employees lined the streets. These were rented to employees, the rent determined by the number of rooms.

In 1914, the mill again promoted a building drive to create housing for its employees. Arthur Wilson was the contractor for the building of company homes.

By 1923 the company was beginning to sell its homes to its employees. They advertised the sale of their homes for a small cash payment down, equal to the cost of the lot, and the balance in monthly payments extended over a period not over ten years. There were 217 privately owned residences, and 194 owned by Kimberly-Clark Corporation and rented to its employees. Rent ranged from $7.20 a month for six rooms, not modern, in a duplex, to $32 for a ten room improved house. – Niagara, Wisconsin 1914-1989, page 25
Main St., Niagara, Wis., ca. 1912: This postcard view, postmarked Niagara, Wis., November 30, 1912, shows a number of businesses on the left on Main Street, including a meat market at the far left, and residences on the right side of the street. [William John Cummings]
Niagara, Wis., ca. 1925-1940: This unused postcard view, dating between 1925 and 1940, shows homes located along the Menominee River in Niagara, Wisconsin, with St. Anthony Catholic Church visible to the left of center. [William John Cummings]
Club House, Niagara, Wis., ca. 1910-1920: This unused black-and-white tinted halftone postcard view, probably dating between 1910 and 1920, shows the original, single story club house building erected by the Kimberly-Clark Company for use by employees who paid a yearly membership fee of $2.00. See page 85 of the book Niagara, Wisconsin 1914-1989 for further information. [William John Cummings]

Kimlark Inn, Niagara, Wis. 3682, ca. 1950: This postcard view, postmarked Norway, Mich., June 21, 1950, shows the two-story Kimlark Inn, built by the Kimberly-Clark Corporation for single male employees as a boarding house in 1925. [William John Cummings]
Public School and Methodist Church, Niagara, Wis., ca. 1912: This black-and-white halftone postcard view, postmarked Niagara, Wis., April 9, 1912, shows the Blue School at the left and the original Union Protestant Church at right, located on Main Street and River Street. See pages 30 and 35 of the book Niagara, Wisconsin 1914-1989 for additional information. [William John Cummings]
Niagara High School, ca. 1924: This postcard view of Niagara High School, Niagara, Wisconsin, postmarked Quinnesec, Mich., August 7, 1924, shows the building built in 1917 at the site of two earlier frame schools. The first senior class graduated in 1920. [William John Cummings]
St. Anthony Church, Niagara, Wis., ca. 1912: This black-and-white halftone postcard view, postmarked ______, April 9, 1912, shows St. Anthony Catholic Church, located on Main Street, with the Burden residence which later became the rectory next door.

St. Anthony Catholic Church dates back to 1902. Prior to that time, Niagara was a mission of St. Augustine Church in Wausaukee. Reverend P.S. Dagnault, pastor, held mass at regular monthly intervals at John Stovekin, Jr.’s store and at the Grandview Hotel. Father Looze, who succeeded Reverend Dagnault, said his masses in the first log school house, on the second floor of the John Timm home and later in the first frame school house.

Father Looze is credited with the initiative to build a church and incorporate the congregation. He recommended to Right Reverend S.G. Messmer, Bishop of the Green Bay Diocese, the building of a church in Niagara. Kimberly-Clark Corporation donated two acres of ground. Reverend Joseph Therien was appointed as the first pastor. He raised money for the church building subscription. On August 28, 1902, St. Anthony’s congregation was incorporated.

