Land of the Fox : saga of Outagamie County.

Outagamie County (Wis.) State Centennial Committee
[s.l.]: [Appleton, Wisconsin], 1949

https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/BAKQHRRBZK2TO8L

http://rightsstatements.org/vocab/InC/1.0/

THE LAND OF THE FOX

A Saga of Outagamie County

LOST CITY OF OUESTATINONG

LOGGING CAMP

HEAVY TIMBER

BEAR CREEK

LOGGING CAMPS

BLACK CREEK

EMBARRASS RIVER

FARMS

CENTER SWAMP

ONEIDA VILLAGE

DUCK CREEK

PLANK ROAD

WOLF RIVER

HORTON'S SAW MILL

LA PETITE CHUTE

GRIGNON MANSION

TREATY OF THE CEDARS

LAWRENCE INSTITUTE

KAKALIN

APPLETON

WHITE HERON INN FIRST STOPPING PLACE

GRANDE CHUTE

FOX RIVER

COUNTY
OF
UTAGAMIE
1851

LAND OF THE FOX
Saga of Outagamie County
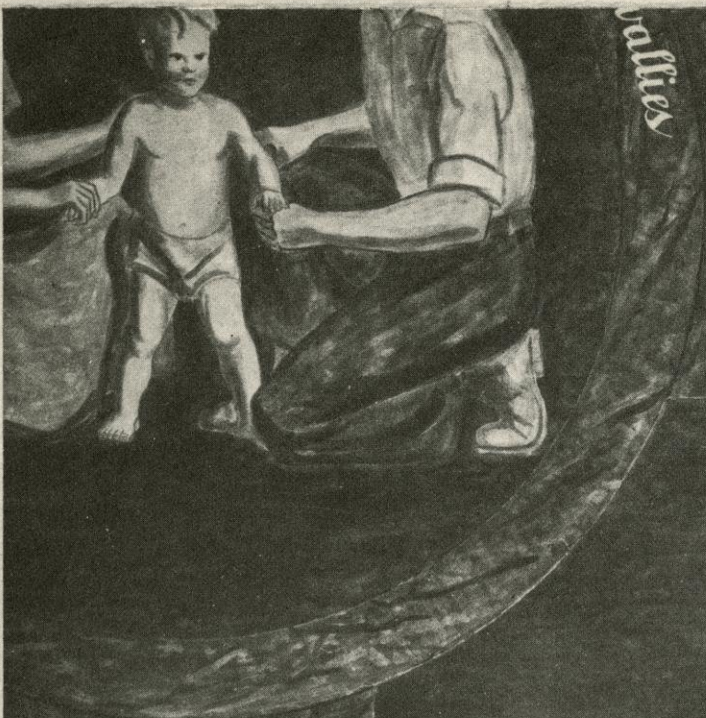
Now faith is the substance
of things hoped for

They helped
everyone his neighbor and
each said to his brother be
of good courage

And the tree
shall yield her
fruit
and the earth
shall yield her
increase
and
they shall be
safe in their
land
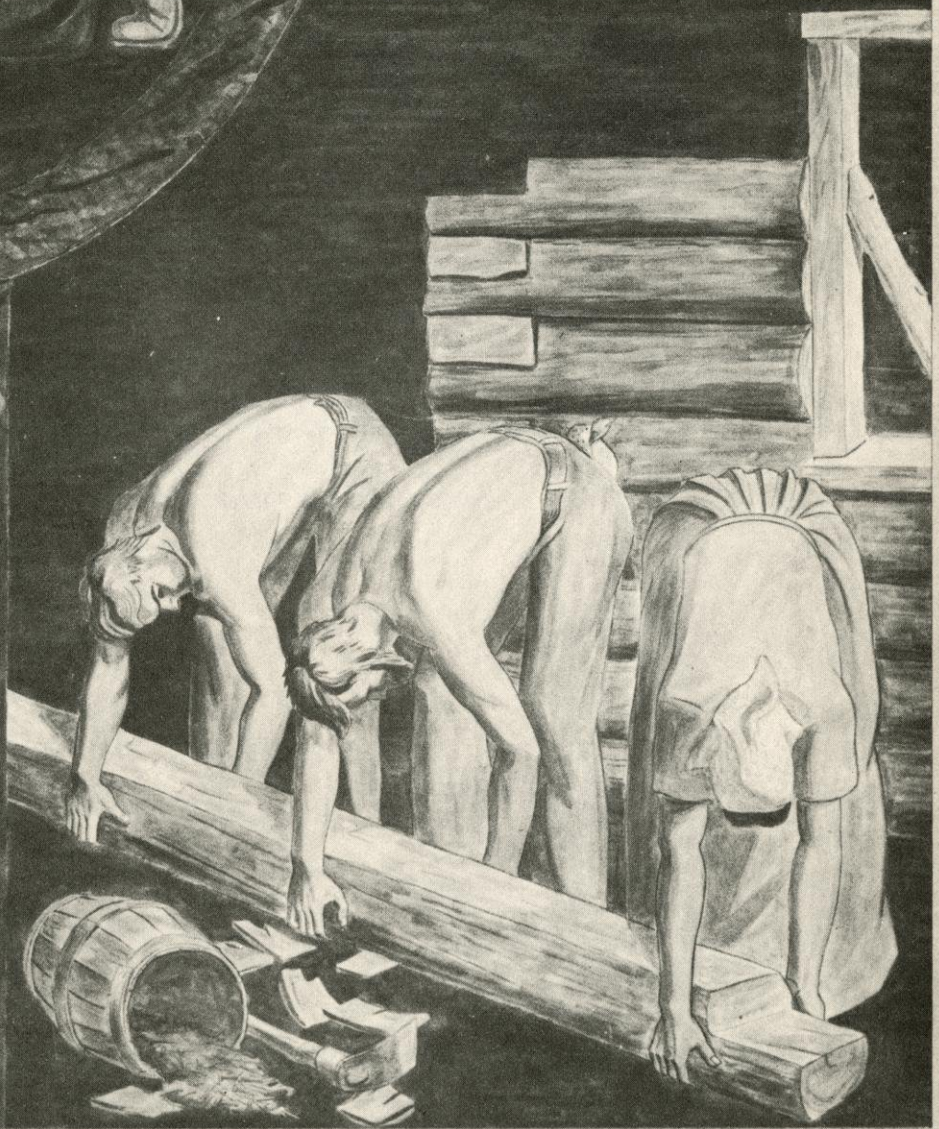
Portion of the fresco at the Outagamie County Court House
made by Francis Scott Bradford, 1941-1942

LAND OF THE FOX
Saga of Outagamie County

Managing Editor
Gordon A. Bubolz

Literary Editors
Lillian Mackesy
Kenneth Sager

Art Editor
Kenneth Kuemmerlein

DEDICATION

To the Pioneers who in another era laid a foundation for a county civilization fostering political, economic, social and cultural achievements cemented with the ideals of equality, freedom of opportunity and faith in God and the common man.

Michael G. Eberlein
Judge of Circuit Court, 10th Circuit

FOREWORD

Seventy-one counties make up a state called Wisconsin and, in 1948, share in the glory of a state centennial. Each unit has a story to tell—a significant account that fits into the framework of a larger state history. Parts give essence and light to a whole. Outagamie County, a rib taken from Brown County in 1851, has been a positive, dynamic force in the establishing and maintaining of the enterprise of the commonwealth of Wisconsin. The county's role in one hundred years of statehood is portrayed on the pages of this volume.

Outagamie County is geography, just a patch of space. It is soil, 350,000 acres of fertile agricultural lands. It is townships like Freedom, Cicero, Maple Creek and Oneida, villages and cities represented by Seymour, Black Creek, Combined Locks, Shiocton, Little Chute, Hortonville, Kaukauna and Appleton with their systems of transportation and communication, industry, education and government. Moreover, Outagamie County is people, men, women and youth who in the past have fashioned a society out of a wilderness and who, in the present, build higher towers of achievement stretching upward, onward into a purposeful future.

A society flourishes not alone because of material advantages but fundamentally because of the character of its people. A review of county history, Outagamie's, is augmented in value by a review of concepts which yielded spiritual strength and moral integrity, threads for a tapestry of wholesome, stable community relationships.

The people of our county built upon a bed-rock foundation of religion. From the explorer-missionary to the present day citizen, Christian precepts and ideals have tempered advancement and provided a faith bolstered by a spirit of prayerful humility. Courageous solutions to problems were the result of tireless effort plus an intense spiritual fervency to carry out the will of Divine Providence.

Merged with Christianity is democracy which is a mechanism of government and a way of life. The core of democracy is respect for the dignity of the human individual. It implies equality before the law and equality of opportunity to develop talents, abilities and ambitions which weave into the fabric of the community. Cooperatively men work and save. They create new products and new methods. They endeavor to preserve American institutions and ideals which insure for themselves individual freedom in a county, a state, nation, a world.

Inhabitants of Outagamie County possess a sort of belief in the powers of effort and self-reliance. Appreciating satisfactions which come from personal development they risk, make their choices and depend upon selves. With feeling of devotion to a cause and a creative zeal for examining the unknown they can be proud of the finished product. They have been, in all of this time, servants of God working with and not under man-made governments.

Finally, Outagamie County is the product of people with an ingrained sense of loyalty of duty and responsibility to the county community. An ideal of common happiness for a neighborhood has supplied goals, worthwhile in nature, toward which the citizens have striven. Opportunities here have constantly warranted an exploring and developing to fit changing conditions in an expanding society.

This Outagamie County Year Book is dedicated to those hardy pioneers who first, with the foregoing philosophy in their hearts, erected the foundations of county existence. They planted a seedbed for society, established traditions and made footsteps in which generations have progressively walked. They started a heritage which serves as a beacon light for those who follow after.

Gordon A. Bubolz, Chairman
Outagamie County State
Centennial Committee

COUNTY CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

Seated, left to right: John E. Hantschel, Gordon A. Bubolz, chairman, John D. Bottensek. *Standing, left to right:* Edward E. Lutz, J. F. Magnus, Henry J. Van Straten. *Committee members absent:* Fred H. Frank and William H. Rohan.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Sitting, left to right: William E. Schubert, Walter H. Brummund, Mary Agnes Truttschell (Mrs. Paul), Lillian Mackesy (Mrs. James J.), Gordon A. Bubolz. *Standing, left to right:* Raymond P. Dohr, Sarto Balliet, William F. Raney, Robert Wilson, Murna Weller (Mrs. Hilbert J.), Kenneth Sager, J. P. Mann, Louis C. Baker. Erik L. Madisen also served on the board.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1848 ⊢ 1948

OUR STATE

By William F. Raney

We of Outagamie County join with the other counties of the state in congratulating Wisconsin on the completion of her first century. The Act of Congress admitting Wisconsin to the Union was approved by President Polk, May 29, 1848; on June 7, Nelson Dewey, a Democrat of Grant County, took the oath of office and became the first governor.

FIRST PEOPLES

No one knows how long the Indians had occupied Wisconsin before 1848. Jean Nicolet, the first European to see it, came in 1634. For about 200 years after his short visit, it was permitted to the Indians to live and fight in Wisconsin much as they pleased. Their life was, of course, modified by the use of firearms and other goods of European origin, and to buy what they needed they were obliged to devote themselves unremittingly to the pursuit of fur-bearing animals.

At Green Bay a small French-speaking community, closely bound up with the Indian trade, came into existence. In 1820, when it was about to be submerged in an English-speaking flood, this French-Canadian community is believed to have numbered about 50 families; that is, probably, some 250 or 300 persons. There was a similar community, but much smaller, at Prairie du Chien; some scattered Frenchmen lived elsewhere alone or among the Indians. There are some place names of French origin in Wisconsin today, but the "Wisconsin Creoles" as Thwaites once called them, were not numerous enough to leave an appreciable impress on the Wisconsin of today. The office of the American Fur Company at Green Bay was closed in 1845, and this date may be taken to mark the end of the fur trade in eastern and southern Wisconsin.

Before Wisconsin could become an English-speaking community, the Indians must be removed or gathered into reservations. The various tribes were treated by the federal government as having some
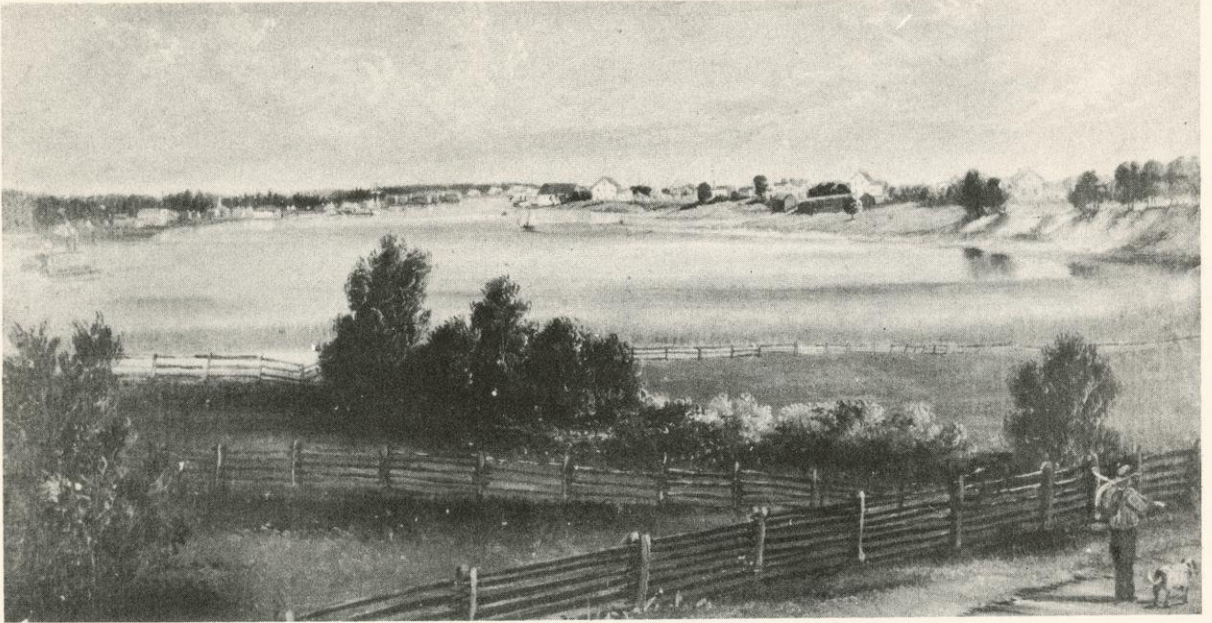
Green Bay, 1856, painted by Samuel M. Brookes and Thomas H. Stevenson, State Historical Society

of the characteristics of independent nations. They were assigned definite boundaries; then, when the white men needed their lands, they were induced or compelled to cede their holdings to the federal government. The treaties of cession by which Wisconsin ceased to be Indian property numbered 11; the first was in 1829, the last, in 1848. It was October 18, 1848, about four and one-half months after Nelson Dewey first took the oath of office, that the Indians—the Menominee, in this case—gave up the last of their lands and agreed to remove to a reservation.

GEOGRAPHICAL ORGANIZATION

Wisconsin belonged to the famous Northwest Territory. In 1800, it became a part of Indiana Territory. It belonged to Illinois Territory from 1809 to 1818, and to Michigan Territory from 1818 to 1836. Only the last of these relationships had much importance. It was while Wisconsin was a part of Michigan Territory that five federal treaties with the Indians were negotiated, treaties which made it possible to begin the survey of the land

and open it up to settlement by English-speaking farmers. The part of Michigan Territory lying west of Lake Michigan was divided into counties and county governments were set up. Brown and Crawford counties date from 1818, and are thus older than any other counties; older than the state of Wisconsin itself. In this period, also, those west of Lake Michigan held elections to choose men to represent them in the legislative council of Michigan Territory. This region west of the lake became Wisconsin Territory in 1836, and during the next twelve years the flood of English-speaking Yankees, most of them farmers, spread over the eastern and southern part of the future state. Either in the Michigan or the Wisconsin territorial period, many of the elements of community life, such as banks, churches and political parties, had their beginnings. By the time Wisconsin became a state, 29 of the present counties were in existence.

IMMIGRATION

The population of Wisconsin in 1850 was 305,000. Two years earlier, when

the constitution was written and Wisconsin entered the Union, it was probably considerably below 300,000—less than one-tenth of what it is today. Wisconsin was later to become famous as the home of immigrants from many European countries. But settlement up to 1848 was chiefly from New York State and New England. To these Yankees we owe the constitution and the establishment of our institutions. That is why so many details of Wisconsin government trace their origin back to New England, and beyond that, to England. The first contributions of the Germans and others from the continent of Europe were to economic life and to elements of culture other than government. These Europeans came, moreover, intending to be genuine Americans: they accepted the government they found here as something good, something that did not need to be changed.

From 1850 to 1930, the population of Wisconsin increased by something over 300,000 a decade. It had passed one million by 1870 and two by 1900. In the decade ending in 1940 the increase was just under 200,000; the official figure for that year was 3,137,587. A hundred years ago practically all the white population lived south and east of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. By 1860 settlement had flowed beyond the rivers and could be bounded on the north, roughly, by a line across the state from Green Bay to Hudson, sagging southward in the middle. Beyond this was the region known as northern Wisconsin, where for a long time the chief industry was pine lumbering. In 1860 this land, having only some 31,000 people, was still comparatively empty. Yet by 1920 northern Wisconsin had come to have 702,000 inhabitants; by 1940, 757,000, or about one-fourth of the population of the state. The other principal change indicated by population statistics has been the development of industrial areas. Milwaukee County alone now has more than one-fourth of the population of the state. It is interesting to note, also, that the five counties in the

valley of the lower Fox, that is, Fond du Lac, Calumet, Winnebago, Outagamie and Brown, taken together, have for several decades contained just about one-tenth of the people of Wisconsin. The United States Census classifies as urban those who live in communities with more than 2,500 people. The population of Wisconsin is now about 56 per cent urban and 44 per cent rural.

POLITICS

The political history of the state began with the rivalry between the Democrats and the Whigs in the territorial period. Many of the settlers in the southwestern lead-mining district were Southerners and Democrats. Among the Yankees

Monument at Menasha commemorating Nicolet's Mission Among Indians in 1634

who were filling up the eastern side of the state, the Whigs were in the majority. The first governor of the state was a Democrat, the second a Whig and the third, William A. Barstow, was a Democrat. In 1854, while Barstow was governor, the Republican Party was born. It has been in control of the state most of the time since 1856. Since that date there have been three Democratic governors, William R. Taylor (1874-1876), George W. Peck (1891-1895) and Albert G. Schmedeman (1933-1935). Philip F. La Follette was a Republican governor before Schmedeman; afterwards, as leader of the Progressive Party, he was governor for

four years (1935-1939). In other words, since 1856, the Republicans have held sway for 80 years, the Democrats for eight and the Progressives for four. In 1856, John C. Fremont ran as the first Republican candidate for President. From that time on through 1928, the Republicans carried the state at all presidential elections except two: that of 1892 when Cleveland defeated Harrison by a very small margin; that of 1912 when Woodrow Wilson won out because the Republican vote was divided between Taft and Theodore Roosevelt. Franklin D. Roosevelt carried the state in 1932, 1936 and 1940; the Republicans under Dewey had a majority in the election of 1944.

One should not hastily assume, however, because of the domination of the state by the Republican Party for so long that the Democratic Party was of small importance. The presidential elections, the membership in the state legislature and the make-up of the Wisconsin delegation to the federal Congress, all indicate, at least until about 1920, that from 35 to 45 per cent of Wisconsin voters normally preferred the Democratic Party. We are so accustomed nowadays to venerating Abraham Lincoln that it comes almost as a shock to find that over 40 per cent of Wisconsin people voted for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860; 44 per cent for McClellan in 1864. Lincoln failed to carry Outagamie County in either election.

Without doubt Robert M. La Follette is the greatest political figure that has yet appeared in the history of the state. By the time he reached mid-career he was known throughout the nation as a champion of the common man against the undue influence in government of men of great wealth. As governor (1901-1906) he carried out reforms pretty generally opposed by capitalists and big business. During the last 19 years of his life he was in the United States Senate. In 1911 and 1912 he was a leader in the Progressive movement, and he hoped for a time to receive Republican nomination for the presidency; but the party split and Theo-

Portage in 1856 from State Historical Society Records

dore Roosevelt was chosen to lead the insurgents. When the first World War came La Follette maintained that war should be undertaken only to repel actual invasion and after a popular referendum; during the war, in the face of great unpopularity and abuse, he showed a magnificent courage. Until 1924 he always remained within the Republican Party. In that year, however, he became an independent candidate for the presidency. Though he received one-sixth of the votes cast in the whole nation, he carried only Wisconsin. The Wisconsin legislature was in session when he died, in June, 1925; it immediately named him one of "Wisconsin's immortals" by providing that a likeness of him should be placed in Statuary Hall in Washington, D. C. The record of the legislation he secured or advocated is too long to be discussed here. To the preservation and growth of the democratic ideal in America he made a valuable and lasting contribution.

Marker for the famous Treaty of the Cedars near Little Chute.

AGRICULTURE

Economic history tells the story of how people make their living and satisfy their wants; the economic history of Wisconsin is as important and interesting as the political. The fur trade was fading out when Wisconsin became a state, and scarcely touched at all the lives of the incoming Americans, most of whom were intent on farm-making. Agriculture began in most localities with the raising of wheat, and for a time Wisconsin was one of the great wheat producing states of the nation. It was quite natural therefore that a resident of Wisconsin, John F. Appleby, should invent the knotter, the most essential part of the machine to bind grain. For a time, too, there were many flour mills: Appleton had six in 1880. By this date, however, the yield of wheat was diminishing in many areas, and the trend was beginning toward a more varied and self-perpetuating agriculture. The greatest prophet of the new era was a country journalist, William D.

Hoard, who was active in urging new methods from about 1870. He started the famous weekly paper, *Hoard's Dairyman*, in 1885; he became governor of the state in 1889, and lived on to 1916 to see the marvelous triumph of his ideas. The Agricultural College of the University of Wisconsin has since the eighteen eighties been an important factor in helping the farmers of the state toward better agriculture. Today, the cattle outnumber the people in Wisconsin and determine the character of the farming more than any other one factor. Butter, cheese and other milk products rank high among the manufactures of the state. Tobacco, peas for canning and many other crops are raised to be sure, but nothing else approaches dairying in importance.

TRANSPORTATION

The history of transportation in Wisconsin began with the canoes of Indians and fur traders along our lakes and rivers. The farms of the English-speaking settlers had to be linked with the outside world, and a network of roads gradually covered the state; but not much could be said for their quality until after 1900. Canals were constructed to make possible the navigation of the lower Fox. Those at Appleton

and Kaukauna were built between 1849 and 1853. The first operating railroad in the state ran westward from Milwaukee to Waukesha and began service in 1851. By 1890 there were 5,500 miles of railroad in the state. There was a peak of about 7,700 miles in 1916; at present about 7,000 miles are operated. Outagamie County got its first railroad in 1861 when the North Western extended its line northward from Oshkosh and Neenah.

The railway system was almost complete before Wisconsin seriously undertook the improvement and construction of highways for automobile traffic. Roads were originally in charge of counties and towns, and a law of 1907 (the County Aid law) encouraged the local governments to tax and spend for road building. It was contrary to the state constitution to use state funds for works of internal improvement, but this prohibition was removed by an amendment in 1908. After that the state spent much on roads. The Highway Commission was set up in 1911, and in 1916 federal aid to the states began. The investment in Wisconsin highways, as long ago as 1931, exceeded the cost of all the railroads in the state. The history of air transport is just beginning.

TIMBER RESOURCES

The harvesting and marketing of its timber resources, especially the pine, was a mighty episode in the history of Wisconsin. It began in a small way soon after 1840, but its large-scale development came after the Civil War, and the greatest productivity fell about the turn of the century. The exploitation was ruthless, wasteful and very rapid. Many men gained great wealth in the process, but for the most part the initial cutting left behind a ruined countryside, the ghastly cutover land. The pine along Lake Michigan southward from Door County was gone by 1875, and one by one the regions to the west were denuded. By 1914 the great drives of logs down the Menominee, the Chippewa and the other lumbering streams belonged

to history. Gleaning of second growth and the cutting of the hardwoods have continued down to our time, but the methods are different and the glamour of the nineteenth century has departed forever.

MANUFACTURING

Every 10 years the federal government, along with other matters in the census, gives the facts about manufacturing. These successive cross-sections show a constant shifting in the relative position of the various industries. In 1879 (Census of 1880), to go no further back, flour and gristmill products were first among the manufactures of Wisconsin and lumber and timber were second. These positions have an obvious relation to what has been said about agriculture and pine lumbering. At the next three censuses (1890 to 1910) lumber and timber stood first. By 1920 butter, cheese and condensed milk, taken together, had come to hold first place, with foundry and machine shop products second. Motor vehicles and meat packing, both valued at more than $100,000,000, stood third and fourth. In 1929 motor vehicles were in the lead, with butter, cheese and condensed milk a close second. Paper and wood pulp, which had stood eighth in 1909, had by 1929 reached fourth place.

The last available federal census is that of 1940, giving the figures for the year 1939. In a list of more than a hundred Wisconsin products there were 34 valued at more than ten million dollars each. The leaders were as follows: agricultural products including butter, cheese, condensed milk, special dairy products, $182,000,000; motor vehicles, bodies, parts and accessories, $162,000,000; paper and pulp, $128,000,000; wholesale meat packing, $80,000,000; tractors, $68,000,000; malt liquors, $53,000,000.

The total value of manufactures in Wisconsin in 1939 was $1,604,000,000. Only those who scan the long list given in the Census Reports can realize how diversified are the industries of Wiscon-

sin. Milwaukee County, with about one-fourth of the population, has about one-third of the state's industry. Outagamie County in 1939 had manufactured products valued at $38,680,000.

The growth of industry naturally brought with it a new social element, the urban working class, and with it came the trade unions. At first, before the Civil War, the agricultural majority was scarcely conscious of the trade unions. As they grew in numbers and in strength they inspired dislike and fear in many quarters; a law of 1887 practically declared trade union activity to be conspiracy. The Wisconsin State Federation, part of the American Federation of Labor, was formed in 1893, and gradually legislators came to be friendly instead of hostile. The labor code of 1931, setting forth the rights and privileges of the unions, was for the moment but the last step in 40 years of steady emancipation and progress.

The state cares for factory workers in many other ways, few of which can be listed here. The workmen's compensation act was passed in 1911 and the Industrial Commission was established to administer it. In the next 30 years there were 490,000 claims and the workers received nearly $100,000,000 under the act. Wisconsin established a minimum wage for women in 1913, which has had a very interesting history. First among the 48 states, she passed an unemployment insurance act in 1932.

These labor laws illustrate a general trend observable throughout the past century—the steady increase in the tasks assumed by government. The state, with its subdivisions, protects our health, our property, our lives. It shields us from dishonesty and incompetence on the part of banks and insurance companies. It compels railroads and other public utilities to give us moderate rates and to treat us all alike. It has brought monopolies under control. Life a hundred years ago was predominantly agricultural and, as compared with the present, very individualistic. The rise of modern industry and

finance have changed all this. The dangers of industry are very real, while before the mysteries of high finance the ordinary citizen feels perplexed and helpless. So he has given up his individualism and turned to the state for protection and help in one field after another. The result has been this enormous burden carried by the state, a burden that does not diminish and, indeed, shows no signs of abandoning its steady increase.

PART OF THE NATION

Wisconsin, of course, does not live by herself; she is part of the nation and of the civilized world. Many events affect her which she has no part in causing, as, for example all the wars in which the United States has participated from the Mexican War to the present. The railroad was invented in England, the internal combustion engine in Germany: Wisconsin uses them both. There are contributions to medical science from England, France, Germany and many other lands of which every physician avails himself constantly. Our schools, colleges and universities teach the common heritage of all the states in the union and of many foreign lands. The literature that we read knows no state or national boundaries. In the fields of literature, learning and the arts, the words "state history" have little meaning. It should be said also, however, that while Wisconsin receives and profits, she gives something in return. In Wisconsin inventions and scientific discoveries have been made that benefit the world and will long continue to do so. One thinks at once of the Babcock milk test and of the work on vitamins at the University of Wisconsin. The state has had writers of distinction in literature and learning; for example, Edna Ferber and Frederick Jackson Turner.

Outagamie County was established by act of the legislature in 1851. The state is the framework within which the county has existed from the beginning. County government operates under the state con-

stitution and the state laws which pertain to it. The people in this as in other counties are constantly protected and served by the state and its many departments. This review of state history, brief as it is, shows how life goes on in Outagamie County, and why it is as it is. National history, too, throws light on every locality. State history illuminates and gives meaning to the details of county history which make up most of this volume. These details are not peculiar to this county, but are repeated over and over again in other parts of the state and nation. They are, in fact, evidences of the great movements that have created American civilization and the life that we now enjoy.

LONG LONG AGO

By Lillian Mackesy and Walter A. Olen

A million years ago and more, a vast, shallow sea covered the central part of what we know as Wisconsin, including Outagamie County and the whole Fox River Valley region. This long vanished ocean lapped at the foot of a mountainous, shield shaped mass of land which heaved up in a great earth movement during what geologists call the Lawrentian revolution at a time when most of North America was submerged in water.

Completely without vegetation, erosion started in this high area, crumbling great areas of rock into waste that unhindered stream and wind carried down into the surrounding sea. Slowly this rock waste spread out on the bottom of the shallow waters, building layer upon layer of sediment until the original mountain looked more like a plain.

Records of the rocks show that this earth process and erosion occurred many times with the upthrust of earth, its weathering and the slow, slow development of land masses around it.

When finally the land rose above the water, the seas receded and marine life ceased. The valley, now known as the Fox, began to form as a result of its

geologic rock formation. The less resistant shale lies under the deep lying limestone in the valley with a cliff of Niagerian limestone forming the steep eastern side and shale forming the lower or western side of the valley.

In a later age huge ice masses spread out from the far north and great glaciers pushed their way downward, covering most of Wisconsin. As the glacier moved southward on the bed of what is now Lake Michigan it sent branches out, one of which covered the present Green Bay region, pushing slowly across the present county. The glaciers changed the land surface of the country, leaving many small lakes as the ice melted and gouged out the channels of the Fox and Wolf rivers.

It is supposed that the upper Fox River once drained into the Wisconsin River. Slowly the level of the land changed, elevating one end and lowering the northeastern part. This caused a large lake to be formed, which overflowed and found the course of the lower Fox River by following the path of least resistance. This theory explains the opposite stream flow of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers which are separated only by a low divide at

Portage. It also indicates why the upper Fox and its tributary, the Wolf, double back in their courses.

The two valleys of these opposite flowing streams form a natural water route that connects the Mississippi River and the St. Lawrence basins. This became an important water highway for the Indians and later for the French fur traders, the missionaries and early explorers. During the territorial days and early statehood days this route promised to be a boon to shipping commerce by means of several canals. These canals were constructed at specific places in order to connect the two rivers at Portage, to improve the Wisconsin River and to by-pass the treacherous stretch of rapids on the lower Fox. Although the canals were finally built they never fulfilled their promise for two reasons. The growth of train routes overland affected the slower river traffic and the shifting river bed of the Wisconsin made canal maintenance impractical.

INDIANS

Some 300 years ago, what is now Outagamie County, was the hunting ground of the Winnebago and the Menominee. What is now Kaukauna, Little Chute and Appleton were famous Indian resorts owing to the excellent fishing in the numerous rapids. The Winnebago, whose villages were mostly to the southwest of the present county, were an eastern branch of the Siouan Indian language group most of which lived between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. The Menominee belonged to an altogether different language group of Indian, the Algonquian, which held most of the area eastward to the Atlantic Ocean, except for the Iroquois who lived in or near the present New York State.

The Foxes, or Outagamie, that extremely independent nation of Indians which gave its names to the county and the river, started drifting into Wisconsin about 1607 and eventually to this valley sometime after 1650. Fear of the Iroquois,

who had just wiped out two great tribes in the Huron district, drove them out of their homes in lower Michigan. No one knows exactly when and how they came, but 31 years after the discovery of Wisconsin by Nicolet, the Fox were living by the Wolf River near Leeman. In about 1680 they moved to a more strategic point on the Fox River near Little Lake Butte des Morts where they held up trade on the river for years, which led to several wars with the French between 1710 and 1735. A description of this activity is in the *Wisconsin Historical Collection*.

"The Outagamie, or Foxes, were at this time located at Little Butte des Morts on the western bank of the Fox River. Here they made it a point, whenever a trader's boat approached, to place a torch upon the bank, as a signal for the traders to come ashore, and pay customary tribute which they exacted from all. To refuse this tribute, was to incur the displeasure of the Foxes, and robbery."

Paul Marin, or Morand, Canadian trader whose main interest was to bring his fur expeditions safely past the enterprising Outagamie, led several punitive forces up the Fox River to rid the valley of these Indians who threatened the fur trade. One of his parties traveled the frozen river area on snow-shoes, surprising the Foxes and killing hundreds of them. During the summer he tricked the Indians in their Butte des Morts fort by hiding hundreds of riflemen in boats, and making the little fleet look like a trading expedition laden with goods. One of the boats was equipped with a swivel gun. When they approached the Indian fort, the Outagamie came out from the shore to "collect" their toll. The French trading party threw off the coverings of their disguise and slaughtered supposedly more than 1,000 Indians with their surprise gunfire. After this terrific loss, many of the Fox nation left Wisconsin to settle near Detroit at the invitation of Cadillac. However, after quarreling with other tribes, the French, again turned their guns
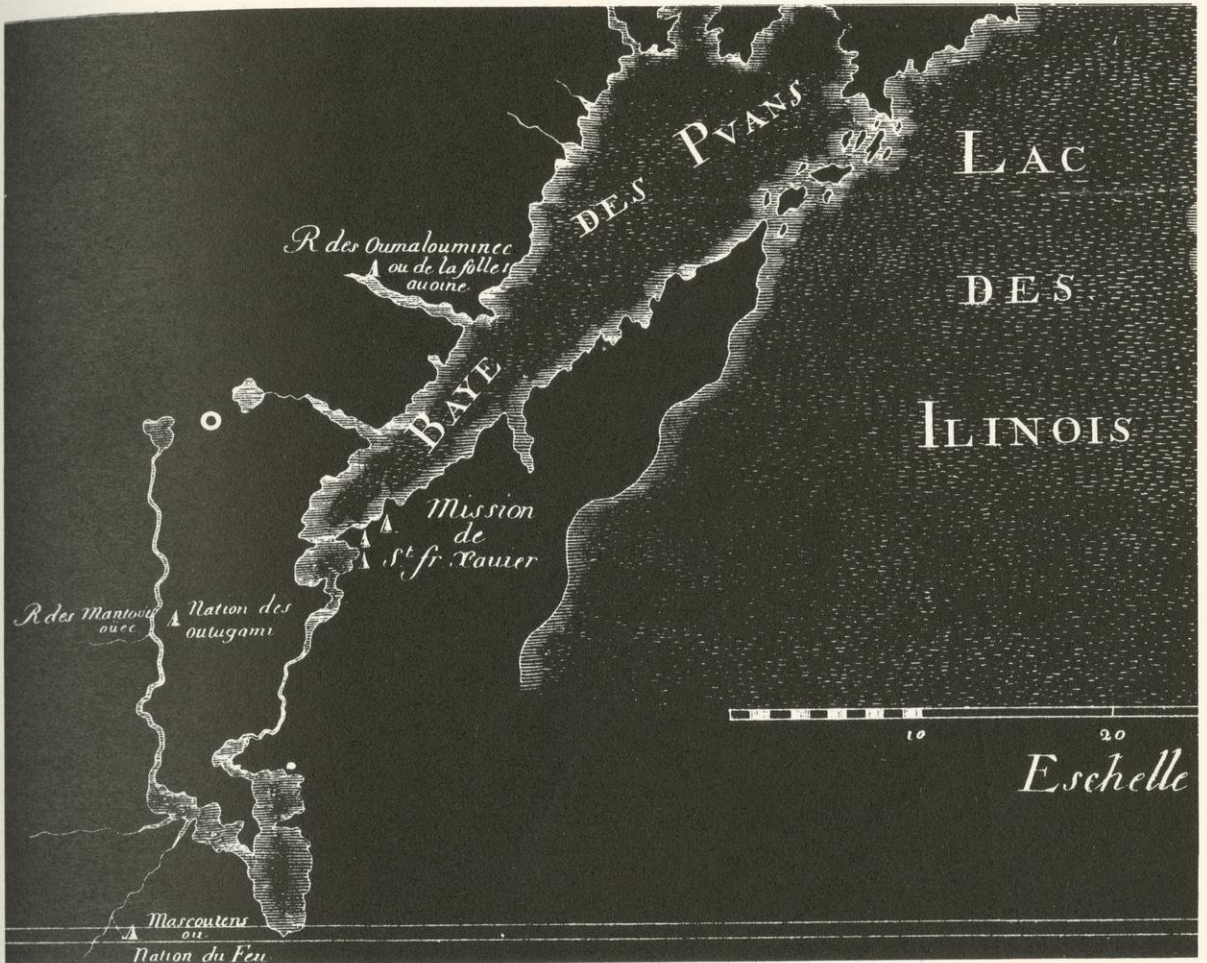
Site of Outagamie Village on Jesuit Map of 1670 and 1671

against the Fox and nearly annihilated them. The few who escaped death returned to their old home in Wisconsin with a desperate hatred of the French which led to the killing of any they encountered.

As a consequence the death of any Frenchman was blamed on the Outagamie, and in 1716 Louis de Louvigny led an armed force of 200 soldiers and 1,000 Indians against the belligerent Outagamie. After a three day siege of the stockade, a peace was established that ended the first of the Fox wars and lasted for several years. The conditions of peace included the payment of furs by the Outagamie, which agreement they simply ignored.

During this interval of outward peace between the French and the Indians, Kiala, Outagamie chief, began strengthening his tribe's alliances with several Wisconsin and western Indians to form an Indian confederacy with the purpose of driving the white man out of the land he felt belonged to the Indian. Thus started the second Fox war. Constant de Lignery with 400 soldiers and 1,100 Indians came up the Fox River in 1728 to quell the rebellious tribes but he found they had fled westward, so he ordered all the deserted villages and corn fields burned. A few years later, the Indian confederacy facing disintegration, the Outagamie attempted to join the Iroquois allies of the British but were surrounded and almost annihilated on the Illinois prairies. Chief Kiala,

hoping for mercy for his people, surrendered to the French. He was taken to Montreal by Villiers, commandant at the French fort at La Baye (Green Bay), where instead of receiving consideration, he was sold into slavery in the French West Indies.

The remaining Fox and Sauk, after a skirmish near La Baye in which Villiers and his son lost their lives, fled up the river to their fort where they made their stand at what is now called the "Hill of the Dead" or Buttes des Mort. Eventually the remnants of the Fox tribe left this part of the state, merging with the Sauk.

The Menominee are described as a more peaceful people and in physical appearance tall, vigorous and agile. They were gentle and friendly and, with rare exception, at peace with the whites. Many white settlers owed their lives to helpful Menominee who often warned them of contemplated attacks on them.

Augustin Grignon, who knew personally during his lifetime most of the Indian chiefs in this region, tells about them in his *Recollections* in the *Wisconsin Historical Collection*. He recalls that his grandfather, Charles de Langlade, regarded the Menominee as the "most peaceful, brave and faithful tribes that ever served under him. They have proved as a nation friendly to the whites, and in the general Indian plot of Pontiac in 1763, the Menominee kept aloof and rendered signal services to Lieutenant Gorrell and party at Green Bay." According to Grignon the earliest locality of the Menominee found by white men was at Bay de Nogue and the Menominee River region. The Old King's village was opposite Green Bay on the west branch of the Fox River, and after the "old one's" death he was succeeded by his eldest son, Glode in 1780.

Tomah, or Thomas, Glode's younger brother, was the finest looking Indian chief Augustin Grignon ever knew and he was sincerely liked by whites and Indians alike. His two grandsons, Show-ne-on, or the Silver, and Ke-she-nah were promi-

nent chiefs at the time Grignon wrote his *Recollections*.

He knew I-om-e-tah, Tomah's brother, whom he describes as a very good hunter in his day and "one of the very few Menominee who contracts debts and pays them as promised." Kaush-Kau-No-Naive, or Grizzly Bear, long exerted influence among his tribe and after Tomah's death in 1817 he and Josette Carron were chosen orators of the nation. Osh-kosh and his brother Osh-ka-he-nah-niew, or the "Young Man," were grandsons of the Old King whose place as grand chief of the nation Osh-kosh took by inheritance in 1827. Osh-kosh was a man of "medium size, possessing good sense and ability but a great slave to strong drink and two of his three sons surpass their father in this beastly vice."

Grignon also tells where several Winnebago chiefs had their villages in his *Recollections*. He-o-kaw-tah, or the Four Legs, lived on the island at the mouth of Winnebago Lake; Pe-sheu, the Wild Cat, had a village on Garlic Island in Lake Winnebago; Black Wolf, ruled in a village on the western bank of the lake, a few miles above Oshkosh and Sarro-chau, "one of the best of Indians," had a village which bore his name where Taycheedah now stands.

Wisconsin was transferred from French to British rule in 1763; it was made a part of the United States at the close of the War of American Independence. A generation later (1825 and 1827), agents of the federal government made treaties with the various Indian tribes, assigning definite areas to each. All of Outagamie County fell to the Menominee. Then, during the next quarter century, the Menominee sold their lands to the United States. So much of the present county as lies southeast of the Fox River was bought from them in 1831. They also agreed to part with 500,000 acres to be given to Indians from New York State, chiefly Oneida. The area assigned to these eastern Indians lay in the three modern counties of Brown, Shawano and Outagamie, and

covered about half of the present Outagamie County. In 1838 the New York Indians ceded most of this domain back to the United States, but a reservation of about 65,000 acres was saved to them. This reservation included what is today the town of Oneida in this county and the town of Hobart in Brown. In 1912 the land of the reservation was divided in severalty and the Oneida became ordinary American citizens. In 1940 the Indians in the county, chiefly Oneida, numbered about 950.

About 1822 the Stockbridge and Brotherton Indians, remnants of several tribes originally living in New England and New York, moved from New York State to Wisconsin. They started a community and began farming around Statesburg (South Kaukauna). In 1834 and 1835, however, they were removed to the eastern shore of Lake Winnebago in Calumet County.

The Menominee made their second sale at Cedar Point on the Fox River below Appleton (Treaty of the Cedars, September 3, 1836) and gave up the rest of their holdings east of the Wolf River. They still owned some land west of the Wolf and not included in the cession for the Oneida. This last remnant was a part of the third and final sale of Menominee lands made in 1848. In 1843 most of the Menominee living near Kaukauna and Little Chute were moved to the vicinity of Lake Poygan northwest of Oshkosh. Later still, in the fifties, the Menominee from many present counties were gathered together on the reservation in Shawano County.

THOSE WHO PASSED THIS WAY

Outagamie County boasts a historic procession of famous travelers in its earliest days, simply because the Fox River was an important link in the water highway to the west.

Nicolet, the first white man in Wisconsin, may have traveled the river in his disappointing search for the Orient. Through the French and British periods, for nearly two centuries, the wooded shores of the Fox rang with the lusty song of the voyageurs, courageous woodsmen in search of the coveted pelts of the beaver and other fur-bearing animals. The story of the coureur de bois, the unlawful trader, as well as the French licensed trader is a romantic, adventurous tale in itself. Map makers, French discoverers and the Catholic missionaries, called Black Robes by the Indians, came this way. The Northwest Passage was sought on this route under the sponsorship of Major Robert Rogers. Uniformed soldiers under three flags, French, British and American, traveled up and down the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

Jean Nicolet came to New France in 1618 and 16 years later he made his famous voyage to the land of the Puants or "People of the Sea" as the Winnebago Indians were known to the French. At the behest of Samuel de Champlain, founder and Governor of New France, he spent some 14 years living among the Indians in the Ottawa River and Lake Huron regions where he learned the language, habits and customs of the Indian natives. In 1634 Champlain sent Nicolet on the mission which made him the discoverer of Lake Michigan, the Straits of Mackinac and Green Bay. Nicolet came to this country for two reasons, first in the vain hope of finding the Winnebago to be the long sought Orientals or at least a people who knew the way to the western sea and second, to further the French fur trade in the hinterlands by settling differences between the Huron and Winnebago Indians.

Accompanied by a Jesuit priest as far as the Huron mission, Nicolet followed the usual westward route by way of the Ottawa River to the Georgian Bay. From there on he traveled into unknown territory with seven Hurons to guide him. His canoe skirted the northern shore of Lake Huron, through the Straits of Mackinac and into the great "sea" on the distant shore of which lived the "People of the Sea."

When 36 year old Nicolet, resplendent

in embroidered Chinese robes and firing his pistols, stepped ashore to meet the Winnebago, he already knew that he had not reached the western sea. He had tasted the water of the lake he had discovered, Lake Michigan, and found it to be fresh instead of salt. Huron messengers preceded him to announce his coming, which was quite an event according to the account written in the *Jesuit Relations*, a collection of journals and reports published in France between 1611 and 1768. The material on this French period of history is in an English translation by Reuben Gold Thwaites, who called his collection, *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents*.

"They (the men of the Winnebago village) dispatched several young men to meet the Manitourian—that is to say 'the wonderful man.' They meet him; they escort him, and carry all his baggage. He wore a grand robe of China damask, all strewn with flowers and birds of many colors. No sooner did they meet him than the women and children fled at the sight of a man who carried thunder in both hands—for thus they called the two pistols that he held."

He was welcomed with long speeches and various chiefs were hosts at huge feasts, particularly of roast beaver. Exactly where Nicolet made his dramatic landing is not clear in the Jesuit annals and some historians believe that he ascended the Fox River and met the Indians at the Winnebago village at the present Menasha. There are monuments marking the site at both Menasha and Red Banks, near Green Bay. The shortness of his trip shows that he could not have gone far into Wisconsin, for, after concluding the peace among the Indians, he returned to Three Rivers where he spent the last eight years of his life as an Indian agent and fur trader.

Twenty years later, two other white men visited Wisconsin and the Fox River area, this time the two daring fur traders, Pierre-Esprit Radisson and Medart Chouart des Groseilliers. In 1856, or thereabouts, these two explored the Fox River, traveling four months according to the account of the voyage as written by Radisson. Two years later, this time without the sanction of the French government, they made a second journey into the wilderness country in another part of the state. This trip is important because it started a new method in fur trading. They built a rude log hut on Chequamegon Bay, near Ashland, and ventured into the lands of the Indians to procure furs instead of waiting for the Indians to come to them with their pelts. The success of this trip was evidenced after two years of wintering among the various tribes when they returned to Montreal in 1660 with a 60-canoe trading party. The flotilla of canoes was laden with rich furs, all of which were confiscated by the government because the traders had not obtained a license for the trip. By 1670 French traders in great numbers, both legal and illegal, began to visit the tribes of the Green Bay and Fox River regions.

Nicholas Perrot, one of the greatest Frenchmen of the West during the French period, traveled the Fox River and Indian trails of the county many times. This forest diplomat did more than any other Frenchman to control the Indians of this region and to secure the French fur trade. Canadian born of humble origin, he became a successful fur trader before he was 21. His flair for the dramatic and his understanding of the Indian gave him great influence over them and they trusted and revered him. He was the first European to visit the Fox Indians on the Wolf River and the French writer, Baqueville de La Potherie, in Thwaites' translations has him coming among the Indians as early as 1665 and 1666.

For many years he traveled among the Indians, trading, settling disputes, opening new fields of fur trade and building good will for the French. Like Duluth, he led many of the tribes to the eastern country under the summons of the Governor of Quebec. These Indians who followed him willingly included the Menom-

inee, Winnebago, Sauk and the Outagamie. In 1698, after 35 years among the Indians, the French ordered him back to the St. Lawrence region following a decision to abandon all posts west of Mackinac.

Father Claude Jean Allouez was the pioneer missionary of the Fox River Valley and the second missionary in Wisconsin. He followed the elderly Jesuit priest, Rene Menard, who established the St. Esprit Mission at Chequamegon Bay in 1661. Allouez came four years later and served in the western missions among the Indians until his death in 1689.

In the Fox River area the priest founded four missions, of which the most important was the St. Xavier Mission at De Pere (1669). It is interesting to note that when Allouez arrived in the Green Bay region he found eight Frenchmen there, engaged in trading with the Indians. The site of the Mission of St. Mark, which he established among the Outagamie about 1670, may be in this county near Leeman.

Of particular interest to Outagamie County history is part of his description in the *Jesuit Relations* of one of his trips up the Fox River.

"On the eighteenth we passed the portage called by the natives Kekaling (Kaukauna), our sailors dragging the canoe among rapids; while I walked on the River-bank, where I found apple-trees and vine stocks in great numbers.

"On the 19th, our Sailors ascended the Rapids for two leagues by the use of poles, and I went by land as far as the other portage, which they call Ooukociting—that is to say, 'causeway.' We observed on this same day the Eclipse of the Sun predicted by the Astrologers, which lasted from noon until two o'clock."

On a return journey of a later trip the canoe of Allouez was wrecked in the rapids at Grand Chute (now Appleton). He and his boatmen were obliged to stay eight days on one of the river islands until his men obtained another canoe. The records show that he visited the Indian tribes on both the upper and lower Fox River. The Indians listened to him, and after a first haughty insolence, grew to respect him, but they were easily diverted from his teachings between his visits. From 1676 to 1678 Father Antoine Silvy aided Allouez in his work.

The famous expedition of Louis Jolliet and Jacques Marquette followed the Fox River and Meskousing (Wisconsin) River route in their journey which resulted in the discovery of the Mississippi. Canadian born Jolliet was an experienced traveler and map maker. Marquette, born in France, was a Jesuit missionary proficient in his knowledge of Indian dialects. With five men, some Indian corn and dried meat, the exploring party set out in two bark canoes from Michillimackinac on May 17, 1763. The group soon reached the "Bay of the Fetid" as Marquette called Green Bay in his writings. They traversed the lower Fox with its "currents and sharp rocks which cut the canoes and the feet of those who are obliged to drag them." Miami Indian guides saw the party over the portage into the Wisconsin River and on June 17, 1763, the expedition came into the great Mississippi River "with a joy," Marquette wrote, "that I cannot express."

According to the *Narrative of Father Hennepin* (1682), Duluth, Hennepin, DuGay and four French soldiers came down the Wisconsin River in two canoes on a journey marked out for them by a chief of one of the Mississippi River tribes. The group slept at the Portage and journeyed over Lake Winnebago and the Fox River the following day. The narrative describes the portage at a rapid "called Kakalin" and states that they arrived safely in the "Bay of the Fetid" where Hennepin celebrated Mass for the many French traders he found there. Hennepin was a member of the LaSalle expedition in 1679; he became lost from the party in the Minnesota country and was later rescued from Indians by Duluth.

Duluth was an important French ex-

plorer who came to New France about 1676. For 10 years he engaged in fur trading and exploring, mostly in the region beyond Lake Superior. He describes the lower Fox as "difficult to descend, owing to the swiftness of the water, the quantity of rocks against which it strikes, and three falls where canoes and their cargoes have to be portaged."

The explorer of the lower Mississippi River, La Salle, gives this comment on the early fur trade at Green Bay:

"At the mouth of this river (Fox), where it falls into the bay of the Puans, is a house belonging to the Jesuits,— who really hold the key to the country of Castoria (Beaverland),—where a lay brother that they have, who is a blacksmith, with two companions converts more iron into beaver skins than the Fathers convert Savages into Christians."

Since many of the fur traders operated "outside the law" as coureur de bois (rangers of the woods) there are few records of their activities through the years. One historian estimates that approximately 15,000 French speaking men traveled through the Indian regions as traders or voyageurs between 1670 and 1760. Not all traveled the Fox River, to be sure, but this important waterway into "Beaverland" had its share of expeditions. Enough came this way to prompt the Fox Indians in their fort at Lake Butte des Morts to make profitable use of their strategic position on the water route to harry the traders for years and demand "toll" tribute from them.

A book *Travels in the Interior Parts of North America*, which became a "best seller" in the eighteenth century, was written by New Englander Jonathan Carver. This book, based on a trip Carver took through Wisconsin in 1766 and 1767, gives a vivid and lively picture of Wisconsin at that time. Parts of the book are inaccurate and some of it is boldly "borrowed" from earlier French authors, but is interesting nevertheless and is the first published book on this region to be written in English.

Carver was employed as a record keeper and map maker for the trip by Major Robert Rogers, famous leader of the Rogers' Rangers. Rogers hoped to find the Northwest Passage and sent expeditions out when he was unable to make the trips himself. This book describes one of these journeys to the Mississippi by way of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. The explorers then turned northward as far as the Pigeon River, near Lake Superior. Here the attempt to push farther to find the Northwest Passage ended when supplies were no longer available and the expedition turned back to Michillimackinac.

Another interesting written work is the journal of fur trader Peter Pond. It is as amusing for its quaint spelling of English as it is interesting for its information on frontier life in Wisconsin during the British period. Peter Pond was one of the founders of the British Northwest (Fur) Company in 1778. H. Russell Austin, author of *The Wisconsin Story* published in 1948, gives several excerpts from Pond's journal. One example concerns a trip on the Fox River.

"Went a Short Distans up the river whare is a small French vilage . . . this Land is Exalent. The Inhabitants Rase fine Corn and Sum Artickels for fammely youse in thare gardens . . . I ort to have menshand that the french at ye Villeg whare we Incampt Rase fine black Cattel & Horses with Sum swine."

The Lost City of Ouestatinong

By Walter A. Olen

The Fox Indians had three names. To themselves they were Muskwaki (also Musquakie) or red-earth people; the French called them Renards, translated to Fox by the English; their Indian neighbors in Wisconsin named them Outagamie or "people living on the other side." Naming a county after this group of Indians probably is giving them more consideration than they deserve, since they lived in the

Fox River Valley less than a century, with some historians allowing them a sojourn of only 40 years.

French traders and priests, whose reports and writings are recorded in the *Jesuit Relations* and other works, sketch a vivid picture of the living habits and customs of the Outagamie.

CUSTOMS AND BELIEFS

When located on the Wolf River at the so-called "Lost City of Ouestatinong," the Outagamie were a large tribe of about 10,000 people, including a thousand warriors. Although they had no canoes and did not travel by water, they always lived on rivers and lakes and followed them in traveling.

The entire tribe lived in one village. About 600 bark dwellings with from four to eight families, and even up to 10, in each house comprised the community. Men possessed from four to eight wives. How many children belonged to each family is hard to determine but there were probably 30 to 50 in each bark house. The group erected a fort with a stockade of trees which surrounded an area of three-fourths acres. The trees, buried in the ground, were eight to 10 feet in height.

These Indians used stone hatchets and cooked their meals in long vessels made of bark which served as kettles. They had no iron tools and all their implements were of bone, wood or stone.

Due to language difficulties and a meager vocabulary of only 300 words, the Indian grasped very slowly the meanings of religious rites.

Outagamie women wore dresses and a blouse. They parted their hair in the middle and tied it with an eel skin which was hard to distinguish from a real ribbon because it was dyed red. The men, short and stocky, wore kilts or leggings in addition to the usual items of clothing. They also wore helmets like the Romans but the Indian helmets were made of horsehair. Each warrior of the tribe had a hand tatooed on his right shoulder.

The Outagamie planted corn, squash, pumpkin and tobacco. Their produce was stored in caches near the river bed. Corn was saved from one season to another. They were successful hunters of beaver, bear, deer and other wild animals. When on an expedition, they carried mats of reed which could be set up in little, oval hunting shelters. No other tribe used this temporary housing scheme. At their feasts they ate sturgeon cooked with corn. Stakes, driven into the water clear across the stream, captured the fish as they came up or down. On occasions the fish were guided into a slough and caught when the water went down.

The government of these people was democratic in form. From among those who did the fighting were chosen the Chief and division heads. They held their offices by a system of merit.

Social mores demanded a certain courage and ruggedness of character. For example, when an Outagamie woman gave birth to a child, she was required to leave the village and go alone into the woods. There the child was born with the mother making no sound, for to make an outcry disqualified her so that she not only lost her husband but lost all chances of getting another one. Moreover, the mother had to find water in order to give her newly-born child its initial bath before returning to the village.

Since survival of the fittest was their creed there were no feeble, insane or cripples among them. When a man became too old to travel and the Socerer had announced that he was ready to die, he was given a feast, dressed in his best clothes and left singing a chant of death. The tribe then moved on with neither sorrow nor regret.

While on the hunt the men went for days without food for they ran down their prey by sheer physical endurance. When the deer or elk was captured and prepared for eating the hunter ate only after the others were fed.

According to one writer the Outagamie painted their faces not to look hideous

but to conceal fear from their enemies. In battle they were terrible and their torture and capacity for suffering was unbelievable. When an enemy was captured he was given to parents who had lost a son in battle. These "parents" adopted the enemy and treated him with all the kindness they would have given their own son, but at the end of their desire to entertain him they planned tedious and cruel torture that lasted usually 10 days if the enemy's life survived that long.

PERROT AND ALLOUEZ

Nicholas Perrot and Father Allouez made extensive visits with the Outagamie. In 1665 Perrot came to the village by the way of Shawano Lake from the trading post at the mouth of the Oconto River. At that time the Indians appeared to be in extreme poverty. "Want," Perrot is reported to have said, "rendered them so hideous that they aroused compassion. The whole village owned not more than five or six dull hatchets and hardly a single knife or bodkin. Stone knives were used to carve meat, mussell shells to scale their fish. They were great beggars and had few beaver skins to exchange for French goods." In other words they seemed new settlers who had come in as refugees and they were in a starving condition.

In spite of their dire circumstances when word came to them that the white man was coming to visit the village they replied that if he dared come they would make soup of his white meat. Perrot came. Climbing the high banks of the Wolf, he opened his shirt, bared his breast and shouted, "Here I am; I am the white man. See my white meat. If you want to make soup of me, I am here but I think you will find that soup of my meat will taste like stinking waters of the Bay. I have come to trade with you, to buy your beavers, to sell you many good things the white man has to show you." This display of indomitable courage and fearlessness won admiration and

confidence from the destitute Indians. Perrot had fish hooks, axes and traps, which he gave them.

Religion is a leavening influence in society. Father Allouez came upon the Outagamies at their city of Ouestatinong in 1670. He established there the Mission of St. Marc and converted and baptized over 500 Indians. They called him the "Manitou" and worshipped him because of his compassion.

We have a record of the priest's journey to the village in the spring of 1670, written by him in the *Jesuit Relations*. The record of two days of his trip was given in an earlier part of this chapter.

"On the 16th of April, I embarked to go and begin the Mission to the Outagamis, a people of considerable note in all these Regions. We slept at the head of the bay, at the mouth of the River des Puans, which we have named for Saint Francis. On our way we saw clouds of Swans, Bustards, and Ducks. The Savages set snares for them at the head of the bay, where they catch as many as fifty in one night, this game seeking in Autumn the wild oats that the wind has shaken in the month of September.

"On the 17th, we ascended the River saint Francois, which is two, and sometimes three, arpents, wide. After proceeding four leagues, we found the Village of the Savages called Saky (Sacs), whose people were beginning a work that well deserves to have its place here. From one bank of the River to the other they make a barricade by driving down large stakes in two brasses of water, so that there is a kind of bridge over the stream for fishermen who, with the help of a small weir, easily catch the sturgeon and every other kind of fish—which this dam stops, although the water does not cease to flow between the stakes. They call this contrivance *Mitihikan*, and it serves them during the Spring and a part of the Summer.

. . . "We arrived in the evening (April, 19) at the entrance to Lake des Puans (Lake Winnebago), which we have named

Lake saint Francois; it is about twelve leagues long and four wide, extends from the North-Northeast to the South-Southwest, and abounds in fish, but is uninhabited, on account of the Nadouecis (Sioux), who are there held in fear.

"On the twentieth, which was Sunday, I said Mass, after voyaging five or six leagues on the Lake, after which we came to a River, flowing from a Lake bordered with wild oats; this stream we followed, and found at the end of it the River that leads to the Outagamis, in one direction, and that which leads to the Machkoutench (Mascouten), in the other. We entered this first stream, which flows from a Lake; there we saw two Turkeys perched on a tree, male and female, resembling perfectly those of France—the same size, the same color, and the same cry. Bustards, Ducks, Swans and geese are in great number on all these Lakes and Rivers—the wild oats, on which they live, attracting them thither. There are large and small Stags, Bears, and Beavers in great abundance.

"On the twenty-fourth, after turning and doubling several times in various lakes and Rivers, we arrived at the Village of the Outagamis.

"This people came in crowds to meet us, in order to see, as they said, the Manitou, who was coming to their country. They accompanied us with respect as far as the door of the cabin, which we were made to enter.

"This nation is renowned for being populous, the men who bear arms numbering more than four hundred; while the number of women and children there is greater on account of the polygamy which prevails among them—each man having commonly four wives, some having six, and others as many as ten."

LOCATION OF VILLAGE

The historical issue regarding this tribe of red men is the location of their village. The dispute has simmered for three-quarters of a century. The answer to the question hinges partly on the distance and the amount of time Allouez took to reach the village.

Verwyst located Ouestatinong in the Town of Mukwa, Waupaca County. His reasoning depended upon computing a day's travel by boat as made by Allouez. It took the priest four days to get to the village from Lake Poygan. From the lake to Mukwa by river is 30 miles. Verwyst, therefore, figured Allouez made about eight miles each day. LaBoule, thinking Allouez travelled from 12 to 18 miles in a day, located the village at New London. Another historian, Lawson, declared Iola up on the Little Wolf River to be the site. Later he changed the location to Manawa, basing the change upon a probable day's travel of 20 miles. He computed the distance from the junction of the Wolf River and the Fox at 91 miles. Lawson was looking for a location that would identify a Little St. Francis Lake said by Allouez in one of his reports to be two leagues from the village.

All of the extant maps show the "Lost City" to be on the main Wolf River about half way between Lake Poygan and Shawano Lake. The distance from Lake Poygan to Shawano Lake by river is about 180 miles. From Poygan to New London 36 miles intervene; to Leeman 45 more, or a total of 85. By river it is 85 to 90 miles from Leeman to Shawano Lake; therefore, Leeman is the half-way point.

In 1915 George R. Fox, Curator of the Three Oaks Museum at Three Oaks, Michigan, spent the summer studying the various locations, the historical record and landmarks and distances. He was the first to locate the village on Diemel's farm at Leeman, Wisconsin. Here he found the black soil described by Allouez, the corn beds with pine stumps over seven to nine feet in diameter which had grown over the corn beds thus verifying great age for the corn beds. He found caches where things had been preserved. There was the foundation outline of the fort with about three-quarters acres. The
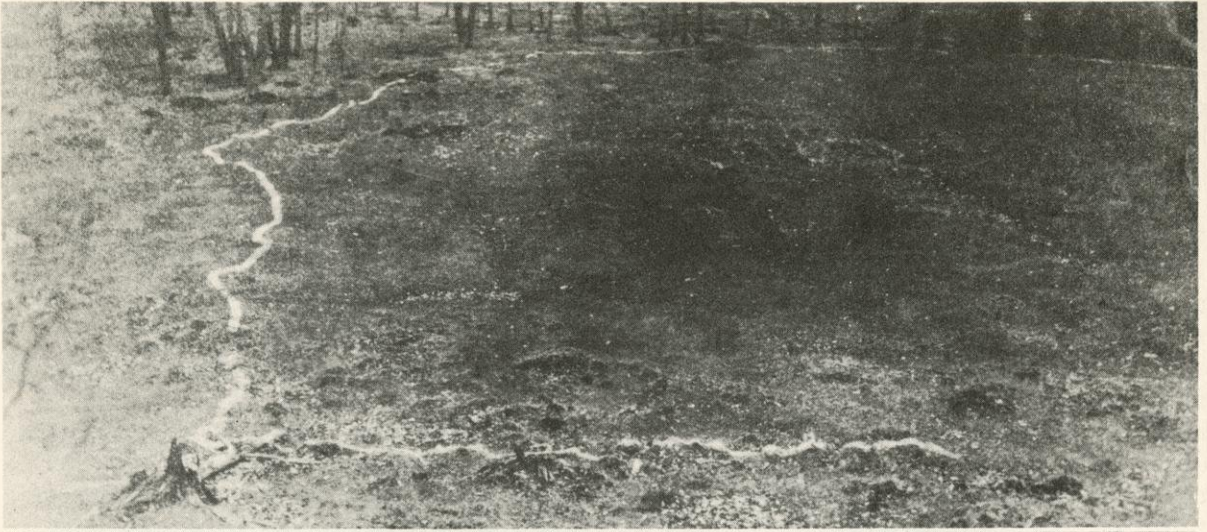
Top Photo: Outline of Fox Indian Fort at Leeman. Stump in lower left hand corner marks foundation of building believed to be the Mission of St. Marc. *Lower Photo:* Indian Corn Beds at Leeman.

site on both sides of the river afforded natural drainage. With the help of Moses Ladd, then 90 years old, he located the principal trails—one up the river to Shawano Lake, another by way of Shiocton, Stephensville and across to Little Lake Butte des Morts and a third by way of Seymour. Another ran straight south to Big Lake Butte des Morts. Under the title, *Outagamie County Antiquities*, his findings were published by the Wisconsin Archeology Society, March, 1916.

In all respects Leeman fits the record and historical facts about the village, except for two particulars. One concerns the title "Little St. Francis Lake" which is described as two leagues from Leeman. However, Allouez probably does not refer to two leagues from Ouestatinong but from some other place because his exact language is—"In the month of January I was going toward little Lake St. Francis two leagues from here. There I found a Christian savage dying and prepared him for death. I had intended going to a place in which I afterwards learned that a young Frenchman was at the point of death. But the news that was

brought me that the Outagamie had returned from their hunting and that many of them were sick, made me retrace my steps." Furthermore, this event was in January whereas he was at Ouestatinong in the autumn and left the Indians before their hunting season was over and now that he learned in January that they were back he was going to them again. This fact would eliminate Little St. Francis Lake as an identification mark of the Fox Village.

Another controversy on the location of the Indian village is over the length of the "league" mentioned in the early writings. French authorities on this question declare that in 1600 there were five different measurements of leagues. Thus, if the writer used the ancient French league measurement the league distance equals one mile and 27 yards, while the ordinary French league of the year 1600 is a greater distance, slightly more than 2.4 miles.

Perrot, who traveled from the mouth of the Oconto River to the village by way of Lake Shawano gave the distance as 30 leagues away. Allouez never took this route. His first trip was by water and his second trip was made overland from Kaukauna. An interesting sidelight on the various trips made by Allouez is that one time it took him four days, while another took but two days, depending largely on the season. Allouez made his first visit to the Outagamie in April when the water in the rivers was high and afforded many short cuts.

Rivermen of the modern period who worked at Bay Boom at the mouth of the Wolf River have stated it was common practice for men working at Bay Boom to paddle by canoe 40 miles to New London from sun-up to sunset.

LEEMAN, "LOST CITY"

Since Fox's discovery of Leeman as the site, Hjalman R. Holand has selected the Ox Bow of the Wolf as the place and a rather complete discussion on the subject is contained in an article in the *Wisconsin Archeologist* for April, 1934. Charles Brown of the Wisconsin Historical Society, in his handbook, *Scenic Wisconsin*, lists St. Marc or St. Mark at Leeman. Louise Phelps Kellogg and Joseph Schafer, historians of note in Wisconsin, both indicate the same location.

This position gave the Outagamie a very large hunting area. Allouez states that he travelled over 40 leagues with them on one of their hunting expeditions. There was at least 90 miles of Wolf River, over 100 miles of the Embarrass. The Pigeon, the Clover Leaf Lakes region and the Shiocton marshes, no doubt, at that time were partly lake. Some of the finest stone axes, copper spears and other Indian implements were found at Leeman and can be seen at the Milwaukee Museum and at the Wisconsin Historical Museum. There are still many piles of flint chips showing the manufacture of stone arrows, chisels, and mallets.

Then, too, nature does not change very much. The sturgeon was one of the Outagamie's principal foods. These fish still go up as far as Shawano Lake. While the Little Wolf River had rapids as far as Royalton with a fall of 43 feet, sturgeon very seldom ever come up this river; and the same is true of the Embarrass waterway.

Herman Diemel, who now owns the site of Ouestatinong, relates that his father acquired it in 1860 and that the 15 to 20 acres has never been plowed. No lumber shacks were ever erected upon it. Near the fort outline, earth, piled up in an area 10 by 14 feet, might have been the house and chapel of Allouez. Diemel also insists that near the high earthworks there was a high pile of stone which had been carried there as there are no stones in the immediate vicinity. This pile may have supported the cross of religious faith. The remains of this Indian village, the "Lost City" are meager in a material way. In an almost spiritual fashion, however, the Outagamie live on.
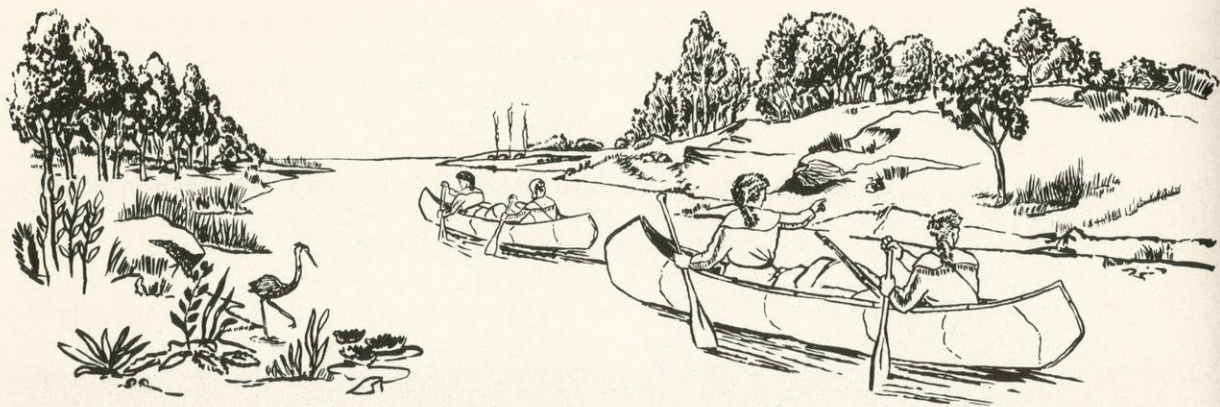
EARLIEST SETTLERS

By Lillian Mackesy

The county's first settlers were fur traders. Dominique Ducharme, the very earliest settler on record, built a homestead and fur trading post at Grand Kakalin (Kaukauna) in 1790 on lands acquired by deed from the Indians. This land was purchased in 1813 by Augustin Grignon, who enlarged and improved the original Ducharme cabin for his family.

The log homes and trading posts of the Grignon brothers, Augustin and Hippolyte, descendants of the famous French-Canadian de Langlade family, were both close to the river bank of the Fox on flat land below the protecting rise of wooded bluffs, one at the beginning of the treacherous rapids at the Grand Chute (Appleton) and the other at the end of the series of rapids at Kakalin. Although Augustin settled at Kakalin some 20 years before his brother, both their homes were havens of refuge for weary travelers, traders and settlers in their vicinity.

For many years the log house of Augustin Grignon and his Menominee Indian wife, Nancy McCrea, was the only habitation on the river between Fort Howard (Green Bay) and Fort Winnebago (Portage). It was here that the six Grignon children, Charles, Alexander, Paul, Louis, Margaret and Sophia grew up.

Mrs. Mary Brevoort Bristol, in the *Wisconsin Historical Collection*, mentions the isolation of the Grignons in a description of the wedding of Margaret Grignon, Augustin's daughter. This author seemed particularly impressed by the food at the wedding feast.

"At that time (1824) there was nothing between Fort Howard and Fort Winnebago but grand Kaukauna where stood one house occupied by Augustin Grignon where I was invited to attend his daughter's wedding. She married Ebenezer Childs, quite a large party attended; all came in a large boat called a botteau. The bride was dressed in white muslin; on the table were all kinds of wild meat—bear, deer, muskrat, raccoon, turkey, quail, pigeon, skunk and porcupine with all the quills on. Her mother was Indian . . .''

This was without a doubt, as Mrs. Bristol explains, the first wedding in what is now Outagamie County.

Another interesting description of the river area is found in the sketch of James

McCall written in 1830 when he was sent here to settle land differences between the Menominee, Winnebago and New York Indians.

"Started after an early breakfast and went up to Augustine Grignon's on the right bank of the river. He has two whole sections covering the best advantages at

Augustin Grignon

the rappids for mills and other hydrauliks, and a large share of open bottom land. They have become rich by trading with the Indians. The family are mixed blood of French and Indians. From across the river up to the lower end of the rappids of Grand Kakalin, where the Stockbridge tribe settlement begins, unloaded our boat and hired our load carted up overland to the head of the rappids and a little above the mission house, and sent our boat to that place. Hired five Indians, making eight hands. There are seven islands in this great rappid, which falls about 30 feet . . .

"The Little Chute is perpendicular fall of one foot and continued rapids of more than a mile, and falls about 24 feet on the west side of which is an island of considerable size and convenient for hydrauliks. Opposite the island is a bottom

of 200 or 300 acres of open land or prairie. On the backside is a handsome elevation of about 30 feet with scattering white oak."

McCall says that this country was the most valuable he had ever seen for settling. He describes his trip further, telling how he hired five Indians to help the boat over the "almost perpendicular falls where the river breaks over a smooth rock." He also mentions two Indian lodges on the bluffs where Appleton now stands "where the Indians make bark canoes."

The records of later settlers, particularly Ephraim St. Louis (1836) and George W. Lawe (1839) show that several Frenchmen had come to the Kaukauna area before they did. Augustin Grignon by this time had moved to his Butte des Morts property. Paul Ducharme, Paul Beaulieu and his family, including his grown-up son, Bazile, Jacques Porlier and Charles Grignon, all fur traders, were noted as settlers by St. Louis. By the time Lawe came Joseph LaMure, St. Louis and a few Germans also had their homes located in the vicinity.

According to Alexander Grignon, as stated in Ryan's *History of Outagamie County*, other early Kaukauna settlers included Roland Garner, a Stockbridge Indian from Canada; Roman Beaulieu, brother of Paul; Oliver LeMay and N. B. Desmarteau.

Up near the Oneida Indian settlement a negro named James Jackson and his Stockbridge wife had their cabin in the early thirties. Hippolyte and Lisette Chaurette Grignon were living at White Heron in 1835.

By 1842 German and French families began settling in groups in the county. Ten families came from Germany in 1842 and established a community above Garner's Landing (Combined Locks). A French settlement formed in what is now the northeastern corner of Grand Chute including the families of Raphael St. Marie (or St. Mary), on the McGuire road; Joseph St. Marie, Moses Boudouloir,
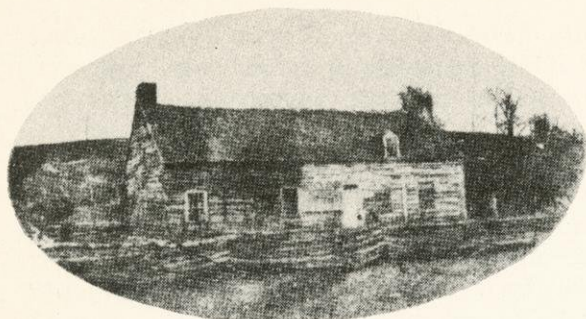
Ducharme-Grignon House

Joseph de Marche, Emile, Joseph and Adolph Brouillard, Henry Louis and George Bissonette, on or near the French road.

During the middle forties more French Canadians, a few Dutch, Irish and Germans settled farms in an ever widened circle of the original Kaukauna area. *The History of Outagamie County* lists these names of settlers who came between the years 1842 and 1848: Benjamin Doné, Francois Mellotte, Paul Thyboux, Matthias Oert, John Diederick, Peter Renn, Francois Palladoux, Thomas H. Clark, Oliver Le Court, Moses Poquette, Anton Loth, Henry Shearer and a Monsieur Crevier.

The real settlement of the county in any great numbers started about 1847 and 1848, increasing through the fifties and sixties. Specific pioneer homes began to be known as landmarks because a trading post or a sawmill stood there or the pioneer had built on a natural trail, road or water landing. These places dotted the county and throughout the early pioneer records we read of places like Perry's corners at Greenville, Bruce's mill near the present Stephensville, Jordan's landing which became Shiocton, Johnson's trading post that grew into New London and Garner's landing at the present Combined Locks.

THE DUCHARMES AND BEAULIEUS

When Dominique Ducharme and later his brother Paul came to Kaukauna, they came, it is true, primarily to build a

fur trading post and carry on trade with the Indians in the valley just as did the later settler, Augustin Grignon. While Ducharme is credited with being the first settler, very little has been written about him and his brother while they lived here. Actually, Dominique was a well educated man for his time and Paul was quite a farmer for his day.

They were sons of one of Canada's most adventurous fur traders, who traded in the west as far as the unexplored foothill regions of the Rocky Mountains and in the Spanish-held lands of the south. The family came early to Canada and various of its members were prominent in Canadian business life. Dominique's letters, written in French and today owned by the Wisconsin State Historical Society, show that he was a man of more than ordinary education.

Born in Lachine, Canada, about 1763, Dominique Ducharme became a fur trader like his father. He married Susan Larose in Green Bay and according to old traders' records he lived at Kaukauna several years before he obtained a deed from the Indians in 1793.

This picturesque deed, signed with the pictograph drawing of an eagle and a duck to represent the Indians Wabispine and Tabacnoir, transferred the entire site of present Kaukauna to Ducharme for two barrels of rum. Mes the Eagle, son of blind Wabispine, and Bitte, the Beaver, soon called for their share of payment on the grounds that they, too, owned the land. According to the land deed, "ratified at the Portage at Cacalin" in 1796, they demanded and got five barrels of rum for their land claims and one extra barrel for their share of the portage. Before the Indian land deed was complete another barrel of rum was paid "to settle the quarrel between them."

The English translation of the first deed, written in French and witnessed by a Lambert Macabez and S. Harrison, reads as follows:

"In one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three were present Wabispine and

le Tabacnoir, who have of their own free will yielded and ceded to Monsieur Dominique Ducharme the land from the summit of the portage at Cacalin to the end of the meadow below it, with a depth of forty arpents; and upon the other side, facing the said portage, a tract of four arpents wide by thirty deep. The aforesaid vendors are content and satisfied with two barrels of rum, in testimony of which they have inscribed their marks. The old Wabispine, being blind, the witnesses have made his mark for him.''

The ownership of the land was in controversy for many years but the land commission finally confirmed the deed after the lands were surveyed and a patent for 1,281 acres was issued in September, 1834. By that time the land claim was owned no longer by Dominique. Today this original deed is on record in Brown County, representing one of the oldest, if not the oldest, recorded land deed in Wisconsin.

Dominique built a trading post or store, a barn, outbuildings and a substantial log dwelling on the property. The crumbling foundations of the Ducharme-Grignon house can be seen today in back of the Grignon Home showing where the log house stood until it was torn down in 1895. But for the blindness and infirmity of Dominique's father, the first settler might have lived out his life on the portage. He left in 1800 to take over his father's extensive property at Lachine, selling the Kaukaulin property to his brother Paul for 4,000 francs. Another 4,000 francs bought the "house, store, barn, shanty, plows, wagons, oxen and horses.''

Paul, the bachelor brother, continued the business until the unsettled conditions of the country during the War of 1812 forced him to seek safety at Green Bay. During this time the outbuildings and the trading post burned down.

Records show that in 1813, part of his land was sold to Augustin Grignon, including the original log house. Joseph Jourdain acted as attorney for Ducharme in the land transfer. Later Paul built a home and store on the upper part of what was left of his property where he cultivated his land and carried goods with his oxen around the portage for travelers on the river. The general decline of the fur trade and the removal of the Stockbridge Indians in 1834 to Calumet County made for poor business and in 1836 Paul deeded his property to Judge John Lawe of Green Bay in payment of his debts to Lawe. However, he continued to live on the property until 1856, when he moved to Green Bay where he died two years later. Judge Lawe gave the Ducharme land to his son, George W. Lawe, who built a comfortable home for Paul when he brought his family to live there in 1839.

Dr. H. B. Tanner pictures Paul Ducharme as a devout Catholic and naturalist in his little book on the history of Kaukauna streets.

"Paul Ducharme was a bachelor, was very fond of flowers and had his home filled with them. He also had an excellent garden and orchard, the apple trees and currant bushes of the latter extending up the hill north of the first lock. He was also very fond of birds and set traps and snares to catch them alive, and had many cages of them about his rooms. Some of the birds were so tame they would fly about the room and come to him when he called.''

Although Paul Beaulieu also was a fur trader, he brought his family to Kaukaulin in 1835 as a settler, after following his fur trade successfully for some 21 years. He emigrated from Canada in 1812, trading in the valley and the unexplored regions around Lake Superior. Kaukauna residents know his homestead today as Beaulieu Hill where he bought and operated with his son, Bazile, the government sawmill and gristmill built in the valley below the hill on the old river road. He lived on the homestead with his wife, Elizabeth, until his death in 1841. The son, Bazile, referred to usually as B. H. Beaulieu, was active in early affairs of Brown County and later, Outagamie County.

THE GRIGNON FAMILIES

Augustin and Hippolyte Grignon were two of the nine children of the well known Green Bay fur trader, Pierre Grignon, and grandsons of the illustrious Charles de Langlade. Both the Grignon and de Langlade forbears were prosperous Canadian fur traders who eventually settled in La Baye (Green Bay).

According to Augustin Grignon's *Recollections*, written when the Outagamie County pioneer was 72 years old and living at Butte des Morts, Pierre Grignon was born in Montreal and early engaged as a voyageur with traders in the Lake Superior country. He later became a trader on his own account and located at Green Bay before 1763. Several state historians locate Pierre Grignon at Green Bay 10 years later, in 1773.

A copy of an account from the *American Sketchbook* filed with papers at the Grignon Home at Kaukauna states that "Pierre Grignon, Sr., was the grandson of Baron de Grignon, Governor of Bretagne, France, and the daughter of Marchioness de Sevigne." No legal papers exist in the present family to substantiate this claim, however. His first wife was a Menominee woman and one of his children by this marriage, Perrish, is mentioned frequently in state historical records.

Both Augustin and Hippolyte were born in Green Bay—Augustin in 1780 and his brother in 1790—children of Pierre's second marriage to Domitille de Langlade. Domitille was the daughter of the famous fighting leader of all the western Indians, the half-Ottawa Charles de Langlade. The de Langlade family had been living in Canada since 1668, known originally by the name of Mouet de Moras. Charles' father, Augustin de Langlade, born in 1703 at Three Rivers, was the first to bear the title, Sieur de Langlade. He settled at Michillemackinac (Mackinac), married Domitilde, beautiful sister of the principal Ottawa chief, King Nissowaquet or La Fourche, and established "a considerable commerce in peltry by license

from the French government." In 1748 he branched out in his fur trading by starting a business in the Green Bay settlement. Although the de Langlades, father and son, spent considerable time in the Bay area for many years Augustin did not move his family to take up permanent residence at La Baye (Green Bay) until 1763.

The exciting, fighting life of Charles de Langlade made him one of the most important figures in the last years of the French regime on this continent and his bravery and leadership among the Indians won for him the Indian name, Akewaugeketauso or "Fierce for the Land."

It was Charles de Langlade who rallied the Indians in most of the battles of the French and Indian wars, holding the control of the fur country for the French until the French forts finally fell to the British. He distinguished himself in the planning and execution of the famous battle known in history as the defeat of General Braddock in 1755 and he was in the battle before Quebec on the Plains of Abraham with his Indians in 1759, which resulted in the surrender of all the Canadas to the British. Altogether de Langlade fought in 99 wars and it is said that he always regretted that he never made the number an even hundred.

Before Augustin Grignon settled in Outagamie County he spent several winters here and at other trading stations throughout the Indian country. It was while he was on one of these trading missions near the Grand Kakalin or Kaukauna that he met Nancy McCrea, daughter of a Scotch Canadian fur trader and a Menominee woman closely related to Chief Tomah. They were married in 1805 and later lived in the Ducharme cabin. Perhaps they lived in this house before Augustin acquired the land since their eldest son, Charles, is supposed to have been born there. Augustin states in his *Recollections* that he settled in "Kau-Kau-Na in 1813," the date of sale from Paul Ducharme. Possibly, like many of

Marker on Grignon Homestead at Appleton

the traders, he left his wife with her people while he continued his trading missions. Some sources say that he chose the Kakalin portage lands partly because Nancy McCrea held a Menominee Indian claim through her mother on the adjoining property.

Augustin not only carried on fur trading in his store but also built a grist and saw mill on the river in 1816, the first to be run by water power in the county. He also worked up a profitable business in portaging goods around the rapids. His sons, Charles and Alexander, took over his business interests when he moved to his trading post at Butte des Morts, where he lived until his death in 1860. The sons' partnership broke up when Alexander left this vicinity to go to Keshena, leaving Charles to carry on the business.

While Augustin was "settling," his brother Hippolyte was still traveling throughout the territory trading with the Indians. He was in Milwaukee as a trader in 1818 when Solomon Juneau was there. He married Lisette Chaurette, the daughter of a trading family in the Lac du Flambeau country and established their first home in Green Bay. Hippolyte built White Heron at the head of the Grand Chute sometime in 1835 and the same year brought Lisette and their two small children, Elinore and Simon, there to live. The little family came from Green Bay by boat and on foot, with two and a half

year old Simon manfully carrying his special "pack" through grass taller than he as he walked the Indian trails around the portages with his family.

Father Bonduel, a Belgian priest who spent 24 years in Wisconsin as a missionary among the Menominees, celebrated the first Mass in the Appleton region in 1848 in the wilderness home of Hippolyte and Lisette Grignon. A marker set among pine trees on the original site of White Heron was placed there in 1935 in commemoration of that Mass by the Father Fitzmaurice Council of Appleton.

White Heron served as home, trading post and hotel since it was the only house in the forest at the head of the rapids for many years. The house was of logs and had two wings attached to it, one for sleeping accommodations and the other served as the store or post. Traders, trappers and later, county settlers, stopped there for food or lodging before they portaged around or risked the dangers of the "chute" in the river. Mary St. Louis of Little Chute was a frequent visitor there before her marriage to Simon Grignon and she recalled many times in later years to her children how she used to watch the bearded trappers and woodsmen sing and wrestle around the blazing campfire in front of the inn after supper was over. Indians were frequent visitors there and oftentimes Hippolyte, or Monsieur Pollitte or Paul as he was called, would bring home sick Indian children for his wife Lisette to feed and nurse back to health.

The children to whom these stories were told when they lived on the White Heron homestead are today residents of Appleton, Ephraim Grignon and his two sisters, the Misses Rachel and Louise Grignon. Hippolyte's eldest son, Simon, and Mary St. Louis Grignon were their parents. Five acres of the homestead, including the original site of White Heron, is today the home of Ephraim Grignon's daughter and her family.

Charles Augustin Grignon, the eldest son of Augustin and Nancy Grignon, born

June 8, 1808, became a leading figure in early county life. Like his father, his hospitality and generosity were well known, but he carried his interests into the life of the growing community of Kaukauna and helped to organize the Town of Kaukauna and Outagamie County when they formed. He is known best for his work on Indian treaties while he was an interpreter for the United States government. It was his knowledge of the Indian language and his excellent education that made him in-

daughters and three sons played and grew up.

THE GRIGNON HOME MUSEUM

Today, the historical, three-storied home with its white pillared porch and many windows facing the river, stands just as it did 110 years ago. The old portage road runs past its trim, white picket fence and modern marker. Where once tumbled the noisy rapids of the
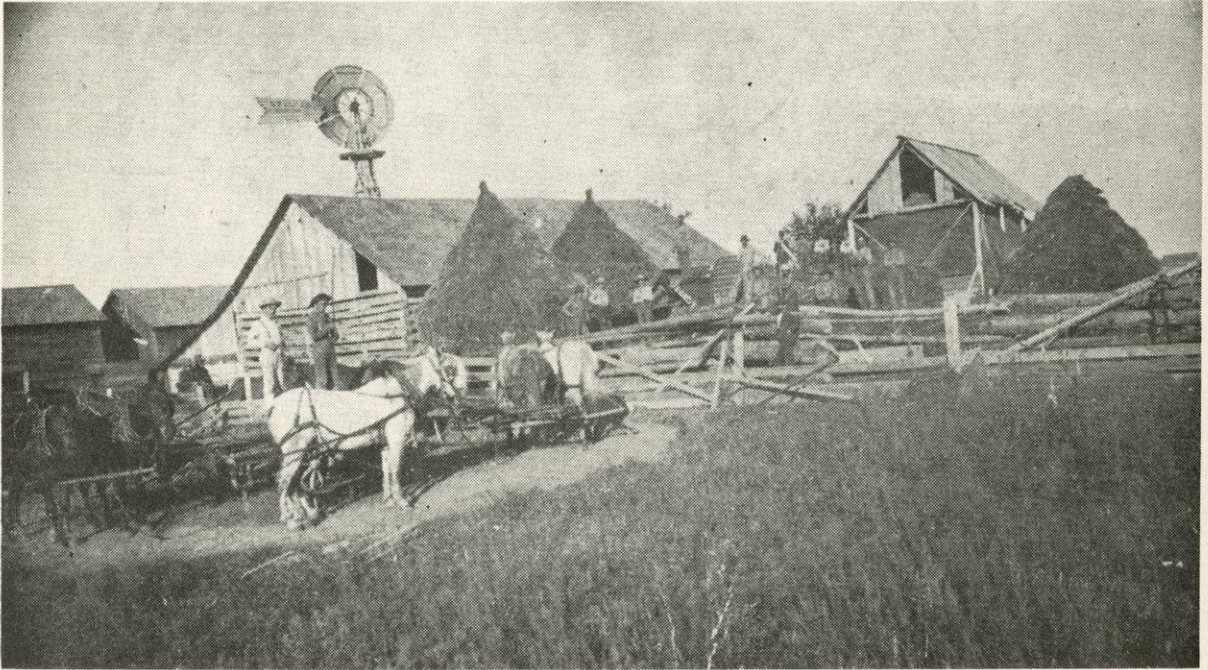
Old Dutch Log Homestead Near Little Chute

valuable as an interpreter and he went to Washington many times to discuss treaty negotiations.

Mary Elizabeth Meade of Green Bay came as Charles' bride in 1837 to the little Ducharme-Grignon house but within a year she became mistress of the 12 room "Mansion in the Woods" that stands as a county museum today on the old portage road. It was here that governors, statesmen, bishops and foreign visitors were frequent guests through the years. It was here also that the Grignons' five talented

unruly Fox River is the canal and across the river a modern, mechanized mill manufactures paper where once stood the wide meadow and woodland home of Indians. Beside the house the same ancient, beautiful elm reaches skyward with its huge, 14 foot trunk and its outspread branches sheltering more than 100 feet of grass covered earth below.

The house itself is most interesting but also it is historically important since it is one of the few homes remaining in the state that date back as far as the third

decade of the last century. The materials for the house came by steamboat from Buffalo to Green Bay and were poled up the Fox River on Durham boats. A wide porch runs across the first and second stories of the 12 room house.

Through the high, fan-lighted doorway, one steps across the threshold into the home of a gracious living household which was unique among settlers of that day. A solid cherry stair rail, with its intricately carved newel post, curves up two flights to long, wide halls. The original Grignon furniture, most of which are real museum treasures, stand in their proper positions in the rooms and much of it is of the same, lustrous cherrywood in the staircase. One of the unusual features of the home is its marble plastered walls with its peculiar finish that represents a lost art in plastering. Here and there the hand-split lathes of the house can be seen where the plaster has fallen away.

Four huge fireplaces, once used for heating, give evidence of careful workmanship. The present kitchen, formerly the dining room, has a fireplace wall reminiscent of pioneer days with its swinging crane holding a large, black boiling pot. In the days of Mary Meade Grignon the kitchen was a separate unit in back of the house, equipped with a brick oven. Between this kitchen, now torn down, and the house was a covered passage which connected the two rooms and the small window is still there through which the food was passed to the dining room.