The first church, a frame structure, was located on Main Street. The parish continued to grow, keeping pace with the growth of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation. Reverend Leo Trojanowski, who was appointed pastor in the spring of 1918, was instructed by the board to select a new site and move the church. In May, 1919, the church was moved to its present location and the basement remodeled of the remodeled building became the parish hall. – Niagara, Wisconsin 1914-1989, page 33 [William John Cummings]
View of the Grotto and St. Anthony’s Catholic Church, Niagara, Wis., ca. 1910: This unused postcard view shows the stone grotto to St. Mary at the left and St. Anthony Catholic Church at the right in about 1910. [William John Cummings]
View of the Grotto at St. Anthony’s Catholic Church, Niagara, Wisconsin, ca. 1910: This unused postcard view shows the stone grotto to St. Mary near St. Anthony’s Catholic Church in Niagara, Wisconsin, in about 1910. [William John Cummings]
Close-Up View of the Grotto at St. Anthony’s Catholic Church, Niagara, Wisconsin, ca. 1911: This close-up postcard view of the stone grotto with the statue of St. Mary near St. Anthony’s Catholic Church in Niagara, Wisconsin, was postmarked _____, July 2, 1911.
[William John Cummings]
Kimberly-Clark Corporation Paper Mill, Lower Quinnesec Falls of the Menominee River, Niagara, Wisconsin, ca. 1911: This postcard view, postmarked Quinnesec, Mich., May 24, 1911, shows the Kimberly-Clark Corporation Paper Mill on the Lower Quinnesec Falls of the Menominee River in Niagara, Wisconsin. Note the bluffs along the river at the right. [William John Cummings]

The mill, with its early operation using ten to twelve laborers, began making its first pulp in 1889. Badger Paper Company of Kaukauna purchased the pulpmill from John Stoveken [sic – Stovekin] in 1892 and added a one-machine papermill. This was purchased by Kimberly-Clark in the winter of 1898. In 1899 the existing mill was removed and a sixty ton groundwood mill, a fifty ton sulphie mill and a two machine papermill was constructed on the site of the old Stoveken [sic – Stovekin] mill. W.H. Ryan became the first superintendent of the Kimberly-Clark mill. The following year Quinnesec Falls was named Niagara, so named because the falls, in miniature, resembled the Great Niagara Falls.

In 1901 a fire at the Kimberly Mill shut down the three machines that had turned out newsprint and made it necessary for Kimberly-Clark to transfer all their contracts to Niagara. In four weeks [sic – week's] time the Niagara mill was converted from manilla [sic – manila] wrappers and water finished papers to newsprint and shipped the first order of newsprint to the Evening Wisconsin in Milwaukee. —Niagara, Wisconsin 1914-1989, page 17
Kimberly-Clark Corporation Paper Mill, Lower Quinnesec Falls of the Menominee River, Niagara, Wisconsin, ca. 1907-1920: This unused postcard view, dating between 1907 and 1920, shows logs floating in the foreground above the Kimberly-Clark Corporation Paper Mill in Niagara, Wisconsin. [William John Cummings]

As early as 1910 the Mutual Benefit Association was formed within the company with membership voluntary. Office space and staff for the association was provided by the mill. Clause 68 stated: Each member of the group, regardless of class, may have ninety per cent of his or her hospital and doctor bills paid in case of an emergency up to a total of one hundred and fifty dollars and one-half of annual dental bills up to twenty-five dollars.

The pension system began in 1915. It granted regular monthly income for life to any man who reached the age of sixty-five and to women at age sixty with twenty or more years of service.

Vacations began in 1923 after the Councils from the Wisconsin mills of Kimberly-Clark decided to grant one week’s vacation with pay to all men and women in the employ of the company for fifteen years. During the summer of 1923, one hundred seventy-nine men and women enjoyed a week of change and recreation with full pay. –Niagara, Wisconsin 1914-1989, page 17 (continued)

In 1916 the whole mill was remodeled to make coated papers which are used for books, magazines and catalogs. That same year giant turbines were installed. Prior to that time, long rope-drives were hitched up to water wheels on the falls, providing power from the river.