The present restoration of the Grignon home has been accomplished largely through the work of its present curator, William F. Wolf, Appleton, whose enthusiasm, research and manual labor has helped make it an important historical landmark of the county. He directed the restoration work for several years under a WPA project. Curator Wolf probably knows more about the Charles A. Grignon family than any living person through his years of organizing and recording family letters and the vast number of Indian treaties made while Charles was the Indian agent and interpreter for the government. He is at the present time organizing the thousands of personal letters of the Grignon family, which will add a fund of material to the times, life and personalities of this region during the lifetime of the Grignons.

Wolf became interested in the Grignon home and family as a member of the Outagamie County Pioneer and Historical Society. In 1935 he became interested in the project of restoring the home from its dilapidated condition to its original appearance as chairman of the restoration committee. When the private Grignon family burial ground at Butte des Morts was located on the Nichols farm, Wolf supervised the digging of the graves of the family. The remains that were discovered in the old graveyard were identified as those of Augustin and his wife Nancy McCrea; their children, Paul, Sophia and Margaret; Laurent Fily, secretary to Grignon for many years. A future project for the pioneer society is to build a mausoleum on the museum property where the remains of the Grignons will be interred.

The Grignon Home was opened to the public as a museum on July 4, 1941. Mrs. Edith Grignon, widow of Charles' son, Rossiter, greeted visitors to the home. Mrs. Grignon was the last occupant of the house in which no one but a member of the Charles Grignon family had lived. Outagamie County purchased the property in 1938 and it is supervised as a county museum under a committee of the Outagamie County Pioneer and Historical Society whose present members include George Hannegan, Appleton; L. F. Nelson, Kaukauna; Sarto F. Balliet, Appleton, secretary of the Society; and Dr. William F. Raney, Professor of History at Lawrence College, director of Historical Research for the Grignon Home.

Grignon Home Museum at Kaukauna

THE "FORTY-EIGHTERS"

Just a century ago this year three boatloads of Hollander families set sail for their land of promise and freedom described by the missionary priest of the wilderness, the Rev. Theodore J. Van den Broek, during his visit in 1847 to his native land.

Grandfathers, babies, parents, rosy-cheeked schoolchildren and young men and women crowded the sailing ships along with their clothes, bedding and food. The new land offered them the security of homes for their families, a freedom of worship and above all, a chance to make the journey with immediate work waiting for them. The Fox River Development Company in its desperate need for workers at that time offered free transportation to all foreigners who would emigrate to the valley and help build the canals on the Fox River.

Father Van den Broek saw in this offer a chance for his own countrymen to migrate to his "land of promise." The company provided one sailing vessel and appointed Col. Theodore Conkey, Joseph Lawton and Morgan L. Martin to assist the priest in arranging the journey.

While in Holland Father Van den Broek reached the Catholics there by a letter published in a church circular in which he wrote about the fertile soil of the Fox River valley, his life in his adopted home and the opportunity to make "at least a moderate subsistence." The response to this letter was so great that three ships were chartered to bring them all.

The *Maria Magdalena*, on which the priest traveled, set sail March 10, 1848, from Rotterdam, reaching Ellis Island, New York, two months later after a very stormy voyage. The other sailing vessels

were the *Libra*, bound for Philadelphia and the America, bound for Boston. In *The Story of Father Van den Broek* is a description of the trip on the *Maria Magdalena*, written by one of the passengers.

"The steerage was divided as follows: on each side of the ship were bunks in tiers of twos and threes, and in the middle was piled the immigrants' baggage. Some of this from the back part, right under the cabin, was removed and piled elsewhere. In this open space an altar was erected, where Father Van den Broek celebrated Mass every day provided it was not too stormy.

"On Easter Sunday, 1848, we were in mid-ocean. Father had celebrated Mass early that morning; between nine and ten o'clock a strong east wind arose which increased in velocity and soon veered to the west by northwest. The morning was bright but soon became clouded, and we suddenly found ourselves in the midst of a fearful storm, which continued to rage with a steady increasing fury.

"On Monday and Tuesday, all the port holes were closed and the decks cleared, the waves dashed over the ship. The Captain and crew were all lashed to the deck. Towards evening the greatest danger was imminent; the cabin boy stated that the Captain had called for an ax to cut away the mast in order to save the ship . . .

"Thinking my hour was come, I looked around for Father Van den Broek, and beheld him kneeling in his room before a crucifix. When word came that the Captain was about to cut away the mast, he arose instantly, got out of the cabin and walked on deck to where the Captain was—notwithstanding that every wave swept the vessel, he walked firm and unaided, supported undoubtedly by his guardian angel, and commanded the Captain to desist. The Captain, struck speechless by the Father's command of authority, stayed his hand and behold, the storm began to abate!"

When the immigrants landed in New York in May they sailed to Buffalo by way of the Erie Canal, then on through the Great Lakes. Ice jams delayed their journey three weeks at the Mackinac straits, but they finally reached Green Bay. Down the Fox River on flat boats they completed their long voyage, the women and children walking around the various rapids loaded with baggage while the men pushed the boats over the rapids with long poles.

At last, on June 20, 1848, they came to the place known today as Little Chute village, where they found the little frame church near the river, a number of log huts and the frightening wilderness. Nine families moved several miles southeast soon after, since there were not enough log houses to go around. These families founded a new colony called Franciscus Bosh, later known as Hollandtown, under the leadership of the immigrant Franciscan priest, Father Gothart.

Through the years many kinsmen and friends increased the number of the first pioneers, establishing a neat and thrifty community that even today follows native customs and speaks the Dutch language. A complete, accurate record of these first immigrants, called the "Forty-Eighters," is not available since all the records were destroyed in a fire at Ellis Island. Family records in the homes of descendants of this sturdy group, family stories handed down and various church records piece together their story.

Seventy-two year old Hanus Verstegen was the oldest member of the group, coming with his son, Johannes Verstegen. He became so exhausted on the voyage that his fellow travelers obtained a wheel chair for him after landing in the East. Maria Gerrits was born en route and was baptized aboard ship. She was the daughter of John and Anna Jansen Gerrits. Death claimed the life of Mrs. Nicholas Denissen on the journey and she was buried at sea. Mrs. Henry Coenen took care of the Denissen's six months old son, Cornelius.

The 1936 *Centennial Book* of the St. John congregation at Little Chute lists the fol-

lowing persons as "Forty-Eighters":

Jacob Appelman
John Arts
Gerard Coenen
George Coenen
John Coenen
Theodore Coenen
James Coonen
Martin Coonen
Nicholas Denissen
George Derks
C. Ebben
William Ebben
Herman Ebben
Henry Gerrits
Martin Gerrits
Cornelius Giesbers
Henry Groen
C. A. Hamer
Henry Havener
Henry Hermsen
Stephen Huisenfeldt
Herman Jansen
M. Jansen
Herbert Jansen
Theodore Jansen
Henry Kamkas
William Kempen
Theodore Kersten
Jan Klaasen
W. Lamure
Julius Peerenboom
John Sanders
Fred Speel
Martin Speel
Michael Speel
Minnie Speel
William Speel

John Tillman
W. Tammer
Martin Van Abel
C. H. Vanaer
Anna Van Boekel
Albert Van den Berg
Henry Van den Berg
John Van den Berg
Nicholas Van den Berg
William Van den Berg
George Van den Heuvel
Cornelius Van der Hey
Henry Van der Hey
Herman Van der Hey
John Van der Hey
Regina Van der Hey
J. C. Van Heuklom
Anton Van der Weist
M. Van der Weist
John Van Dyke
C. Van Neil
Jacob Van Neil
John C. Van Neil
M. Van Neil
Albert Verboort
John Verboort, Sr.
John Verboort
Mary Verboort
William Verboort
Anton Verkampen
Henry Verkampen
John Verkuilen
John Wigman
H. Willemsen
G. Willemsen
John Willemsen

The Jubilee edition of the *St. John High School Annual* in 1948, which honors these settlers as well as Rt. Rev. Monsignor Sprangers for the completion of 50 years in the priesthood, adds to the list of "Forty-Eighters" the families of Jacob Coenen, Henry Coenen, Hanus and Johannes Verstegen and Theodore Willemsen.

According to Charles Grignon, Kaukauna, who knew most of the settlers in his vicinity states in the record published in Ryan's, *History of Outagamie County*, that these Hollanders also came in 1848.

Henry Roosen
Joseph Forster
John Van Lieshout
Martin Joosten
William Joosten
John Enright
Henry Bongers
John Giesbers
Peter Ebben
Gerhard Koenen
 (Buchanan)
Henry Verhagen
John Van der Wyst
Peter Leurs
Martin Campon
John Campon
John Verstegen
John Derks
John Van Asten

John Everts
Hubert Weyenberg
Peter Servass
Cornelius Hendricks
Nicholas Van Gompel
Martin Van Gompel
Martin Van den Heyden
Henry Lippens
Martin Gloudemans
Arnold Van Handel
Henry Weyenberg
John Weyenberg
Matthias Hendricks
Theodore Van den
 Oudenhaven
John Hietpas
Henry Hietpas
John van Molle
John van Dommelin
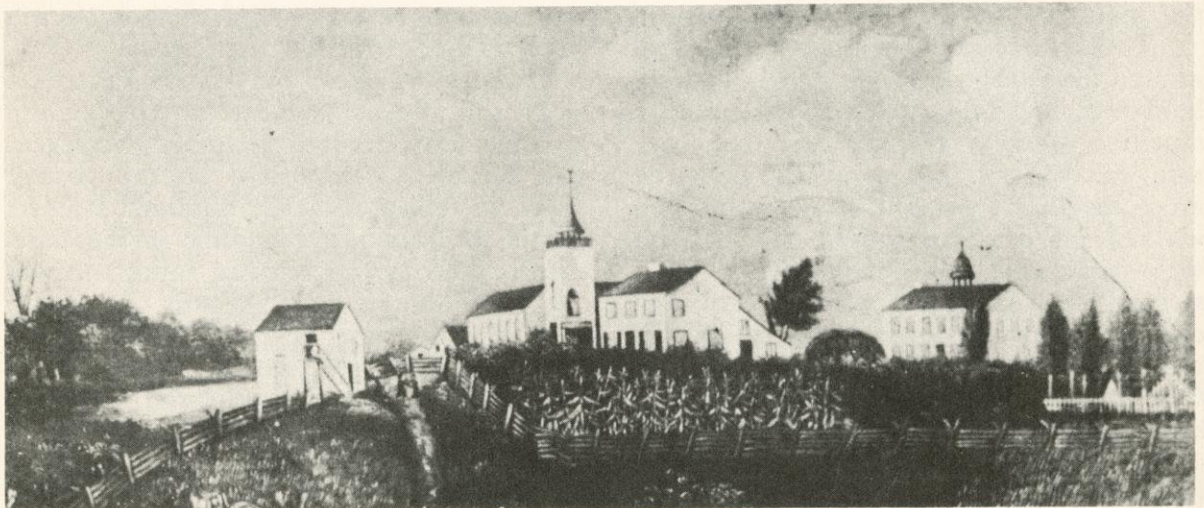
Little Chute in 1851
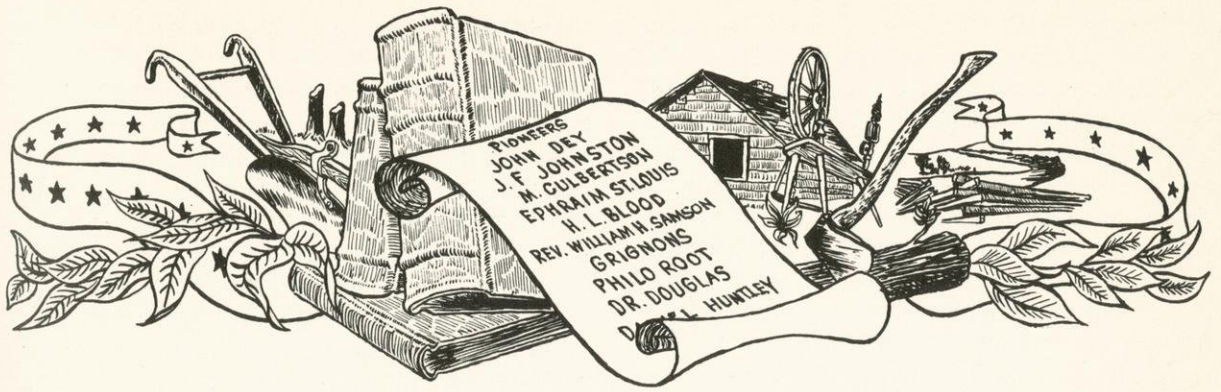
PIONEER RECORDS

By Lillian Mackesy

Without a doubt each and every pioneer family in the county had an interesting story to tell about the life and hardships of the early settlers. In general each settler's tale certainly was quite like his neighbor's, except that a special circumstance, difficulty or observation set his family apart in its own experiences.

Most of the stories are gone, lost with the pioneers who lived them. Some are kept alive by interested family groups and others have even grown in stature with the re-telling through the generations.

One of the most valuable sources of information on pioneer life in this county lies in the pages of the early records of the Outagamie County Pioneer Association since many of the early settlers themselves told their own facts and anecdotes about themselves and their neighbors. This little book of biography, records, informal county history and reminiscenses was compiled in 1895 by Elihu Spencer, secretary of the organization for 23 years, and gives one of the earliest and truest pictures of Outagamie County in its "settling" days.

Appleton had enjoyed annual pioneer festivals since 1858 when a group organized within the city at the Levake house. J. S. Buck was its first president and W. H. Sampson, its second. Membership in this early group was limited to settlers who came to live in Appleton before 1851 and it was the interest of the active members of this group and later settlers that led to formation of a county-wide pioneer association in 1872.

The Outagamie County Pioneer Association organized February 22, 1872, when county pioneers "met in large numbers" at the hall of J. C. Smith in Appleton in response to a call published in the *Appleton Crescent* of February 10. This group elected John Stephens its first president; Ethan Powers, vice-president; Daniel Huntley, secretary; John Lieth, treasurer; H. L. Blood, John Dey, W. H. P. Bogan, Edwin Nye and John McGillan, members of the executive council. Huntley was chosen secretary when Sam Ryan, Jr., declined the office.

The first constitution restricted the membership to settlement on or before July 4, 1860, but in later years this was changed and today any resident in the county over 18 years of age is eligible for membership. Since 1932 the association

has been known as the Outagamie County Pioneer and Historical Society.

New settlers came by foot, wagon and ox-cart and developed early a feeling of neighborliness and welcome. As soon as a cabin was erected it was always open to those on their journeys to the nearest settlement or to newcomers on their first night in the strange wilderness. Nearly every family, with a few exceptions, sheltered visitors, gave them food and lodging, willing to share whatever food they had and provide a "shake-down" bed.

The oldest settler at this first county pioneer meeting was a negro, James Jackson, respected and affectionately called "Colonel" by all the early settlers, most of whom he had befriended at one time or another in his little home near the Oneida Indian settlement. He was an old man when he told his story at that first meeting and he knew neither his date of birth nor what year he actually settled in the county. He knew that he was born and

reared in Tennessee near Nashville and guessed the date of his arrival in the county to be about 1830. He told his fellow pioneers that he had lived in a wigwam with the Winnebago Indians near the present Madison, that he had lived in Oshkosh before it had a name, then at Neenah, and that he had obtained a wife from the Stockbridge Indians.

In the record of Ephraim St. Louis is a description of the Fox River in 1836 and the Menominee Indians who had a village on its banks at the time he came.

"I landed at Green Bay October 26, A.D. 1836. From reports and information there, I concluded at once to move further up on the Fox River. I bought a canoe, trusted all my property, family and all, in one cargo. With so much freight, the river was then very difficult to ascend and in about four days I landed at the place where I have since lived, then called Petite Chute.

"The waters teemed with life, the river was then unobstructed by dams, and all
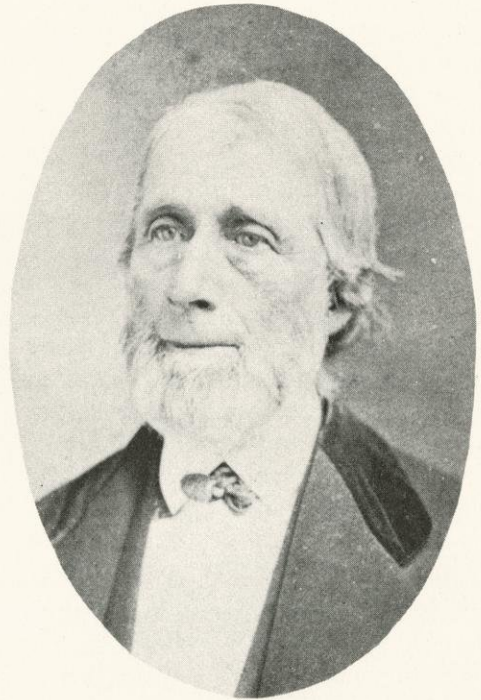
Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim St. Louis

kinds of fish had free access from lake to river to lake again. I may here add that the abundance of fish in the river then, and the various game in the adjoining valley or woods, were valuable substitutes to the pioneer farmers in the early days.

"Tomitah was the chief of the Menominee Indians and held this residence by turns at that place where the city of Appleton is since built. Reports spread that a murder was committed by the Indians on a person of a white man, a minister of the gospel, a stranger. The day following I was summoned or ordered as one of the jurors to hold the inquest, we held the inquest with four jurors, all that possibly could be put together. We found the body fearfully mangled, the heart taken out and other marks of cruelty committed. We gave the unhappy stranger a distant burial and parted. Tomitah had three Indians arrested and delivered them to the proper authorities at Green Bay. Soon one of their number on promise to be set free, confessed the whole crime, was however returned to jail and stabbed to death by his enraged comrades the same night. Afterwards the remaining criminals ended their lives by strangling themselves with their blankets. In general were the Menominees a quiet and peacable race, and many among them were converted to Christianity by the missionaries. They held strict rules to protect game; hunting was not allowed except on certain days appointed by their chief, and trespasses on such orders were severely punished.

"In 1836 during my first year's staying here the small pox spread among the poor Indians and so many died that I have witnessed six funerals in one day. When badly infected with the disease they increased their suffering to a great extent by the practice of bathing in the river."

St. Louis came to Petite Chute with his wife, Des Anges, four small children and his father-in-law, Antoine Manseau, more often spelled Mosseau in various records. According to stories handed down to present day descendants, 10 families, mostly related and including the St. Louis family,

paddled their families and belongings from Sorrel, Canada, down the St. Lawrence and across the lakes to Green Bay

Des Anges was a schoolteacher in her native Canada before her marriage and, since she could speak only French, she took over the education of all her 12 children in French. She baked in a large

George W. Lawe

outdoor oven, in which a roaring fire was made and then sealed after the loaves of dough were popped in by means of a long, handled shovel.

Ephraim was a shoemaker by trade and when the farm chores were finished he spent the evenings in front of the fireplace making shoes for his brood while Des Anges knit their clothing.

George W. Lawe recalled in his boyhood the arrival of the first British troops in Green Bay, where he was born in 1810, the son of the redoubtable and famous Judge John Lawe. A Col. Dickinson commanded the British contingent and made the Lawe home his headquarters. Although Judge Lawe was a Green Bay resi-

dent, where he had been an important fur trader since 1797, he was closely associated with the commercial life of this county and was known to every settler and traveler in this county from 1800 to 1846. Among the vast tracts of land owned by him in the county was the property later known as Lawesburg, today a part of Appleton.

In the late forties, if night overtook a traveler near the Grand Chute on the river he stayed at the county's earliest "hotels," Grignon's White Heron Inn or at the home of B. B. Murch who with Mrs. Murch ran a backwoods boarding house. Extracts from a memoranda kept by Mrs. Murch and published in the pioneer records, gives an account of their first home in Grand Chute. They came to this area in 1847 from Wrightstown where they lived for a year following a tedious journey from New York State in 1845.

"Mr. Murch left today with a small load of boards, some bedding and a week's provisions. November 9, I crossed Wright's ferry just as the sun rose with a load of things for our future home. A little before twelve the load stuck fast in the ravine. I walked on till I found my house to be, and sent Mr. Murch to the relief of the horses and driver. Found some potatoes roasting in the ashes and some water boiling in the coffee pot and soon had dinner ready.

"The log pen was not high enough to allow me to stand upright on the lowest side so another tier of logs must be added, so we slept that night in the board shanty open on the front where a fire was kept blazing. On Saturday Mr. Crafts (Burr S. Crafts) our neighbor, just across the county line, helped put on another course of logs. I set the glass and chinked between the logs. At sundown the roof was on, the floor down, a pig pen built, and the stove up, so we got tea by it.

"Monday we finished the shanty. It was twelve by fourteen inside. The rest of our things came and at eight o'clock we opened our boarding house, we had from one to five boarders for the next

three weeks and frequent calls from travellers sometimes for meals and lodging, but oftener to enquire for the road. That last we didn't have. There was only an Indian trail along the river. . . . About the last of December our flour gave out and Mr. Murch went to Neenah and as a special favor got six pounds of flour and six of beef. He then went to Green Bay and I stayed alone two nights. He had not been gone for ten minutes when the wolves began to howl."

Mrs. Murch makes the claim that their son, George H., the oldest of four children, born December 9, 1847, was the first white child born of American parents in the county.

John Dey, prominent Greenville farmer and president of the Outagamie County

John Dey

Pioneer Association for 23 years, recalls county life in the early fifties.

"Traveling through the county in those days you would find shanties here and there, with a small clearing, occasionally one had a cow and a pig, and now and

then an ox team. We had very poor roads in those times, and no schoolhouses. Very soon newcomers began to erect dwellings and schoolhouses, and every year there would be new settlers entering the field of labor . . . Mothers had all the kitchen work and sewing to do, the cow to milk and the pig to feed. Part of the time they devoted to helping their husbands underbrush, roll logs, drive oxen, gather sap and make sugar."

John Dey was one of the early, active farm leaders in the county. He brought his wife and two children all the way from their first homestead in Illinois in 1849 in a lumber wagon drawn by two oxen. Settling in the Town of Greenville, Dey worked at his cooper's trade while clearing his farm land. He developed one of the finest and first big orchards in the county and worked hard to introduce scientific fruit culture to other farmers. He was one of the most active members of the Outagamie County Agricultural Society and the Fruit Growers Association.

William Briggs said he remembered starting in 1852 from Maine, and being like most Maine men, a lumberman, went into the lumbering business when he arrived at Hortonville. It took "fifty dollars to start housekeeping and his remaining hundred dollars went into his business." At that time the finest lumber rafted down the Wolf River and through the lake to Fond du Lac brought only $4.50 a thousand. Briggs with Ira Hersey and H. B. Sanborn built the first grist mill at Hortonville. After 18 years Briggs moved his family to Appleton, where in 1874 he built the Briggs House.

Greenville's first permanent settler, Matthew Culbertson, whose 100 year old farm near Medina is still in the family as the home of the present Merle N. Culbertson, started out March 22, 1848 from a Scottish settlement in Indiana with his father, John, to seek farm land for a home in the Wisconsin Territory.

The elder Culbertson, later a resident in the Town of Greenville, emigrated in 1822 from Campeltown, Scotland, and

met his future wife, Margaret Reid, on board ship.

John and Matthew made their journey to Wisconsin like many an eastern traveler —in stages—first by way of steamboat, then canal boat, a railroad trip to the

Matthew Culbertson

end of the line, then stagecoach, lakeboat, and finally on foot. They walked from Sheboygan to Green Bay where the father purchased land for his four sons and himself at the Government Land Office. On April 18, after four more days of walking, they came to their property Matthew started at once to build his cabin while his father started walking the journey back to Sheboygan for their baggage, marking the trees along his route so he could find his way back.

One of the family stories about Matthew concerns a hike of 100 miles to buy an ax with which to hew the trees for his cabin. He started work with an ax borrowed from the French settler, St. Marie, but when he had to return it he started

his trip to buy one. His first stop was at Neenah where he found the supply gone, then to Oshkosh and finally found one for sale at Fond du Lac.

John Culbertson returned to Indiana after several weeks where Matthew followed in November. The next spring, in 1849, he and his brother James moved with team and wagon to their pioneer home where they were joined by John, Jr., in 1850, and Alexander in 1855. Their father came to Greenville in 1858 with his daughters, Margaret and Nancy, following the death of his wife.

In 1851 Matthew married Hannah Otis, whose parents settled in the Town of Dale in 1849. Matthew describes the settler's cabin in the pioneer records.

"Home was the little cabin 12 x 14 with a roof of puncheons, with a fireplace, and a chimney built of sticks and mud, a small window, perhaps none for a time, a rude door hung on creaking wooden hinges, all of which the pioneer made himself. Lastly but not least, there were puncheons laid upon pins in the logs for shelves and the two hooks held the pioneer's 'game overtaker' that made the difference between scanty and well stocked shelves."

Matthew's son, Henry D. Culbertson, was one of Greenville's best known citizens. He was a state senator, master of the state Grange and author of *Culbertson's Pioneer Story and History of the Northwest.*

Daniel Huntley, early shoolmaster, tells the story of how he and three companions came in 1849 to see the new town of Appleton they were hearing so much about and visit the university rumored to have been built right in the middle of the forest.

"We drove to Neenah and left the team there as the road from there to Appleton was nearly impassable for wagons. We found boatmen who said they would take us to Appleton 25 cents apiece, but after two hours of fruitless efforts to pass the rapids, we left the boat and walked to Appleton. We found a few shanties in the woods and a building in the process of erection which was the germ of Lawrence University, and which was known for some time as the Institution. At that time there were no streets or established roads visible to the naked eye; trees were everywhere, with only a few small buildings scattered around in the woods."

The trio looked over the situation for a short time, then walked back to Neenah and the next day returned to Dodge County where Huntley taught school the following winter.

However, the schoolmaster could not forget the little village with its fine water power, and when school closed he took the first conveyance he could find, which was a horse team on its way to Neenah.

He worked through the summer rowing passengers from Neenah to Appleton. The next winter saw him teaching the first public school in Appleton. In the fall of 1852 Huntley returned to his native Vermont, married, and returned to Appleton to teach until 1860. He and his family moved to a farm in Grand Chute after his teaching days.

Appleton's first lawyer, George H. Myers, gives the names of the first lawyers and doctors in Appleton, in a speech delivered before the 1885 Pioneer's meeting. He listed more than 250 persons that he had met or knew during his first three years in the county which shows both a remarkable memory and acquaintanceship.

Myers came to Appleton from Pennsylvania in the fall of 1849 and began practicing law. In 1878 he was appointed circuit judge of the tenth judicial district to fill a vacancy and he held that position by election until his death in 1891.

After walking the Indian trail from Neenah he arrived in the village on October 11, 1849, stopping at the Appleton House kept by W. S. Warner. The next morning he inspected the rapids in the river and decided that the method of navigation on the Fox was slow and tedious when he saw for the first time "a Durham boat loaded with goods passing up the rapids propelled by men

with poles, assisted by one or two yoke of oxen wading in the river."

"For about three months I was the only attorney in Appleton. Then Perry Smith came and Anson Ballard with him. Perry Smith remained until about 1858, when he moved to Chicago; Anson Ballard remained until his death. Soon A. S. Sanborn settled at Grand Chute and John Jewett came there shortly after, and about 1851 Frederick Packard settled at Appleton.

"In 1849 Dr. S. E. Beach was the only physician, but Dr. Maake soon came, then Drs. Murray, Merriman, Williamson, Mayer and others. At the present time (1885) we have no one in our medical faculty that settled here in the early days." The Dr. Maake to whom Myers refers was a misspelling of the name according to the corrections in the pioneer record, in an "errata" section the name was corrected to Dr. Mosier.

Anson Ballard, the early lawyer mentioned by George Myers in the records, came to Appleton in 1850 from New York. Two brothers, Porter and Jesse, were also early settlers who established farm homes on the present Ballard road. Jesse moved to Missouri but Porter's homestead is still in the family.

His grandson, Harry P. Ballard, lives with his family on the farm which is across the road from the present county airport. Clinton Ballard, Porter's son, lived on the Ballard farm all his life and is remembered well by the county's "old-timers." He was an assemblyman in the state legislature for many years and served as chairman of the board of the Township of Grand Chute for 25 years.

Dr. Byron Douglas, Appleton's first dentist, arrived in 1852 and practiced only part-time at first while he worked in the store of his father-in-law, John W. Woodward. In 1855 he opened his first regular office. He became a member of the American Dental Association and the Wisconsin Dental Society. The famous Stephen A. Douglas, orator, was his first cousin.

John Woodward, an early settler of Menominee Falls, came to Appleton in 1852 where he was a prominent storekeeper and businessman. He built the stone building known as the Douglas Block on College Avenue in 1856. His daughter, Sarah L. Woodward, married Dr. Douglas.

Although the J. F. Johnston family is credited with being the first Appleton settlers in 1848, Henry L. Blood and R. R. Bateman date their arrival in the city as 1847 on the pioneer list of the County Pioneer Association. Actually Hippolyte Grignon's land, which today is in Appleton, goes back to 1835, but at the time Appleton became a village it was out in the township.

Blood's settling date of 1847 is based on the fact that he came to the site of Appleton that year and worked here helping to build the Institute. In September, 1847, Blood, George Day and Reeder Smith came to Grand Chute as a committee of three to report on the location of the proposed Institute. At that time, Blood's home was in Green Bay, where he kept a hotel. In September Blood and Bateman each pre-empted a quarter section of land and Blood had 10 acres of land cleared the following winter. He boarded the men who worked for him at the home of B. B. Murch. In August 1848 he planted the first wheat to be sown in the township.

In August, 1848, Elder Sampson, Reeder Smith, Hoel S. Wright and Blood surveyed and laid out the Appleton plat and Blood with four others started a road through to the Oneida mill at Duck Creek in order to transport lumber.

"I set the team to drawing lumber for a shanty to board the men we were to employ in commencing work here (the building of the Institute). J. F. Johnston moved into the shanty before the roof was on, the 29th day of August, 1848, which was the first family in Appleton proper. This shanty was called Johnston's tavern and was a home for all who came to the town for some months after."

The Sampson, Bateman and Blood fami-

Log cabin still in use near Outagamie line

lies arrived in Appleton as permanent residents in 1849.

Mrs. George Downer presents a vivid account of family life in the early sixties when she came with her parents and brothers and sisters to settle near Seymour. Mrs. Downer's four grandparents were settlers in the forties of Jefferson County where her mother, Lydia Streeter, and her father, Porter Matthews Brooks married.

"In the winter of 1864 my parents left their former home to make for their little family a home in what was then a dense forest in Outagamie County. We all stayed four weeks at Aunt Sally Munger's whose name is familiar to all the old pioneers. Our new home was a little log house about 12 by 16 feet, no windows whatever, the door was a horse blanket and the barn was attached to the house on the north side, which was for economical

purposes, I suppose, as common lumber was twenty-four dollars a thousand.

"How well I remember our first supper. We had no table that night so Mother spread a table cloth on a tool chest and our little family of five gathered around it for our evening meal, which consisted of bread and butter, jelly and tea. We drank hemlock tea and crust coffee; neither was expensive, but it was a luxury we do not have now. Some of the neighbors preferred sage tea, some had no tea at all.

"In the following spring we had a window consisting of one pane of glass, 8 by 10, put in the gable end of the house. The same spring Father made 37 pounds of maple sugar which lasted our family to the following spring."

Their nearest neighbor was William Ausbourne and two families who lived on the site of the present city of Seymour.

The nearest settlement was Appleton. "Going to town" was an event that took three days and each settler usually performed all the various accumulated errands for his neighbors.

Mrs. Downer describes both the food and clothing of her childhood.

"We were without the luxuries of life, although we had sufficient for our necessities; there was plenty of wild game such as deer, rabbits, squirrels, partridges, and pigeons and occasionally a bear, the meat of which was thought to be almost as good as beef. The first year we had no potatoes or meat, only wild game. The next year we had potatoes, and that winter we had beef."

How the family happened to have beef was quite an accident. The cattle were browsing in the "chopping" where a clearing was being made and a tree fell on one of them. The meat was "decidedly not tender but no fault was found with it." Pork that year was 24 dollars a barrel and most settlers could not afford it. Mr. Ausbourne had pork, acorn fattened, which according to the record, fried away.

Dresses were durable without a thought to style. Mrs. Downer and her sister, like many pioneer children, wore brown denim dresses every day and even when they had a calico dress (calico cost 45 or 50 cents a yard in the sixties) there was no extra goods left for ruffles, drapery or big sleeves.

Pioneer youngsters had their work cut out for them, too, according to the story of Mrs. L. B. Mills, who came to the Town of Greenville in 1848 with her parents and her mother's two brothers and two sisters only to find that their pre-empted land was gone. Their oxen were nearly exhausted from the long trip from Waukesha over poor roads, but they went on to a new farm in Ellington Township.

She tells how tired the men were after long jaunts of rounding up the cattle which had been let loose in "Uncle Sam's" pastures, but that often they would bring home a deer or other game on these trips. One incident explains what "an errand" meant to an 11 year old girl and her eight year old brother in those days.

"I will tell you of an event that took place when I was eleven years old. My father had bought a wagon of Nordman, his farm was south of New London on the Mukwa road. Father had given his note to him for $65. He had managed to get the money ready to pay for the wagon but was busy and asked me if I could not go there and take up the note.

"Then with pencil and paper he told me the way on the New London road. I would know as Steffen lived there, the only farmhouse on the way, then a few miles would come to Deslies and McCombs, they lived on opposite sides of the road, then the Shepard place way down by a spring. This was the last house, but on about so far we would see two pine stumps, then five rods from that a solitary one, at this place strike due southwest and in a little while you would find the road that led to his place.

"It was arranged that I should start the next morning, with my brother, Henry, 8 years old, now Dr. Hardacker, of Hortonville, to accompany me. We had no trouble in finding the way—when we reached his place he was plowing in the field next the road with his oxen. We told our errand and he accompanied us to the house. Mrs. Nordman made a hasty pudding for us and with a bowl of milk we were refreshed and started for home.

"Somehow the distance between Hortonville and our home seemed longer than usual. Never mistrusted what the reason was but felt quite promoted when mother said I did not have to wash the supper dishes nor Henry get in the night's wood, for we were tired. Some eighteen miles we had traveled that day."

The ingeniousness of the backwoods housekeeper is related in the story Mrs. Elsie Bottenseck tells in the pioneer records about her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Buck.

"My mother and father arrived at the site of what is now Appleton in 1848 shortly after Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Johnston

and the Rev. W. H. Sampson. . . . She brought with her bolts of white and un-bleached cotton cloth, chintz and calico, a few dishes, cooking paraphernalia but no furniture. She had never been used to log houses or unplastered rooms. She used the white cloth in covering the walls, tacking it on with the help of the boy. She used the barrel in which her household goods had been packed for the furniture.

"This was accomplished by taking a barrel, sawing it half in two at the proper height from the floor, removing all the sawed staves, covering all with burlap, putting on rockers, then covering with chintz, and there was a rocking chair. Her center table was made by using barrel heads, nailing them on a center piece, then using one head for the table top and the other for the base, covering all with chintz, tying it in the middle—and there was an 'hour glass' table.

"The bed was made to fit the room for the room certainly fitted the bed. Two pieces of timber, 4 x 4, were fastened to each end of the bedroom, and two other pieces the same size but longer, made side supports. . . . Strong ropes were drawn lengthwise and crosswise passing through the timbers by means of augur holes to make the spring. She had plenty of nice bedding with dainty ruffled curtains in front of the bed."

W. H. Rogers, pioneer of 1849, tells of his two week trip to Milwaukee to fetch home his father's household goods in the middle of winter. By the time his father, Richard Rogers, was ready for his belongings they had "frozen in" and it was up to someone in his family to bring them home.

"Father sent me with a yoke of oxen to get the goods. When I reached Fond du Lac I found bare ground and was compelled to return to Appleton for a wagon. I was two weeks on the trip returning with the goods. I met my father west of Neenah, he having become anxious had started to look for me. On coming down a big hill one of the oxen fell and the load pushed him to the foot of the hill.

I supposed that he was dead but found to my great relief that he was only stunned. I came that night to Rock River. The water was about 18 inches deep and not frozen over.

An interesting sidelight on this trip and its hazards is that young Rogers was
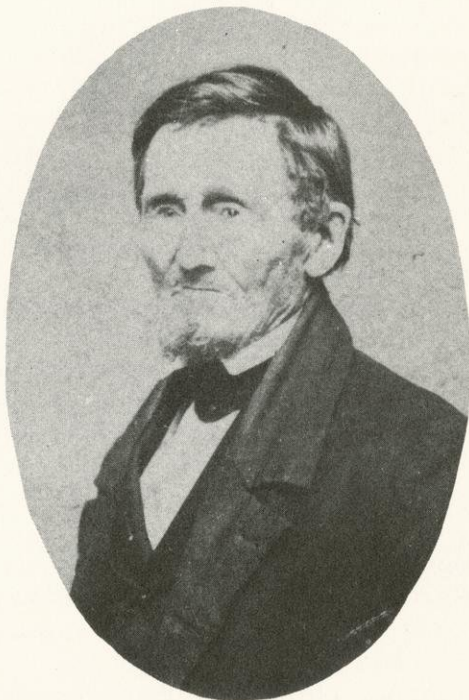
Richard Rogers

only 14 years old at the time, having been born in 1835 in Essex County, New York.

Rogers is remembered for his greenhouse business which he built at the junction, supposedly the first greenhouse in Appleton. He also was one of the first land-holders to sell lots on the installment plan and owned considerable properties surrounding the present Rogers Avenue in Appleton. His brothers, Calvin, Davis and Madison and his three sisters, Mary, Helen and Annette all settled here. The younger children came with their parents, while Calvin and William Henry followed a year later after selling the two farms of their father back in New York.

Madison's son and Richard's grandson, Charles Rogers, who lives at the present

time on the 98 year old Rogers homestead, dates the arrival of the grandparents on June 10, 1848. He remembers well the little board shanty his grandparents lived in first, standing for many years on the southwest corner of Prospect Avenue and Memorial Drive. In September, 1850, Richard bought the 107 acres of heavy timber land from Burr S. Craft, on the present Highway 125 near the Winnebago county line. Today, Charles and the families of two of his children, Arnold and Mrs. George Miller, reside on portions of the family homestead. The Carver road or Highway 125 was known for years as the old brickyard road because two brick-yards used to stand there, one in this county and the other just across the line.

Another part of Roger's biographical sketch describes the early papermaking in the pioneer mill of the Richmond Brothers.

"The first paper that was made was dried in the loft of their mill on long rolls about one and one-half in diameter and eight feet long. The paper was counted and folded into quires and reams and cut into different sizes by a large lever power. Straw paper sold at six cents a pound and manila paper for ten cents a pound. Two years later they put in improved machinery, calenders and cutters and made print paper sold for 12½ cents per pound."

Rogers sold paper at Neenah, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac with a four horse team for 50 dollars a month and expenses, furnishing one of the teams himself.

The Elihu Spencer family came to Milwaukee in 1845, settling at Menominee Falls. In 1852 they settled near Appleton on land fronting the present Spencer Street, Spencer paying five dollars an acre for his land. To show how land values rose, 16 acres of his property were sold in 1856 for $25 an acre, the cost of Spencer's original 80 acre tract.

In 1855 he ran the first milk wagon route in Appleton with his two little boys delivering the milk. According to the pioneer record he had to quit the business since he "found it difficult to sell the milk because so many cows were kept in Appleton, they were then allowed to let them run in the streets and vacant places."

Spencer inadvertently got into the wood sawing business. During the Civil War he bought a circular saw to run with his farm horse power. A Captain Spaulding came to his house and asked him to saw 15 cords at his house since all the young men were away in the army. As soon as the sawing began, neighbors, hearing the machine, all came and begged him to saw their woodpiles which kept him busy not only that winter but every winter until 1868. His farm accounts for the year 1861 show that he sawed 1,000 cords of four foot wood.

When Spencer came to the county he brought with him a surveyor's compass and chain and thus he became a surveyor for the county through the years. As he states in his biography in the pioneer records which he compiled, "I probably ran more lines and set more corners in this county than any surveyor on record."

Welcome Hyde, early lumberman and land locator, gives a first hand account of lumbering and settling of the heavy timber regions of the county. During the forties he became familiar with the resources of most of the state when he drove cattle for a living from Illinois to stock new farms throughout Wisconsin as fast as they were settled.

In the fall of 1850 he went into the unsurveyed woods of the Embarrass River region to locate a logging camp for cutting pine. This was then called the Indian lands and is today a part of Outagamie County. He took five days with a crew of eight men to cut his supply road from the mouth of the Embarrass, now New London, to his logging camp about 20 miles away. His team was the first driven north of New London. Guided by the old Shawano Indian trail as far north as Bear Creek, he then cut over toward the river. At the place where Bear Creek and the trail met he made his home where he brought his family in 1853 as soon as the

land was put up for sale. His nearest neighbor for a year was over eight miles away.

While waiting for the land to be surveyed and placed on sale Hyde worked for two years on the lands that comprise the village of Embarrass.

During this time George Law, James Payton and Sam Price worked in the woods as far north as Maple Creek. Hyde also names Jerry Merickle, Robert and James Hutchinson, James and William Grimmer as permanent settlers but doesn't mention whether they were in this county or in Waupaca County. He describes the timber area in which his lumber camp was located and the condition of the roads, or rather the lack of them.

"This camp was situated in a grove of unsurpassed quality pine, being one thick mass for miles in extent, surrounded by an unbroken wilderness, there being no settlements on the south nearer than Johnson's Trading Post; on the west the Wisconsin River without even an Indian trail as a thoroughfare; on the east, the military road leading from Appleton to Green Bay, and on the north to the village of Shawano, which place had been located 10 years before by an enterprising man named Farnsworth.

"The nearest place supplies could be obtained was Oshkosh, and there was only one poor woods road leading there, requiring five days to make a trip with a team. This road passed about six miles west of Appleton at a point where Greenville now is and led on to Shiocton where W. D. Jordan about that time had settled, and the road continued north, keeping east of the Wolf River, from one to three miles to Shawano."

The Indian trail was the only thoroughfare west of the Wolf River until Hyde made his logging road. He logged the first winter with two yoke of oxen, and his camp was the only one on the river. About 1854 lumber business took a sudden up-surge, several business men came to the area to start large supply stores, numbers of lumbermen came into the woods.

Hyde at that time moved over the county line and opened his house to the public and became a hotelkeeper.

Being an expert woodsman and knowing a great deal about surveying, he got to know and worked with settlers for miles around. He surveyed and helped lay out the public roads and located tracts of pine for newcomers to the district, including Philetus Sawyer, Ebenezer Hubbard and other heavy lumbermen of Oshkosh. He located Norman Clinton and his son Urial, on the Pigeon River at the place now known as Clintonville. He located Lewis and Nathan Phillipps, Lucian Williams and a German settlement of 15 families. These Germans settled four miles west of Hyde's tract and included Lewis Schoepke, Lewis Tielkie, Gottlieb Raisler and Charles Klem. As their land improved other German families came into the Maple Creek territory, such as August Roloff, Mike Ruckdussel, Henry Fulkman, Carl Miller and Joe Long.

In 1858 John Palmer and Eziekel Matterson started the village of Embarrass on the location of Hyde's first lumber camp. They built a saw mill and grist mill which attracted a large community of settlers.

The financial distress following the secession of the southern states from the Union was reflected in the backwoods of the Wolf River lumbering region according to the Hyde biography.

"Mr. Hyde lumbered that winter following (1860) but when he got his logs to Oshkosh he could get only two dollars and a half per thousand. He sold part for that price and took seven hundred fifty dollars back to New London to pay off his men. When he arrived there was less than one hundred dollars that he could use, the balance was on broken banks that had shortly failed. The cause of this was, these banks used Southern States bonds to secure their issue, and as fast as they went out of the Union this security became worthless. Most of the banks in Wisconsin were based on this kind of security, which converted the great volume of currency into worthless paper and

spread ruin throughout the state.

The Hyde account mentions Pat Mc-Gloan, J. Moriarty and Warren Jepson in the town of Deer Creek in 1862, Martin Dempsey and Daniel Murphy in 1863. Frank Lyon, an expert land locator for the government, came from Fond du Lac in 1864 with a group of French settlers. Soon after 30 Danish families settled in the northwest part of the town. In 1866 Welcome Hyde moved to Appleton and turned to the woods of Michigan to locate pine and iron lands.

Outagamie County came very near to devastation by fire in 1871 when all northeastern Wisconsin turned to a roaring mass of flames, spreading ruin, death and devastation in the state's worst disaster, known as the Peshtigo forest fire. One historian, Rueben G. Thwaites, describes the fire as "the greatest forest conflagration in the history of the world."

Parts of this county suffered from this fire which became so widespread that all cities and villages in a 30 mile strip from Appleton up to Menominee, Mich., were in danger of complete destruction. The only persons who escaped with their lives at Peshtigo were those who found refuge in the nearby Peshtigo River, because the flames swept through the entire village with a great crackling noise, burning it down completely. Statistics on the fire, which occurred on the same night as the more publicized Chicago fire, number 1,152 persons dead, 1,500 persons seriously injured and more than 3,000 homeless.

Judge Thomas H. Ryan, in his *History of Outagamie County*, recalls the relief work organized throughout the county to aid sufferers both in Chicago and at Peshtigo and describes the extent of the damage in various portions of our own county.

"Outagamie County in common with nearly all Northern Wisconsin suffered much from forest fires in the fall of 1871. In the towns of Seymour, Black Creek, Cicero, Bovina much property was destroyed. Barns, fences, and ripe fields were swept away. Fire from Buchanan and Harrison swept inside the Appleton limits,

but was extinguished before it reached the paper and other mills. For days the city and county were enveloped in dense clouds of stifling smoke and hundreds of people spent much of their time in fighting fires and saving their possessions.

"In other counties havoc was much greater. Relief committees were organized in this county, not a town in Outagamie County escaped. Soon whole neighborhoods were swept by the fire fiend. Everything was so dry that houses and barns caught fire and were destroyed in the villages and this without any apparent cause. This was the period of the great Chicago fire and Appleton lost heavily by it, because many residents here had business interests there.

"Large quantities of supplies were hurriedly gathered here and forwarded to Chicago, Bay Shore and elsewhere. Dale sent in five wagonloads of wheat, corn, potatoes, beans, crackers, bed comforters, spreads, sheets, pillows, wearing apparel, caps, shoes, underclothing, all valued at about $400. Ellington sent forward $441 of which $155 was cash and the balance wheat, corn, oats, provisions and clothing. Hortonia sent in over $150 worth of provisions and cash. Black Creek sent two wagon loads of provisions. Greenville raised over $200 in money and four wagon loads of provisions. Societies raised large amounts for the sufferers. Grace Church raised $31 and St. Mary Church and St. Patrick Benevolent Society, $70.

"Dr. G. L. Brunschweiler of Appleton, happening to be near Marinette, gave his services to the sufferers there. Much raised here was sent to Peshtigo."

This history compiled and edited by Judge Ryan holds a vast store of facts and source material about the county and unfolds the details of the county's story year by year. Much of the data recorded in the book has long since been lost.

It is interesting to note the names of the Advisory Board assisting Editor Ryan, namely, Henry D. Ryan, John D. Lawe, Peter Tubbs, John Dey, Isaac Stewart, Charles E. Raught, Louis Jacquot and

Eben E. Rexford. The book was published in 1911.

Judge Ryan used his literary pursuits as a hobby, for he was known best as a lawyer and Municipal Court judge. Born in the Town of Buchanan, in 1867, he was the son of Daniel and Winifred Powers Ryan, who both came from Ireland in 1848. They settled in the county seven years later.

Newspaper files of the *Appleton Crescent*, *Appleton Post* and particularly the historical editions of the present *Appleton Post-Crescent* also present a picture of the county through the years.

Perhaps one of the most colorful families who settled early in Appleton was the newspaper family of Ryans, six brothers who were all printers. It was Sam Ryan, Jr., who founded Appleton's first newspaper, the *Crescent*, in 1853 and became known throughout the county for his fiery and outspoken opinions.

Their father, Samuel Ryan, Irish born, escaped from the British Navy and deserted to the American Army on Lake Ontario in the War of 1812. The elder Ryan came to Fort Howard as a quartermaster in 1826 with his wife and two year old son, Sam. He was the first Justice of the Peace for the Territory of Wisconsin, appointed by Governor Henry Dodge and was United States Receiver of the Land Office at Menasha from 1852 to 1861. The five other sons and one daughter were all born at the Fort where young Sam grew up and learned his trade at the office of the *Green Bay Republican*.

The young editor published two other papers before establishing the *Crescent*. The *Fountain City* at Fond du Lac and the *Green Bay Spectator*. He was a member of the first village board of Appleton, clerk of circuit court, a county judge and served for 40 years in the three positions of school clerk, justice of the peace and trustee of the Cemetery Association. In 1885 he was appointed American Consul to St. John, Newfoundland.

Francis Ryan came to Appleton in 1858 to establish the *Appleton Motor*, forerunner

of the later *Appleton Post*. He later moved to Menasha. James Ryan came in 1853 and the following year joined the staff of his brother's paper. James and John settled in 1853 and were associated with

Samuel Ryan

the *Crescent*. James was active in Appleton's political life, serving the city as mayor, alderman, treasurer and postmaster. His son, Samuel J. Ryan, established the *Daily Crescent* in 1890.

John did not stay long but went west where he followed his printer's trade and searched for gold.

Henry preceded his brothers, really, coming to Lawrence Institute as a student in 1851. He, too, became a *Crescent* staff member after his graduation and edited the newspaper during the Civil War period. David, the youngest of the family, attended school under Daniel Huntley in 1853 but did not make his permanent home in Appleton until 1880.

Life in the Kaukauna of yesterday is being brought to light this Centennial year in the newspaper columns of the

Kaukauna Times. The readers themselves have written the stories and the collection includes personal recollections of days gone by, family histories and narratives of general historical interest.

Many of them are interesting, such as the family story of James E. Grignon, Little Chute, who tells about his grandparents' arrival. He is the son of Philomena St. Louis Grignon, one of the daughters of Ephraim and Des Anges St. Louis. A disaster occurred while going over the rapids in the river, which he describes.

"This was a far cry from a pleasure trip and there were many small children and the going was rough in many places. Mother often told us happenings along the route, as told to her by her parents. At one place they came to a great rapids. They finally decided to risk the trip through the rapids by holding the canoe with ropes. The ropes holding one of the canoes parted and a young man jumped into the water (supposedly a brother of Des Anges) and succeeded in pushing the canoe within reach of the others but he was swept away by the current. Three days were spent in search for him after which they proceeded on their journey, arriving at Kaukauna late in the fall."

Another is the story of Robert Mitchell's family which came to Kaukauna before 1850. Mrs. Peter Hansen, a Mitchell granddaughter, recalls many of the stories told to her by her mother, like the time the family had to pile trunks against the cabin door to keep out the wolves and how the harvesting was done by hand with a scythe and the threshing with a hand flail. Mrs. Hansen describes her grandfather as a settler "well known for miles around since he could doctor sick cattle and horses, which was a precious skill in those days."

The land settled by Robert Mitchell is still in the family, today owned by Edward Nelson, whose wife is the great granddaughter of the pioneer.

Aaron J. Ryan, a resident of Fond du Lac, writes about his father, James Ryan, an engineer, who came in 1847 from Boston to superintend the construction work on the canals. A letter in his son's possession gives the engineer's impressions of the country and the work on the canals. The letter is quoted in parts.

"I left for Green Bay early in the morning by four horse stage over what was called the Old Military Trail. It certainly was rough. The only white persons I saw were when we changed our horses for fresh ones at different points. We met Indians all along the trail, but they were peaceful."

Ryan arrived after three days' travel in Green Bay, which he found to be a "small but active place." He mentions that soldiers were kept here to take care of the Indians and that Captain Jefferson Davis, later the Confederate President, was in charge of a military camp. He describes Appleton, which became his headquarters for work.

"I found at this point where the city of Appleton now stands, four log cabins where habitation existed. A small company office and tool sheds lay a short way from the Fox River where the roar of the rapids could be heard for some distance."

After gathering up his family which he had left in Milwaukee the Ryans settled in a "Company house." He tells of the good times the canal workers had and the work they had to do.

"In a few weeks, hundreds of men came from the east. Young men also brought their wives with them, and the old spirit of the east was once more revived. Dances were given weekly and the music was furnished by the old violins brought from the east by those old-timers who knew how to play. Music sounded through the woods with tunes of Irish melody in jigs, reels and square dances.

"We started the construction work with what men he had. In six months, our men numbered in the thousands. Our tools for excavating consisted of picks, shovels, wheelbarrows, ball drill and giant powder for blasting rock.

"The earth on the river bottom in

John F. Johnston Family

places was from a foot to four feet deep which covered the rocks. As a result the rock had to be drilled and blasted to certain depth. It took years to complete the work and install the locks."

Ryan never left this country but bought a farm four miles from Kaukauna near McCarthy's crossing where he lived the rest of his life. While many of the canal workers moved to new jobs, a great number followed their construction engineer's example and settled down in this and near-by counties.

This, then, is a composite picture of the settling days of the county. The records give the flavor of those earlier days when the pace of life was more leisurely and when it took harder labor and longer hours just to keep up the business of family living.

Market days meant hitching up old Bess to the wagon, piling in the entire family and going off to the principal village or small town. Everyone for miles around drove in and market day became a holiday. Up in the lumbering regions in the fifties an impromptu dance or party often was organized and the dances vied with log-rollings, spelling bees, quiltings and singing schools for entertainment in the settlements.

As more settlers came into the remote sections of the county, barn raisings became an accepted form of entertainment in the country life of the pioneer folk. Raising a barn meant work for women as well as men, but it also meant a wonderful neighborhood party. Women donned their long white aprons and served the food they had prepared for the event the day before. Men labored together and by nightfall the songs would ring out, young folk and old gathered in the new barn for a "Swing your partner and sashay down the middle" to the rollicking tunes of the favorite neighborhood fiddler. Thus

a new settler was launched upon his career of farming.

Wedding dances are a product of that early rural life, peculiar to the Middle West. Old World customs and speech linger in many homes and communities of the county and today many a county housewife cooks the same delicious foods her grandmother or great-grandmother used to make.

GRAND CHUTE CENSUS—1850

The work of the census taker is a quarry for the historian and sociologist. From the results of his inquiries the reader can piece together the human factors which make up a community. In 1850 Grand Chute Township consisted of the village plats known as Lawesburg, Appleton and Grand Chute and the surrounding farming district but there was as yet no village organization. He who took the census there in September of that year counted a population of 619. The number included approximately 119 husband-wife combinations, 109 single men and 53 single women, 7 widows and 5 widowers and 247 children under 15 year of age. Actually persons 12 to 15 years old were no longer children but of necessity worked a full day with their elders. As in most Western communities in the first stages of organization, there existed a dearth of single women. In age it was a youthful population.

Contrary to generally accepted beliefs concerning immigration statistics, early settlers in the area were not directly from abroad. While England supplied 36; Ireland, 20; Germany, 14; Holland, 12; Scotland, 10 and Norway only 1, New York furnished 223. Canada, represented by 48, and several eastern states provided from 10 to 35 each. It was seldom that the entire family was born in one geographical setting. Not infrequently parents declared England as place of birth while one child first breathed in Canada or New York and a third in Ohio or Wisconsin. The Hippolyte Grignon family is the only one where husband, wife and children were all born within the confines of the state.

Professions of the men were considerably varied to meet the economic needs of the group. Fifty were farmers and 38 followed the trade of carpentry. A house was almost highest on the list of satisfactions to be met. Five or more individuals said they were blacksmiths, clerks, masons, shoemakers, painters, servants, laborers or merchants. Five practiced law, two, medicine and three, the ministry. Twenty-three were connected with Lawrence Institute either as students or faculty members. And there were agents, butchers, tavernkeepers, millwrights, surveyers, coopers, tailors, cabinetmakers and bakers plus a tinsmith, hotelkeeper, stonecutter, brickmaker, stage driver, wagonmaker and a printer.

In several instances the census taker recorded the value of real estate possessed. Those having property worth $3000 or more were: Robert W. Bateman, a farmer; Ira Bowen, agent; Rowland Edgarton, hotelkeeper and William Sampson, clergyman. The latter with $15,000 was Principal of Lawrence Institute.

Herewith follows the Grand Chute Census of 1850 as procured by photostatic copy from historical records by Dr. William F. Raney, Professor of History at Lawrence College. A final interesting note is that of the 619 listed only 102 remained in 1860. Death and the yearning to push west and north had taken the rest. Meanwhile, literally thousands of others, many of German stock, settled in the area.

GRAND CHUTE CENSUS— SEPTEMBER, 1850

Atkins, Charles W., 21, tinsmith, born Connecticut.

Atwell, Daniel L., 45, blacksmith, born Connecticut; Atwell, Mahitable, 40, wife, born New York; Alexander 19, blacksmith; Allen J., 15; Alva J., 11.

Austin, Calvin, 20, clerk, born New York.

Bailey, William F., 36, mason, born New York; Bailey., Hannah, 36, wife, born New York; Palina, 14; John, 12; George W., 10; Theron S., 8.

Baker, Richard, 34, shoemaker, born New York.

Ballard, Anson, 24, attorney at law, born New York.

Ball, John, 40, shoemaker, born England; Ball, Sarah, 27, wife, born England; George, 2; Emily, 3/12.

Bateman, Robert R., 51, farmer, born New York; Bateman, Mary W., 51, wife, born New York; Robert S., 19, student; Amelia M., 16.

Beach, E. M., 26, student, born Ohio.

Beach, S. E., 28, physician, born Ohio; Beach, Jane, 26, wife, born Scotland; William, 2.

Beach, William W., 37, farmer, born Vermont; Beach, Emily A., 31, wife, born Vermont; Esther F., 5.

Bement, Cyrus, 26, joiner, born New York.

Bilmore, Francis, 40, farmer, born Canada.

Bingham, T. P., 32, lumberman, born Vermont; Bingham, Martha S., 22, wife, born New York; Mary C., 9.

Bisonnet, Martha, 32, widow, born Vermont; Charles M., 1.

Blake, Samuel P., 34, painter, born New Hampshire; Blake, Lydia N., 26, wife, born New York; Florence M., 1.

Blood, Henry L., 32, lumbering, born New Hampshire; Blood, Catherine F., 27, wife, born New York; James E., 4; Frederick, 2.

Blood, Lorinda, 24, born Vermont.

Blood, Newman C., 28, clerk, born Vermont.

Bowen, Dewit, 14, student, born New York.

Bowen, George L., 20, laborer, born New York.

Bowen, Ira W., 40, agent, born New York; Bowen, Mary A., 37, wife, born England.

Bowen, John, 42, merchant, born New York.

Brenkerhoof, David, 37, butcher, born New York; Brenkerhoof, Elizabeth, 36, wife, born New York; Miron, 4; Osro, 2.

Briggs, Daniel W., 44, farmer, born New York; Briggs, Elizabeth, 46, wife, born New York; Ansil B., 21, clerk; Sarah A., 18; Robert C., 13.

Bristol, Ira S., 40, tavernkeeper, born New York; Bristol, Nancy H., 36, wife, born New York; Catherine M., 17; Marietta M., 15; Cicero S., 13; Lawrence T., 11; Medora E., 9; Therese, 8; Henry O., 6.

Bristol, Sarah, 73.

Burroughs, Justus C., 26, physician, born Ohio; Burroughs, Jeanette, 25, wife; Asa K., 3.

Burroughs, Lucy Petit, 27, born Ohio.

Buck, Julius S., 33, agent, born Pennsylvania; Buck, Elsa M., 33, wife, born Pennsylvania; Julius L., 1/12.

Carrington, S. H., 54, shoemaker, born Connecticut; Carrington, Lydia, 48, wife, born Connecticut; Mary 20; William, 13.

Carter, William, 35, millwright, born New York; Carter, Catherine, 29, wife, born New York; Julia 3.

Cawker, Mary, 36, widow, born New York; Samuel, 9; Mary E., 7.

Chapman, Eli B., 29, merchant, born Connecticut;

Chapman, Deborah, 21, wife, born Maine; Frederick, 1.

Cling, David, 45, born New York; Cling, Nancy, 42, wife, born New York; Elizabeth, 20; Rebecca, 17; Daniel, 14; Almiron, 9; Emma L., 1.

Coddington, Arminda, 19, born New York.

Coffee, Michael, 25, laborer, born Ireland.

Coffin, John J., 34, painter, born New Hampshire; Coffin, Ann, 31, wife, born New Hampshire; William, 11; Ann L., 7; Clarissa, 3; Thomas, 1.

Coffin, William, 60, painter, born Massachusetts.

Coleman, Henry R., 49, M. E. clergyman, born New York; Coleman, Eliza, 48, wife, born New York; Julia, 22, student; Henry, 16, student; Joseph, 13; Elim., 9.

Conkey, Theodore, 32, surveyor, born New York; Conkey, Catherine Foote, 26, wife, born New York; Alice F., 1.

Crobier, Joseph, 22, carpenter, born New York.

Cornelius, J., 25, carpenter, born New York.

Craft, Margaret Ann, 21, widow, born Ireland; Mary, 3.

Crane, Elen, 16, student, born New York.

Crocker, E., preceptress in the faculty of Lawrence Institute.

Cross, Elijah H., 28, farmer, born New York; Cross, Harriet, 27, wife, born New York; Albert F., 4; Ellen A., 1.

Cross, Wait, 32, carpenter and joiner, born New York; Cross, Laura, 31, wife, born New York; Jerome Z., 7; Isadore A., 3.

Cummick, Mary A., 16, student, born New York.

Cunningham, William W., 21, mason, born New York; Cunningham, Amelia, 17, wife, born New York.

Davis, E. W., 35, farmer, born Maine.

Day, John, 25, cooper, born New York; Day, Eveline, 23, wife, born New York; Martha L., 4; Sarah M., 2.

Day, Horatio N., 38, farmer, born New York; Day, Jane A., 37, wife, born New York; Charles, 18, farmer; Julia A., 15; Cornelia M., 12; Louisa, 10; Addison W., 7; Byron A. G., 5/12.

Darling, Abner C., 38, merchant, born New York; Darling, Nancy A., 35, wife, born New York; Lucinda S., 15.

Darling, Lewis, 18, student, born Massachusetts.

Dennes, Simeon, 37, carpenter, born New York.

Dayton, L. Amelia, 19, instructor Lawrence Institute, born New York.

Denneth, Adolphus, 21, clerk, born Ohio.

Doesbury, John B., 26, farmer, born Holland.

Drake, James, 31, carpenter, born in England; Drake, Isabella, 30, wife, born England; James, 5; William, 2.

Drake, Samuel, 20, born England.

Dubois, John W., 22, joiner, born England.

Ealon, John S., 32, carpenter, born New York; Ealon, Susannah, 29, wife, born New York; Paulina, 10; Marion, 6/12.

Edgar, Alexander, 45, carpenter, born Canada; Edgar, Rebecca, 41, wife, born Canada; Mary E., 17; Alexander, 14; John G., 12; Jessie, 9; Johanna, 7.

Edgarton, Rowland P., 44, hotelkeeper, born Massachusetts; Edgarton, Louisa R., 40, wife, born New York; Foster E., 17, student; Catherine L., 16; Sarah G., 8; Florence H. L., 6.

Elmore, Lewis, 38, farmer, born England; Elmore, Margaret, 36, wife, born New York; Lydia, 10; John, 9; William, 7; Lewis, 4; Charlotte, 2.

Ettinger, Jesse, 24, joiner, born New York.

Fairbanks, Sylvester, 28, farmer, born New York; Fairbanks, Clarissa, 29, wife, born New York.

Fench, George, 45, sawyer, born Vermont.

Fisher, Godfrey, 51, farmer, born Vermont; Fisher, Sophia, 45, wife, born Canada; Charles A., 21; farmer; Daniel E., 11; Sophia, 8.

Fitch, Henry C., 50, farmer, born Connecticut; Fitch, Charlotte, 46, wife, born Connecticut; Earl S., 23, farmer; James E., 20, farmer; Julia, 17; Martha, 14; Betsy, 10; Elen, 4.

Fitch, Seth W., 37, attorney at law, born Ohio; Fitch, Aseneth, 21, wife, born Ohio; Ellen, 2; Edwin, 10/12.

Foote, Edward, 29, farmer, born New York; Foote, Jane E., 26, wife, born Vermont.

Ford, Edwin W., 19, student, born New York.

Francis, John, 26, stonecutter, born New York; Francis, Elizabeth, 21, wife, born New York; Thomas, 1; Eleanor, 6/12.

Friedman, Arnold, 25, merchant, born Germany; Friedman, Wilhelmina, 20, wife, born Germany; Amelia, 1.

Gager, Peter, 19, sawyer, born Germany.

Gates, E. H., 28, laborer, born New York.

Gates, Porter J., 22, cooper, born New York.

Gilmore, James, 32, merchant, born New York; Gilmore, Catherine T., wife, born New York.

Glide, Thomas, 27, farmer, born England; Glide, Ann, 29, wife, born England; Emily, 7; Matilda, 4; Morris R., 1/12.

Godfred, Alfred, 30, lumber merchant, born Maine.

Grary, John A., 34, joiner, born Pennsylvania.

Green, Henry T., 18, student, born New York.

Greig, George W., 48, farmer, born New Hampshire; Greig, Amanda B., 28, wife, born Ohio; John W., 24, brickmaker; Lyman M., 18, farmer; Caroline, 15; Lewellyn, 12; George F., 9; Helen, 9/12.

Grignon, Paul (shortened from Hippolyte), 60, farmer, born Wisconsin; Grignon, Mary L., 37, wife, born Wisconsin; Eleanor, 20; Samuel, 17, farmer; Joseph, 15, farmer; Angeline, 13; Calista, 11; Josette, 9; Margaret, 7; Mary 2.

Grosman, Augustus, 28, laborer, born Germany.

Halihan, Francis, 34, widower, tailor, born Ireland; Robert, 1/12.

Hamlleton, R. P., 35, merchant, born New York; Hamlleton, Eliza, 30, wife, born New York.

Hammon, H. A., 16, student, born New York.

Hanchet, James, 35, merchant, born New York; Hanchet, Esther, 35, wife, born New York; Sarah, S., 9.

Hanna, John, 28, laborer, born Ireland.

Hanna, Thomas, 35, merchant, born Ohio; Hanna, Mary J., 30, wife, born Pennsylvania; Thomas Y., 3; Mary 5.

Haskins, Nelson W., 27, carpenter, born Massachusetts; Haskins, Julia, 21, wife, born Vermont.

Hayden, Henry R., 13, born England.

Helgerson, Margaret, 18, born Norway.

Hendrick, Mary, 32, born New York.

Hill, Jefferson, 30, stage driver, born Maine.

Holmes, Josephus B., 23, joiner, born Connecticut.

Horton, Alonzo E., 36, merchant, born Connecticut.

Horton, Matilda N., 21, wife, born Pennsylvania.

Huntley, Daniel, 23, farmer, born Canada.

Huntley, Betsey A., 18, born Pennsylvania.

Huntsley, Luther, 55, carpenter, born Massachusetts; Huntsley, Catherine, 57, born New York; Luther, 21, laborer.

Idell, A. G., 28, joiner, born Pennsylvania.

Jackman, Cyrus, 42, tavernkeeper, born Vermont; Jackman, Caroline, 36, wife, born New York; Mary E., 16; Emerit E., 15; Rhoda, 13; Alice A., 10; Wesley M., 7.

Jewell, Maria, 16, student, born New York.

Johnson, Niles T., 17, laborer, born Ohio.

Johnson, Robert M., 40, painter, born Ohio; Johnson, Julia A., 25; wife, born New York, Harriet, 12; George L., 2.

Johnson, William 26, laborer, born New York.

Johnston, John F., 28, cabinetmaker, born New York; Johnston, Janette M., 23, wife, born New York; William H., 2; Marion C., 6/12.

Jones, Edwin C., 17, student, born New York.

Jones, Harmon, 39, cabinetmaker, born Ohio; Jones, Elizabeth, 36, wife, born Connecticut; Emily, 14; Henry M., 9.

Kaler, Henrietta, 17, born Germany.

Kananaugh, Elizabeth, widow, 40, born Ireland; Eliza, 20; Bernard, 16, farmer.

Kellogg, Maria, 18, student, born Connecticut.

Kellogg, R. O., Professor Ancient Language at Lawrence Institute, born Connecticut.

Kellogg, Wilber F., 13, born Wisconsin.

Kenan, James, 37, laborer, born Ireland; Kenan, Ellen, 26, wife, born Ireland; James, 9/12.

Kinney, Catherine M., 49, born Canada.

Kent, George S., 24, stage proprietor, born Maine; Kent, Isabel, 21, wife, born New Hampshire; George E., 1.

Kentwell, Patrick, 33, farmer, born Ireland; Kentwell, Margaret, 33, wife, born Ireland; Timothy F., 8; Mary A., 7; John, 5.

Kimball, N. C., 32, carpenter, born New Hamp-

shire; Kimball, Mary A., 33, born New York; Wanes, 1; Ellen, 6/12.

Kirby, Lewis, 58, born Canada; Kirby, Mary, 32, wife, born Wisconsin; Amelia, 3.

Lagrange, John W., 39, carpenter, born New York; Lagrange, Susan, 28, wife, born New York; Christina, 7; Rose, 5; Almira, 3.

Lanphear, George, 43, butcher, born New York; Lanphear, Caroline, wife; Sabina, 16.

Lawe, Rolla A., 30, farmer, born New York; Lawe, Emily, 25, wife, born New York; Jenny, 7/12.

Lay, John, 20, mason, born England.

Leach, L. B., 31, merchant, born Pennsylvania; Leach, Harriet C., 25, wife, born New York; Louisa, 9; Julius, 4.

Lefka, Charles, 24, wagonmaker, born Germany.

Lefka, John, 21, laborer, born Germany.

Lefka, Lena, 18, born Germany.

Leonard, Alvora R., 21, carpenter, born Vermont.

Lyman, Anna, 59, widow, born Massachusetts; Timothy W., 35, farmer; Lemuel D., 33, farmer; Eleanor, 22; Esther, 19; Emeline, 17.

Luther, Henry Van, 27, millwright, born New York; Luther, Elizabeth, 22, wife, born New York; Benjamin Van, 2; Charles H., 7/12.

Maedam, William, 25, laborer, born Holland; Maedam, Louisa, 22, wife, born Holland; John, 5/12.

Maloney, John, 21, laborer, born New York.

Martes, Adam, 25, turner, born Germany.

Mason, John, 23, tailor, born England.

McCracken, William, 28, mason, born England; McCracken, Eliza A., 33, wife, born New Jersey; Frederick, 2; William, 1/12.

McGregor, John 22, printer, born New York.

McGregor, W. N., 35, carpenter, born New York.

McGuire, William, 30, farmer, born Ireland; McGuire, Margaret, 25, wife, born Ireland; Thomas, 4; James, 2; William, 1.

McPherson, John, 28, carpenter, born Scotland; McPherson, Jane, 25, wife, born Scotland; June, 5; John, 2.

McPherson, Daniel, 25, painter, born Scotland.

Meschar, Aaron, 23, carpenter, born Canada.

Mitchell, John, 22, carpenter and joiner, born Ireland.

Mitchell, Henry, 30, carpenter and joiner, born Ireland.

Mitchell, Thomas, 35, sawyer, born Ireland; Mitchell, Mary J., 33, wife, born Ireland; Sarah, 8; Elizabeth, 7; James, 5; Thomas H., 3; David A., 1.

Morrow, Robert, 25, merchant, born New Jersey; Morrow, Martha, 19, wife, born New Jersey.

Murch, Bela B., 34, farmer, born Vermont; Murch, Sarah, 37, wife, born Vermont; George, 2; Alice, 7/12.

Myers, George H., 25, attorney at law, born Pennsylvania.

Nye, Nathan, 52, farmer, born Vermont; Nye, Elizabeth, 49, wife, born Massachusetts; Jonathan, 26, carpenter; Edwin, 16, carpenter; Sibley J., 13.

Needham, Benjamin, 15, clerk, born Pennsylvania.

Norton, Electa E., 31, born Vermont.

O'Learey, Timothy, 45, farmer, born Ireland; O'Learey, Mary, 45, wife, born Ireland; Daniel, 14; Timothy, 11; Mary A., 10; John, 7.

Packard, Alvin, 26, carpenter, born Maine.

Packard, Frederick, 22.

Palmer, Thomas W., 20, clerk, born Michigan.

Parish, John, 27, carpenter, born New York; Parish, Mary A., 31, wife, born Maryland.

Patridge, John, 35, farmer, born England.

Perkins, D. D., 20, student, born New York.

Phinney, James M., 32, teacher—Lawrence Institute, born New York; Phinney, Helen L., 25, wife, born New York; Ella L., 1.

Pierce, Reuben, 31, farmer, born Maine.

Polley, Hiram, 38, farmer, born New York; Polley, Hannah, 36, wife, born New York; Lydia S., 10; Helen S., 8; Edwin A., 6.

Poor, Henry W., 25, blacksmith, born Maine; Poor, Mary, 24, wife, born New York; Charles, 4; Adaline, 8/12.

Preston, Caleb, 30, boot and shoemaker, born New York; Preston, Martha J., 21, wife; Marion, 1.

Prickett, E. D., 27, carpenter, born New York; Prickett, Angeline, 21, wife, born Pennsylvania.

Priest, Henry, 45, sawyer, born New York; Priest, Hannah, 37, wife, born New York; Esther, 18; Adaline, 16; Sarah, 13; William H., 10; James, 7; Albert, 2.

Proctor, Benjamin, 54, blacksmith, born New Hampshire; Proctor, Julia, 50, wife, born New Hampshire; Franklin, 20, blacksmith; Arabella, 16; Maranda, 15.

Putney, Erastus D., 27, farmer, born New York; Putney, Harriet H., 25, born New York; George A., 4; John W., 1.

Randall, Asa B., 29, M. E. clergyman, born Vermont; Randall, Therese, 25, wife, born Vermont.

Randall, Levi L., 21, laborer, born Vermont.

Randall, Ryer H., 25, carpenter, born Vermont; Randall, Sara A., 26, wife, born Vermont.

Redmond, James, 30, laborer, born Ireland.

Rork, Lucy, 31, born Vermont.

Rork, William, 20, farmer, born New York.

Ross, Robert, 35, carpenter, born Scotland.

Sampson, William H., 41, M. E. clergyman, Principal of Lawrence Institute, born Vermont; Sampson, Rhoda B., 37, wife, born New York; Mason D., 6; Eliza, 4; Lammon E., 1.

Sanborn, Alden S., 39, attorney at law, born Vermont; Sanborn, Huldah, 25, wife, born New Hampshire; Emma I., 5/12.

Schemerhorn, Sylvanus, 30, carpenter, born New York; Schemerhorn, Sarah, 23, wife, born Canada.

Sears, William J., 52, carpenter, born Vermont; Sears, Mary J., 28, wife, born New York; Catherine J., 10; Mary J., 9; Sybel, 6; William J., 5.

Service, Sidney, 25, farmer, born Canada; Service, Margaret, 25, wife, born Canada; Catherine, 7/12.

Service, William, 23, laborer, born Canada.

Sheppard, Maria, 45, widow, born New York; Mary C., 22; Lenox, 13; Martha, 12.

Sherman, Isaac, 62, shoemaker, born Massachusetts.

Sherman, Nicholas W., 31, carpenter, born New York; Sherman, Elizabeth W., 21, wife, born Maryland; Franklin, 1.

Sherwin, Herman C., 29, joiner, born New York; Sherwin, Sarah D., 26, wife, born New York; Edwin C., 4; George H., 3; Margaret, 5/12.

Sherwin, William H., 36, joiner, born Vermont.

Shoof, Francis, 35, baker, born Germany; Shoof, Elizabeth, 24, wife, born Germany; Elizabeth, 2.

Shoof, Charles, 26, baker, born Germany.

Simpson, Thomas, 40, shoemaker, born England; Simpson, Margaret, 27, wife, born England; John, 14; Joseph, 11; Jane, 10; George, 8; Thomas, 6; Elizabeth, 4; Mary O., 1.

Smiley, Isaac, 28, laborer, born Maine.

Smith, Elias, 33, tailor, born Canada; Smith, Maria, 28, wife, born Canada; George E., 12; Sobrina J., 10; Edgar, 8; Josephine, 1.

Smith, H. H., 19, cabinetmaker, born New York.

Smith, J. Cortland, 28, accountant, born New York.

Smith, Perry H., 22, attorney at law, born New York.

Smith, Peter Q., 24, laborer, born New York.

Smith, Reeder, 43, M. E. clergyman, born Pennsylvania; Smith, Eliza P., 33, second wife, born Massachusetts; Julia C. H., 21; Emily A., 19; Mary G., 13; Hannah K., 11; Amos Appleton Lawrence, 9/12.

Smith, Seth, 46, farmer, born New York; Smith, Sophia, 40, wife, born New York; William, 13; Ann, 11; Hannah, 7; Eliza, 2.

Sowing, Wilson, 22, laborer, born New York.

St. Mary, Raphael, 66, farmer, born Canada; St. Mary, Mary, 52, wife, born Canada; Edmund, 31, farmer; Lewis N, 15, farmer; Aurelia, 17; John B., 9.

Stephens, John, 45, surveyor, born New York.

Stevens, Nathan P, 37, merchant, born Massachusetts; Stevens, Mary, 37, wife, born Massachusetts; Byron, 7; Llewellyn, 5; Mary, 2.

Strauber, Ernst, 14, born Germany.

Strung, Peter, 30, farmer, born Canada.

Taft, Lucius, 25, laborer, born New York.

Terry, G. R., 18, student, born New York.

Thurber, Ezra L., 37, laborer, born New York;

Thurber, Hannah, 28, wife, born New York; Albert, 1.

Turner, Charles, 24, clerk, born New York.

Turner, Lafayette, 26, carriagemaker, born New York; Turner, Angeline, 25, wife, born New York.

Turner, G. W., 25, carpenter, born England.

Twentyman, Robert, 23, born England; Twentyman, Henrietta, 23, wife, born England.

Vanbogert, Francis C., 32, farmer, born New York; Vanbogert, Zylphia, 29, wife, born New York; Julia, 3; Benjamin F., 1.

Vanbogert, Henry J., 28, farmer, born New York.

Vanheyhlum, Otto, 48, farmer, born Holland; Vanheyhlum, Cornelia, 42, wife, born Holland; Mary, 19; John, 14; James, 12; George, 10.

Van Owen, Dennis, 54, laborer, born Holland; Van Owen, Hannah, 57, wife, born Holland; Dennis, 20, laborer.

Warner, Warren, 26, painter, born New York; Warner, Susan, 23, wife.

Warner, William S., 33, tavernkeeper, born New York; Warner, Polly, 31, wife, born New York; Emily, 6.

Wepper, Marquardt, 28, tailor, born Germany.

West, Charles, 20, laborer, born Ohio.

West, Rebecca, 44, born New York.

Wheeler, Thomas S., 27, clothing store, born England, Wheeler, Mary A., 25, wife, born England; Emily, 2.

Whicker, Henry J., 36, carpenter, born Vermont; Whicker, Esther J., 29, wife, born New York; Leander M., 9; William H., 8; Mary A., 6; Lydia S., 3.

Whip, John W., 27, carpenter and joiner, born Kentucky; Whip, Phebe, 20, wife, born Ohio; Ocelus B., 2; Louisa C., 7/12.

Whitcomb, Orlin B., 20, student, born New York.

White, Julia, 17, born Ireland.

Whitney, David, 23, carpenter, born New Hampshire; Whitney, Rosina, 24, wife, born New York.

Whitney, H., 21, laborer, born Ohio.

Wickwire, Jane D., 18, born Nova Scotia.

Willard, Emily, 13, born New York.

Williams, Robert G., 32, physician, born England; Williams, Jane, 32, wife, born England; Catherine, 8; Janette, 7; Mary, 5; Elizabeth, 3; Edward, 1.

Wolcott, Charles, 37, farmer, born Connecticut.

Wolcott, Gideon, 44, farmer, born Connecticut; Wolcott, Ruth, 42, wife, born New York; Elen M., 18; Edwin, 15, clerk; Charles, 12; Jane, 10; James, 7; Francis H., 5; Susan R., 3.

Wood, Daniel, 60, millwright, born New York; Almira, 24; Asenith, 20; Lucy, 17; George, 14.

Wood, James F., 24, farmer, born Massachusetts; Wood, Martha M., 18, wife, born Massachusetts; Clepson, 3; Abby M., 6/12

COUNTY MELTING POT

By Louis C. Baker

The casual observer living now in Outagamie County and judging from the life about him which he witnesses every day, would most certainly conclude that German is and has been the dominant racial group in the county. But this is contradicted by the very earliest records of the settlement of this region and strangely enough, the very first *permanent* settlers, with the exception of a few French families, the Beaulieus, the Grignons, the St. Louises in and about Kaukauna, and the Grignons at Appleton; were from New England, New York, Ohio, and a few from Pennsylvania.

FRENCH AND YANKEE

Of course, the first were the French who became permanent traders along the Fox River and later a few French who became farmers. New England and New York furnish a large contingent of the early population of Appleton, drawn there by the college and by the presence of a group of cultured easterners. Yet, throughout the county with the exception of the Town of Cicero, everywhere the "Yankee" seems to be first, setting up those enterprises necessary in the pioneer life

of a new frontier. Sawmill projects, flour mills and most other industrial beginnings are in the hands of people whose names are Horton, Anderson, Clark, Atkinson, Smith and Packard. The names reflect this state of affairs in such towns as Appleton, Hortonville, Seymour, Medina, and Mackville.

IRISH

The Irish, driven from their homes in Ireland by the famines of the late 1840's, were attracted by the possibilities of work on the waterpower projects along the Fox River and came to the neighborhood of Appleton in 1849 and the early 1850's in such numbers that by 1856 a small town called "New Dublin" was formed somewhere between Appleton and Menasha. Some of these Irish workers settled in Appleton, in the old Third Ward, and became the nucleus of a later Irish quarter in Appleton. The congregation of St. Mary Catholic Church was formed from these immigrants and the few French and later some German families who came to Appleton. Distinct Irish settlements developed early in the Town of Freedom where by 1849 a small Irish

Typical Carnival Scene at Kermis Time at Little Chute

Catholic community is found. The Town of Center had among its early settlers a group of Irish who had come from Ohio: the Hennesseys, McIlhones and the Mc Gillans to mention but a few. Deer Creek had early Irish groups and throughout the rest of the county small groups of Irish farmers and workers infiltrate in the course of the next thirty or forty years. A few isolated Scotch groups are to be found in Appleton, Greenville and Hortonia in the early 1850's but never in the numbers in which the Irish appeared.

GERMAN AND DUTCH

For Outagamie County the most significant migrations began in the 1850's and the life of the county has been profoundly influenced by these groups which began pouring into the wilderness from 1850 to 1880. They are the Germans and the Hollanders who still hold numerical superiority over any and all other racial groups of our county.

After the Revolution of 1848 not many of the refugees from Germany penetrated as far north as Outagamie County. Many settled in Illinois and some in and near Milwaukee, Watertown, Dodge

County, and the immediately surrounding territory. Shortage of food in north Germany (the low-German areas of Pomerania and Mecklenburg, particularly) drove out many of the inhabitants who found a new home in northern Wisconsin, in the wilderness of Outagamie County. We do find a few German names in 1849, 1850 to 1855 in Appleton, in Dale (some Pennsylvania Germans, also), in Ellington, in Center, in Freedom and in Osborn. It is not until after the Civil War that the newer townships of Seymour, Black Creek and Cicero begin to fill up with new German immigrants, many of whom stopped a few years in Dodge and Washington counties before venturing into the wilderness where they were to carve out great farms by their hard work and patience. Germans are to be found in all the towns of Outagamie County but the central townships and the newer northern townships were most thickly settled by them because they still represented cheap and good land.

The second important and almost spectacular migration was that of the Hollanders under the inspiration and leadership of Father Van den Broek at Little Chute. In 1848 while he was in Holland

he persuaded a large number of families to leave their homes in Hertogenbosch, Noord Brabant, and to find a better life in the little town where he had started a mission among the Indians. In 1848 a large group came to Little Chute and in the 1850's other groups followed to make the foundation of what is the community of Little Chute, the Town of Vandenbroek and part of the Town of Buchanan. More than any other racial group in the county, these Hollanders have kept up their national traditions due probably to their close unity under the influence of their church and due to the coming of new colonists from time to time and the frequent visits by families of Little Chute to their relatives in the "old country." They have managed to keep language, customs and religious traditions remarkably well in spite of automobiles and radio. A few Hollanders are found in Freedom, Center, Kaukauna and Grand Chute but the great concentration is in Little Chute and Kimberly.

In 1890 and a few years previous to that the last German colony entered the county. In the northeastern part of the Town of Seymour, still owned by the estate of ex-Governor Horatio Seymour of New York, a few sections of land remained unsold. A group of Bavarian farmers were induced to come over and to take up these lands, where for a time they developed a community comparable to Little Chute and the Hollanders. But in the last two decades the influence of the modern age has broken down the distinctly "colony" features of the settlement and soon Isaar will be merely another strange and little understood name in the county.

EASTERN EUROPEANS

The great migrations of Poles and Bohemians scarcely touch Outagamie County. Poles are to be found in the cities where they worked in papermills and in other types of industrial plants. In the country, however, they are rare. But in neighboring Shawano County which was later in development and also poorer than Outagamie County, great colonies of Poles were brought in to take up cheap lands.

German Descendants on 1948 Centennial Committee—*left to right:* Philipp Vogt, Louis Waltman, Jr., E. C. Ecker, Chairman, Louis Jirschele, Gordon A. Bubolz, Fred Stolzenburg, Harold Eggert.

Scandinavian Centennial Committee of 1948—*Seated, left to right:* George Johnson, Ray Kirkeide, chairman; Thor Olsen and Vernon Thorson, secretary and treasurer. *Standing in the same order:* John Graff, Walter Johnson, Andrew Miller, Roger Kirkeide, Oliver Frogner, Howard Melby and LeRoy Juve.

The great communities of Hofa Park, Pulaski and Sobieski have influenced life in a small degree by their trade and other relations with such towns as Seymour where the Poles came to sell their cows and pigs, in order to buy sugar, flour and clothing. "Fair days" in Seymour in the 1890's and early 1900's were strongly Polish.

The Danes and Norwegians came to Wisconsin too late to find much good land left for them to buy. In 1876 we find a small Danish settlement in the Town of Deer Creek with such names as Hans Olson, Albertson, Larsen, Nelson, etc. Likewise in the Town of Maine a small group of Danes and Norwegians have continued to live and to farm up to the present. But there are no large colonies of Scandinavians within the borders of Outagamie County.

THE "STATES" AND CANADA

Some interesting odd groups might be mentioned to complete the picture of the racial fabric of the county. A small group of Indiana people, evidently a part of the Quaker group that settled in the Town of Freedom, has not left much trace of itself. The Siddons, the Trotters, Coxes and Bales have disappeared without leaving their names or their religion in any recognizable form today. They appeared rather early (1848) and it is likely that some of them moved on farther west to the prairies because clearing the Wisconsin land was a hard task. In the same manner a small colony of settlers from Ohio, known as the "Buckeye farmers" near Hortonville does not remain long in that area. They move on to the west where presumably land was easier to clear. Another little group of French families, apparently connected with the Mormon church that existed for about ten years in the Town of Black Creek, came and went also with the exception of the Felio families who remained in the town.

Although migration from Canada seems unusual there are some recorded cases of groups of families coming generally from the province of Ontario to Outagamie County. Some are English, there are a few Scotch, some Irish and a few Germans settling in different localities in the county. In 1864 a group of English and Scotch Canadians took up land in the Town of Osborn and Seymour. The Sherman families and the Heagles are descendants of those Canadian families. In the Town of Greenville a number of German families migrated from Berlin, Ontario or the region about Berlin (now called Kitchener) and settled in Greenville in 1861 and 1862 to become a part of the prosperous farming community.

There have been very few negroes in the county. One of the oldest and almost legendary settlers was a negro named Jackson. He claimed to have lived in the Town of Freedom since 1830 which he had thus named out of gratitude for his escape from slavery. A negro family or two in Appleton during the years between 1865 and 1910 account for practically all of the negro population of the county.

Since 1890 when the peak of the German and Dutch migrations was passed there were, of course, small additions to the foreign-born population of the county and in the course of 60 years between 1880 and 1940 many of the older foreign-born have died. Their descendants classed naturally as Americans, U. S. citizens, are no longer distinguished from older American of longer American lineage. The United States census of 1940 gives us interesting statistics on the population of Outagamie County. Out of population of 69,065 there were 3556 foreign-born (1926 males and 1630 females). The distribution of these foreign-born follows the pattern of the early groups from 1865 on through the 1890's, viz., a large preponderance of German and Dutch. The 1940 census gives us these statistics on foreign born in Outagamie County: English, 67; Wales, 2; Norway, 57; Netherlands, 714; Switzerland, 23; Germany, 1685; Mexico, 2; Central and South America, 6; Irish, 33; Scotch, 42; Sweden, 36; Belgium, 88; France, 9; Canada French, 11; Canada other, 164; Australia, 2; Czech, 66; Austria, 144; Denmark, 65; Luxembourg, 10; Poland, 73; Cuba and West Indies, 3; others not classified, 3.

There were also five negroes listed for the county and 952 Indians who came into the county when the lands were allotted and the Town of Oneida was formed in 1910. The picture from the above statistics remains the profile of the population picture after 1870 when the German element probably was even higher in its percentage of the total population. If one takes into account the first and second generation descendants of these Germans and Hollanders, it is probable that the profile would be the same. For the sake of completeness, other small groups which the census reveals are added: Hungary, 37; Latvia, 2; Bulgaria, 1; Spain, 1; Jugoslav, 9; Lithuania, 15; Roumania, 4; Italy, 13; other Europe, 9; Russia, 130; Finland, 7; Greece, 28; Portugal, 9; Palestine-Syria, 9; Asiatic Turkey, 1; Chinese, 3. With the exception of Russia, Hungary and Greece the nations here represented have contributed very small numbers to the picture of the foreign-born of the county.

One might cite here a curious bit of information, not too reliable which came out of a church survey in Appleton in 1898. It is for Appleton only and, as has been mentioned, lays no claim to authenticity. In a religious survey the number of families in the various churches was counted. Of these families 742 were American; 1526 were German; 212, Irish; 59, French; 78, English; 40, Dutch; 17, Danish; 16, Scandinavian; 31, Scotch; 10, Belgian.

The general conclusions on the basis of facts and figures, are that first New Englanders, New Yorkers, some English, and Scotch opened up the county; Germans and Hollanders did the hard work of clearing lands and although many have later gone into business and industry, a great number of them remain tillers of the soil.

TOWNSHIPS EMERGE

By Sarto Balliet

Although Outagamie County begins officially with the date, February 17, 1851, its township history goes back to 1842, six years before Wisconsin became a state. The Town of Kaukauna was established April 7, 1842, under the territory of Wisconsin as a part of Brown County. For seven years all of the present Outagamie County, except the Indian lands near the Wolf River, was known as Kaukauna Township and was governed by its township officers.

As settlers came and communities other than Kaukauna began to grow into thriving settlements, pioneers journeyed to Green Bay to file application for the organization of a new town. By the time Outagamie separated from Brown six townships had been established and these became the original towns of the new Outagamie County: Kaukauna, 1842; Grand Chute and Lansing, 1849; Greenville, Hortonia and Ellington, 1850. The Town of Lansing, no longer known by that name, included the present Towns of Center, Freedom and land to the north.

A description of the county and its boundaries is found in Hunt's *Wisconsin Gazetteer* in 1853, shortly after the complete organization of the county.

"Outagamie County is bounded on the north by Oconto and a portion of Waupaca, east by Brown, south by Calumet and Winnebago, and west by Waupaca, and is 24 miles north and south by 27 miles east and west. It was established Feb. 17, 1851, from Brown, to which it remained attached for judicial purposes until March 15, 1852, when it was completely organized. The boundaries were defined March 4, 1852. The seat of justice is about half way between the villages of Appleton and Grand Chute and about a mile from each.