In 1923, Kimberly Clark, with the help of volunteer labor, built an outdoor swimming pool. Prior to that time the village averaged one drowning death a year in the Menominee River. – Niagara, Wisconsin 1914-1989, page 17 (continued)
Paper Mill & Falls, Niagara, Wis., ca. 1911: This postcard view, postmarked Niagara, Wis., May 24, 1911, shows the Kimberly-Clark Corporation Paper Mill, Lower Quinnesec Falls of the Memoninee River, Niagara, Wisconsin. Note the boxcars lined up along the railroad tracks in front of the main mill building. [William John Cummings]
Paper Mill at Niagara, Wis., ca. 1912: This postcard view, postmarked Quinnesec, Mich., April 18, 1912, shows the Kimberly-Clark Corporation Paper Mill, Lower Quinnesec Falls of the Memoninee River, Niagara, Wisconsin. Note the boxcars lined up along the railroad tracks in front of the main mill building. [William John Cummings]
The Paper Mill, Niagara, Wis., ca. 1910-1920: This unused black-and-white tinted halftone postcard view, dating from between 1910 and 1920, shows the Kimberly-Clark Corporation Paper Mill, Lower Quinnesec Falls of the Memominee River, Niagara, Wisconsin. Note the boxcars lined up along the railroad tracks in front of the main mill building. [William John Cummings]
Kimberly-Clark Corporation Paper Mill, Lower Quinnesec Falls of the Menominee River, Niagara, Wisconsin, ca. 1907-1918: This unused postcard view, dating between 1907 and 1918, shows a corner of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation Paper Mill on the left and the Lower Quinnesec Falls of the Menominee River. Note the walkway leading across the top of the falls from the mill building. A message on the back of this unmailed postcard from “Chas.” to “Irene” noted that Charles expected to be home on Friday or Saturday. [William John Cummings]
Paper Mill Falls, near Iron Mountain, Mich., ca. 1910: This unused, black-and-white halftone postcard view, probably dating from about 1910, shows the Kimberly-Clark Corporation Paper Mill, Lower Quinnesec Falls of the Menominee River, Niagara, Wisconsin, published by Seibert Drug Company, Iron Mountain, Michigan. Note the walkway leading across the top of the falls from the mill building which would be to the left. [William John Cummings]
Kimberly-Clark Corporation Paper Mill, Lower Quinnesec Falls of the Menominee River, Niagara, Wisconsin, 1911: This unused postcard view, dated August 5, 1911, shows the Lower Quinnesec Falls at the Kimberly-Clark Corporation Paper Mill in Niagara, Wisconsin. Note the walkway across the falls from the mill which was to the left of the falls. An identical black-and-white halftone postcard view, identified as “Quinnesec Falls at Niagara, Wis.” is postmarked Niagara, Wis., August 12, 1912. [William John Cummings]
Kimberly Clark Paper Mill, Niagara, Wis., YD-107, ca. 1935: This postcard view, postmarked Niagara, Wis., June 17, 1935, shows the Kimberly-Clark Corporation Paper Mill, Lower Quinnesec Falls of the Menominee River, Niagara, Wisconsin. The falls can be seen at the far right. Note the early cars in the foreground which might indicate that this view dates earlier than 1935. The outdoor swimming pool built in 1923 by the company with the help of volunteer labor may be what is visible inside the chain-link fenced area in the lower right. [William John Cummings]

Two high-speed machines were part of an expansion program for which seven and one-half million dollars was appropriated in 1945. A new building was built to house the machines, the first installed in 1948. The machines had a 246 inch width, with speed of 1,500 feet per minute, twice that of the old mill.

Work began on an addition to the mill in 1959. A number four machine, capable of producing publication grade papers at speeds up to 2000 feet per minute, was installed. In this addition a new mill entrance was added, Small Stores Warehouse, Engineering Maintenance Shops, Kraft Repulper, storage area, and the finishing line were wrapping and inspection of all paper from Number 3 and 4 machines takes place, were also housed. —Niagara, Wisconsin 1914-1989, page 17 (continued)

In 1961, a civil defense committee was formed for the mill. Instructions were given in basic civil defense, first-aid, [and] radio-logical instrument operation. Portions of the mill basement and of the First National Bank were licensed as fall-out shelters. A plan of action was printed on cardboard and delivered to each home in the village by the Explorer Scouts.

In 1964, Kimberly-Clark constructed a new sulphite mill in the Filter Plant area.

Pentair Corporation purchased the Kimberly-Clark mill operation in Niagara in 1972 and the mill became known as N.O.W. [Niagara of Wisconsin] Corporation. Future plans [1989] for N.O.W. involve buying the homes that are now located in a one block area from Mill Street, Clark Street, Main Street, and River Street, for further expansion of the mill operation. The Clubhouse, which now houses a restaurant, police department, village hall, library, courtroom, and meeting rooms[,] will be razed, along with the homes in that area. –Niagara, Wisconsin 1914-1989, pages 17-18 (continued)