"The general surface of the county is level and covered with a heavy growth of timber, such as maple, elm, ash and hickory, with but little or no wastelands. The soil is good, but the agricultural existence of the county is so recent little can be said of its capabilities. All the crops that have been tested here have succeeded beyond the expectations of the farmer.

"The population now numbering 4,000 is composed of good, rural and industrious settlers, mostly from New England and New York. It is watered by the lower Fox on the southeast and by the Wolf

River on the west and Duck Creek on the northeast. This county belongs to the Fourth Judicial Circuit, to the second senate, and to the third congressional districts, and with Oconto constitutes an assembly district. County officers for 1853 and 1854: Judge, Perry H. Smith; Sheriff, A. B. Everts; Clerk of Court, H. S. Eggleston; Attorney A. S. Sanborn; Register of Deeds, J. S. Buck; Clerk of Board of Supervisors, G. W. Gregory; Treasurer, Robert Morrow; Surveyor, Charles Turner; Coroner, Patrick Hunt."

FEDERAL SURVEYORS

Most of this area had been surveyed long before the county was organized since the federal government always sent surveyors out following the purchase of land from the Indians. Practically all the land south and east of the old Fox and Wisconsin river route was surveyed while Wisconsin was a part of Michigan Territory.

The survey of the Grignon private claims in 1828, at Kaukauna, was the first actual field work within the present county. Another set of private claims at about the same location was surveyed in 1832, although several lawsuits resulted at various times over these claims.

These long, narrow strips of land at Kaukauna, running off at right angles to the river, follow the French land pattern and form an exception to the usual checkerboard pattern of federal surveys. The reason for this is that certain treaties and federal laws guaranteed to the ancient French-speaking families the ownership of the lands they occupied before the English-speaking people arrived. Thus it is that along the lower Fox between Green Bay and De Pere and at Kaukauna there exist these narrow land strips at right angles to the river.

What is now Outagamie County southeast of the Fox River was surveyed in 1834 and 1835. All of the land from the Fox to the Wolf, except a tiny bit apparently overlooked, was surveyed in

1843. The boundaries of the Oneida Reservation were also marked in that year. The part of the county north and west of the Wolf River was not surveyed until 1853 since the Menominee did not sell this land until 1848.

Following the land survey the federal government opened a land office at Green Bay in the fall of 1834. Within the next three years most of the present county lying south of the river was sold. Land along the river sold first, usually to speculators. The wealthy Walter L. Newberry of Chicago, for instance, bought more than 1,100 acres in what is now Appleton south of the river. It became possible to buy land north of the river at the Green Bay land office beginning in 1845, and all the lots on the river again were bought at once, mostly by non-residents. Purchase by actual farmers went more slowly; some land only two miles away from the river was not sold until 1849. The land was supposed to go to the highest bidder but most of these early purchases—all within the present city of Appleton—went at the minimum price set by law of one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre.

TOWN OF KAUKAUNA

When Kaukaulan or Cacalin organized as a township in Brown County it included all of the inhabited area of the present Outagamie County and that part of the present Brown County around Wrightstown. This meeting, held in 1842 in the home of Paul H. Beaulieu, marks the real beginning of townships in the county. Town records give a report of this first meeting of the first town in the county. It is interesting to note that several of the pioneers had to take more than one job.

"Grand Cacalin, April 7, 1842. The electors of the town of Kaukaulan met at the House of Paul H. Beaulieux (Beaulieu) on Tuesday the fifth day of April, A.D. 1842, in accordance with a notice of the clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Brown County, Wis-

konsin Territory, and the law authorizing the same therein cited. Then they organized by appointing Hoel S. Wright, moderator; and Bazile H. Beaulieux, clerk; who were duly sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty. When on motion it was, Resolved, That the different town officers to be elected to serve for the ensuing year in the town, be chosen by taking the ayes and noes, whereupon the undermentioned persons were elected to the several offices designated, viz.; Charles A. Grignon, chairman; Paul H. Beaulieux

Front Row: left to right—Walter Riemer, Justice of Peace; Mrs. Arnold Deering, Clerk; Edward Kieffer, Constable. *Back Row:* Alvin Lemke, Assessor; Joseph Van De Loo, Supervisor; Peter Farrell, Chairman; Frank Meulemans, Supervisor. *Absent:* Theodore Van Vreede, Treasurer.

and Hoel S. Wright, supervisors; Alexander Grignon, town clerk; George W. Lawe, treasurer; Bazile H. Beaulieux, collector; Joseph Lamieux (Lamure?), George W. Lawe and Lewis Crofoot, commissioners of highway; Hoel S. Wright and Alexander Grignon, assessors; Henry B. Kelso, Charles A. Grignon and G. W. Lawe, commissioners of schools; Lewis Crofoot, sealer of weights and measures; Lewis Gravelle and Lewis Crofoot, constables; Joseph Lemieux, Charles Maites, Alonzo D. Dick and Alex. Grignon, overseers of highways; Paul H. Beaulieux, Joseph Lemieux and Charles Maites, town viewers; Roland Gardner (Garner), pound master.

"On motion Resolved, That there be a tax of one-fourth of one percentum raised for a school fund; on motion, Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors be, and they are hereby authorized to establish the compensation of the several town officers for the ensuing year, where compensation is not established by law; on motion, Resolved, That for the ensuing year the town be governed by the Acts of the revised statutes of Wiskonsin, which relate to fences, their height, etc., and on motion; Resolved, That the next annual meeting be held at the house of George W. Lawe, and then the meeting adjourned *sine die.*"

Support for the poor was voted at a special meeting in July, 1842, and in 1845 there was a unanimous vote of 22 for a road tax. In 1846, 13 of the 19 votes cast were against state government. By this time the township name had been changed officially to Kaukauna. In the year that the county was created 99 votes were polled at the town meeting which considered the question of locating the county seat. Little Chute received 90 votes, Grand Chute only six, the other three votes going to two other locations. Grand Chute and Lansing at this date already had organized into townships. By 1857 three villages had grown in the town, Springville, Kaukauna and Little Chute; in 1858 the County Board gave a strip of Kaukauna Township to Grand Chute and formed the new Town of Buchanan. The year 1868 saw such a growth in population that two polling places were provided, one in Kaukauna and the second in Little Chute. In 1902 Kaukauna Township was divided for the last time to create the new Town of Vanden Broek.

The very earliest settlers of the town were the first county settlers described in former chapters. By 1842 the township's and county's first settler, Ducharme, had long since returned to Canada, Augustin Grignon had been living at Butte des Morts for more than 10 years and the Ducharme-Grignon property was owned by Charles Grignon. Some of the early landowners not mentioned before include

the families of Augustus L. McCree, William Smith, Joseph Farling, Ben Olm, William Phillips, Julius Greeley, Seth Childs, John McGee, Herman Ebben, Augustus Phillips, Michael Walsh, Theodore Bodde, O. G. Lord and A. C. Black.

The officers during the centennial year were: Peter Farrell, Chairman; Joseph VandeLoo and Frank Meulemans, Supervisors; Theodore Van Vreede, Treasurer; Alvin Lemke, Assessor; Mrs. Arnold Deering, Clerk; Edward Kiefer, Constable; Walter Riemer, Justice of Peace.

TOWN OF GRAND CHUTE

The contrast of budgets shows clearly the development of the Town of Grand Chute in the past 100 years; in 1948 the budget totaled $175,000 while in 1849 the citizens in the first town meeting voted $200 for town expenses.

When the town organized the French settlements were in the northeastern part of the town, Appleton was on its way to

Front Row: left to right—John Wilbur, Supervisor; Arthur Lecker, Supervisor; the late George Frazer, Justice of Peace; Cornelius Crowe, Assessor. *Back Row:* Wayne E. Rowan, Clerk; Walter Klitzke, Treasurer; Russell C. Neubert, Constable; John Timmers, Chairman.

becoming a thriving village centered around the new Lawrence Institute, farmers were clearing lands in the remote parts of the town as well as near the river and "White Heron" had been the home of the town's earliest settler, Hippolyte Grignon, since 1835. Grand Chute Township was named for the great rapid in the

river on which the town was located and like Kaukauna or Cacalin, le grand chute had been known by this name since the time of the French period in the seventeenth century.

Reeder Smith, Seth Fitch, Henry L. Blood, R. R. Bateman and W. S. Warner were the pioneers in charge of the first town meeting held April 3, 1849, at the home of W. P. Tuttle in Appleton village. Twenty-seven votes were cast and the group voted for the $200 budget to be raised by a "tax of two and fifty hundredths dollars ($2.50) levied on each quarter section of deeded land, giving each owner the privilege of working out the same at the rate of one and twenty-five hundredths dollars ($1.25) per day for work."

The town officers elected at this first meeting were Henry L. Blood, Chairman and Assessor; Julius S. Buck and William H. McGregor, Supervisors; Ezra L. Thurber, Town Clerk; John Stevens, Inspector of Schools; Hiram Polly, Treasurer and Collector; Obed T. Boynton, John P. Parrish and William Carter, Constables; Julius S. Buck, Robert Bateman, Bela B. Murch and Samuel P. Blake, Justices of the Peace.

The industrious settlers who came to Grand Chute, coupled with the fertility of the land and accessibility to market made this township one of the leading agricultural areas in the county. By 1857 the forests had been cleared and many fine farms and orchards dotted the countryside. Among the leading farmers in 1860 were the names of Barnes, Clarke, Putney, Darling, Rork, Woodland, Bogan, Morrell, Johnston, Ballard, Pearson, Fish, Murphy, Otto, Crane, Hodgins, McGuire, Bogart, Jackson, Wolcott and Heff.

Grand Chute originally included the present Townships of Greenville, Hortonia, Dale and Ellington. By 1850 so many settlers had arrived in these areas that the three new townships (Hortonia including Dale) were separated from Grand Chute.

Centennial officers of the town were: John Timmers, Chairman; Arthur Lecker and John Wilbur, Supervisors; Wayne E. Rowan, Clerk; Walter Klitzke, Treasurer; Cornelius Crowe, Assessor; John Imbery, Health Officer; Russell Neubert, Constable.

TOWNSHIP OF LANSING

The old Town of Lansing, no longer in existence, included the present Towns of Freedom and Center together with the "territory lying to the north that was sparsely settled" according to Ryan's *History of Outagamie County*. The history of Lansing is really the beginning of the township history of both Freedom and Center, and also could be claimed by those present townships in the northern part of the county that organized later.

Officers elected at the first town meeting held September 12, 1849, at the Lewis Hine home included Lewis Hine, Chairman; Elon B. Abbott and Frederick Sanders, Supervisors; Hine, Clerk; Alvin S. Hartman, Treasurer; Abbott, Superintendent of Schools; James Saunders, Abbott, Hine and Prentice Beebe, Justices of the Peace; Hine, Assessor; Alexander Bales and Chauncey Beebe, Constables.

The town functioned under its name until 1852 and 1853. When Freedom separated from the town in 1852, the present Town of Center was left, but since the township seat and most of its officers were in the new Freedom territory, the township was left only its name. Consequently, a petition of June 18, 1852, called for a special town meeting to be held at the home of N. M. Hephner. After notices were posted this meeting was held July 5, 1852, supposedly to fill the town vacancies but in effect a new town organized under the same name of Lansing. The new officers included: Nicholas M. Hephner, Chairman; John Batley and Matthew Nugent, Supervisors; John Lieth, Clerk; Joseph A. Jones, Treasurer.

By 1853 the Town of Lansing no longer existed, and the Town of Center emerged from what was left of the original township.

TOWN OF GREENVILLE

This township marks its official beginning from March 12, 1850, after Seymour Howe and Isaac Wickware went to Green Bay to file for its organization. However, its settlement began over 100 years ago when John and Matthew Culbertson arrived April 7, 1848, to build Greenville's pioneer log house.

There has been mild controversy over the first settlement of the town but records show that Francis Perry made the first land entry, April 17, 1847, but there is no record of his ever settling in the
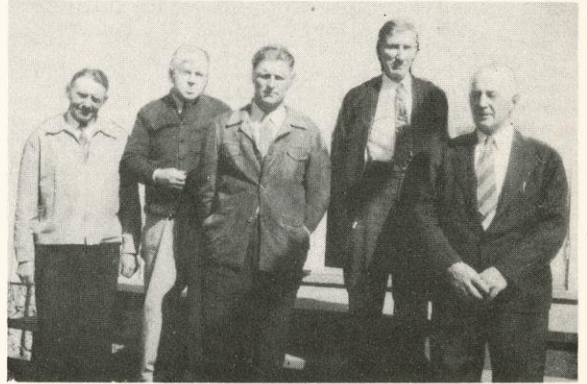
Left to right—Erwin Tellock, Supervisor; L. A. Collar, Treasurer; N. E. Wiesler, Clerk; Carl Buchholtz, Supervisor; William Becker, Chairman. *Absent:* Arthur Schefe, Assessor; Urvan Julius, Constable; William Relien, Constable; Victor Tennie, Justice of Peace.

town. Seth J. Perry, one of Greenville's earliest pioneers, also made a land entry for settlement in December, 1847, but Perry's own biography in pioneer records show that he located in Walworth County, Wisconsin, in 1839 and that he settled in Greenville 10 years later in 1849 on the land he had bought two years earlier. His brother, Miles, brought his family to their homestead in 1849, too.

Another early settler (June 1848) whose home was a shelter for many new settlers coming into town was Edmund Hafner. Alva McCrary, Seymour Howe, James and Isaac Wickware with two sisters and the

James Hardacker family all settled in 1848, shortly after the Culbertsons.

The year 1849 brought James Webley, Julius Perrot, John Jacquot, Simeon and Lorenzo E. Darling, James Thompkins and Charles Breitrick, the first German to settle in the township. Avery Grant and A. Calkins came in 1849 or 1850 with "a yoke of three-year-old steers, an old wagon and six cents in cash." During the year the township was organized the new settlers included Wilder Patch, Julius Mory, John Culbertson, James Wilson, Joseph Randall, William Bucholz, Patrick Liepke, William Pinderelles, Solomon and Henry Glass, J. Nye, Hume Lathrop, Francis and Luther B. Mills.

By 1854 approximately 3,900 acres had been sold to farmer-settlers. The county's richly wooded lands account for its name, Greenville. This rolling countryside drew settlers in the belief that they could establish successful farms. Today this locality is among the most prosperous and enterprising in rural development.

Other pioneers of the town include John Dey, who originally settled in Grand Chute, and the family names of Bleick, Boon, Dunkle, Jordan, Smith, Powers, Roberts, Jones, Seger, Quinn, McGraw, Redmond, Pooler, Lewis, Colby, Schebler, Keeler, Thomas, Schinners, Wait, Marsden, Sweetser, McLeod, Jack, Schefe, Becker, Angelroth, Scott, Barclay, McGregor, Palmer, Tharnagel, Mullaine, Long, Stone, Wakefield, Jewett, Root, Woods and Schulze.

Nineteen votes were polled at the first meeting of the town when pioneer citizens met at the home of Seymour Howe on April 2, 1850. The following officers were elected: Isaac Wickware, Chairman; Hume Lathrop and James M. Wickware, Supervisors; Lorenzo E. Darling, Clerk, Matthew Culbertson, Treasurer; Simeon Darling, Assessor; L. Darling, Superintendent of Schools; S. Darling, Culbertson, Howe, I. Wickware, Justices of the Peace; L. Darling, J. M. Wickware and James Wilson, Constables; James Webley, Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Centennial officers included: William Becker, Chairman; Carl Bucholtz and Irving Tellock, Supervisors; Nick Weisler, Clerk; L. A. Collar, Treasurer; Arthur Schefe, Assessor; Urvan Julius and William Relein, Constables; Victor Tennie, Justice of Peace.

TOWN OF HORTONIA

Established a month after Greenville, Hortonia Township was named for its first settler in 1848, Alonzo E. Horton, who built a sawmill on Black Otter Creek and thus founded the city of Hortonville. Much of the early settlement of the town centered around Horton's mill. Therefore many of the first town settlers were also founding fathers of the city.

Seated: left to right—Gerhard Ruhsam, Chairman; Louis A. Baehman, Treasurer; F. C. Gitter, Clerk. Standing: Lorenz Morack, Supervisor; William Rolfs, Supervisor. Absent: Donald Dorsey, Assessor; Milton Olson, Constable; Edgar Helms, Justice of Peace.

The town was only two years old when it was divided to form the Town of Embarrass and a year later the Town of Dale. After boundary settlements over a period of a few years the present Town of Hortonia emerged and except for the formation of the third ward in New London, it has remained essentially the same in area.

The names of Hortonia's pioneers include two men who helped build the sawmill, Captain Joel Tillison, who later operated the first lime kiln in the town,

and Obadiah A. Blackwood, an experienced lumberman. Others were New Englander Norman Nash, the town's first postmaster; Scotsmen James and John McMurdo; Cyrus Weir and Mason Hulbert, early storekeepers in Hortonville; Matthew McComb, who came from Ireland; Ira Hersey and Daniel Briggs, builders of the first grist mill; Andrew Cornish, the town's first preacher; Oliver Poole, Mathias Klein, Casper Tillson, David and Augustin Briggs, Jacob and Leonard Steffen, H. B. Sandborn, George L. Merrill, Platt Rudd, Byron Pelton, Luther Morton, Thomas and John Easton, Thomas Ogden, Hugh Leslie, Simeon Shepherd, Joseph Clark, Moses Allen and Isaac Leach.

In the early days there were but three cabins on the road between Hortonville and Mukwa, those of McComb, Ogden and Julius Nordman who lived just across the line in Waupaca County. These landmarks were known throughout the county as the "Irishman's, the Englishman's and the Dutchman's."

An unusual coincidence in the town's history occurred in the year 1850 with the record of the first birth, death and marriage. The daughter of Norman and Mathilda Nash died in April, the daughter of Thomas and Lucinda Easton was born in March and John A. Hewitt and Susan A. Sheldon were married the same year. According to McComb in whose cabin the marriage ceremony was performed, the young couple had to cross the swollen river on a raft of driftwood and wade the last 40 rods through icy waters to reach the bank. After the simple ceremony the couple returned the same way they had come.

The first town meeting was held in a store building on the first Tuesday of April, 1850. Josephus Wakefield was elected Chairman; Norman Nash and Byron Pelton, Supervisors; Benjamin Williams, Treasurer; Pelton, Clerk; William Benedict, Assessor; Wakefield, Town Superintendent; John Easton, Wakefield and Benedict, Justices of Peace; Lewis Hyde

and Thomas Easton, Constables. Norman Nash became Town Chairman when Wakefield resigned from office.

Centennial officers of the town were: Gerhard Ruhsam, Chairman; Lorenz Morack and William Rolfs, Supervisors; Louis A. Baehman, Treasurer; F. C. Gitter, Clerk; Donald Dorsey, Assessor; Edgar Helms, Justice of Peace; Milton Olson, Constable.

TOWN OF ELLINGTON

Like Hortonia, the Town of Ellington formed in April 1850 and became settled around a sawmill. Exactly who built the mill and when is not certain but it was marked on an early map as Thompson's Mill and was known later by pioneers as Bruce's Mill, which later became the settlement of Stephensville. It was operated for William Bruce until 1849 by G. D. Aldrich and from this ownership received its pioneer name.

Lewis Thompson and his family were the first white settlers in the town and they probably lived at the mill as early as 1846. Thomas and John Callan were the first farmers in the area in 1847. George Huse, a Mexican war veteran, came in

Front Row: left to right—D. M. Breitrick, Clerk; Paul W. Beyer, Supervisor; H. J. Schuldes, Justice of Peace. *Back Row:* Ben Parthie, Assessor; Arthur Schultz, Constable; Emmet Root, Chairman; Robert Schroth, Supervisor; Clarence Hoier, Treasurer.

1849 on a land warrant and soon married Elizabeth Farnham to record the earliest marriage in the town. Settlers before 1850 include H. J. Diener, John Schmitt, Henry Kethroe, Patrick Pew, Owen Hardy, John

R. Rynders, Thomas Hillson, William McGee, Charles Grouenert, Frederick Lamm, Eliab Farnham and J. D. Van Vlack. The Hardackers, who lived earlier in the Greenville area with the Wick-wares, located in Ellington.

After 1850 settlement progressed rapidly and some of the settlers of 1850 were Abel and Julius Greeley, Amos Johnson, O. D. Pebles, J. B. Lamm, Peter, Matthias and Nick Schmitt, J. Pew, Rodney Mason and John Welch.

When the township was created March 12, 1850, it was named Ellington at the request of John R. Rynders after the eastern town in which he was born. The first meeting was held at the home of Chauncey Aldrich on April 2, 1850, with seven electors being present. Rynders became the first Chairman, as well as Assessor, Treasurer and Justice of Peace. The other officers were: James Hardacker, Supervisor and Justice of Peace; George Huse, Supervisor, School Superintendent, Sealer of Weights and Measures, Justice of Peace and Assessor; Thomas Hillson, Justice of Peace, Frederick Lamm, Constable; Henry D. Smith, Clerk. However, there is some doubt as to the qualifications of the clerk and constable, for the minutes and records are signed by "James Hardacker, Clerk" and shortly afterward Henry Kethroe and Owen Hardy were elected constables "in place of Frederick Lamm, removed."

By 1850 there were only two houses on the present site of Stephensville. There were no public roads but before long a track cut through the woods by the first settlers became a road from constant use. This road led from Hortonville to the junction of the Shioc and Wolf rivers. A road also was laid early from Appleton to Bruce's Mill and an old Indian trail led toward Green Bay.

Ellington Center was the first name of the settlement that grew around Bruce's Mill. As the lumber industry developed in the upper regions of the Wolf and Shioc, this route through Ellington became well

travelled and the little settlement became a favorite stopping place.

John Stephens bought the mill property and its surrounding land and in 1856 he platted the village. Forty-nine citizens asked by petition to change its name to Stephensville after its founder. By 1867 the village had grown rapidly and boasted two sawmills in operation, a grist mill, several stores, a hotel and a schoolhouse.

Centennial officers of Ellington were: Emmet Root, Chairman; Robert Schroth and Paul W. Bayer, Supervisors; D. M. Breiterick, Clerk; Clarence Hoier, Treasurer; Ben Parthie, Assessor; Arthur Schultz, Constable; Hugo Schuldes, Justice of Peace.

TOWN OF FREEDOM

Freedom Township goes back further in settlement than any other township except Kaukauna if its first settlers, the Negro James Jackson and his Stockbridge
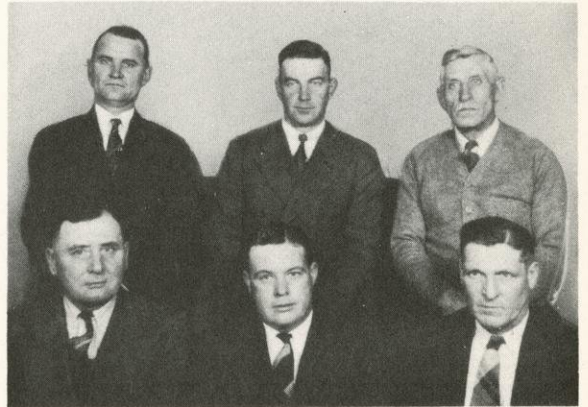
Front Row: left to right—Reinard Huss, Treasurer; Joseph E. Rickert, Clerk; Cyril Weyenberg, Supervisor. *Back Row:* Harold Vandenberg, Constable; Clarence Sievert, Assessor; Anthony Van Hoof, Supervisor. *Absent:* Joseph J. Weyers, Chairman.

wife, came to their nine-acre clearing in May 1830 as Jackson claimed.

E. B. Abbot and Prentiss Beebe, who came about the same time, found Jackson living there in the early forties. Abbot bought the Jackson claim in 1842. Jacob Juley and Arthur B. McCallon arrived in 1846. Other settlers who came between 1847 and 1850 were John Stafford, Peter

Pauley, Joseph Sloan, John Hine, Reuben Norton, China Adams, Patrick Roche, Alexander and William Bales, James Trotter, Frederick Souders, A. S. Hartman, Samuel Preston, Stedman Hager, John Siddons Christian Hartman, Edward Smith, Henry Armstrong, Patrick O'Brien, Albert Cook, Patrick Monahan, Jonathan Nye, Jeremiah Foley, William Monahan, John Shortell, Nicholas Juley, John Sanders, John Hermes, L. A. Hine, Newells, A. Casper, James Sanders, Ezra Kent, James McCarty, Martin Van Dyke. John Garvey and his sons came early, according to one record, probably in the fifties.

In those days with little land cleared, lumbering was the chief industry. There were two large sawmills built early, operated by water power from the creeks. The first postoffice was established in the part of town known as the "Hoosier Settlement," and later at Sagola. Marketing was done at Green Bay and settlers travelled the Indian trail to get there.

Freedom village was called Sagola, an Indian word meaning "good morning," but the Indian name fell into disuse particularly after the township took Freedom for its name. Freedom is supposedly named for its first settler in recognition of his release from slavery in the South where he was born.

The town's early history goes back to the Town of Lansing and many of the later Freedom citizens were active in the township affairs of building roads and schools. On June 5, 1852, the Town of Freedom became a reality and although the exact date and place of the first town meeting is not recorded, we do have the names of some of the first officers, namely: S. M. or Ethan Powers, Chairman; Albert Cook and James Taylor, Supervisors; H. P. Beebe, Clerk.

Officers for 1948 were: Joseph J. Weyers, Chairman; Cy Weyenberg and Anthony Van Hoof, Supervisors; Joseph E. Rickert, Clerk; Reinard Huss, Treasurer; Harold Vandenberg, Constable; Clarence Sievert, Assessor.

TOWN OF MAPLE CREEK

Maple Creek Township, together with Liberty Township, was known until 1853 as the "Indian land beyond the Wolf." Settlement did not begin until about 1849 or 1850 when George Washington Law came with Joseph Turney and young Thomas Nickel to gather tanbark from the hemlock trees that grew in great profusion in certain areas.

After six months in the woods, inhabited then only by Indians, the three returned to civilization. The following year Law brought his wife to Maple Creek

Left to right—Theodore Ruckdashel, Clerk; Albert Raeder, Supervisor; John Flanagan, Supervisor; Alfred Matz, Assessor; Leo Bleck, Chairman. *Absent:* Henry Breiting, Treasurer; Earl Knuth, Constable; Noah Bennetts, Justice of Peace.

and they became the first settlers there. Within a year they were followed by Jeremiah Merricle or Merickle, George Lutsey, Alvin and Lewis Holcomb. Others known to have settled before 1853 in the present Maple Creek area were Augustus Busch, Andrew Dakin, Fordyce Worth, Thomas Nickel, John Wheeler, William McDonald, James, Sam and John Payton, Norman Gerard, Joseph Owen, Gordon House and Peter Bowen.

From 1853 to 1860 the present town was known to its settlers as the Town of Embarrass, named for the river. This old town included also the Town of Liberty, which separated from Embarrass in 1858. Embarrass was changed in name to Maple Creek, also the name of the creek which runs through the town.

The first changes in the Town of Embarrass occurred in 1854 when a portion of land west of the Wolf River was given to Bovina Township and in 1855 when a part was attached to Ellington. With the creation of Liberty the original town again was made smaller and in 1868 the Town of Deer Creek was organized from the remaining town, which by this time was called by its present name of Maple Creek.

On December 31, 1852, the County Board authorized the organization of Embarrass as a township including "so much of the Territory of Outagamie County as lies north and west of the Wolf River." The board set the first town meeting for April 1853; however, this meeting was not held "for want of an officer to qualify the board." In October, 1853, six qualified voters signed a declaration of organization including the notice of a meeting and election.

According to the records these men were Jeremiah Merricle, George Lutsey, Augustus Busch, George Law, Alvin Holcomb and Lewis Holcomb. The first meeting of the Town of Embarrass and accordingly the Town of Maple Creek, was held at the Law home on November 5, 1853. The officers elected at this meeting of 13 voters did not include a named Chairman. They were: Merricle, Lutsey and Burnell, Supervisors; Alvin Holcomb, Clerk and Superintendent of Schools; Law, Treasurer; Lewis Holcomb, Assessor; Burnell, Alvin Holcomb, Lutsey and Joseph Turney, Justices of Peace; Lewis Holcomb and Fordyce Worth, Constables; Lutsey, Sealer of Weights and Measures; Andrew Dakin, Overseer of Highways.

Although tanbark drew the first comers, it was the logging of the great pines, the maple and oak that gave the early settlers their livelihood until their farms could be developed. Logging in the town lasted as an important industry until the middle seventies.

After the first railroad came into the town a station was established at the place called Sugar Bush, where the first postoffice was established. The first sawmill was located there and was operated by its first residents, the Ruckdashel family, who came in 1854.

The 1948 officers of the Town of Maple Creek were: Leo Bleck, Chairman; Albert Raeder and John Flanagan, Supervisors; Theodore Ruckdashel, Clerk; Alfred Matz, Assessor; Henry Breiting, Treasurer; Earl Knuth, Constable; Noah Bennetts, Justice of Peace.

TOWN OF CENTER

Center goes back to 1849 both in settlement and its political attachment to the old Town of Lansing. However, its first real township organization as the Town of Center dates to April 1, 1853, when the first town meeting was held officially under its new name.

Officers elected at this meeting were: H. M. Hephner, Chairman; Thomas A. Rees and John Kieff, Supervisors; John Lieth, Clerk.

Center was named for the place in Columbiana County, Ohio, where so many of the early Irish settlers of the town had found a temporary home before coming to
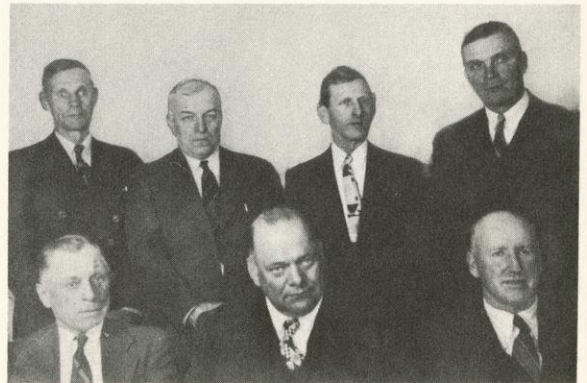
Front Row: left to right—Ernest Knutzen, Supervisor; Joseph Stadler, Constable; Alvin Rehmer, Treasurer. *Back Row:* Fred Wagner, Chairman; Walter Techlin, Clerk; Fred A. Krueger, Assessor; Alvin Kahler, Supervisor. *Absent:* Joseph Blair, Justice of Peace.

Outagamie County. This group, known as the "Ohio Settlement" of the "Irish Buckeyes," dominated the affairs of the town for many years. This was partly

because they were the earliest settlers in the Town of Center and also because they had an active interest in the welfare and growth of the town.

The first white settlers of the Town of Center area were two brothers, Patrick and David Barry, who came in the spring of 1849. That same summer Peter Hephner brought his family. Francis McGillan came in 1851 with his family and "McGillan's Corners" became known far and wide for its welcome and hospitality. The present Mackville is named for the McGillan family.

Other settlers were Matthew and Owen Nugent, James Cotter, John Batley, John Lieth from Scotland, Edward Rogers, John Hennesey, John McIlhone, J. Donovan, Edward Powers, Patrick Cannon, William Byrnes, John Keefe, Edward McGillan, James Campion and the Welshman, Thomas Rees. The first German settlers came in October 1855, Conrad Boahler, Caspar Griesbach and Jacob Kober.

By 1857 the east half of the town was settled by the Irish while the middle and northern part was rapidly filling with Germans. These people worked hard for good roads, schools and churches. Well kept farms, large barns and secure fences were seen everywhere as soon as the land was cleared for farming.

Centennial officers were: Fred Wagner, Chairman; Ernest Knutzen and Alvin Kahler, Supervisors; Walter Techlin, Clerk; Alvin Rehmer, Treasurer; Fred A. Krueger, Assessor; Joseph Stadler, Constable; Joseph Blair, Justice of Peace.

TOWN OF DALE

The Town of Dale almost had another name and two more years of official history. On December 16, 1851, the County Board authorized the formation of a new township from the parent Town of Hortonia to be called the Town of Medina. The boundaries, date of election and the meeting place were all designated but dissension arose over boundary lines.
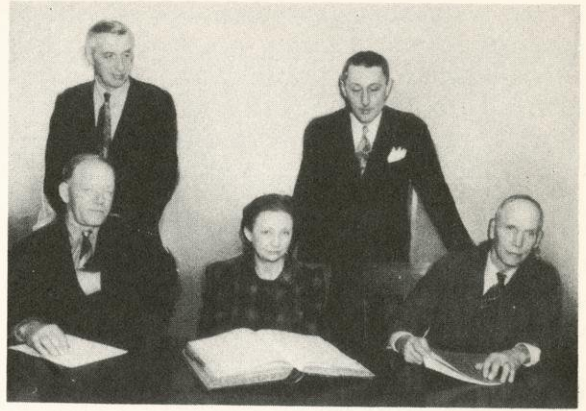
Seated: left to right—Arthur G. Leiby, Supervisor; Neva Running, Treasurer; John D. Bottensek, Chairman. *Standing:* Frank Griswold, Supervisor; Albert G. Oelke, Clerk. *Absent:* Louis Huebner, Assessor; Bertschy Hauk, Constable.

Although the resolution passed by one vote in a special night meeting the same resolution was unanimously repealed on February 23, 1852.

No further action was recorded on the proposed new town until November 17, 1853, when a petition of landowners headed by W. W. Benedict was referred to a county committee. The Town of Dale was created by county action the following day, November 18, 1853, with the date of town elections scheduled for the first Tuesday in April, 1854. No record exists of the first town officers except that Benedict was elected Chairman.

It is believed that no white man had lived in the town area before December, 1847, when three railmakers, Arthur C. Minto, John Stanfield and Thomas Swan, built a shanty of cedar logs there to shelter them during the winter while they cut rails for fencing.

The following March, Zebediah Hyde, Lewis Hyde and Alva McCrary came on a land seeking tour, chopping out a track as they traveled to allow their oxen and wagon to pass through the forest. These men, the first permanent settlers of the town, settled on the present site of the village of Medina. William Young came on April 12, 1848, his father, Samuel, and his three brothers coming a year later.

Young's shanty soon became a stopping place for travelers going north and so he built a larger frame house to accommodate them all. In 1855 he really went into the "hotel" business when he bought Zebediah Hyde's original property and built a still larger dwelling. This property and early hostelry became a pioneer landmark known as Young's Corners, which eventually grew into the present village of Medina. Another later settler, Andrew Rhodes or Rhoades in 1855, was an early hotelkeeper known to settlers as "Uncle Andrew, the Fiddler." The first of this family to come to the town was Hiram.

Settlers between 1848 and 1853 were Josephus Wakefield, who represented the Town of Hortonia in 1851 on the County Board; John Rinehart, the pioneer preacher; W. M. Emmonds, William Hall, Solomon Fielding, Eberhard Buck and his son, Andrew, Conrad Meiner, Joseph Boyer, Enos Otis, James Wilson, Richard Bottrell, H. Greenfield and Harvey Blue.

Some 20 families located in Dale between the fall of 1853 and June, 1854 including those of John Bottensek and Hubbard Hill. Also among these settlers was the family group that came from Ohio together, David Zehner and the families of six of his children, Abraham, David and John Zehner, Cornelius Koontz, Martin Degal and Stephen Balliet. Other important family names in the settlement of the town were those of Leiby, Bloomer, Jewell, Doty, Hugunin, Nutter, Bills, Stein, Metlau, Graef, Prentice, Besse, Bunce, Austin and Bishop.

The village of Dale was farm land until the Wisconsin Central Railway was built through the township in 1872. Shortly thereafter the village was platted. John Leppla was the first postmaster at Dale village and Cornelius Koontz at Medina. Dunbar Wroe had a store at Medina before 1854 and Koontz built a sawmill in 1855.

Centennial officers were: John D. Bottensek, Chairman; Arthur G. Leiby and Frank Griswold, Supervisors; Albert G. Oelke, Clerk; Neva A. Running, Treasurer; Louis Huebner, Assessor; Bertschy Hauk, Constable.

TOWN OF BOVINA

The Town of Bovina, also created on November 18, 1853, was originally a part of Ellington. Within a year the original ordinance creating Bovina was amended to include also the present Town of Maine.

At the time of its organization there were two settlements in the Bovina area, one called Shioc in the vicinity of the Shioc Mill and the other Jordanville, or Jordan's Landing, which later became Shiocton.

Although settlement is credited to Woodford D. Jordan and Randall Johnson in 1850 there is evidence that there were earlier white settlers in Bovina. Daniel

Front Row: left to right—Walter Olsen, Clerk; Len Van Straten, Treasurer; Frank M. Beyer, Supervisor. *Back Row:* Fred Schroeder, Constable; Ralph Gehring, Chairman; W. H. Spoehr, Assessor. *Absent:* William V. Spoehr, Supervisor; Maurice Powers, Justice of Peace.

Morris, who lived in Section 20, is said to have been a squatter on Indian land before the government survey was made and the date of his coming is about 1846. The Shioc Mill was known as Clark's Mill in 1848, according to H. J. Diener, early settler of Ellington, and was later owned by the firm of Winch and Brush. Martin Rich is definitely established as the third owner of the mill with Harry G. Curtis as his lumberman operator and bookkeeper in 1854. In that year the mill

operation included two sash saws and a gang mill which employed 60 men.

Soon after Jordan and Johnson and before 1853, came Milo and Harvey Cole, Alexander Brush, Solomon Quadlin, J. I. C. Meade, John Knight, J. B. Shoemaker, C. E. Washburn, Samuel Girard, D. A. Greely, Nelson Foster, J. W. Wait and David Barney. In 1854 Jacob B. Rexford, Jeremy Smith, Curtis, Stephen and Ben Main came to Bovina as did the first German families of Fred and Ernest Spoehr and Nicholas Herman. Other well known families who settled a little later than these earliest pioneers include the names of Torrey, Park, Mitchell, Kitchen, Ovitt, Thorn and Strope. Probably one of the first settlers in the northeastern part of town was Archibald Caldwell, who, famous as a hunter and trapper, preferred Indian life to farming thereby giving rise to many romantic legends about him.

The only occupation for several years in the area was logging and many of the early comers worked at the sawmills a few years before buying homesteads for actual settlement. Logs of pine were cut and floated down the Wolf River to nearby Bay Boom where they were sold. Farming started on a modest scale about 10 years after the first settlers came. Today the town ranks as one of the leading cabbage growing sections of the United States. The growing of cabbage was started by F. H. Lonkey around 1900; in 1903 the large scale growing of cucumbers was begun.

When Bovina Township held its first town meeting in 1853, C. E. Washburn was elected Chairman. The other officers were: D. A. Greely and H. G. Curtis, Supervisors; W. D. Jordan, Clerk; Nelson Foster, Assessor; J. W. Wait, Justice of Peace. The 1948 officers include: Ralph Gehring, Chairman; William V. Spoehr and Frank M. Beyer; Supervisors; Len Van Straten, Treasurer; William H. Spoehr, Assessor; Walter H. Olsen, Clerk; Fred Schroeder, Constable; Maurice Powers, Justice of Peace.

TOWN OF BUCHANAN

Seven years after the organization of Outagamie County the County Board on March 1, 1858, established the Town of Buchanan from its parent Township of Kaukauna. It is believed that the township was named for President James Buchanan.

The first annual meeting was held in Schoolhouse Number Two with 35 electors

Front Row: left to right—Henry Welhouse, Assessor; Mrs. Elizabeth Haen, Treasurer; Jacob J. Henk, Chairman. *Back Row:* Sylvester Weiss, Supervisor; William H. Kilsdonk, Supervisor; Peter Verbockel, Constable; Henry Nackers, Clerk.

present. The group elected B. H. Beaulieu its first Chairman. Other officers were William Lamure and John H. Dietzler, Supervisors; Morris Ringrow or Maurice Ringrose, Clerk; Peter Rademacher, Treasurer; Beaulieu, Michael Klein and John Cabenson, Assessors; John Hunt, Lamure, Daniel Cline, Cabenson, Justices of Peace; Peter Klein, Constable.

Many of these men had long been active in the affairs of Kaukauna Township and several were members of the families who settled not only Buchanan but the county first. Settlements were made by the French in the Buchanan area as early as 1835, the first Germans came in 1842 and the Hollanders in 1848. The Irish settlement began a little later when workers on the government canals chose Buchanan for their permanent homes. The families of Lamure and Beaulieu were among the

first to settle in 1835. Other early French to settle after these two were the families of Porlier, Derocher, Desmarteau, Le Court, Poquette and Crevier.

Dietzler and Klein were among the earliest Germans in the town, coming in 1842 in a group of 10 families and three unmarried men that settled in the Combined Locks area where Roland Garner had established his farm many years before. Other Germans in the early forties were Peter Renn, Anton Loth and Henry Shearer. Rademacher came in 1851.

Gerhard Koenen, Martin Van Groll and Fred Speel were among the Hollanders who arrived in 1848. Henry Hammen settled in 1854. The early Irish settlers include John Glasheen, Michael Finnegan, Morris Rose, Daniel Ryan and the names of Collingham, Rohan, O'Connell, Condon, Clune, Davy, Henchy, Leddy and Slattery.

Through the years many more Dutch, German and Irish settled in the town until today cultivated farmlands have taken the place of the once thickly wooded area of maple, basswood, oak, elm, beech and ironwood trees.

Centennial officers were: Jacob J. Henk, Chairman; Sylvester Weiss and William H. Kilsdonk, Supervisors; Henry Nackers, Clerk; Mrs. Elizabeth Haen, Treasurer; Henry Welhouse, Assessor and Peter Verbockel, Constable.

TOWN OF LIBERTY

Alvin Burnell and Joseph Turney were the first white settlers in this township. One source states that Burnell was living in the area when Turney brought his family about 1851. Turney had come earlier to the Maple Creek region with George W. Law in 1849 or 1850 to gather tanbark from the hemlocks. Both Burnell and Turney were among the first elected officers in 1853 of the old Town of Embarrass.

Although the Liberty and Maple Creek area was a part of Outagamie County, before 1849 it was used primarily for

hunting and trapping by the Indians. When white settlers began to arrive the land sold for as low as 50 cents an acre as an inducement for pioneers to settle there. When they came they found lumbering a profitable business until their lands were cleared for farming.

The ordinance of March 1, 1858, created the Town of Liberty, separating it from the Town of Embarrass. The poll list of 27 voters at the first town meeting held on April 6, 1858, indicates most of the names of the early settlers: John, Joseph, Samuel and James Turney, John Nickel, Godfrey Dix, William Race or Rase, Michael Emerick or Emerich, Henry Olin, John, Hobart and Randsome Dickinson

Seated: left to right—Alfred G. Krause, Treasurer; August Drath, Assessor; John F. Sawell, Jr., Supervisor; Irvin W. House, Clerk. *Standing:* Curt F. Rogers, Chairman; Alfred Kalbuss, Supervisor; Clair Muskevitsch, Constable; Nic Dreier, Justice of Peace.

or Dickenson, James Franklin, Samuel Reynolds, Daniel Ireland, John Everitt or Evritt, Alonzo Quackenbush, Alexander Reeky, Augustus Wellman, Ripley Richards, S. H. Cottrell, Sylvanus or Sylvenis Mitchell, LeRoy Turner or LaRoy Thurner, Henry Caldwell, Sargent Jewell or Sergent Newell and John F. Siegel. Two sources for this list of names account for the difference in spelling.

The first officers of the Town of Liberty were: Richards, Chairman; Joseph Turney and Reynolds, Supervisors; Samuel Turney, Clerk; Reeke, Treasurer; Nickel, Superintendent of Schools; Wellman, Assessor;

Race, Turner, Hobart Dickinson and Nathaniel Wright, Justices of Peace; Quackenbush, Franklin and Jewell, Constables.

Centennial officers were: Curt F. Rogers, Chairman; Alfred Kalbuss and John F. Sawell, Supervisors; Irwin W. House, Clerk; Alfred G. Krause, Treasurer; August Drath, Assessor; Clair Muskevitsch, Constable; Nic Dreier, Justice of Peace.

TOWN OF OSBORN

Two Scotsmen are important in the beginning history of the Town of Osborn; Duncan McNab was its first white settler in 1848 and James Simpson, who came with his bride to the Osborn area to live in 1853, is known as the "Father of Osborn Township." Simpson's homestead, today in possession of members of the family, dates back to a deed of 1840 when Simpson bought his 160 acres while living in New York State.

Only two families actually lived in the heavily wooded territory before 1850, the

Seated: left to right—John Appleton, Assessor; Edmund Krull, Supervisor; P. W. Eick, Treasurer. *Standing:* Clarence Freund, Supervisor; Edward Peotter, Chairman; Edwin Jarchow, Constable; William Klitzke, Clerk. *Absent:* Reuben Mielke, Justice of Peace.

McNabs and the Irish Thaddeus McCormicks, who came in 1849. Robert McNab settled in 1850, Albert Simpson in 1852. Early Osborn developed very slowly since there was little or no industry there to provide a livelihood and farms could not be started until clearings were made.

Some of the pioneers who had a part in shaping a town out of this forest area were the families of Ausbourne, Shepherd, Benedict, Anderson, Corning, Conklin, Buttle, Young, Sharp, Knight, Loucks, Munger, Knox, Kelly, Hartman, Daniels and Manly.

Before Osborn became a township it was a part of the Town of Freedom and when Osborn organized it included both the present Towns of Osborn and Seymour. Consequently, many of the active pioneers in Osborn were also early residents of the later Town of Seymour which formed in 1867. One of these early settlers was William A. Ausbourne, for whom the Town of Osborn was named.

The first income of many of the early settlers came from the sale of hardwood ashes. Maple trees were cut down, burned to ashes and then after the ashes were scooped up with a wooden scraper they were hauled to the ashery. The ashes brought three and four cents a bushel. The process of making perlash and potash in those days is interesting. The ashes were placed in large troughs made from logs and saturated with water which dripped through the ashes into a large cast iron kettle. This mixture was then boiled until it formed a powdery mass called perlash, which was hauled to Green Bay to be used in the manufacture of soda. The wet residue obtained from the ashes was called potash.

The making of charcoal was another of the early industries of the town. The logs from elm trees were used for this industry and after going through the firing process in the charcoal kilns the charcoal was marketed at De Pere.

James Simpson worked toward the initial organizing of the new town in 1858. In April of the following year the voters met at the home of Duncan McNab to elect the first officers of the new township. These officers were: Albert Simpson, Chairman; James Daniels and John Loucks, Supervisors; Watson Manley, Clerk; James Simpson, Treasurer; James Kelly, Superintendent of Schools; James Simpson,

Sealer of Weights and Measures; William Ausbourne, James Simpson, John Hartman, Constables; James Kelly and John McCormick, Overseers of Highways.

Town officers for 1948 were: Edward Peotter, Chairman; Edmund Krull and Clarence Freund, Supervisors; William Klitzke, Clerk; P. W. Eick, Treasurer; John Appleton, Assessor; Edwin Jarchow, Constable; Reuben Mielke, Justice of Peace.

TOWN OF BLACK CREEK

This area, forbidding because of its wide belt of swamp land, did not settle as early as its neighboring townships.

George Welch was its first settler in 1857, followed in 1859 by John M. Baer,

Left to right—Harry Heiden, Supervisor; Elmer Heiden, Supervisor; Henry Krueger, Treasurer; Edward Kluge, Chairman. *Absent:* Anthony P. Weyers, Clerk; William Beyer, Assessor; Steve Mullen, Constable; Carl Mielke, Justice of Peace.

C. W. Hopkins, the Huse and Felio families, Nelson Rice, C. M. Brainard, M. R. Thompson, Moses Scott, Olen, Amos and Thomas Burdick. Later on 10 Mormon families from Nauvoo, Illinois, settled at Binghamton, named for T. P. Bingham who originally owned portions of the land in the town. The first saw mill in the town was a water power mill built by Bingham on Bull Dog Creek and operated by C. W. Hopkins. In 1870 a steam mill was built by Randall Johnson north of Binghamton. After burning down, this mill was rebuilt and enlarged to include a shingle, lathe and feed mill.

C. W. Hopkins was the earliest storekeeper in 1865, William Hartsworm the first wagonmaker. Hugo Wickesberg owned the first cheese factory when cheese sold for less than eight cents a pound. A Mr. Borman bought this factory and later sold it to one of the county's oldest cheesemakers, Bernard Griese, who owns it today.

In November, 1861, landowners petitioned for a new township from the Town of Center. The following March the County Board created the Town of Black Creek, named for the meandering stream which runs through it. The election of town officers was held at the Charles Hopkins' home in April, 1862, with 12 voters electing these first township officials: C. W. Hopkins, Chairman; George Huse and Michael Herb, Supervisors; T. P. Bingham, Clerk; David Herb and Hiram Jones, Constables; Joseph Steffen, Assessor; George Welch, Sealer of Weights and Measures; Frank Herb, Huse, G. M. Davis and John Felio, Justices of Peace.

The first problem these men considered was an adequate road system in the town, and the second, educational facilities. School districts were not formed, however, until 1863.

Centennial officers in 1948 were: Edward Kluge, Chairman; Harry Heiden and Elmer Heiden, Supervisors; Anthony P. Weyers, Clerk; Henry Krueger, Treasurer; William Beyer, Assessor; Steve Mullen, Constable; Carl Mielke, Justice of Peace.

TOWN OF SEYMOUR

This town got its name from an early extensive landowner of the area, Horatio Seymour, one of New York State's governors. Although the town was not organized until 1867, its early settlers were active in township affairs during the time that the present Seymour was part of the larger Town of Freedom and later the Town of Osborn.

The early history of both Seymour and Osborn is more closely related than other towns of the county in many ways. One

instance is that Osborn Township was named for William Ausbourne (later spelled Osborn), who with his brother, John, were the first white settlers in 1857 of the present Seymour Town area. These two were among the first officers of Osborn Township. "Uncle" Willis Munger, who came to Seymour in 1860 with his brother, Daniel, was the first postmaster in 1865 at Lime Rock.

Front Row: left to right—Hugo Baehler, Chairman; Roy R. Row, Treasurer. *Back Row:* Herbert Tubbs, Clerk; Louis Ullmer, Jr., Supervisor; Joseph Wirth, Supervisor. *Absent:* Alois Leisgang, Assessor; Albert Sigl, Constable; Mel Ziesemer, Constable; Edward J. Klarner, Justice of Peace.

The first postoffice in Seymour was established in 1870 at the home of Peter Tubbs, who also built the first frame house in the town, today occupied by his youngest son, Frank.

In 1859 Henry Becker came to settle, representing the first of many German people to locate in Seymour Township. His marriage in 1860 to Tina Sumnicht was the first marriage in the town. Although Becker began the German settlement, the greatest number of Germans arrived in the late sixties and early seventies. Up to 1870 English-speaking settlers dominated the population, including the families of Conklin, Rice, Harris, Anderson, Brooks, Larkin, Brown, Stevenson, Carter, Armitage, Bull, Willis and Winters. In 1860 several Munger families arrived and settled land that today is known as the city of Seymour.

Charles Eichler and Frederick Muehl came in the middle sixties. Later German families include the names of Kroner, Hackel, Ebert, Nickel, Liebhaber, Zeisemer, Krause, Wirth, Sturm, Trauver, Schmitt, Henas, Brugger, Karrow, Mueller and Trauffler.

March 1, 1867, is the date on which Seymour became a township. The first town meeting was held April 2, 1867, in the second district schoolhouse. Twenty-one voters elected the following officers: James Rice, Chairman; Henry Becker and D. H. Munger, Supervisors; C. E. McIntosh, Clerk; W. M. Ausbourne, Treasurer; Louis Conklin, Assessor; Erastus Buttles and Conklin, Justices of Peace; L. B. Carter, Constable.

Officers in 1948 were: Hugo Baehler, Chairman; Louis Ullmer, Jr., and Joseph Wirth, Supervisors; Herbert Tubbs, Clerk; Alois Leisgang, Assessor; Roy Row, Treasurer; Edward J. Klarner, Justice of Peace; Albert Sigl and Melvin Zeisemer, Constables.

TOWN OF DEER CREEK

Welcome Hyde, pioneer lumberman and land locator described in an earlier chapter, was probably the first white man in the Deer Creek area when he began exploring the wild, unsurveyed timberlands along the Embarrass River in 1850.

The old Shawano trail attracted the first settlers and mention is made of a "widow Johnson" who kept a tavern hotel on the trail for the "accommodation of lumbermen, landseekers and other travelers on the Trail." From the records we find that according to land entries the widow's arrival with her son and a man named Daley, was about 1857 and that her life was not too exemplary since she ended it in a state prison.

The actual settlement of the town began with the arrival of the families of Warren Jepson and James Jewell in 1860 and later families of the early sixties whose names include those of Dempsey, McGlyn, Thorn, Granger, McGinty,

Murphy, McDonough and Moriarity. Jepson had settled earlier in the present Maple Creek area. The colony of French who located in the late sixties include the family names of Bricco, Babino, Besaw, Dery, Balthazor, Joubert and Faneuf. The Danish colony settled about 1876 in the northwestern part of the town. Among the Danes were Hans Olsen, George Albertson, Hans Swanson and a Christiansen. Anton Peters, John von Chindle and Peter Hazen were among the several Dutch families settled in the northeastern sections.

Other township names of the late sixties and early seventies include those of Gilmore, Holt, Beals, Crowner, Bowen, Buck, McGlone, Turney, Mallison, Renck, Wonder, Williams, Smith, Coffee, Roden, Hagen, Knapp, Bever, Larson, Wilbuhr Hansen, Conrad and Horkman.

Left to right—George Knudsen, Chairman; C. W. Schoenike, Clerk; Herbert Poppe, Supervisor; Herman Koehler, Supervisor. *Absent:* Carl Due, Assessor; Martin Dempsey, Treasurer; Irvin Paul, Constable; Hilda Norder, Justice of Peace.

This township is identified with real lumbering in its early days which began on a large scale in the winter of 1862 and 1863 and continued for 25 years. Within that first year five lumber camps were established. Most of the camps employed the settlers from neighboring towns at first and from Deer Creek as its settlement grew. With the passing of this industry the township turned to the soil and became a prosperous farming community.

The Town of Deer Creek was organized from the Town of Maple Creek on March 1, 1868. The first town meeting was held in the home of Chauncey Granger. Officers elected included Timothy Toomy or Looney, Chairman; Martin Dempsey and Daniel Thorn, Supervisors; Hugh McDonough, Clerk; Munroe Richardson, Treasurer; Toomy, John Weid, Isaac Thorn, John Dempsey, Justices of Peace; James Jewell, Martin Dempsey and David McGlyn (also spelled McGlynn), Constables; Daniel Thorn, McDonough and Richardson, Assessors.

The 1948 officers were: George E. Knudsen, Chairman; Herman Koehler and Herbert Poppe, Supervisors; C. W. Schoenike, Clerk; Martin Dempsey, Treasurer; Carl Due, Assessor; Irvin Paul, Constable; Hilda Norder, Justice of the Peace.

TOWN OF MAINE

Four men from Chilton, Maine, in search of a new home in the west were the first settlers of both the Town of Maine and its village, Leeman. They were David Stinson, his son-in-law, George Speers or Spoers, Paul Greely and John Whitmore, who came in 1854.

It was eight years before more settlers came, Andrew Allen from Canada in 1862, Thomas Jacobs, Thomas Allen and Sylvester Boodry shortly after; Claud Hurlbert, Ezra Ryder, George and H. S. Leeman were all settled before Matthew D. Leeman arrived in 1867. Most of the early settlers of the town were American born, the exceptions being the Canadians. Other pioneer families include the names of Carpenter, Curtis, Spaulding, Pushor, Fuller, Atwater, Strong, Diemal, Sawyer, Jersey and Ball.

In the late seventies and early eighties a number of Scandinavian families settled, among them Andrew Skogskrom and Andrew Lind as early as 1876, Nels Nelson, Ole Arenson, Christian Olsen, Gust Erickson, Alfred Nelson, William and Charles Dorn, Lars Johnson, Eric Jones and Nels Johnson.

Logging occupied the time of most of these settlers who went into the woods each winter and logged as long as the snow lasted. In the early days a neighborhood flatboat was used to cross the river and each traveler was his own ferryman. The rule was "to holler" if he needed help. In the winter of 1881 and 1882 a wooden bridge was built across the river

Left to right—Owen Greely, Assessor and Justice of Peace; Bernard Nelson, Supervisor; B. F. Gunderson, Chairman; Fred Ames, Supervisor; Mrs. Thelma Strong, Clerk; Tessie Cook, Treasurer. *Absent:* Ray Larson, Constable; Charles Carter, Justice of Peace.

and a corduroy road was constructed through the swamp.

The Maine area, named for the original home of its first settlers, became a township in November, 1868. The first town meeting was held in April, 1869, in the schoolhouse in the adjacent town. Eighteen votes were polled electing the following to office: P. A. Greely, Chairman; Andrew Allen and M. Spaulding, Supervisors; James E. Spaulding, Clerk; H. S. Leeman, Treasurer; William Hurlbert, J. C. Spaulding, Justices of Peace; Thomas Jacobs, Constable; Greely and Leeman, Assessors.

Centennial town officers were: B. F. Gunderson, Chairman; Fred Ames and Bernard Nelson, Supervisors; Owen L. Greely, Assessor; Miss Tessie Cook, Treasurer; Mrs. Thelma Strong, Clerk; Ray Larson, Constable; Charles Carter and Owen Greely, Justices of Peace.

TOWN OF CICERO

Cicero Township, for many years the northern half of the Town of Black Creek, was organized by special action of the State Legislature in 1871. When a petition of landowners asked for a separate township in January, 1871, the County Board discovered that under the state's General Laws of 1870 Black Creek Township could not be divided.

The reason for this lay in the fact that Black Creek previously had issued bonds to help build the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad and these bonds were still outstanding. According to the law of 1870 it was "illegal to strike from any town so issuing bonds any part of its territory until all such bonds were paid." However, on petition signed by all the members of the County Board, the state passed an act to divide the Town of Black Creek, at the same time apportioning the bonded debt of $5,000 to the new Town of Cicero and the remaining $7,000 to Black Creek. Thus, Cicero started its official life with a debt.

The town was named for Cicero, New York, the former home of Stephen B. Salter, first chairman of the new town. Other officers elected at the town meeting held April 4, 1871, were: John Rice and William Schrader, Supervisors; Harry Shepherd, Clerk; Charles Briggs, Assessor; John Sorrell, Treasurer; Reuben Goddard, Asa Price, Gottlieb Geisberger and Salter, Justices of Peace; Charles Wussow, William Bleek, and G. A. Glaser, Constables.

It seems that Cicero was unable even to settle without handicaps. John Pierce, his son, Silas, and Lloyd Walker built their shanties on the lowlands along the Shioc River in September, 1865. Their intentions were to live on their pre-empted lands but the following spring high flood waters brought four feet of water into their cabins. Fearing worse conditions, the trio gave up their claim as first settlers when they rafted their belongings down the Shioc and out of the township.

So it is that E. C. Stannard and Herman Eberhard, who came later in 1865, can be called the first settlers of Cicero. Others who followed include John Sorrell, Charles Briggs, Harry Shepherd, Wright, Peter and James Sherman, William Le Merl and Karl Bleek. In the seventies new settlers were Stephen Salter, Lorenzo Daniels, C. Herman, Elisha Baxter, Gottlieb Giesberger, James Bradley, John Rice, Anton Zulinger, Franz Klauer, Franz Schnabel, William Schroeder, Charles Wussow, Edward Jaeger, Charles Court, Arthur McKee, Andreas Barth, Ernst Neuf, William Ladds, John Larsen, George Glaser, Christian Roepke, John Machinsky, Fred and Christian Koehn, John, Fred and Henry Burmeister, William Piehl, John Bubolz, Ezra Buttles, Jacob Anderes and Peter Groff. Julius Bubolz, long identified with the progress of the town, arrived in 1884 as a young man of

Front Row: left to right—Jacob Hahn, Clerk; Walter A. Blake, Chairman; George P. Tubbs, Assessor. *Back Row:* Bert J. Brugger, Treasurer; Henry Wehrman, Supervisor; Chris Roepcke, Supervisor. *Absent:* Carl Krull, Constable; John Krull, Constable; Edmund Bubolz, Justice of Peace.

20. He served the town as clerk for 19 years and the school board for 28 years.

When A. L. Nichols in 1918 organized a corporation and bought a large tract of cut-over land thickly covered with brush and stumps, the present village of Nichols was launched. The first stump was pulled on May 28, 1918, and, following the

clearing of this land, the village site was laid out.

Cicero Township officers in 1948 were: Walter A. Blake, Chairman; Henry Wehrman and Chris Roepcke, Supervisors; Jacob Hahn, Clerk; B. J. Brugger, Treasurer; George P. Tubbs, Assessor; Carl and John Krull, Constables; Edmund Bubolz, Justice of Peace.

TOWN OF VANDEN BROEK

The Town of Vanden Broek is the one town in the county that was well advanced in population, farming and progress at the time it became a township. Although one of the oldest in the county's actual history, this township was next to the last to be organized officially.

The fact that the town grew up with the county as it developed is shown in the records of the first town meeting held May 13, 1902. In place of the customary $200 or smaller budget of most of the earlier towns, Vanden Broek voted $1,000 for its first general purpose fund and $500 for a bridge on the Freedom Road. Two years later the town officials appropriated $1,000 for another bridge and $1,000 again for its general fund.

Its history goes back to 1836 when the Rev. Theodore Van den Broek, for whom the town was named, came to the site of the present village of Little Chute to establish his mission among the Indians. Since the town goes back more than a hundred years in the county's history its first settlers were among those early settlers already mentioned, the French family from Canada, Antoine Mosseau or Manseau and the family of his daughter, Des Anges and Ephraim St. Louis and their four eldest children.

The real, large settlement of the town came later, in 1848, with the Hollanders whose names and story also have been related. The tamarack swamps and forest wilderness have given way to the rich farm lands and a bustling village of these industrious and thrifty folk. These settlers took an active interest in their township

affairs, then Kaukauna Township, and further settlement of the Dutch progressed rapidly. By March, 1854, a postoffice was established at the village with Peter Maas the first postmaster. Records from the *Appleton Crescent* show that 25 families came from Holland to join their friends and relatives in May of 1854 and 50 more families settled in the following June. Early in 1863 "large numbers" of Hollanders came to live in the vicinity of Little Chute.

In April, 1902, the County Board created the present town and the first election was held with 68 registered voters. The officers elected at this meeting were: Martin Weyenberg, Chairman; Wenzel Heindland and Anton J. Vandenberg, Supervisors; Anton A. Hietpas, Clerk; John A. Gloudemans, Assessor; John Hendricks, Treasurer.

Centennial officers were: William P. Hietpas, Chairman; John A. Hietpas and

Left to right—Richard Peterson, Assessor; John M. Schumacher, Treasurer; Edward Bankert, Clerk; John A. Hietpas, Supervisor; William P. Hietpas, Chairman; John J. Coenen, Supervisor. *Absent:* George Hermsen, Constable; Ray Diedrich and Matt Weyenberg, Justices of Peace.

John J. Coenen, Supervisors; Edward Bankert, Clerk; Richard Peterson, Assessor; John M. Schumacher, Treasurer; George Hermsen, Constable; Ray Diedrich and Matt Weyenberg, Justices of Peace.

TOWN OF ONEIDA

The history behind this township is at once colorful, courageous and tragic. In a sense, Oneida Township, created from the Oneida Indian Reservation, represents the last remaining link in the county between two civilizations—that of the Indian and the white man.

The Oneida Indians did not always live in this part of the country, but migrated to the present county in 1824 from their original home in the state of New York. They were one of the six nations of the Iroquois. They came here as Christians with a creditable record of service to their country in both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

The fantastic story of the Episcopal missionary, Eleazer Williams, who later claimed to be the lost dauphin of France, is part of the Oneida story, too, for Williams originated and promoted the idea of moving the New York Indians into the western lands.

The origin of Williams, grandson of the white Eunice Williams and her Iroquois husband, goes back to the Deerfield, Mass., massacre of 1704 when in an Indian raid the family of missionary John Williams was carried off to Canada. All these children, except the youngest daughter, Eunice, were returned to white settlements. Consequently, young Eleazer grew up among the St. Regis Indians but through the family connections of his grandmother he was educated at Dartmouth College where he prepared himself for the Episcopal clergy.

A brilliant orator, master of his Indian tongue and, according to many historians, an opportunist with visions of personal power, Williams became a successful missionary among the New York Indians. In genuine interest for the improvement of his people he invented a method of simplification of the Mohawk language into a native alphabet so that the children were able to read and write in their own language. Along with this work he translated several religious books into his simplified language.

In 1820 Williams brought a delegation of New York Indians to Wisconsin and started negotiations with the Menominee,

but the first actual Oneida settlers did not come until four years later. When Williams appealed to the United States government on behalf of the proposed migration he found support from two strong sources—land-hungry New York land brokers who desired the New York Indian lands and Southern Congressmen who be-

Seated: left to right—John Johnston, Supervisor; Mrs. Evangeline Metoxen, Clerk; Henry Janz, Treasurer. *Standing:* Ray Steaven, Supervisor; Fred R. Hill, Chairman; Albert Van Den Heuvel, Assessor.

lieved the move would help their cause in the rising slavery issue.

Williams' plan to bring the peoples of all six Indian nations was not successful for many reasons. Some of the New York Indians decided against the move, treaty negotiations with the Menominee became snarled through outside interference and, finally, the intervention by the United States to settle the Indian land differences in Wisconsin led to the establishment of the Oneida Reservation. After his dream of an Indian empire in the west had failed Williams lived for several years in his home near De Pere. It was during this period that he made his claim to being a Bourbon and the rightful heir to the French throne, which caused years of controversy. He died in 1858 in New York State and in 1947 his remains were moved to the Oneida cemetery near Green Bay.

The Oneida Reservation included originally the present Town of Hobart in Brown County and the present Town of Oneida in Outagamie County. There the Indians settled to hunt and fish, make axe handles and hoops; they brought their beadwork, baskets and wild berries into neighboring settlements to sell. They made clearings and planted corn and many homesteads had extensive orchards. Well known chiefs of the Oneida were Cornelius Hill, Daniel Bread and Jacob Cornelius.

The story of the heroic fight of these people against the ravage of their forest home and their old enemy, intoxicating drink, is told best by their own tribal chiefs.

On April 12, 1855, through the efforts of Samuel Ryan, Jr., editor of the *Appleton Crescent*, an Indian Council was held at which three of the most reliable chiefs of the tribe related the history of the Oneida nation. The chiefs, Jacob Cornelius, John Cornelius and John Cooper, spoke to an interpreter who translated their words to the Methodist missionary, the Rev. C. G. Lathrop.

"The principal reason for leaving the graves of our fathers in the state of New York was the disagreement of the chiefs, originating in the use of intoxicating drinks, and ending in the sale of so much of our land that a division of the public lands became necessary in order that each member of our nation might have his rights. When divided we found we had not enough land for ourselves and our children. This induced us to sell our shares and agree to come west into the far-off hunting ground of the wild Indians.

"A small band of about eighty in number arrived here, with one chief, in July 1824. These were the first, since which time small bands have been arriving at different times.

"The original purchase of the Oneidas in Wisconsin was from the Menominees,— the half-breeds interfered and made us trouble. But the United States government took the matter in hand, and by this means the six nations concluded the treaty with the Menominees.

"The Oneidas and St. Regis Indians paid their share. The U.S. government agreed to give the six nations forty miles square, on condition they settled upon it in six years, if not it reverted again to the government. None but the Oneidas complied with the stipulations of the treaty.

"The six nations made a treaty with the government in 1838. At that time there was a division made between the Oneidas and the rest of the six nations, the Oneidas being on their lands, the others having not come. At that time the Oneidas, here, on their new purchase numbered 650, each of whom were to have one hundred acres.

"Our title being by this last treaty secured to us we commenced the arduous work of felling trees of the dense forest, making through them roads, bridging streams, clearing lands and erecting churches, etc.

"The government of our nation consists as heretofore of the chiefs to whom all matters of difference between the members of the nation (warriors) are referable.

"We have always from our first settlement here, desired and expected that the criminal code of Wisconsin would be extended over us by the legislature as it was over us in the state of New York. For a long time after the commencement of our settlement our young men worked well, there was scarcely any drunkenness among us, but at length they began to drink and waste their property and time, abuse and neglect their families, and often kill one another.

"We then passed stringent laws (the majority were opposed to drinking) against the traffic among us, prohibiting its being brought into the nation or sold or given away among us."

The chiefs then explained how the lumbering business was brought among them by men from Green Bay with intoxicating liquors being given in payment for the lumber and shingles made in the sawmills. As a result, the whiskey trade increased with the lumbering to the point that many of the warriors of the nation did nothing but make shingles, taking them to Green Bay for whiskey in spite of the law against it.

"Many, very many of our nation's hardest men have died by intoxication—by the traffic that we would have stopped long ago had we had it in our power. Some by knives of intoxicated friends; some drowned crossing ferries, others frozen. In a word this part of our history is a history of wretchedness, poverty, crime and disgrace."

The three chiefs pointed out that they were proud to boast that their national council had never tolerated for even one hour the traffic in their greatest enemy.

They also blamed part of their suffering and crime on the neglect of the state, indicating that a vast amount of their crime might have been prevented with proper legislation

"It is occasion of deep regret to us that many of our young men devote all their time to making shingle and lumbering instead of farming. These are generally the drinking men. Without restraint they cut timber anywhere on the nation's land and appropriate it to their own use. In this way the drunkards of our nation will utterly ruin our valuable pine timber and leave us destitute of building materials, unless we return to our old custom of building houses, and again live in the smoky wigwams. The drinking Indians, with the help of white men like themselves at Green Bay, De Pere and Kaukauna, are hastening the ruin of our nation.

"These of our nation who work in the pinery lay up nothing; many, however, work on farms; these have enough to live on. Our lands are good enough if properly cultivated."

The last survivor of the original group of Oneida who emigrated was Mrs. Rose Schuyler, whose burial rites were celebrated at Oneida in August, 1924. She was said to have reached the age of 109 years. By this time Oneida had become a township in Outagamie County, the Indians

had long since become American citizens and many Indians had sold their lands to white settlers.

Today the Town of Oneida is a farming country, dairying being the most extensive occupation. Its development has been one of constant improvement. The township has 12 miles of state roads, 40 miles of county roads and 72 miles of town roads which are all kept in good condition.

When the town organized in 1910 its first officers were: Nelson Metoxen, Chairman; James W. Cornelius and Richard Powlas, Supervisors; Oscar Smith, Clerk; Joseph M. Smith, Treasurer; Cornelius and Lehigh Wheelock, Justices of Peace; Eli B. Cornelius and Josiah Hill, Constables; Josiah Charles and Jannison Metoxen, Assessors.

The centennial officers were: Fred R. Hill, Chairman; Ray Steaven and John Johnston, Supervisors; Mrs. Evangeline Metoxen, Clerk; Henry Janz, Treasurer; Albert Van Den Heuvel, Assessor.
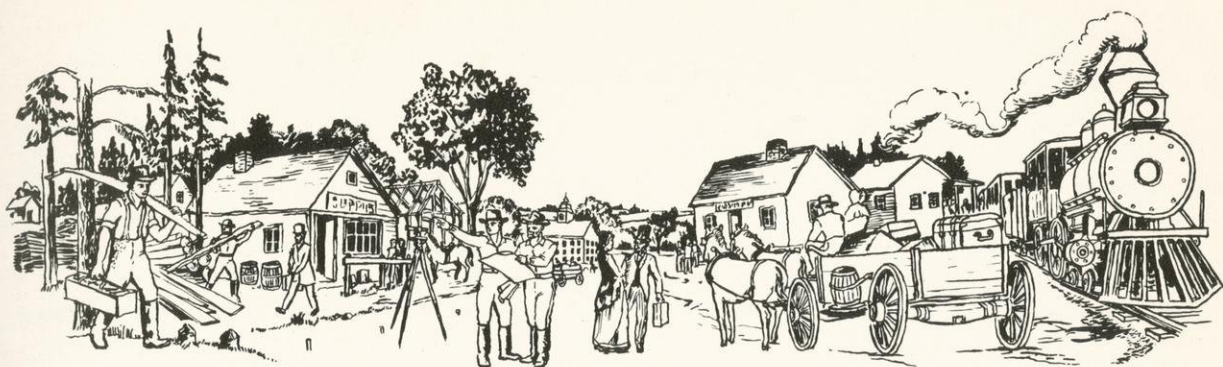
CITIES AND VILLAGES

By Mary Agnes Truttschel

Trading post, sawmill, lumber camp, Indian mission and a wilderness university—these were the various beginnings of the three cities and seven incorporated villages of Outagamie County. Also, the county has the unique ownership of one ward of a fourth city, New London, which lies for the most part in adjoining Waupaca County.

Today, the map shows the cities of Appleton, Kaukauna, Seymour and New London and the village names of Hortonville, Combined Locks, Kimberly, Little Chute, Bear Creek, Shiocton and Black Creek. These were not always their names. The earliest settlers knew the present Combined Locks as Garner's Landing, Hortonville as Horton's sawmill and New London as Johnson's Trading Post. Black Creek was once the village of Middleburg while Bear Creek incorporated as the village of Welcome.

Shiocton was once Jordanville or Jordan's Landing and Kimberly was known as Smithfield. Little Chute, called La Petite Chute in the old French days, was platted first as the village of Nepomuc. The earlier settlement of Lime Rock on the Seymour-Osborn Township line pre-

ceded the present city of Seymour. The original Indian name for Kaukauna was Ogaq-kane or O-gau-gau-Ning, which changed by French usage to Cacalin and Grand Kaukaulin. Actually, the present Kaukauna was once two villages, Kaukauna or Grand Kakalin on the north side of the river and Ledyard on the south. Three separate villages of Appleton, Grand Chute and Lawesburg became the combined village of Appleton.

APPLETON

On the evening of April 14, 1853, the president of the newly formed corporation of the village of Appleton, John F. Johnston, while walking to the Clifton House for the first meeting of the officers and trustees, could have reminisced about people and events which had made possible this occasion.

He and his little family, coming from Menasha in August, 1848, had been the first to make a permanent home within the village limits. It was more than a home, for it also substituted as hotel, hospital, church, Sunday School and post-office. Of course, two years before his

arrival B. B. Murch had settled west of the village site on a farm purchased from the government. Thirteen years before Hippolyte Grignon was welcoming traders and visitors at his trading post home, the "White Heron," located on the river bank.

The Fox River, which meant water-power and a means of transportation, and Lawrence Institute were the magnets that brought settlers into the area. The latter institution, the recipient of a gift of money from Boston's Amos A. Lawrence, received its charter in 1847. The Methodists who managed the Institute had a thriving congregation in early Appleton. However, this religious denomination was no more zealous than the Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Baptists and Roman Catholics who had already established or were in the process of organizing their churches. The village's 1,500 inhabitants were God-fearing and hardworking people, for the most part Yankees.

Men with vision and courage were laying foundations for communities in perhaps 100 or more sites in Wisconsin. Johnston knew well the men who started Appleton, which took its name from Amos Lawrence's father-in-law, Samuel Appleton. There were Reeder Smith and William Sampson, connected with Lawrence Institute and University (1849); Asa Randall, pastor of the Methodist Church; Byron Douglas, the dentist; Samuel Beach, physician; George Myers, lawyer; Daniel Huntley, the schoolmaster; Samuel Ryan, Jr., editor of the *Crescent*; pioneers J. S. Buck, Robert Bateman, Theodore Conkey and others.

The two Bloods, Henry L. and Colonel James, along with James M. Phinney started the first dry goods store and meat market in the village. New mills were turning our wood products such as shingles, lathes, barrels, rakes, sashes, doors and chairs. A year previous Isaac Beach erected a flour mill. Facts seem to point to wheat becoming the major farm crop in the surrounding country. The same year the Richmond brothers were investing in a paper mill, a sort of dare-devil scheme. Appleton was prospering with men of good will and capital.

Beyond the handling of organizational problems the trustees transacted little business at that first "Clifton House" gathering. The minutes were transcribed by William Sampson.

"The Trustees elect of the Village of Appleton, Outagamie Co., Wisconsin, also the other officers of the Corporation were duly notified by the President of said Corporation, to meet at the Clifton House, on the evening of the 14th day of April, A.D. 1853, at 7 o'clock.

"According to the notice the following persons were present: John F. Johnston, President, in the Chair; Trustees, Cyrenius E. Bement (or Bennett), Waitt Cross, Geo. Lanphear, and William H. Sampson; Treasurer, James M. Eggleston; Assessor, James Gilmore.

"The President, John F. Johnston, having been duly qualified according to the Statutes of this State, proceeded to administer the following Oath of Office to the Officers elect who were present:

"We, the undersigned, do severally and individually solemnly swear to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and also discharge the duties of Trustees for said Village of Appleton, to the best of our individual ability."

The oath of office was given to each of the village officers. On motion by William Sampson the board elected James M. Phinney as clerk. Samuel Ryan, Jr., was appointed to head a committee on by-laws.

With this meeting Appleton assumed more than mere official status as a village. The trustees represented three wards of the village; two came from the east section called Lawesburg, two from the central part of the village and two were from the section of settled area on the western part of the village, known earlier as Grand Chute.

With the second meeting on May 17, 1853, the City Fathers swung into action with several resolutions and its first city

ordinance. The records show the signature of James M. Phinney, Clerk.

Important among the resolutions was the decision to levy no general tax during the first year with all expenses to come from fines, licenses and permits. Another authorized inquiry into the state of the village cemetery.

The subject matter is the interesting part about Appleton's very first ordinance, no doubt debated and discussed seriously and passed unanimously that May 17 in 1853. It reads as follows and leaves no doubt as to the village's Public Problem Number One:

"Be it ordained by the President and Trustees of the Village of Appleton:

SECTION I. All Hogs, Pigs or Swine found running at large in the streets, alleys, lanes, public squares or corners within the limits of said Village of Appleton, shall be liable to be distrained by any person, and driven to the Village Pound, and the keeper thereof shall receive and keep the same, until disposed of as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 2. The owner or claimant of every such Hog, Pig or Swine, so impounded as aforesaid, shall pay to the Pound Keeper a fine of Fifty Cents for every such Hog or Pig, and Twenty-five cents for the cost and expense of distraining and taking to the pound, and shall further pay to such Pound Keeper Twenty-Five cents for his fees; And for all necessary keeping during the time, as hereinafter provided, Six cents per head for every twenty-four hours.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the Pound Keeper to provide at his own expense, a suitable place for a Pound, and any person opening or breaking, or who in any other manner shall cause any Hog or Swine so impounded to escape from such Pound, shall pay a fine of Ten Dollars and costs of suit, for each offense.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of such Pound Keeper, when any Hog or Swine so impounded as aforesaid, shall have remained in his custody for the space of twenty-four hours, to advertise the same, in the same manner as Constables are required by law to advertise personal property on execution, and on the day appointed in such advertisement, to sell such Hogs or Swine at Public Auction or Vendue to the highest bidder, and out of the proceeds thereof to pay to each person entitled thereto, the aforesaid sums, and the balance, after retaining his fees for sale, shall be paid into the Village Treasury.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of said Pound Keeper to pay all fines paid to him, by the owners or claimants of any Hogs or Swine impounded as aforesaid, to the Village Treasurer, within ten days after receiving the same, under a penalty of ten dollars and costs of suit.

SECTION 6. This Ordinance shall take effect from and after the twenty-fifth of May, 1853."

Ordinances and laws are exact and revealing sources of the history of a community. "Ordinance Number 4" explains the trustees' attitude on the questions of temperance, crime and public health. According to records this ordinance was passed May 31, 1853.

"Be it ordained by the President and Trustees of the Village of Appleton:

SECTION 1. That if any person shall be found intoxicated within the limits of the Corporation of the Village of Appleton, he shall on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars, and costs of suit; or, in case of the non-payment thereof, by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than ten days, at the discretion of the authority having jurisdiction of the offence.

SECTION 2. That if any person shall, at at any time disturb the peace of said Village, by tumultuous or offensive carriage, or by fighting, wrangling, or threatening, every such person or persons so offending shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than two nor more than ten dollars and costs of suit, at the discretion of the authority having jurisdiction of the offence; or in

APPLETON OFFICIALS

Seated, left to right: Ernest Stark, Harold Hannemann, Orville Abendroth, Donald Heinritz, R. J. Hoerning, Joseph J. Franzke, Sr., S. F. Schernick, Aldermen.
Standing, first row: Elmer Thalke, Gilbert Trentlage, Carl A. Rehfeldt, Reno S. Doerfler, Al. H. Stoegbauer, L. H. Dillon, R. D. DeLand, Lee Everts, Fred Rehfeldt, Harvey Priebe, Sr., Aldermen.
Standing, second row: Harry P. Hoeffel, City Attorney; Eugene F. Harris, Street Commissioner; Walter D. Van Ryzin, Plumbing Inspector; L. M. Schindler, City Engineer; Walter P. Bogan, Building Inspector; Kenneth Priebe, President of Council; Claude N. Greisch, Deputy Health Officer; Emmery A. Greunke, Fire Chief; Louis Luebke, Electrical Inspector; F. A. W. Hammond, Relief Director; Royal C. Hume, Sealer of Weights and Measures. *Absent are:* Robert L. Roemer, Mayor; Edward E. Sager, Clerk; John A. Pierre, Assessor; Joseph A. Kox, Treasurer.

Robert L. Roemer, Mayor of Appleton since 1946.

highways of said Village, to the danger of the inhabitants or wayfaring persons who may be traveling upon, crossing over, or walking, riding or driving thereupon, shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than three nor more than fifty dollars, and costs of suit, or by imprisonment for not less than three nor more than fifteen days, at the discretion of the authority having jurisdiction of the offence.

SECTION 4. That if any person shall deposit any stable manure, dung, straw, offal, dead animals or fish, or other nuisance, in any of the streets, lanes, alleys, or highways of this Village he or she shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of one dollar for each and every offence, and costs of suit, and one additional dollar for each twenty-four hours he or she shall suffer it to remain after being notified so to remove the same by the Marshal or other officer of the Corporation: And in case of the non-payment of said fine, the person or persons so offending to stand committed to Jail for the space of not less than one nor more than three days.

SECTION 5. That if any person or persons

case of the non-payment of said fine and costs, by imprisonment for a space of not less than forty-eight hours nor more than fifteen days.

SECTION 3. That if any person shall unnecessarily ride or drive a carriage, wagon, or other vehicle, at a rapid pace in or upon any of the streets, lanes, alleys or

shall intentionally obliterate, deface, tear down, or destroy, in whole or in part, any sign, handbill, show bill, publication, or other advertisement or notification set up or posted in any public place within the Corporate limits of the Village of Appleton, for the information of the inhabitants thereof, he, she or they shall each be punished by a fine of not less than one nor more than ten dollars, and costs of suit; and in case of the non-payment thereof, by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than ten days, at the discretion of the authority having jurisdiction of the offence.

SECTION 6. If any person shall post up, paste, or tack up any sign, handbill, show-bill, publication, or other advertisement or notification whatever upon any house or other buildings within this Corporation without the consent of the owner or occupant thereof, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding three dollars for each offence, together with the costs of suit; and in case of the non-payment thereof, by imprisonment not exceeding three days.

SECTION 7. That in all cases of fine or imprisonment under this Ordinance, the President may remit the same upon the affidavit of a Physician that the health of the person convicted will not admit of imprisonment; or upon the oath of the prisoner that he or she has a family dependant upon him or her for their daily support.

SECTION 8. This Ordinance shall go into effect from and after the 15th day of June, A.D., 1853."

The village grew. Within a few years emigration included a generous sprinkling of Europeans. Economic prosperity didn't seep away. If men didn't work in business or the mills they tilled the soil or worked on the river improvements. As soon as built, homes were occupied.

By 1857, with a population of 2,000 the village put on "long pants" and on May 2 of that year incorporated as the city of Appleton. Amos Storey, the city's first mayor, succeeded Village President, J. S.

Buck. Johnston, Rolla A. Law and Buck were the three presidents of the village.

From 1857 to 1948 the roll call of mayors includes Storey, Alvin Foster, R.R. Bateman, William Johnson, R. Z. Mason, James Gilmore, W. Jackson, G. N. Richmond, A. L. Smith, E. C. Goff, S. R. Willy, Peter Esselburn, J. E. Harriman, J. H. Marston, James Ryan, O. W. Clark, Humphrey Pierce, Rush Winslow, A. H. Levings, Peter Thom, Herman Erb, Jr., David Hammel, F. W. Harriman, B. C. Wolter, J. V. Canavan, August Knuppel, John Faville, Henry Reuter, John Goodland, Jr., Albert C. Rule and Robert L. Roemer.

John Goodland, Jr., has an outstanding record of public service. He has served the city of Appleton for 33 of its 95 years

John Goodland, Jr., Appleton's Public Servant for 33 Years.

of corporate existence. He represented Appleton as its head for 22 years, four years as a commissioner under the commission form of government, and 18 years as its mayor. He was the city's mayor for 16 consecutive years from 1930 until 1946 and served 11 consecutive years in the office of Treasurer from 1900 until 1911, the year he became a commissioner. With the exception of the years be-

tween 1911 and 1918 the aldermanic form of government has prevailed. The men who managed the city's affairs during the Commission years included J. V. Canavan, John Goodland, Jr., E. Schueler, H. R. Tuttrup, A. Knuppel, A. Gerlach and John Faville.

The growth of Appleton's population has been steady. Census reports reveal 2,345 persons for 1860; 4,318 in 1870; 11,869 in 1890; 16,773 in 1910; 25,267 in 1930; 32,000 (estimated) 1948.

Despite four major wars of national and international scale and several economic depressions the city has led a comparatively peaceful and prosperous existence. Fire and storm occurred from either natural or political causes. The early days witnessed complete destruction by fire of not a few churches, hotels, mills and business establishments. Political discord centered about such things as tax assessment rates, the change from a district to a union school system, sites of and expenditures on public buildings. The longest battle of them all was the 31 year discussion over service and ownership of the city water system. Not until 1911 when water facilities became a public utility was the populace confident enough to consume faucet water for drinking.

New ideas in communication, transportation and the production of electric power have never lacked adherents in Appleton as the utilities section in the chapter on industrial progress shows.

Today diversified industry as well as the paper and its related industries employs some 5,000 persons with a payroll averaging more than $10,000,000. The city has 430 retail firms and 59 wholesale companies, the former alone employing more than 1,700 persons with an annual business exceeding $24,000,000. Real estate and personal property assessment has a valuation of $64,180,600 as compared to the $455,800 valuation in 1857.

The social status and level of the city's populace is middle and upper middle class with its politics being predominantly conservative Republican. As foreigners came to the village and city they became a part of the community and one evidence of their assimilation is that the *Volksfreund*, once an important German publication, is no longer being published. Improvements come as the result of hardheaded, evolutionary processes.

John F. Johnston, rapping for order at his session with the village trustees, would hardly have imagined such a product as has sprung from the pattern he and his fellow pioneers staked out.

KAUKAUNA

"In its original primeval state, Kaukauna was a place of entrancing beauty. The gentle, sloping, wooded hills abounded in game of all kinds, deer, bear, quail and partridge, while along the banks of the Fox River the extremely fertile soil produced wild grapevines and apple trees in luxurious growth.

"The Fox River, flowing unobstructed by dams, from Lake Winnebago to Green Bay, furnished free access from lake to river and then back to lake again for fish in great numbers and variety, while upon the surface of the water, clouds of ducks, geese and swan found a resting place."

These are the words of Dr. H. B. Tanner, Kaukauna's doctor-historian who wrote many articles and collected many papers and letters on its early history during his life in Kaukauna. The word, Kaukauna, is a unique name. The bureau of Ethnology in Washington defined it as a Menominee Indian word, Ogaq-Kane, meaning the place of the pike. Other authorities give it the Indian spelling of the word, O-Gau-Gau-Ning. This has the various meanings, stopping place of the pickerel, pickerel fishing grounds or eddies where the fish stop. Whatever its exact meaning or spelling, Kaukauna was a favorite place of the Indians who lived there for more than a hundred years. They followed the hunt in the winters and cultivated their corn and fished at O-Gau-Gau-Ning during the summertime.

KAUKAUNA OFFICIALS

Seated, left to right: Henry Schmidt, Assessor; Mike Gerharz, Sr., Alderman; Joseph Bayorgeon, Mayor; Ed. Ryan, Alderman; J. A. Mertes, Alderman. *Standing:* Raymond DeBruin, Alderman; George Luebke, Alderman; Ray Nagel, Alderman; Karl Marzahl, Clerk; Bert Roberts, Alderman; Donald Kenney, Alderman; Fred Ludke, Alderman; Otto Hass, Alderman; N. M. Haupt, Treasurer. *Absent:* H. F. McAndrews, City Attorney.

Through French usage during the years of the French regime in Wisconsin the Indian name became distorted. Historical references show innumerable variations of spelling such as Cacalin, Kakalin, Kockaloo, Cacolin and Kaukaulin. In March, 1851, the Township of Grand Kaukaulin was changed officially to Kaukauna by act of the state legislature and by virtue of this act the village settled down to the same spelling.

Although the city dates its incorporation from 1885, in settlement it is the oldest in the county. It was here that fur trader Dominique Ducharme, the county's first known settler, paid two barrels of rum to the Indians for 1,280 acres of the present city in 1793. It was here that Augustin Grignon and other later French fur traders came to settle with their families, followed by outstanding pioneer citizens like George W. Lawe. Their stories have been told in the chapters on pioneers. The third post office in Wisconsin was established at Kaukauna in 1829 with Ebenezer Childs as its postmaster. One of the oldest pioneer homes in the state stands as a historic landmark in Kaukauna, the Grignon home, now a county museum.

Starting with the Ducharme-Grignon trading post, Augustin Grignon built in 1816 a grist mill, the first to be operated by water power in the state. A sawmill, also water operated, followed the grist mill.

Government policy and action had a great effect on the earliest growth of the little settlement on the Fox River. In 1822 the coming of the Stockbridge and other eastern Indians to the south side of the river stimulated the business activity of the village and made a market for the products of the mills and stores. Other sawmills were built on the south side of the river during this period. Business was brisk until the Indians were compelled to move in 1832.

Then, with the signing of the Treaty of the Cedars at Cedar Point in 1836, a land boom started. As soon as the land was surveyed and placed on sale through the land office at Green Bay, settlers began coming to the Kaukauna region to take up their claims.

Congress in 1846 granted further land along the river to assist the proposed Fox River canal project. This was the year that A. C. Black arrived in Kaukauna and bought 1,800 acres of land for $1.25 per acre in gold. Members of the Black family still live in the city and some of the west side streets are named for the family.

With the building of the canals Kaukauna had a third "boom" period, but

the promised prosperity never came to the village since the waterway proved of little permanent value to the growth of the town. Active canal workers left when their work was completed and many of the empty buildings of the village were sold to farmers who moved them away over the snow to place them on farms for barns and homes.

However, the canal project in 1851 served its purpose in keeping Kaukauna more active than its rival city of Springville across the river. Kaukauna was platted by George W. Lawe in 1851, who placed it on record October 20. Springville, platted and recorded in November of the same year on Alexander Grignon's land at Sulphur Spring, was situated at the transfer point for merchandise coming by boat from Green Bay on its way to Neenah by team. Although several houses and a hotel were erected, the Springville promoters found their village short-lived. They could not compete with the activity of Kaukauna where many stores, dwellings and a school were built for the canal workers.

In the early sixties Kaukauna was at a standstill with little progress. The coming of the Chicago and North Western Railroad helped keep the place alive. By 1870, however, several important factories were doing business including the Nichols and Company stave factory, the grist mill run by John Stovekin, the Deidrich saw mill and the Reuter spoke factory.

John Stovekin became an important business leader in these years. He built the first paper mill in 1873 and 1874, which was later acquired by Colonel H. A. Frambach. By 1875 this mill manufactured three tons of straw paper a day. Stovekin also had a thriving sawmill operating in 1875 and he started a new flouring mill in 1878, his earlier mill having burned in 1871.

The Bank of Kaukauna was founded in 1878 and in 1893 it incorporated as a state bank with Peter Reuter as its first president. The present Farmers and Merchants Bank incorporated as a state bank, May, 1911, with John Schmidt as its first president. This bank absorbed the interests of the former First National Bank there.

In a sense, modern Kaukauna dates its progress from 1880 with the development of its great waterpower and the location of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway shops on the south side of the river. The Lake Shore and Western had come to the Kaukauna area in the early seventies. In 1880 the Kaukauna Water Power Company, having acquired land on the south side, constructed the canal there and platted the village of Ledyard. In connection with this activity the railway moved its shops from Manitowoc to Ledyard and thus, a new village began to grow.

Within four years the population of Ledyard was 934. On June 20, 1884, the village petitioned for a charter. Although Ledyard held an election of officers, appointed committees, adopted a seal, granted licenses and ordered vaccination for schoolchildren, the incorporated village, as such, never materialized. Opposition to the incorporation came from many residents in the area who favored instead the organization of Ledyard and Kaukauna as a common city. Up to this time Kaukauna was an unincorporated village, a part of the township. In common agreement the two villages became the city of Kaukauna by act of the state legislature on March 25, 1885.

The common council met for the first time at Duggan's hall on April 14, 1885, under the direction of Mayor H. A. Frambach. The first aldermen, two from each of the five wards, included the names of Steele, Vandenberg, Sullivan, Langlois, Mitchell, Walker, Kribs, Beck, McCarty and Jansen. The city's first officers were: Col. Frambach, Mayor; F. M. Charlesworth, Clerk; Peter Nettekoven, Treasurer; J. S. Filler, Assessor; G. H. Dawson, City Attorney.

Highlights of these vigorous years of the eighties and nineties include the

interests of the Meade-Edward water power, the building of the Hewitt canal, and the paper mills that sprang up because of these power developments. Some of these mills were the Badger Paper Company, the Outagamie mill, the Krause Fibre mill, the Ruse Paper Company and the Shartle Paper Company. Thilmany Pulp and Paper Company started in the old Otis and Doane Fibre mill.

Electric lights, a newspaper, excitement over coal beds and gas wells on farms in the vicinity, the founding of a Y.M.C.A., the building of churches and schools, a police system, the famous Driving Park Association with its exciting days of horse-racing, old Eden and Columbia parks and excursions on paddle-wheelers all had their part in the growth and color of Kaukauna before the beginning of the new century.

From a trading post the city grew to the name of "Lion of the Fox." Today, this first settled town in Outagamie County and one of the oldest towns in Wisconsin, claims the name, "The Electric City," by virtue of its waterpower and municipally owned hydro-electric power plant.

The island between the old Ledyard and Kaukauna, now called the north and south side, serves as a civic center for nearly 8,000 people. Its government has been administered from its municipal building since 1912; its library, auditorium, high school and other buildings are located there. Two modern bridges connect the miles of paved streets, the names of which alone are lasting reminders of Kaukauna's past 150 years of community life.

SEYMOUR

Once the scene of lumber activity, today Seymour is an attractive and active little city surrounded by prosperous farms. Like the township, the city was named for Horatio Seymour, extensive landowner in the region who lived in New York State.

The log cabin home of the Munger family was the first house built on the present site of the city even before the first lumber camp was started there. The story of these pioneers is told in the *Appleton Post Crescent* of July, 1923, when Gary Munger, the last of the original nine Munger settlers, reminisced about his family's arrival.

He was a youngster when the Munger caravan brought 24 head of cattle, three teams of horses, four yoke of oxen and their household goods from Dane County. They arrived in what is now the city of Seymour on March 3, 1860. Among the menfolk in the family, representing three generations, were S. W. Munger, the grandfather, and his half brother, Willis Munger; D. H. Munger, the son, and young Gary, the grandson.

This little group traveled by way of Appleton to Sagola (Freedom) over a road that had been blazed and brushed through dense timberland. Since only an Indian trail led from Sagola to their destination, the Mungers employed Oneida Indians to cut a road for them.

When they arrived, roving bands of Indians already were camped on their property, preparing for their annual sugar-making. Each spring the Indians came there among the maple timber to camp. When they accumulated their year's supply of sugar, they stored their equipment on the grounds and left for other haunts. According to pioneer Gary the Indians had to be told to move on through interpreters.

The breaking of camp was a great spectacle. On the backs of ponies the Indians loaded their tepees, blankets, tepee poles and sugar making outfits. Particularly bulky articles, he remembered, were the matting used for the tepee walls and the birch bark troughs.

The Mungers settled the land on both sides of what is now the main street of Seymour, hiring Indians to clear 20 acres that first spring for the sowing of wheat. The grandfather purchased some of the land for several of his children.

The same year, John O'Shea started his lumber camp back of the present fair

SEYMOUR OFFICIALS

Seated, left to right: M. C. Monroe, Alderman; C. Groendahl, Mayor; F. E. Dopkins, Treasurer; Joe Adamski, Alderman. *Standing:* F. D. Heagel, Assessor; M. E. Puls, Clerk; E. F. Windau, Alderman; Carl Kuehne, Alderman.

grounds taking out only clear pine in the winter of 1860 and 1861. John and William Grignon logged on the Comee eighty; Riggs and Reynolds had their camp within the present city limits and after two winters they offered the land for sale for the price of the deed. D. H. Munger and Tom Shepherd occupied the O'Shea shanties in 1862 and 1863. Many other loggers came and went in these early years. All the logs cut by these camps were run out Black Creek to the Shioc and Wolf rivers down to the lake. During the height of the lumbering season every year, the river was full of logs from the "break up" of the ice until the following September.

In 1868 there were but two log cabins where Seymour now stands but by 1872 the population had increased to include the homes of Henry Robbins, W. B. O'Haring, the station master, Daniel Munger, Aunt Sally Munger, Willis Munger, Dr. Strong, Elke, Roloff, the hotel of Otto Broehmer and the store of David Dix. The little settlement of Lime Rock, its post office name, was located along the south line of the township and it was here that the first schoolhouse was built, as well as the first church, blacksmith shop, mill and post office. When the railroad came through the town, it began to carry the mails regularly and the post office was moved to Seymour station and placed in the store of David Dix.

The little village began to grow rapidly about this time and "building bees" were a common sight in those days. Hammel and Company built its stave factory, George Anderson started his sawmill about 1868. Oscar Conklin built a mill in 1870 which changed hands several times and the Whitney mill was built in 1871. Around these mills were the houses and stores of the settlers who came mostly from Ohio, New York and New England. Philip Muehl started his furniture store in 1867. Much of the land of the present city was owned by the Munger and Muehl families whose descendants are still active in business and farming in the community. This, then, was the nucleus of the city of Seymour.

The planing mill of Frederick Piehl in 1885 has grown into the Miller-Piehl Company, a prosperous lumber and fuel business of today. The first circulating library was opened by Fred Rex in his general store in 1878. Banking history began in 1887 with William Michelsteder's private bank, which was organized as the Seymour State Bank in 1903. The First National Bank of Seymour was organized in 1892 with James H. Taylor, Green Bay, its first president.

Only seven years after the building of the railroad the city of Seymour was incorporated on April 5, 1879, with a population of 900 persons. T. J. St. Louis was

the first mayor of the city and B. F. Strong, J. Brinkman and August Volk, the first aldermen. Other officers included: C. E. McIntosh, Supervisor; M. D. Newald, City Clerk; Thomas H. Mitchell, Treasurer; Dana Dix, Marshal; H. Moneback, Constable; A. M. Anderson, Police Justice; George Downer, Street Commissioner; Sam Howard, Justice of Peace.

When the timber began to disappear in the area, the population of the city dropped sharply from more than 1,000 to 700 people. About 1900 Seymour had the distinction of being the smallest incorporated city in the United States. The last census shows a population of 1,365.

NEW LONDON

New London, incorporated as a city on March 7, 1877, is divided by the boundary line between Waupaca and Outagamie counties. Five-sixths of its people reside on the Waupaca County side with its third ward in Outagamie County.

In its earliest days, New London was known as Johnson's Trading Post and in

By 1857 New London had so increased in business importance that it contained nearly 800 inhabitants and some 200 buildings.

The city was named through an Outagamie County pioneer, the Rev. Reeder Smith of Appleton, who owned most of the land which now forms the south side. The village was called New London to honor Smith's father, who came from New London, Connecticut.

The prime events of 1854 were the establishment of a post office, the building of a first steam saw mill by Doty and Smith and the conducting of the first religious services. Glove Hall was a popular place, serving for public worship, lyceums, political assemblages, shows and traveling concerts. In 1857 postal authorities established a daily mail service. The pioneer period of its history concluded with the fifties although 20 years were to elapse before cityhood was realized.

During the seventies New London developed into a city in name and fact.
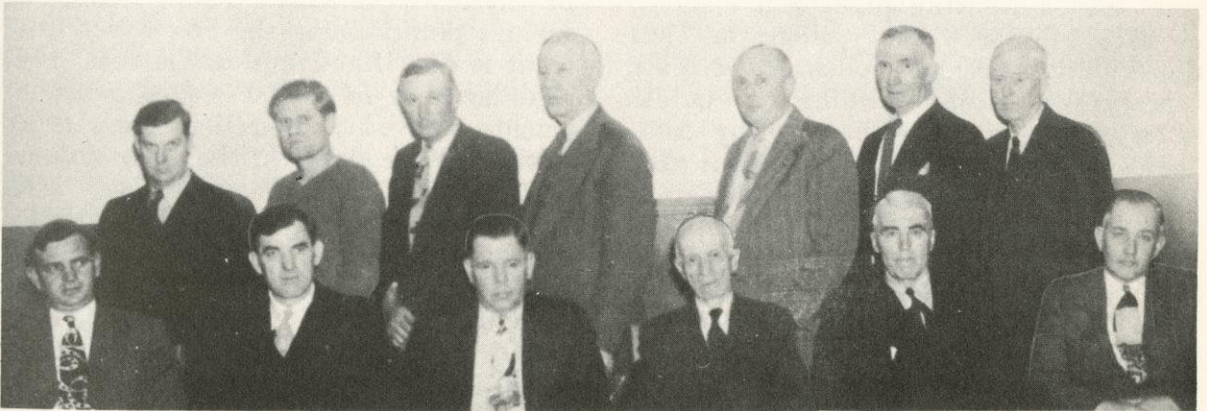
NEW LONDON OFFICIALS

Seated, left to right: Matt Burton, Henry Hoffman, Gus Krueger, A. R. Margraff, Otto Pribnow, Third Ward Supervisor; Wilfred Cupp. *Standing, left to right:* James Collier, T. Thomas, L. C. Lowell, Otto Stern, Lynn Springmire, Mayor; Albert Kandrick; L. M. Wright, Treasurer. *Absent:* Mrs. J. C. Freeman, Clerk; E. C. Oestreich, Assessor; M. H. McDonnell, Justice of Peace.

1853, Lucius Taft and Ira Millard purchased the claims of the half-breed Johnson. Ira Brown, subsequently of Northport, located on an adjoining claim. These, then, may be considered the first settlers of the present city.

Communication by telegraph was established, a volunteer fire department was organized and Bingham and Perrin opened a private bank. The general movement forward, all along the line, culminated in 1877, when New London was granted a

municipal charter. It was after this year that the city grew so that its one ward is now in Outagamie County. Ten years ago a movement started to place all of New London in Outagamie County and again, last year a committee was appointed to work on the plan. Nothing has materialized since it is not likely the voters of Waupaca County would consent to give up the income derived from New London.

Four schools, two parochial and two public, constituted the school system of the city until 1932 when the high school was built. The Mc Kinley school on the north side of the river was built in 1871. The public library originated in 1895 with a Carnegie Library being built in 1915. The City Hall, completed in 1896, is now occupied by various municipal departments including the fire, police and postal services. The Bank of New London, originally a private bank, organized in 1872. In 1876 it reorganized as a state bank. The other two banks, the Farmers State Bank (1912) and the First National Bank consolidated under the head of the First State Bank.

In 1904 a lighting plant was erected; in 1915 a waterworks system; in 1930 the Public Museum housing the Carr Library was built adjoining the public library. Among the manufacturing companies that brought progress to the city and are still in operation are the Hatten Lumber Company, the Borden Company, Edison Wood Products and Hamilton and Sons Canning Company.

New London has six churches, Catholic, Congregational, Lutheran, Seven Day Adventist, Methodist, Episcopal.

In 1900 the census showed a population of 2,742 for that year; in 1910, 3,383; 1920, 4,667. Today the present area of the city comprises five square miles with a population, according to the 1940 census, of 4,825.

KIMBERLY

The area of land on which Kimberly is located has a very interesting history. In 1820 the United States Government

Marker at Kimberly on Site of Indian Mission.

sent a commissioner to the Fox River Valley to learn whether sites could be found for several tribes of Christian Indians from New York State.

This resulted in a series of Indian migrations from 1822 to 1834. First came the Oneida, then the Stockbridge and Brothertown Indians. They settled at various points along the Fox River from what is now Kaukauna to De Pere. It is recorded that in 1830 a second group of Oneida arrived and settled some miles farther up the river. In the early summer of 1832, a Rev. John Clark was sent from New York; he brought with him a Mohawk speaker to Smithfield, where a 24 by 30 foot building was dedicated and an Indian child, the son of John and Mary Smith, was baptized.

This Smithfield is what is now the Kimberly area. Valley government surveys show that buildings and clearings were located on a bluff on the opposite side of the river from where the Treaty of the Cedars was signed. The approximate spot is on land owned by the Kimberly-Clark Corporation, on the northeast end of what is now the temporary baseball field. A stone marker has been placed there with its bronze tablet reading as follows:

KIMBERLY OFFICIALS

Front Row, left to right: Sylvester Lenz, Clerk; Joseph Kramer, President; John Busch, Trustee. *Back Row:* Gordon Welch, Trustee; Elmer VanderVelden, Trustee; Anthony Oudenhoven, Trustee; James Gaffney, Trustee; Leo Caron, Trustee. *Absent:* George McElroy, Assessor; Frank Verhagen, Treasurer; Martin Keyzers, Constable; Gustave E. Hanges, Justice of Peace.

"On this ground, then called Smithfield, the first Methodist Episcopal Church between Lake Michigan and the Pacific Ocean was dedicated on Sunday, September 16, 1832, as the house of worship and and a school for Oneida Indians." These Indians subsequently moved to other areas.

Records of government land grants appeared in 1837. From this time on this locality was a farming area until 1888, when Kimberly-Clark bought the land and in 1889 built a paper and pulp mill. It remained a part of the Town of Buchanan until the village was incorporated in 1910 at which time the population of the village was 613.

The first village president was Dr. C. G. Maes, who served in the office until 1919. The other first village officers were Victor Viaene, Clerk; James Kraun, Treasurer; Jacob Verboten, Assessor; John J. Fox, Marshal; S. R. Stilp, Supervisor; George Roschek and Jacob Williams, Justices; W. W. Johnson, Fred Kroenka, Anton Bos, Walter Vanden Elsen, John Guilfoil, and Charles Werth, Trustees.

With the exception of William Lemmel and Henry Stuyvenberg, who were elected to replace Guilford or Guilfoil and Werth, the same officers were re-elected in 1911.

The village has increased in size until today it is about one square mile in area. The bridge which crosses the river was constructed in 1912 and the first streets were paved in 1914. The municipal water works system was installed in 1924 with a softener plant added in 1947. Fire protection started from a small two-wheel, man drawn cart and has developed into the present, well-trained volunteer **fire** department.

The first board meetings were held in the dining hall located on land south of the mill boiler house. Later, the group met in a small village hall and today the modern village hall is used. This hall, built in 1931, houses all the necessary village activities.

LITTLE CHUTE

The village of Little Chute originally was called by its French name, "la Petite Chute," because of its location at the

LITTLE CHUTE OFFICIALS

Seated, left to right: Clarence H. Lamers, Trustee; Greg Lenz, Fire Chief; Urban Van Susteren, Village Attorney; Anton C. Jansen, President; Arthur Pennings, Trustee; Martin W. Bongers, Street Commissioner. *Standing:* Richard Coenen, Trustee; Arnold Van Asten, Trustee; John G. Hermsen, Treasurer; Louis Verhagen, Jr., Clerk; Nick Jansen, Trustee; Peter G. Jansen, Trustee. *Absent:* Nicholas VanderPas, Assessor; Joseph Verstegen, Constable; Merle Verstegen and Ernst Schampers, Justices of Peace.

smaller of the two waterfalls in the Fox River. It was here that the Dutch priest, the Rev. Theodore J. Van den Broek, came in 1835 to build a church mission among the Indians on the same land to which he brought his fellow Hollanders in 1848 to found the present, thriving community.

Father Van den Broek came to America in 1832 with six other priests and spent his first two years in Ohio and Michigan. In 1834 he was transferred to Green Bay to work among the Indians. It was while he was stationed in Green Bay that he became interested in the Menominee living at the "little waterfall" on the Fox River. He traveled this region extensively, for his missionary work took him among all the Indians in the region. When other priests were sent to replace him in December, 1835, he immediately set out for la Petite Chute.

An Indian-built bark wigwam, 15 feet long and six feet high, served as church, school and living quarters for many months. He was administering to the Indians in this rustic home when the next white settlers, Ephraim St. Louis and his family, arrived in the area. The Grignon family, long established at the Kaukauna portage, were among his earliest friends and supporters. A letter written to them shortly after his arrival at la Petite Chute

tells of his work at the mission.

"Perhaps you have already heard that I had a great deal of difficulty in coming here, because I left too late, for the reason that those who had promised to carry my luggage did not come because it was very cold that day.

"I was therefore obliged to remain for the night seven miles from the mission; and the next day we went four miles astray, on account of which we reached here four hours after noon. Not finding anything in the house, I immediately sent someone to your Aunt, to ask some assistance, which she did not delay to send us; and since that time we have no lack of food; we have everything in abundance—bread and butter, fresh meats, potatoes, etc. As soon as the savages at the Butte (Butte des Morts) heard that I had arrived they sent me Marie Anne, daughter of the Little Wolf, who is a very capable woman, and she does my cooking very well. I had been obliged usually to do my own cooking . . . Behold me then, well settled!"

The story goes that this same Marie Anne was responsible for getting the Indians to build the bark wigwam for the priest.

"I have given lodging, for five days to about 40 savages; I fed them, and all were entirely satisfied . . .

"I teach the savages every day, and I have children who have already, in eight days, perfectly learned the alphabet. I have instructed both adults and children, and have appointed those who best understand to teach to others the examples I have given them."

Within a year, with the help of his parishioners, Father Van den Broek built the first St. John Church, a log structure, 22 feet wide, 30 feet long, with a roof of bark. The altar for this church, parts of which are still in existence, was hand carved of the white pine of the area by Antoine Mosseau (Manseau) and his son-in-law, Ephraim St. Louis. The work of the priest, no longer a young man, was difficult. He served as teacher, doctor and priest not only to his Indian people but to the increasing number of white settlers. His knowledge and work is expressed in one of his letters.

"My labor is incredibly great; Sunday forenoon I preach in French, English and German, in the afternoon in the Indian language. Moreover, I have school every day, besides visiting the sick and making numberless journeys to distant missions. Nevertheless I am in good health and everything through God's help is easy, although I am in my 60th year."

When the Menominee Indians were moved to a reservation on Lake Poygan in 1843 the priest continued his church work among the Catholic settlers in the wilderness.

In 1847, leaving his parish in the hands of Father D'Arco, he returned to Holland to settle his family estate. This trip resulted in the real settlement of his village. While there, he talked with enthusiasm about the freedom and riches of his adopted home and persuaded a large number of Catholic Hollanders to return with him.

These Dutch who came in 1848 and other families who arrived soon afterwards formed the nucleus of the present village of Little Chute. It was about this time that Van den Broek, St. Louis and M. L. Martin platted the little village which was given the Indian name of Nepomuc. Father Van den Broek did not live long after his village was started and his Indian name for the village fell into disuse after his death in 1851.

The village grew as a part of Kaukauna Township. In 1851 the telegraph line from Milwaukee to Green Bay went through Little Chute past the house of Arnold Verstegen. The following year plans were made for the locks in the Fox River and for the paving of the road through Little Chute with planks.

Peter Maas was Little Chute's earliest politician, the postoffice was established in 1854 and he was appointed the first postmaster. In 1862 a flour mill, operated by water power and not by windmill as would have been the case back in Holland, was built by John and Arnold Verstegen. This mill was the oldest landmark in the village until several years ago when it burned. A bridge across the Fox River was built by the Verstegens in the early sixties.

Fifty-one years after its settlement Little Chute was incorporated as a village on March 8, 1899. John A. Kilsdonk was its first President; John De Bruin, Clerk; John Lamers, Treasurer; H. J. Mollen, Herman Verstegen, Henry Weyenberg, George Vandenberg, James Gerrits and John Molitor, Trustees.

In 1902 Little Chute became the focal point of the new Township of Vanden Broek, named in honor of its founder-priest. Today the village consists of about 700 families and is still centered around the church. The property of the church includes St. John Church, a rectory, a Sisters' home and a large school containing eight grades and four years of high school.

St. John Church celebrated its centennial year in 1936. The village marked its first hundred years in June, 1948, with special religious and festive ceremonies.

HORTONVILLE

Hortonville dates its origin from the earliest settlement of the Township of

Hortonia. Both were named for the same man, Connecticut born Alonzo E. Horton, who also was the first settler. The first industry, hotel, school, churches and even the earliest roads centered in the little settlement on Black Otter Creek.

"Father" Horton, as he was called, founded Hortonville in 1848 when he came to claim the land he had bought for 70 cents an acre on soldier land warrants he procured at the end of the

When he left for the west, Horton sold his land for 15 dollars an acre. He was even more successful in his new venture, amassing a fortune in the speculation of gold dust. This founder returned to Hortonville only once, long after the village had prospered and the railroad had been built. Norman Nash, the first village postmaster, was the only one of the original settlers still alive.

Nash also owned a large amount of

HORTONVILLE OFFICIALS

Front Row, left to right: Elmer Graef, Assessor; Albert A. Schneider, Trustee; Art Dunn, Constable; Mrs. Wilbur Diestler, Treasurer; Elmer Falck, Clerk. *Back Row:* D. A. Mathewson, Trustee; W. B. Brown, Supervisor; R. J. Ritger, Trustee; William Dobberstein, Trustee; B. J. Olk, President; Harry P. Steffen, Trustee. *Absent:* Kenneth Hodgins, Trustee.

Mexican War. Actually, Horton only stayed in his platted settlement until 1850, when he caught the gold fever and headed for the west. It was there in the late sixties that he founded the great coast city of San Diego, California.

The first thing Horton did when he came to his land, then a part of Brown County, was to build a dam across the creek. His saw mill went up next, on the present site of the Joseph Klein residence, and the first wood was sawed on August 3, 1849. The village plat was laid out around this sawmill and to encourage settlement he gave away much of the land and offered lumber from his mill at half price to build homes. Soon enough, the land was cleared and settlement begun, so he named the place Hortonville.

land at Hortonville, which he deeded to the city shortly before his death in 1888 for use as a cemetery and fair grounds. The latter is now Commercial Club Park.

Cyrus Weir and the Irish Mc Comb brothers, Matthew and Ira, arrived the same year that Nash did, 1849. Weir was the first storekeeper of the village and his store was located on the corner of Mills and Bath streets. The Mc Combs came directly from Ireland and the story goes that Matthew built a rude shanty that had at first only blue sky for a roof. He purchased the first lumber sawed at Horton's new mill and used it to roof his home.

Ira Hersey and Daniel Briggs built the first grist mill about 1854. The first road in the area was built from planks all the way from Appleton to Hortonville. Reeder

Smith, Appleton, was the man behind this early road that later became a gravel highway. The names of Oliver Poole, Mathias Klein, Casper Tillson, Gustave Briggs and Jacob Steffen are identified with the early progress of the little village. James and John McMurdo came here from Scotland in 1851 to become leaders in the community. John McMurdo served the village as postmaster for some 10 years.

With this nucleus of settlers within the space of a few years and the generosity of Horton, the village thrived from its beginning. A crude school and the first church, Baptist in denomination, were both built before 1850.

In 1873 the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Company built the first railroad through the village. The line was purchased by the Chicago Northwestern Railroad about 12 years later.

For many years there was agitation in the village for incorporation but it was not until 1894 that the locality reached the required population of 360 persons per square mile. On October 27 the incorporation was achieved with Louis Jacquot elected the first village president. The other officers for that first year included: F. M. Torrey, Clerk; Charles Collar, Treasurer; H. T. Hunt, Assessor; Robert McMurdo, Supervisor; Jacob Miller, Marshal; J. V. Hardacker, Constable; S. C. Torrey, Police Justice; M. Ritger, O. M. Poole, D. Hodgins, A. Graef, H. Diestler and Frank Schmidt, Trustees.

The following year, 1895, the Bank of Hortonville incorporated; today it is a branch of the Appleton State Bank.

Herman T. Buck, an early settler in Dale, moved to Hortonville in 1870 where he engaged in mercantile business. His brother, Charles, later became his partner in the business.

With the new century came new manufacturing and business establishments. In about 1912 the Hortonville Rural Fire Department was organized and through its efficient organization and work it became nationally known. As a matter of fact, this fire department developed a method of cooperation with affiliated members in the surrounding area that is used today as a model in rural districts throughout the nation.

Some of the business firms established between 1900 and 1920 include the Hortonville Brewing Company, the Peter Olk Elevator, the Hortonville Canning Company, Buchman Milling Company, Hortonville Auto Company, Otis Brothers Garage, Dabereiner Hardware Company, the Farmers and Merchants Bank and the Platten Produce Company. Other outstanding businesses of today are the Fox Valley Canning Company, the Hortonville Manufacturing Company, the R. E. Schwebs Produce, Hodgins Quarry and the Mc Keever Lumber Companies.

From this small community around one sawmill Hortonville has grown to a village of some 1,050 inhabitants.

BEAR CREEK

Bear Creek started out as a lumber camp back in 1850 when the state of Wisconsin was but two years old. In those years the only inhabitants of the great wilderness area were Menominee Indians who lived in crude shacks and wigwams along the banks of the Embarrass River.

Like many a pioneer town it went through the stages of Indian campsite, logging point and trading center until today it is an important business center for a rich farming community.

Enterprising lumberman Welcome Hyde became the founder of the village when he located his lumber camp on the bank of the river and cut the first road into the area. Within a short time other families began building homes nearby and many of these earliest settlers found employment in many lumber camps that came into the territory. There was no village in the whole township area of the present Deer Creek until the railroad was built in 1880. About this time F. M. Hyde built a store at what became Bear Creek

BEAR CREEK OFFICIALS

Seated, left to right: Louis Lorge, Jr., Trustee; Roy J. Malliett, Trustee; Lawrence Rebman, President; Miles Dempsey, Supervisor; Clarence Norder, Trustee. *Standing:* F. W. Raisler, Assessor; Ed. Reinke, Fire Chief and Constable; Walter Schroeder, Clerk and Justice of Peace; John Ruddy, Trustee. *Absent:* Ed. Prunty, Treasurer; Albert Lehman, Trustee.

station. Truman brothers built a second general merchandising store after Hyde, a depot was built and a postoffice started. Before very long the station became a settlement of considerable importance in this lumbering area.

In 1885 the land west of the station was platted for Welcome Hyde and was named Bear Creek. Trowbridge's sawmill was built nearby, later converted into a shingle factory which was destroyed by fire. Raesler and Hyde also built a sawmill which fire destroyed. The little village began to grow around the early sawmills and other stores and industries centered in the village. Charcoal kilns were established just west of the village to convert refuse timber, consequently starting a new industry.

Catastrophe hit the prospering village in 1902 when fire wiped out three-fourths of its area. This fire, still referred to by old timers as "the big fire," was really the main reason behind the move to incorporate the village that same year. One of the first steps taken by the first village fathers was to provide as much fire fighting equipment the finances of the village could stand. Within two months the village had a hand power engine with 500 feet of hose and a large cistern reservoir. By the following year the village had replaced the old Town Hall with a substantial, brick building to house the

fire fighting apparatus on the ground floor.

When the village incorporated it was named Welcome in honor of its first settler but within a few years the name was changed back to Bear Creek because of the confusion resulting from the village and railroad station having different names.

The first officers of the village, elected on August 16, 1902, were Fred Reinke, President; C. G. Ballhorn, Clerk; Robert Larsen, Treasurer; A. J. Canaday, Henry Russ, Henry Leque, James Dempsey, M. F. Clark and Gust Naze, Trustees.

L. J. Rebman, present President of the village has held that office for the past 20 years.

Through the years, the population of Bear Creek has remained about the same with the population of 337 persons in 1902 when the village was incorporated, 341 in 1910 and 409 in the last census of 1940. There are a number of retired people who have made Bear Creek their home and since World War II many veterans have returned to live there. Many of the residents of the village commute to jobs in Clintonville, New London, Appleton and other nearby cities.

The canning of sauerkraut and pickles is the main industry in the village, where the Flanagan Bros. Inc. opened their plant in 1916. The Flanagan Milling Company has been in business for 30 years.

The Citizens State Bank opened for business September 6, 1904 with W. R. Roberts as its first President.

Today Bear Creek village retains its small town feeling, unhurried and peaceful, with quiet streams and open fields not far from its "Main Street" of the usual stores and businesses of a small community that serves a great surrounding dairy and farming area.

SHIOCTON

Indian trade and later a flourishing lumber industry combined to make Jordan's Landing or Jordanville on the Wolf River grow into a settlement that today is known as Shiocton.

A far-sighted Yankee surveyor by the name of Woodford Dominicus Jordan was the founder of the village. Born in Raymond, now Casco, Maine, the son of the English-born Rev. Robert Jordan, the young, unmarried surveyor came to De Pere in 1846. That same summer he ventured on a surveying expedition to the wooded and wild region of the Wolf River that is now Bovina Township.

Near the present site of Shiocton Jordan found a trader, Ben Harman, engaged in business with the Menominee Indians who had a village to the north on the Wolf River. With an eye to business, Jordan saw the future of the area with its "tote road" from Bruce's Mill (Stephensville), its promise of active river traffic and trading possibilities. So, in 1850, he returned with Randall Johnson with whom he bought 640 acres of forest including the present site of Shiocton. Locating on section 29 of his property, he built the first house which formed the nucleus of the little settlement called Jordan's Landing or Jordanville for several years.

On his arrival, Jordan bought out Trader Harmon and set up shop for both the neighboring Indians and settlers who were beginning to come into the wilderness. He no doubt built a sawmill early because at the time of his marriage in 1851 to Mary Elizabeth Manning of Oshkosh

Jordan was "engaged in merchandising and milling operations." Later he purchased the interest of his partner and in 1857 surveyed and platted the village of Shiocton.

Jordan became a leading citizen of the prospering village, dealing in real estate and lumber in later years.

When the Township of Bovina was created in 1853 Jordan's Landing had a rival in the settlement of Shioc a few miles to the north. This place, known as the upper settlement was in constant rivalry with Jordan's Landing, the lower settlement. It is believed that the founders of each were intent on building the main village of the township. The animosity between the two places grew so great that the Town of Bovina nearly was divided because of it. However, hopes for a village at the upper settlement disappeared when the dam at Shioc mill washed out and the mill was abandoned.

Shiocton was named for one of the greatest of Menominee war chiefs and according to material in the *Wisconsin Historical Collection* the village was called by its present name as early as 1856. Some eight or 10 buildings and 10 families comprised the village in that year while 40 families lived within a two-mile area around it. The *Lily Dale*, a dugout canoe made and owned by Daniel Morris, carried supplies between New London and Shiocton. This boat could make the 25-mile trip in two days and usually made two trips a week. It was 65 feet long with a set of four oars, requiring four rowers and one steersman to navigate it. On occasion, this boat carried some 30,000 shingles in one trip. The steam boat, *Outagamie*, made irregular trips to Shawano to further the Indian trade. Steamboats were being built at the mouth of the Shioc as early as 1856.

Shiocton's first postoffice was established in 1855 and, according to pioneer D. M. Torrey, the first mail carriers between Stephensville and Shiocton were volunteers who were sworn in before starting each trip. When a regular carrier's

SHIOCTON OFFICIALS

Front Row, left to right: F. J. Braatz, Clerk; Delbert Schwandt, Trustee; Clarence Brownson, Trustee; Desmond Steede, Trustee. *Back Row:* M. C. Groth, President; Donald Kitchenmaster, Trustee; Earl Kuether, Treasurer; George Miller, Supervisor. *Absent:* Fred H. Braatz, Trustee.

route was extended to the village it became a part of the mail service from Appleton to the towns of Shawano County by way of Greenville, Hortonia, Ellington and Bovina.

By the spring of 1862, the little village was prospering under the impetus of the great lumbering industry which hit its peak in the seventies. The firm of Morse and Jordan in that year averaged daily 12,000 feet of sawed lumber and employed 20 men. Common lumber at that time sold at six dollars per thousand with clear lumber bringing nine dollars per thousand.

Within 10 years the village sprang into sudden importance for two reasons. It was the principal distributing point for the great Wolf pineries and the Green Bay and Pepin Railroad built its line through the village in the early seventies. Millions of feet of white pine and hardwoods were being logged out of the surrounding woodland by large and small lumbering interests which located logging camps there.

Shiocton in 1870 and 1871 had five stores and three hotels. Within a few years other businesses built there including a hub and spoke factory, a planing mill, a handle factory and one of the largest lumber firms in northern Wisconsin, Willy, Greene and Bertschy. The general store and trading post of J. and L. Fisher operated a large merchandising business including immense quantities of furs which they packed and sold. In 1877, Charles Fantl or Fautt, a butcher in the village, made a specialty of packing and preparing meat for the lumbermen and river drivers.

The progress of the village came to a standstill when the lumber industry moved out of the county. The district turned to farming which formed the basis of a new and more permanent growth of both the township and village.

In 1896 W. D. Boynton started a tree and plant nursery which was taken over later by Norman G. Williams. At the turn of the century Shiocton had a re-

newal of activity when the near-by swamp area became the "garden of Wisconsin." Through the swamp drainage project that received widespread publicity and attention, men like C. A. Kerr, Washburn and Lonkey began experimenting with vegetable growing and storage which led to the present extensive cultivation of these crops together with small fruit and orchard culture. Today this area supplies every year tons of vegetables to the market and canning factories and the Shiocton Kraut Factory is one of the largest in the United States.

The Bank of Shiocton started as a private business and in its second year, 1906, incorporated as a state bank. G. A. Zuehlke, Appleton, was its first president. In 1933 the bank became a branch of the Appleton State Bank.

Shiocton incorporated as a village on January 27, 1903. The first officers, according to one source, were F. H. Washburn, President; F. H. Colburn, Clerk; Nick Freeman, Treasurer; Eben E. Rexford, James Johnson, R. D. Fisher, F. Terrill, Trustees. Another source lists the trustees as M. M. Terrill, Johnson, Fisher, H. S. Rexford, G. H. Lonkey and R. J. Bauman.

BLACK CREEK

The Village of Black Creek started out as Middleburg, platted by its first settler, T. J. Burdick, whose land extended north from the present Breitenbach's Corners to Elm Street. This was the land to which Burdick brought his family in 1868 after purchasing it with the bounty money his wife had saved and he had received for enlisting in the Army.

Actually, the village itself sprang into existence as a result of the building of the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad through the township. As soon as the railroad was completed mills were built to manufacture lumber in great quantities, stores were started and a post office established. Since both the station and post office were named Black Creek, the village

took this same name instead of Burdick's original, Middleburg.

Dietzler and Knoll built a store and hotel in 1871 at the railroad crossing and Henry Peters started another store in the building owned by Henry Herman. Henry and Nicholas Herman bought five acres of the Middleburg plat from Burdick and in 1872 built the first saw mill in the village where they did custom sawing and barrel making.

Other early storekeepers were the Strassburger Brothers, Shaw and Charles Naglestock. Andrew Herman was the first postmaster of the village.

In the great fire of 1871 that raged through the woods of Black Creek Township the village settlers turned out in force to fight it. All the buildings in the village were saved but the ties on the railroad grades were burned. The smoke was so dense it was impossible to see across the road at times.

During the years of 1874, 1875 and 1876 the village grew rapidly. A. J. Hunter built a blacksmith shop on the corner of Main and Elm streets, G. Webpher built a shoe shop with a hall on the second floor which was used for public worship by different church denominations. The Letter and Appleton grist mill was built in 1875 and F. W. Fairchild's broom handle factory went up east of the depot. Peter Komp was one of the old pioneers who built a harness shop.

The village soon outgrew its original plat and the property of T. J. Batley was added to the village. There were three other additions to the village known as the Elliot, A. Rideout and Clark additions, all of which gave the village 200 acres of platted area before 1875.

According to the *Appleton Post*, Black Creek in 1877 did an annual business of $61,500. Among the leading businessmen of that year were J. Mueller, the cabinetmaker; R. A. Loope, the village's first doctor and drugstore owner; G. Horning, storekeeper; J. Lelage, storekeeper and blacksmith; A. E. Burdick, blacksmith

BLACK CREEK OFFICIALS

Seated, left to right: Ervin Rohloff, Treasurer; F. D. Zocholl, President; B. A. Rideout, Clerk; Edward Shaw, Deputy Clerk.
Standing, left to right: R. W. Sebald, Fred Zuleger, **Ray Rohloff**, Ray Braun, Peter Kitzinger, Carl Sievert, Trustees.

and wagon maker; H. Peters, who ran a stable. H. Knoll had a stable and ice house, F. Helger had a granary and workshop, Letter and Appleton employed 10 hands, Randall Johnson had an extensive lumber business.

Fairchild owned a planing mill in connection with his earlier broom handle factory. G. H. James was a druggist, J. Priebe and J. Breitenbach ran a blacksmith and wagon shop, J. Schlegel dealt in stoves and general hardware, F. Ingleking in furniture and the Naglestock store was one of the largest in the northern part of the county. Busy at their shoemaking trade were G. Webfher and H. Jarelow. D. H. Hammond and C. C. Cordes were hotelkeepers. Peter Ryser, well known business man, built his hotel in 1889.

The Hagen brothers, blacksmith Herman and wagon maker Charles, came to Black Creek in 1882 with a threshing outfit. Herman organized a farm implement business; Charles started a small planing and feed grinding business as well as a box factory and lumber yard. It was Charles who became prominent in the village and was the first president of the village. He also served as clerk for four terms, justice of the peace for four years and was a member of the State Legislature from 1904 to 1906.

About 1894, a Mr. Grandy started the first creamery and from this small beginning Black Creek has become one of the leading dairy towns for its size in the state with a cheese and butter factory and a large condensery.

The Black Creek Bank organized on December 23, 1903, with William Strassburger as its first president. The village incorporated in 1904 with the following officers being elected: C. J. Hagen, President; Ernst Bergman, Supervisor; F. D. Weisenberger, Clerk; J. N. Blick, Treasurer; Garrell Smith, Constable; John Kessler, Assessor; John Priebe, Marshal; Aaron Shaw, Street Commissioner; T. J. Schumacker and Silas Pierce, Justices of Peace; Peter Ryser, J. Schneider, J. G. Shaw, John Herman, Julius Breitenbach and J. A. Koehler, Trustees.

COMBINED LOCKS

Although Garner's Landing on the little bay at the present Combined Locks was a landmark on the Fox River earlier than 1840 the land on the nearby bluff did not develop into a village until many, many years later.

Today the village with its present population of 625 is the youngest in the county, dating its incorporation from 1920.

COMBINED LOCKS OFFICIALS

Seated, left to right: Clifford Lom, Trustee; Lucy Schuler, Clerk; Dan Williams, President; John Lamers, Trustee; Ed. Lindberg, Trustee. *Standing:* Walter Lopas, Assessor; Clarence DeCoster, Trustee; George Hartjes, Trustee; John Scherer, Trustee; Joe Gunschevich, Marshal; Joe Stein, Fire Chief. *Absent:* John E. Siegel, Treasurer; Willard Hartjes, Constable; Willis Schuler, Justice of Peace.

It was here, on the hill, that Roland Garner or Gardner, according to the records of Alexander Grignon, farmed in the eighteen thirties at the time the French from Canada, Joseph Lamure, the Beaulieaus and Porliers, were established on homesteads in the present Town of Buchanan.

It was here in 1842 that 10 families of Germans and three unmarried men came as a group to settle farm homesteads in the area. These people included the families of John J. Dietzler, Peter Dietrick, Jacob Pauly, Michael Klein, John P. Heinz, P. H. Rausch, J. P. Schumaker, Frevel, John Kloefel, Anton Heuser and the three young men, Mathias Klein, John and Jacob Snyder.

In the years that followed the Dutch, Irish and more German settlers came to the township. Abstract records show that large landowners like Joshua Hathaway, David Whitney, Morgan Martin and John Meade had purchased land in this vicinity with no intention of becoming settlers.

It is interesting to note that several of the old homes in the township are in the Combined Locks area. The Christian Hartjes brick house, built in 1867, and part of the Jacob Jansen house, built in 1874, are still standing. The Burghuise home, now the Combined Locks Farm House, was built in 1864. Three years later the larger part of the house was added with its gable end holding the stone on which is inscribed in Dutch, "May God be the Leader of this house and all who dwell therein: J. G. Burghuise and wife, Johanna Welhaus, 1867."

The only industry of the village, the Combined Locks Paper Company, was started in 1889. A post office soon followed and the farm settlement began to take shape as a village.

In April, 1920, a group of villagers petitioned for incorporation under the name of Combined Locks. The following August a meeting of electors of the territory was called to determine whether they favored or rejected the proposed incorporation. Of the 56 ballots cast, only two were against the move. The incorporation papers were filed with the Department of State on August 5, 1920, and the first village board meeting was held September 8, 1920, at the schoolhouse.

The first village election chose E. J. Ryan as president. The original signers of the petition for incorporation were Herman Janssen, John Van Cuyke, Theodore Van Cuyke, Henry Maas and Nicholas Lom.

# GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE

By Kenneth Sager

In 1948 when John D. Bottensek presides at sessions of the Outagamie County Board of Supervisors, he raps for order before a body of fifty-three men representing twenty towns, seven villages and twenty-six wards of four cities. These individuals legislate upon political, economic and social problems for a population of 70,039 living in an area of 409,225 acres which possesses economic wealth valued at $158,-368,610.

FIRST COUNTY BOARD MEETINGS

The Wisconsin State Legislature approved the creation of Outagamie County on February 17, 1851. The setting of the first county board meeting, one month later, April 18, was different from that ninety-seven years later. The supervisors met at the residence and hotel of R. P. Edgerton, Appleton. Besides Edgerton there were G. M. Robinson, Grand Chute; G. W. Lawe, Kaukauna; L. A. Hines, Lansing, which later became Center; L. E. Darling from Greenville and Joseph Wakefield representing Hortonia.

J. R. Rynders from Ellington was absent. The group chose Robinson to be chairman. Lawe performed the duties of secretary *pro tempore* while Darling became the first clerk of the board. Other officials were Charles Grignon, county treasurer and C. Turner, surveyor. All of these officers had been selected in April elections.

The agenda of this initial meeting consisted of discussion and authorization of the purchase of needed equipment and supplies for the county officers. The board adopted a resolution asking the register of deeds to procure records pertaining to county lands from the Brown County seat of Green Bay. Territory comprising the new Outagamie area had been a part of Brown County. Another motion asked the board chairman to seek bids for county buildings. Miles F. Johnson could charge ten cents for each foot passenger on his ferry over the Fox River. A final topic for consideration was one of boundary adjustments involving the towns of Kaukauna and Lansing. County records and buildings, public and private land sales, facilities for transportation and

116
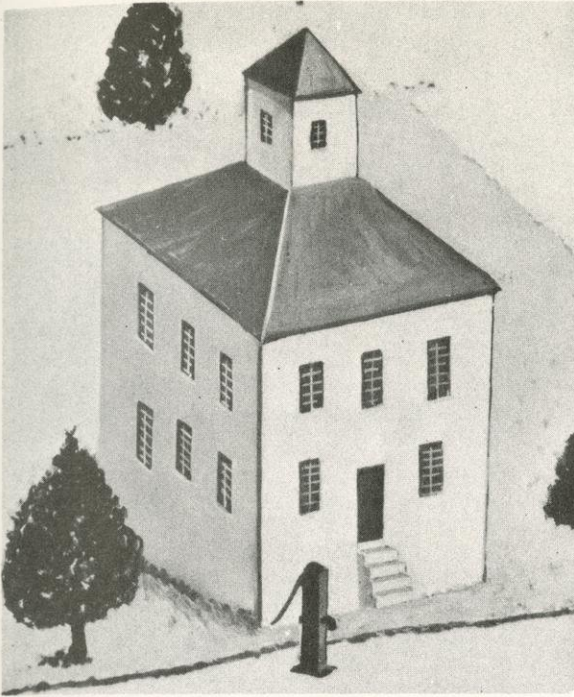
First Court House
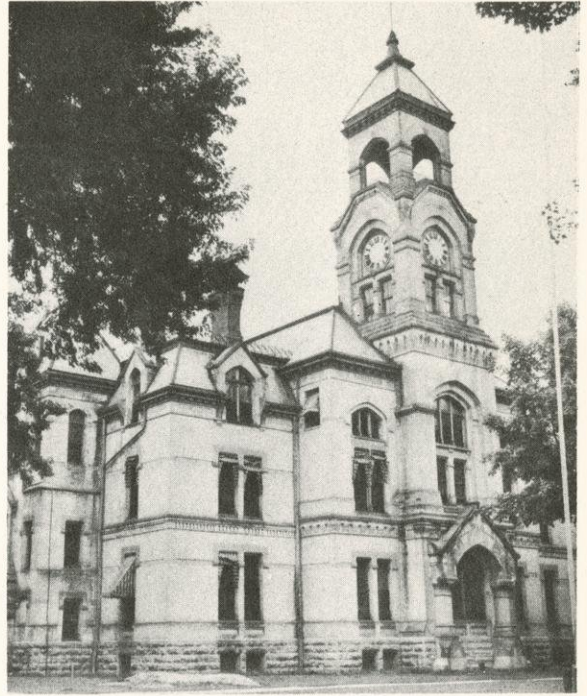
Old Court House

town boundaries were typical problems which newly created county boards faced in the eighteen-fifties.

Among the most immediate needs were a courthouse and jail. Until a place for the county's prisoners was erected they were lodged in the DePere jail. Theodore Conkey and Morgan L. Martin, contractors, politicians and land speculators, donated a courthouse site upon which after interminable delays a building was completed in 1855. Upon the same site future generations were to dedicate courthouses in 1882 and 1942. Early justices of peace who had to wait several years for a completed crude jail were William S. Bailey and Benjamin Proctor.

In 1851, at the November meeting of the County Board, discussion upon taxation resulted in a tax of one and one-half mills on a dollar for education and eight mills for county expenses. Taxable real estate in the six original townships totaled $352,247.94. Expense accounts in the first decade of the county's history contained items not too foreign to readers

of a more modern period. In 1855 wolf and bear bounty was $270.00. Paupers and insane or mentally ill patients were early taken care of by the county. Individuals in the latter category were farmed out to private homes until an asylum was established in 1889. The Board, in 1852, allowed the first pauper expenses of $40.14 to the Town of Kaukauna. The majority of the first county officials received no salary although in 1852 the treasurer was authorized to give the county clerk a salary of $300 *per annum*. One year later the salary of the district attorney was fixed at the same amount.

In 1855 the total expenses of the county were $5,417.75. County orders and court certificates outstanding amounted to $6,-448.01 and the sum due the state from previous years was $1,976.78. Therefore, liabilities were $13,842.54. Assets failed to match that figure by $2,620.68. During this period Outagamie County was not the only county in arrears with state taxes. So prevalent was the practice of paying little attention in a financial

way to the Madison government that a state statute was passed prohibiting state aid to schools in counties behind in their payments.

An extant 1854 tax assessment roll for the township of Grand Chute which

Reeder Smith, P. H. Smith, R. S. Bateman, C. D. Pierce, J. S. Prescott and Robert Morrow. Reeder Smith, for example, paid $207.54 on property valued at $4,970. In that year, too, Amos A. Lawrence, who gave his name to Lawrence College, paid

New Court House Dedicated 1942

included the three so-called villages of Lawesburg, Appleton and Grand Chute along with some outlying farming area portrays a vivid summation of village and county finances. The assessor's valuation of real estate and personal property was $136,525. Upon that amount the township was to contribute a state tax of $1,024.69, county taxes of $2,732.50 and school funds of $273.05. It should be noted that an individual's tax was broken down into these divisions along with town, delinquent state and road taxes and special road assessments. (Governments and private firms were laying plank roads as fast as sawyers provided timber.) Outside of each village, land was valued at two to five dollars an acre. Within a village lots were assessed at from five to five-hundred fifty dollars. The majority of citizens paid no more than ten dollars. Five per cent of each tax statement was the usual charge for collection. Some of the property owners having the largest holdings were T. Hanna, A. Ballard,

taxes in the Village of Appleton of $38.14 on twelve lots valued at $735.00. He undoubtedly was not the only out-of-state taxpayer. Land in the county was a worthwhile investment for its timber, its intrinsic richness for crops and its potential price as a town site. In 1854 other taxpayers of note were business firms. Companies appearing on the lists were, among others: the Martin Company, a saw mill, sash factory and turning mill; the Wood and Hanchett Saw Mill; the Clark Company Grist Mill and the first paper mill in the Fox River Valley, the Atkinson and Richmond Company. The latter firm was established in 1853.

In 1855 the largest county expense item was that for judicial purposes, $2,154.08 out of $5,417.75. The first term of the county court with P. H. Smith as judge convened in July, 1852. (In another decade Smith moved to Chicago, Illinois and became a vice-president of the Chicago Northwestern Railroad.) He was succeeded by William Johnston who in turn

was followed by John Jewett, Jr. In the same year Circuit Court Judge T. O. Howe included Outagamie County within his jurisdiction. He was a resident first of Appleton and then of Green Bay, who was later United States Senator for sixteen years and died as Postmaster General in President Arthur's cabinet. An immediate hearing facing Judge Howe and the first involving county officials was that of Charles Grignon, County Treasurer, and Robert Morrow who challenged Grignon for holding office beyond one year. When the dispute reached the State Supreme Court, Grignon won the decision. Meanwhile, Morrow, an Appleton dry goods merchant made some collections and in 1854 departed to Kansas with several hundred dollars of county funds. Not until 1907 was a Municipal Court set up according to state statutes. Thomas Ryan, Sr. was the first judge of that court.

POLITICAL ISSUES

Politics is more than just a study and observation of the mechanisms of government or the declaration of the fact that a county must have an area of 400 square miles and possess 2,000 inhabitants in order to be legally a county. The field of politics is concerned with human relationships, individual and social. It is a study in psychology to trace the Grignon-Morrow wrangle. In 1852 two persons insisted they were each the *bona fide* district attorney. Two years later a verbal struggle occurred over the county clerk's office. A more contemporary example appeared in the early thirties of the twentieth century when charges of ineptness in office against F. R. Appleton, Highway Commissioner, stirred the citizenry. The County Board acquitted Appleton on all counts of the accusation. Another variety of political battle is that stemming from the creation of two townships or counties as to boundaries, location of county seat and the aspirations of potential office-holders. An illustration of a three-way boundary feud between townships and would-be townships was that among Embarrass, Medina and Hortonia at the end of the eighteen-fifties. Moreover, at

Present Judges Who Serve The County—*left to right:* Oscar J. Schmiege, Municipal Judge; Michael G. Eberlein, Shawano, Circuit Court Judge; Gerald Jolin, County Judge.

County Officials 1948—*Seated, left to right:* Lyman Clark, Sheriff; Stephen Peeters, Register of Deeds; Ray L. Feuerstein, Treasurer; John E. Hantschel, County Clerk. *Standing, left to right:* Frank M. Charlesworth, Surveyor; Sydney M. Shannon, Clerk of Court; Elmer R. Honkamp, District Attorney; Leslie Holzer, County Coroner.

least twice in the county's existence there was discussion of redistricting the area in order to form another county or combination of two units. In 1899 the northern part of Outagamie County desired a new county formed from sections of Brown, Shawano and Outagamie counties. Seymour was to have become the county seat. In 1947 the suggestion was made to combine Outagamie and Waupaca counties. Nothing came of either idea.

Only once did the people experiment with a form of county government different from the supervisor system. From 1862 until May, 1870, the county had a government by commissioners. The first group consisted of W. H. Bogan, James McGillan and J. J. Steffen. It was soon discovered, however, that a broader representation was more effective and adequate in administering county affairs.

PROHIBITION

Events shape the thinking and actions of men. Issues larger in scope than even the levying of taxes, maintaining courts and erecting public buildings, loaned political color to newspaper print and general street talk. One such issue was that of prohibition. In 1852 at the February meeting of the County Board, Supervisor L. E. Darling offered the following resolution.

"WHEREAS, The traffic in intoxicating liquors has in all ages of the world been a fruitful source of untold crime, misery and pauperism; and

"WHEREAS, Until the recent glorious discovery made in the State of Maine, the benevolent and the good were at a loss to know what plan could be devised to put a stop to its dreadful and ruinous consequences,

"THEREFORE, RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors of the County of Outagamie do hereby request the Legislature to protect us from the evils set forth in the above preamble, ere our prisons are filled with criminals and our poorhouses with the wives and children of the drunkards, by enacting a law similar to the one now in operation in the State of Maine."

The Canadian and New England element in the population did not find it a hardship to adhere to such a resolution. With the arrival of the German and Irish, however, the "wet-dry" animosities flared up. During and between political campaigns, a Temperance Party which followed the line of Republicanism was founded. The observance of the Sabbath was another problem which tempered the atmosphere in the county's political arena. A candidate's character was as important as his ideas upon taxation. Even women left their hearthstones long enough to heckle moral renegades who sought public office or questioned spiritual mores. Of course the women of Outagamie County were alert in the cause of women's rights, social, cultural and political. A high point in that crusade was the visit and talk in Appleton by Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1870.

SLAVERY

In the first fifteen years of the county's history the most important moral issue was that of slavery. The census of 1850 shows that the county's population of 1,886 included 11 colored persons who undoubtedly lived peaceably and were not as a race the center of attention. The passage in Congress of the Compromise of 1850, the debate over the Kansas-Nebraska Bill of 1854 and the rise of the Republican Party pledged to the abolitionist movement were glowing embers to the fires of debate over the slavery question.

The stringent Fugitive Slave Law, part of the Compromise, came under direct attack. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 was looked upon as a sacred document never to be repealed; hence, the Dred Scott decision which declared it null and void was bitterly condemned.

The whole United States became a rostrum, first for a verbal and then a military struggle. Outagamie County went along with the tide. *The Appleton Crescent*, started in 1853, was Democratic in tone as was the whole county. To the *Crescent* the Republicans were "abolitionists," "Know-Nothings," "Amalgamationists" and sometimes just "black." Free Soil and Republican groups in the county founded their own newspapers (like the *Free Press* in Appleton) and spread their doctrine. On their side were the ministers of the Gospel and many of the students and professors of Lawrence College. Tales were told of the operation in the county of the so-called "under ground" railroad to aid negroes to escape to freedom. It is not unlikely that the townships of Liberty and Freedom got their names from the issue of the day. The Democratic flavor of the county, on the other hand, is further demonstrated in the name Buchanan for one township.

In 1857 the county voted against giving negroes any political rights. The vote was decisive 625 to 296. In 1858 Lincoln-Douglas debates were avidly followed in the newspapers. Opinion was pro-Douglas and in the election of 1860 he received a majority of the county's votes, 1082 to 832 for Lincoln, with 20 for Breckenridge. Appleton gave Lincoln a majority of 54. The *Crescent* on two separate occasions had this to say about Lincoln: "Lincoln is 52 years old and was born in Harding County, Kentucky. He is a very eccentric old codger, boasts of being one of the homeliest men in the Sucker state. He owes his present prominence entirely to the fact that he ran against Douglas for the Senate and got whipped and further that he had the support of all the fag ends and factions in the state against democracy." And again in a sarcastic vein, the newspaper splashed in

ink, "Old Abe—This is one of cognomens applied to the handsome sucker gentleman who split 3,000,000 rails, went fishing, walked 270 miles and tried 16 court cases all in one day, besides voting in favor of the Mexican guerillas and greasers and against Taylor, Scott, Worth and the heroes under them." In 1864 the county, outside of Appleton again, supported the

homes and their wives and little ones are no longer secure to them. They exist only by the condescension of their masters, who regard not the law of God or man, who have trampled their oaths in the dust and wantonly violated the constitution of the land and now make and unmake laws and obey and disregard them as they deem expedient. We believed four years

Members of the Outagamie County Board 1948-1949—*Front row, left to right:* John E. Hantschel, County Clerk; John D. Bottensek, Chairman; George Weihing; Michael Jacobs; Carl Rehfeldt; A. W. Zerbel; Hugo Weifenbach; Emil H. Court; Francis Reichel; Andrew J. Theiss; John R. E. Miller; Charles Schiebler; Ben C. Shimek; Leo Bleck. *Second row:* Jess Lathrop, Highway Commissioner; George F. Miller; Otto Pribnow; Willard Sievert; William P. Hietpas; William Becker; Miles P. Dempsey; Ralph Gehring; Sylvester Esler; Arthur Otto; W. B. Brown; John H. Hegner; I. A. Grunwaldt; Joseph N. Kramer; J. W. Weyenberg; Daniel Williams; Henry Thiel; Joseph J. Weyers. *Third row:* Fred R. Hill; Fred V. Heinemann; Edward Peotter; L. Hugo Keller; B. F. Gunderson; G. E. Knudsen; Peter Farrell; Louis J. Faust; Hugo Baehler; Emmet Root; H. V. Shauger; Anton Jansen; M. J. Verfurth; J. W. Brown; Fred Wagner; Jacob Henk; Edward Kluge; R. W. Scholl; Fred R. Krause; Curt F. Rogers; John Timmers. Town chairmen not in the picture are Walter A. Blake and Gerhard Ruhsam.

presidential candidacy of McClellan rather than that of Lincoln. The *Crescent*, prior the election, cried, "What cares the vulgar boor who sits in the presidential chair, surrounded by his wicked parasites and ungodly counselors, for human suffering? His track is marked with blood. His very breath is as a pestilence. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are no longer vouchsafed to American citizens. Their

ago that the election of Lincoln would break up the American nation. We avowed that belief at all times and in all places. We predicted financial distress, but we did not believe it possible that such a saturnalia of blood could be visited upon these people in a few short years, nor that such woe and lamentation would visit nearly every fireside. The harvest of death is far from finished. Reelect Lincoln

and the gloom deepens into the fullness of despotism and the French reign of terror will be but a symbol of the awful villainy and wrong which will be let loose upon those who dare to dispute or differ with tyranny. Elect McClellan and the dawn of a better day for freedom and right, union and peace will burst upon the afflicted people of this nation."

The county was not anti-union. During the four years of the Civil War there was no lack of energetic activity for the cause favored by the North. Fourteen hundred men went into battle. Treasuries were emptied in paying bounties up to $400 to present a reputation of "clearing" or avoiding the draft in filling necessary quotas. Union Leaguers acted as vigilante groups in suppressing any signs of copperheadism or anti-war sentiment. After Appomattox, the death of Lincoln and the coming of reconstruction as advocated by the "radical" Republicans, newspapers of the county took a sane view of the situation, denouncing a program of peace through force in a spirit of vengeance.

The Democratic *Crescent* made amends for so vigorously setting up Lincoln as a target of abuse. In an editorial April 22, 1865, this paper said, "Abraham Lincoln has been one of the most marked men of this or any other age. Posterity alone can do justice to his determined integrity to public service. It has been our lot to differ with his administration upon many questions of national policy and at times we have doubtless judged him incorrectly and spoken of him in terms of unmerited denunciation. We have judged him from our standard and by our prejudices against the jealousies of unconscionable power, but we can say without reserve that we believe he was actuated in his career as the executive of a republic by the purely patriotic determination to save the union and reestablish the lawful supremacy of the government at all hazard and at all sacrifice. His mission is ended, his work is done."

ELECTIONS

Issues and personalities in elections have usually provoked enough interest to insure a lively contest, if not on local matters and candidates, then in the state and national fields. For county offices, first, party conventions, then, party caucuses and primaries selected nominees. Speeches, newspaper ballyhoo, torch-light parades, so-called Wide Awake organizations, the erection of hickory poles signifying Democratic admiration for Andrew Jackson—these were devices used to bring out the vote for the right candidate. Also common were banners and slogans to entice the foreign-born population into the various political camps. The Germans with the newspaper *Volksfreund* favored Republicanism while the Irish and Dutch usually cast their ballots for Democrats.

For the first fifty years of county and city politics, the Democratic Party actually dominated affairs. Often the county did not follow the state in gubernatorial and presidential campaigns. From 1852 until 1896 the county insisted on voting for Democratic aspirants for the presidency. In the latter election, when labor and money issues shook the foundations of party thinking, Outagamie County desired William McKinley to William Jennings Bryan. Even the military glamour of General U. S. Grant did not touch the emotions of the voters of the county which supported H. Seymour in 1868 and H. Greely in 1872. The former Democrat was a New Yorker who owned land within the county. His ideas, moreover, on internal improvements appealed to local business and industrial interests. The voters after a lapse of several presidential elections supported Wilson in 1912, but not four years later. In 1924 the state's own Robert M. LaFollette, Sr. received confirmation. Franklin D. Roosevelt polled pluralities in 1932 and 1936 but did not receive the county's vote of confidence in either 1940 or 1944.

Radical or extremely liberal political groups or individuals have never produced much fervor in Outagamie County. Usually they merged their ideals with one of the two established parties. Free Soilers were negligible. Temperance-minded persons followed the bandwagon of the candidate who promised to keep the communities free from taverns. In the eighteen seventies the Patrons of Husbandry in the Grange movement vigorously expressed their feelings upon the money situation and the question of railroad monopolies. The depression of 1873 along with several federal enactments affecting elasticity of credit caused the rise of the Greenback Party. Its followers desired that circulating currency be backed just by demands of credit and the county's resources. In 1877 the Greenbackers held a county convention and nominated a slate of candidates. The Republicans put no one into the field and many voted the Greenback ticket. The waning of the movement, however, was not long in coming for three years later only minor remnants survived. The Populists, achieving support from the farmers for their liberal ideas, came and went. In the middle eighties the Knights of Labor made their presence felt by propaganda in the form of a Mardi Gras and putting a labor ticket in the running. The liberal political party which possessed the greatest staying power was the Progressive Party headed by the LaFollettes, who for over a generation forged and fought for a program of economic and social reform. Of the same sort was George Schneider, who mirroring labor thinking, represented the Eighth Congressional District of which Outagamie County is a part in the nineteen-twenties and thirties. Socialists of the Eugene Debs variety or Norman Thomas kind have not attracted huge groups to their banners. In 1920 when Debs attempted to capture the presidency he garnered 510 votes in the county, the most any Socialist has achieved.

OFFICIALS, 1948

In 1948 Outagamie County's political color relative to local offices is Republican. The principal county officers are John E. Hantschel, County Clerk; Ray L. Feuerstein, County Treasurer; Stephen M. Peeters, Register of Deeds; Elmer R. Honkamp, District Attorney; Gerald Jolin, County Judge; Oscar J. Schmiege, Municipal Judge; Lyman B. Clark, Sheriff; Leslie Holzer, Coroner.

The county, with Langlade and Shawano counties, is part of the tenth Judicial Circuit. Michael Eberlein is Circuit Judge. Representation in state governmental affairs is shared by Fred H. Frank and Gustave E. Hanges in the Assembly and Gordon A. Bubolz in the Senate. Outagamie and Shawano counties make up the fourteenth Senatorial District. Belonging to the Eighth Congressional District, the county endorses Congressman John Byrnes. The junior United States Senator from Wisconsin is Joseph R. McCarthy, who maintains a residence in the county seat.

The services which the county governmental offices perform are far more extensive in scope than those handled by the first county board. The 1948 budget demands an expenditure of $1,904,000 of which $1,003,195.29 is tax levy. Departments of general government, protection, health and sanitation, education, charities and correction and highways consume the major share of revenues. County government is a servant of the communities within its borders and fits into a larger pattern of state, national and even international politics which concerns itself with human relationships.

TILLERS OF THE SOIL

By J. F. Magnus

The history of modern agriculture in Outagamie County had its first beginnings during the early days of Wisconsin settlement. However, county agriculture has felt the impact of many important influences. They include the pre-historic agriculture carried on by the native Indians, the extensive fur trade and the early development of Wisconsin lumber industry. All of these have played a part in the evolution of agriculture as we know it today.

INDIANS, FIRST FARMERS

The first crude farming had been developed by the Indians long before the coming of the white man. Father Claude Allouez, who visited the Indians in interior Wisconsin in 1670, describes early agriculture among the Fox Indians in the *Jesuit Relations*.

"These savages are settled in an excellent country—the soil which is black there, yielding them Indian corn in abundance. They live by hunting during the winter, returning to their cabins toward its close, and living there on Indian corn

that they had hidden away the previous autumn; they season it with fish."

Another early explorer, Jonathan Carver, who traveled through Wisconsin in 1766, has also left records of agriculture among the Indians. He wrote, "The land adjacent to the Lake (Winnebago) is very fertile, abounding with grapes, plums, and other fruits which grow spontaneously. The Winnebagoes raise in it a great quantity of Indian corn, beans, pumpkins, squashes, watermelons, with some tobacco."

These first records of early Wisconsin explorers are substantiated by records of later traders. Robert Dixon, a leading trader of the British period, wrote in 1793 that the Indians at the falls of the Fox River raised Indian corn, squash, potatoes, melons and cucumbers in great abundance and good tobacco. He found large quantities of wild oats growing on the low lands near the river.

During the fur trade era great and even revolutionary changes took place in Indian life and customs. These, on the whole, were not always advantageous to the Indians. The trade supplied the natives

with guns and other implements which greatly increased their power over wild game and some of the elements of civilized life. But there is little evidence that these developed in the Indians an urge toward a settled and civilized life.

On the contrary, the fur trade tended to perpetuate the hunter stage by making it more profitable. It also made the Indian more dependent upon the European as a market for the products of the hunt. It can probably be said that the fur trade retarded agricultural progress among the Indians. Among other things the trade broke up the economic, social and political habits of the Indians. It brought about a widespread shifting in the location of village sites, redistribution of hunting grounds and a general change in tribal geography.

The Indian village, however, did have definite influences in the settlement of Wisconsin and its early development, both in agriculture and in industry.

"The Indian village," wrote Frederick Jackson Turner, "became the trading post, the trading post became the city—in a word, the fur trade closed its mission by becoming the pathfinder for agriculture and manufacturing civilization."

Hunting, trapping and the fur trade continued to provide a good share of the living for the earliest settlers of Outagamie County. Farming as an occupation or business developed slowly during the early years.

ARRIVAL OF LUMBERMEN

The second factor which influenced settlement of Outagamie County and brought about the first real expansion of its agriculture was lumbering. Here, as in other parts of Wisconsin, the location of first settlements was determined by the location of lumber mills and camps.

Lumber provided the incentive for the county's first agriculture. Work in the pineries was carried on most actively during the winter. Many of the men who came into the logging camps for employ-

Louis Perrot, First County Cheesemaker

ment purchased land and became farmers. The lumber camps also provided a ready and stable market for many farm products. This combination enabled many of the early settlers to establish themselves on their farms. Wheat fields, the first symbol of a permanent agriculture, began to appear soon after lumber camps and mills had been established. The mutually advantageous combination of lumbering and farming continued in the county for a number of years—even after the pinery camps had moved north and west of the county's northern boundary.

After farming had been extensively established lumber continued to provide an important supplement to a farmer's income. When the stands of pine had been cut, factories using both hard and soft wood sprang up in large numbers.

Another forest product, maple sugar, was also important to the early Outagamie County farmers. It meant hard labor in old fashioned bark-covered log camps, but during the years when sugar was

scarce and high in price it was an important source of income for many. Early records state that frequently from 25 to 100 pounds of sugar were made in a single day by some of the early settlers. It was also recorded that in the Town of Grand Chute alone over five tons of maple sugar were made during the season of 1853. The 1860 census records a production of 175,000 pounds of maple sugar and 6,000 gallons of syrup.

In the speed of settlement Outagamie County paralleled the record made for Wisconsin as a whole. Beginning about 1850 settlers poured into the county in large numbers every season—winter as well as summer.

In 1855 both Center and Freedom townships were filling up with newcomers, large clearings were being made, homes built and farms opened. Settlements farther west in the Town of Dale were also growing rapidly. "Land seekers throughout our county," said the *Crescent*, "were never more plentiful at this season of the year (April) than now." And these people both tilled soil and in the proper season worked in the pineries.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY SOILS

Before considering the developments of Outagamie County agriculture it might be well to review briefly the soils to be found in the county. After all, the type of agriculture which was to develop would depend in considerable measure upon the kind of soil with which the farmers would work.

The soils of Outagamie County are largely derived from glacial materials, some from alluvial or stream-deposited materials, some from glacial lake-deposited materials and the peat soils which are the result of large accumulations of organic matter. A good share of the soils are underlaid with sandstone and limestone formations.

The government survey of Outagamie County soils in 1921 recorded 21 different soil types which can be divided into four classes. They are as follows: heavy soil consisting of a Superior red clay and Superior silt and loam; loams and fine sandy loams consisting of Superior, Miami, and Antigo loams and fine sandy loams; sandy soils consisting of Coloma and Plainfield loams and sands; poorly drained soils made up of Poygan, Whitman, Clyde and Genesee loams and sandy loams.

The heavier types of soil comprise 23.7 per cent of the total area of the county. Superior silt loam accounts for 12 per cent of the total, and Superior clay loam, 11.3 per cent. This type of soil is particularly predominant in the southeastern part of the county.

Eighty per cent of the soils in the towns of Buchanan and Kaukauna are made up of the above two types of soil. It also accounts for 50 to 80 per cent of the soil in Vanden Broek, Grand Chute and Greenville. Most of this area is level, or very gently undulating, and because of the heavy subsoil remains somewhat cold and wet in the spring although it is very productive.

Loams and fine sandy loams account for 44.1 per cent of the total area of the county. They predominate in 12 of the 20 towns where they have anywhere from 42 to 85 per cent of the total area in each town.

Fine sandy loams cover but 5.1 per cent of the county's area and it is found mostly in the northwestern part of the county and it is particularly predominating in the towns of Bovina, Liberty and Maine.

A good deal of our soil is underlaid with limestone that has contributed to the fact that a rather small percentage of our soil is acid. Out of several thousand soil samples tested only 31 per cent have shown an acid reaction; 60 per cent were low in phosphorus and 44 per cent were low in available potassium.

FARMS—NUMBER AND SIZE

Development of the county is also shown by the increase in the number of farms, while other changes in farming

Scene Typical of County Dairy Industry

methods and practices are suggested by changes which have taken place in the size of individual farms.

The farm census of 1860 reported 1,131 farms established within the county. By 1890 this number had increased to 3,254; the 1925 census reported 3,829 farms. In 1930 the number of farms had decreased to 3,460 but the census of 1935 reported an all-time high of 3,903 farms in the county. Following 1935, the number of farms decreased. The census report of 1940 shows 3,558 farms; the 1945 census shows 3,443 farms. The recent decline in the number of farms has probably been caused by some of the older farmers selling out at the prevailing good prices. In many cases these farms have been purchased by neighbors who have been able to operate larger farms due to the mechanization of farm equipment. Compared with other counties

in the state, Outagamie County ranked fourteenth in the total number of farms as reported in the 1945 census.

The 1935 census reported the average farm to consist of 91.7 acres. In 1940 this average was 100.3 acres; in 1945 it had risen to an all-time high of 107.2 acres.

The townships reporting the largest number of farms were Grand Chute with 268, Oneida with 266 and Freedom with 239. Only two towns in the county reported less than 100 farms; namely, Liberty with 92 and Vanden Broek 97.

Tenancy has never been a serious problem in Outagamie County. In 1880, 7.3 per cent of the farms were operated by tenants. This percentage has increased gradually and during World War II reached an all-time high of 15 per cent. This is considerably below the state average.

Census reports reveal an interesting picture of the manner in which land in the county was brought under cultivation. In 1860 it shows a total of 29,529 acres of "improved land in farms." By 1870 this had increased to 74,886 acres. The *Crescent* estimated early in 1870 that "from 7,000 to 10,000 more acres of land" would be plowed than the year before. Improved land increased to 142,434 acres in 1880— nearly doubling during the decade. This was the most rapid improvement of farm land in the county's history. During each of the following decades about 25,000 acres of new land were brought under cultivation. In 1910 improved land totaled 223,665 acres or two-thirds of all the land in farms at that time. The census of 1945 shows 367,962 acres of land in farms. Cropland harvested totaled 206,387 acres; idle cropland, 1,025 acres; pastures, 121,-184 acres; unpastured woodland, 14,915 acres, and all other land, including waste land, farmyards and roads, 24,128 acres.

Parallel to the improvement of land there is a rapid and steady rise in the amount and cash value of farm machinery used on the farms. In 1860 the value of all farm machinery was listed as $51,338. By 1880 it had increased to $332,642, and by 1910 to $1,269,099. In 1945 the value of farm machinery and implements totaled $6,720,874.

KING WHEAT

One of the marvels of Wisconsin history is the state's rapid rise as a major producer of wheat—as well as the speed with which the production of this crop fell. In this drama Outagamie County played an important part.

Extensive wheat growing was one of the characteristics of all new areas. Its basis was economic need.

Most of the pioneer settlers were families of limited means. Their first consideration was to produce enough food for their own need. Then came the pressing necessity for obtaining the cash needed to meet obligations incurred in the purchase of their undeveloped land. Wheat was the answer to these needs. It was the one great cash crop of the pioneer era and promised the quickest and surest return for the labor expended.

Newspapers during early years printed frequent reports of large yields of wheat. One report stated that Albert Cook of the Town of Freedom raised 10 acres of wheat in 1853—an average of 33 bushels to the acre. This was a little better than the county average, but the crop that season was described as being generally excellent. The same year wheat grown in the Town of Center was reported to be yielding from 35 to 42 bushels of plump seed to the acre on new land. In 1855 the crop was reported to average 30 bushels per acre and was worth 90 cents a bushel.

Wheat production had become general by 1860. The 1859 harvest totaled 81,473 bushels. In 1860, the peak year of Wisconsin wheat production, it was reported that "thousands of acres" averaged between 20 and 30 bushels to the acre. The county reached the peak of its specialization in wheat between 1869 and 1879. The largest production *per capita* came in 1879 when better than 19 bushels *per capita* were harvested— a total of 550,000 bushels grown on nearly 41,000 acres. Another large crop was harvested in 1877 when 24,419 acres of wheat produced a crop estimated at more than 439,000 bushels—an average of 18 bushels to the acre. With the price quoted at $1.06 a bushel, the value of this year's crop was estimated at more than $565,000.

But wheat growing was already past its zenith. Declining yields due to soil depletion and trouble with insect pests and plant diseases were causing farmers to turn from wheat to other crops which promised a more stable income. During the first World War there was a temporary increase in wheat production due to war demands.

LIVESTOCK

Some livestock was brought into the county by the first settlers, mainly for use as work animals and to supply meat

for their own needs. The census of 1860 shows a total of nearly 8,000 head cattle in the county but these included about 1,800 "working oxen." The report shows 2,352 milk cows, about two for each farm and 3,783 head of "other cattle."

As of January 1, 1946, the total number of cattle on farms in the county had increased to 84,100. The county ranked thirteenth among the 71 counties in the number of cattle on farms.

Some small-scale dairying evidently was begun almost as soon as farm settlement began. It was all carried on in the homes of the farmers and consisted in the manufacture of cheese and butter. The limited output found a ready market at home or in the lumber camps. Much of the surplus, says one historian, found a market across the counter of the nearest general store, through a "swap for calico and chewing tobacco."

One interesting feature of the gradually increasing importance of livestock came during the days of the Civil War when a great many farmers turned to the production of sheep and wool. This resulted from an abnormal demand for wool to replace the cotton shut off by the war blockade.

In 1860 the census reported only 1,426 sheep in the entire county. By 1870 this had increased to nearly 11,000 and ten years later to about 20,000 head. In 1860 the county produced about 3,000 pounds of wool. In the next decade this jumped to over 35,000 pounds and by 1880 to 115,000 pounds. Toward the close of the Civil War newspapers reported that wool "paid double the profit of wheat growing and the labor was nothing in comparison." A woolen factory was one of Appleton's early industries and in 1863 the mill was reported to be doing an enormous business. Scores of farmers were raising large flocks of sheep and large quantities of wool was being brought to the mill. Sheep, however, declined rapidly as a major feature of the county's agriculture. In 1946 the county reported only 2,400 head.

During early days comparatively little interest was shown in hogs. The census of 1860 reported 5,641 head and the total did not reach 20,000 until after 1890. Early in the twentieth century an increased interest in hog production was shown—the number increasing to 36,000 head by 1900. The peak production of over 52,000 head was reached in 1944. Two years later the county ranked twelfth in the state in hog production.

During the first years of Outagamie County history horses were outnumbered by working oxen. The 1860 census showed only 610 head. During the next 10 years the horses increased to more than double the number of oxen and by 1890 the county had more than 8,000 horses and only 222 working oxen. The horse population reached its peak in 1916 with 14,890 head. It has declined steadily since then as mechanical power has come to do more and more of the heavy farm labor. In 1946 the number of horses had dropped to about the 1880 figure—something over 6,000 head.

Early reports did not take the trouble to record the number of chickens but in 1890 a total of about 94,000 birds produced nearly 584,000 dozens of eggs. The importance of the farm laying flock had increased steadily and in 1946 Outagamie County reported about 334,000 chickens. An egg production of nearly 48,000,000 eggs was reported in 1944.

Another interesting illustration of the expansion of the county's livestock industry is shown by the value of its livestock. The census of 1860 showed a total value of $185,642 for all livestock. By 1870 this had increased to $592,315, and by 1890 to $1,143,205. The 1910 valuation was $3,148,236. By the time of the 1945 census this value had climbed to a total of $10,720,401.

CHANGES IN CROP PRODUCTION

Beginning with an overwhelming emphasis upon wheat during the early years, the county's crop production schedule has

undergone a complete transformation. To-day the county's three major crops are hay, oats and corn—all of them required to feed the large livestock population from which three-fourths of the farm income is derived.

In 1860 less than 7,000 tons of hay, practically all of it wild hay, were put up in the county. This had increased to 54,000 tons by 1900. Wild hay has been almost entirely supplanted by tame grasses. The county's bumper crop was harvested in 1940—a total of about 164,000 tons of

having 58,290 acres of clover and timothy to 11,300 acres of alfalfa.

Production of oats began early. It passed the million bushel mark in 1890 and was over 2,000,000 bushels in 1910. The county's biggest crop was harvested in 1944—nearly 3,500,000 bushels. Oats today ranks second in crop acreage in the county.

Corn is third in rank from the standpoint of the number of acres devoted to its production. The crop has been important from the first—nearly 45,000 bush-

Modern Corn Dusting

tame hay. More crop acres, 88,500, are used for hay than any other crop.

During the years there has also been an interesting shift in the types of tame hay. In the early years clover and timothy predominated. During the thirties alfalfa production increased rapidly, reaching a total of over 42,000 acres in 1938. During the same time clover and timothy dropped from 60,000 acres to 24,000 acres. In 1944 the situation is again reversed, the county

els being harvested in 1860. By 1910 corn production had climbed to more than 1,000,000 bushels.

Increasing use of the silo for preserving the corn crop has reduced the amount of corn harvested as grain. The total acreage of corn in 1945 was above 51,000 acres, which is almost as large as the peak acreage in 1934. About 73 per cent of all corn grown in the county is now used for silage. A survey made in 1942 shows 3,277

silos on the farms of Outagamie County.

During the early years production of potatoes was another major farm crop. The census of 1860 reports a total yield of more than 70,000 bushels. Any surplus not needed for home consumption probably found ready market in the flourishing lumber camps. By 1890 production of potatoes had climbed to 268,864 bushels and in 1910 to nearly 600,000 bushels harvested from 4,276 acres.

In recent years potato production has shown a considerable decrease, the 1944 production totaling about 100,000 bushels as compared to an average annual production of 179,000 bushels for the ten-year period.

Another crop which at one time ranked fairly high in production is barley. From a total of nearly 500,000 bushels harvested in 1910 the production dropped to less than 62,000 bushels in 1944.

A similar trend is shown in rye. The 1944 production of 2,850 bushels is smaller than the crop of 4,842 bushels harvested in 1860.

Attempts at growing other crops like hops and tobacco, were also made during the early years. Better than 1,000 pounds of tobacco were grown in 1860 but this crop was soon abandoned. Outagamie County also experienced a part of the hop craze which swept the state after the Civil War. The peak production recorded by the census came in 1869 when 12,800 pounds were harvested.

Two cash crops are grown quite extensively in Outagamie County—peas and cabbage. According to 1944 reports, farmers of the county obtained 1.8 per cent of their gross farm income from the sale of peas for canning and 4.3 per cent from cabbage.

Cabbage production began early in this century, following the construction of a kraut factory in 1902. The 1910 census reports that 1,000 acres of cabbage was grown in 1909. By 1944 the acreage had increased to 4,900 acres with a production of 39,200 tons. The county ranks second in the state in cabbage production.

Peas for canning were introduced much later. Reports show that 123 acres were grown in 1918. By 1947 the acreage had increased to 3,490 acres with a production of 8,027,000 pounds.

GROWTH OF DAIRYING

Perhaps the most spectacular as well as the most fascinating chapter of Outagamie County's agricultural history is the growth of its dairy industry. Getting under way slowly at first, it boomed during the decade of the eighties and has come to occupy the dominant place in the county's agricultural economy.

How far the farmers of the county have gone in the development of dairying as a sound and permanent basis for their industry is shown by reports of sources of farm income. According to reports for 1944 farmers of the county derive over one-half of their total income from milk alone. Dairying is a part of the county's livestock industry, and when receipts from livestock and other livestock products are added to milk, it shows that over three-fourths of the county's farm income comes from this source.

The increase in the number of milk cows was slow at first. In 1860 there were 2,352. This doubled by 1870 to a total of 4,819. By 1880 the number had increased to nearly 9,000; in 1890 to 16,000; and by 1910 to nearly 31,000 head. On January 1, 1946, Outagamie County had 58,600 cows and heifers, two years old and over, to give it tenth place in the state. In 1945 it held ninth place in the state in milk production, with a total of nearly 360,000,000 pounds. In 1947 it produced 696,000 pounds of creamery butter, 15,361,000 pounds of cheese and 28,820,000 pounds of condensed and powdered milk products. It is interesting to note that in 1947 Outagamie County produced about 14 times as much cheese as was made in the entire state of Wisconsin in 1860!

Just who first made butter or cheese in the county probably will never be

known. It is certain, however, that both products were made in the farm homes from the earliest days. Home dairying was the universal practice everywhere and creameries and cheese factories as we now know them did not come into general use until during the sixties. With a few exceptions, most farmers made only enough cheese and butter for their own use. Local demand usually absorbed all available surplus.

When the first load of cheese was brought to Appleton, it proved sufficiently noteworthy to warrant a newspaper account of the event. "We saw in town last Saturday a fine load of cheese from the farm of Mr. Barnes near this village," the *Crescent* reported on June 10, 1854. "Mr. Barnes is from Ohio and the product of his dairy bore the superior mark of the rich cheese of which large quantities are imported from that state. Mr. Barnes has already manufactured over 1,000 pounds this season which readily sell for 10 cents a pound. He has a farm of 100 acres under cultivation and a fine stock of cattle and we wish him every success as a pioneer dairyman of our county."

From the census of 1860 we learn that in 1859 there was manufactured 4,660 pounds of farm dairy cheese in Outagamie County as well as 189,874 pounds of dairy butter. This follows the general pioneer pattern. Buttermaking could be carried on with small amounts of milk and developed more rapidly than did cheesemaking which required a larger volume. This was true even of home cheesemaking.

That cheesemaking was becoming a recognized activity is indicated by reports published in 1865, in which it was "urged that the cheesemakers of the county should organize for the purpose of improving their products." It was argued that more factories should be established in order to utilize the large amount of milk and cream being wasted throughout the county.

Louis Perrot, who has been called the "father of the dairy industry" in Outa-

gamie County, became active in dairy promotion work very soon after he came to the county in 1855. Cheesemaking was not a new art to the Perrot family, which came from Switzerland and moved to this county after a short stay in New York.

One of the earliest accounts of Louis Perrot came in 1867 when it was reported that a group of farmers had assembled at Greenville and prepared to build and conduct a cheese factory in that town. Both Louis and Frank Perrot were among those interested in the venture. Milk from 160 cows, it was said, would be available. In March of that same year, at Foreman's Hall in Appleton, a group of persons formed a cheese association for the village of Little Chute. H. Jones was chairman and R. K. Randall recorded the minutes.

Earliest reports of Louis Perrot's factory are found in the dairy statistics gathered by the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association. In the second annual report, published in 1874, Perrot is listed as one of the honorary vice-presidents of the organization. His dairy at Greenville, during 1873, had manufactured 9,397 pounds of cheese and 529 pounds of butter from the milk of 33 cows. The following year the report credits his factory with making 80,633 pounds of cheese and 345 pounds of butter from the milk of 230 cows. There was no report for 1875, but in 1876 he was shown to have made 9,450 pounds of cheese from the milk of 27 cows. His factory was listed as a "private dairy."

In 1885 Perrot brought glory to himself and the county when he exhibited 900 pounds of cheese at the World's Fair in New Orleans and won the first premium of $125 in gold.

In 1876 the Dairymen's Association report lists five dairies in Outagamie County —L. Perrot, Greenville; E. M. Gowell, Greenville; H. Brockway, Appleton; H. M. Armstrong, Freedonia; and Edward Nye, Freedonia. These five dairy plants were listed in reports through 1880. The report was described as "incomplete"

but it represented all the information that could be obtained by the association.

During the eighties creameries and cheese factories evidently sprang up in great numbers throughout the county. During Governor Hoard's administration, 1889, the state Dairy and Food Commission was set up. Outagamie County had six creameries and 63 cheese factories in 1891 and 1892.

Another early cheese factory report is published in Ryan's history. It covers the activities of the Appleton Cheese Factory for the season of 1875. According to this report the factory operated 131 days, receiving a total of 254,822 pounds of milk, or an average of 1,945 pounds per day. During the season it manufactured 27,120 pounds of cheese, an average of one pound of cheese for nine and two-fifths pounds of milk.

In 1877 the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association held its annual meeting at Appleton and a number of interesting statements about the dairy industry of Outagamie County have been preserved in its report. In his annual address the president, Hiram Smith of Sheboygan Falls, made a prediction regarding the dairy possibilities of the county which the passing years have more than brought into fulfillment.

"There is no good reason," he said, "why the farming country, in this vicinity, should not be dotted with cheese or butter factories, every four miles, in all directions, and this city become the shipping point and center of a large dairy district."

Another corollary of dairying, improved livestock, early began to make itself manifest in Outagamie County. Again the Dairymen's Association report brings an interesting illustration. One of the topics presented during the convention was a talk on "Dairy Stock" by D. Huntley of Appleton. Mr. Huntley declared that "in the spring of 1871, the Farmers' Club, consisting of some thirty members, purchased three full blood Ayrshire bulls." He then described the results obtained from their daughters, including both one-

half and three-fourths blood heifers, and quoted L. L. Randall as saying that, while the Ayrshires in his herd were young, they were producing more milk than the native cattle, the sales of the year amounting to $50 per cow.

W. D. Hoard, in a talk on dairying in Wisconsin, declared that "Outagamie County . . . is one of the finest grass counties in the entire northwest, abundantly supplied with excellent water, and yet there is really but little dairying done."

FARM ORGANIZATIONS

In the evolution of Outagamie County organizations of dairy farmers and livestock breeders have played an important part. As early as 1853 the *Crescent* advocated the formation of an agricultural society and a stock fair. In the spring of 1854 there were reports of such an organization which was making plans for an exhibit in the fall. R. A. Lawe was secretary and Samuel Dunn, president.

The first fair, however, was not held until the fall of 1860. Newspapers published the premium list in full, listing 15 classes: cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, poultry, grain, vegetables, fruit, farm products, agricultural implements, harness and leather, domestic manufactures, flowers and house plants, needlework and art work. The fair was held October 18, 1860 at the park of the Rev. Reeder Smith near Appleton. In 1861 grounds were leased from David Kimball in the second ward. Plans were made to have the grounds cleared and fenced and buildings ready for the fair. At this fair, held October 1 and 2, 1861, the society awarded 124 premiums to 65 persons, the awards totaling $183.25. Later county fairs were scheduled at Hortonville and Seymour. At the latter city, nearly 40,000 attended the 1948 fair.

During the early years the Agriculture Society gave great encouragement to agriculture, horticulture and stock raising. Newspapers took up the matter and carried departments devoted to these sub-

jects. Farmers responded to their message and a gradual improvement in livestock began. Greater crop diversification also was urged.

Widespread interest in better agriculture is also shown by the number of other organizations which were formed during the sixties and early seventies. In March 1864 a Fruit Growers' Association was formed with R. Pearson as president, L. L. Knox as secretary and George Knowles as treasurer. In 1866 the Appleton Stock Growers Association was incorporated. It was authorized to buy land and hold fairs, stock exhibitions and trials of speed. For a time monthly stock fairs were held and cattle and horses offered for sale.

Another strong and active organization in the early seventies was the Farmers' Club of Grand Chute. Regular meetings were held for the discussion of many subjects such as fruits, seeds, milk cows and draft horses.

In 1871 a Beekeepers' Association was formed at Appleton. R. Z. Mason was president; Z. C. Fairbanks, secretary; and A. H. Hart, treasurer. The following year the first agricultural convention was held in Appleton. In 1873 the Grangers began organizing lodges, "nearly all farmers becoming members." A county council of the Patrons of Husbandry was formed by the Grange organizations before the end of the year. In the eighties the cooperative movement took root. Such a farmers organization at Greenville, with John Dey as secretary, prospered greatly. At the same time Farmers' Institutes originated. Two decades later farm youth regularly began going to the state university for "short courses" and general education in agriculture All of these activities and many others which came later contributed to the great forward march of agriculture in the county during these years of rapid growth and expansion.

COOPERATIVES

According to information furnished the writer, the first farmers purchasing co-

operative association still in existence is the Seymour Cooperative Exchange, organized at Seymour about 1910. This may be the same group mentioned in Ryan's *History of Outagamie County*, taken from newspaper files. The item states that "the American Co-operative Society of Equity was held at Stephensville in January, 1909. Delegates came from Little Chute, Seymour, Black Creek, Shiocton, Ellington, Kaukauna and Grand Chute. The session was held in the Kroeger opera house."

Since that time nine similar cooperatives have been organized. They have a total membership of over 7,000 and are doing an annual business of better than $3,000,000 in such commodities as farm hardware, farm machinery, gasoline, oils, feed, seeds, and fertilizers. In 1936 the Fox River Valley Cooperative Wholesale was organized and now sells farm supplies to approximately 100 local cooperative associations across the state. This organization recently moved into one of the most modern warehouse and office buildings to be found in Wisconsin.

At the present time there are two large modern cooperative dairy plants in the county serving several hundred dairy farmers—the Outagamie Milk Producers' Cooperative at Black Creek, and the Consolidated Badger Cooperative at Appleton. The Outagamie Milk Producers have specialized in the manufacturing and sale of rindless American cheese. The Consolidated Badger Cooperative recently moved into one of the most modern and up-to-date convertible milk plants to be found anywhere. They also have just completed an outstanding milk drying plant. Outagamie County can also boast of several smaller cooperative cheese factories.

Other types of cooperatives operating in the county include: seven livestock shipping associations marketing livestock; a purebred seed growers' association; a vegetable growers' association; 10 orchard spray rings, an artificial insemination cooperative for breeding dairy cattle; a modern funeral home; at least two frigid
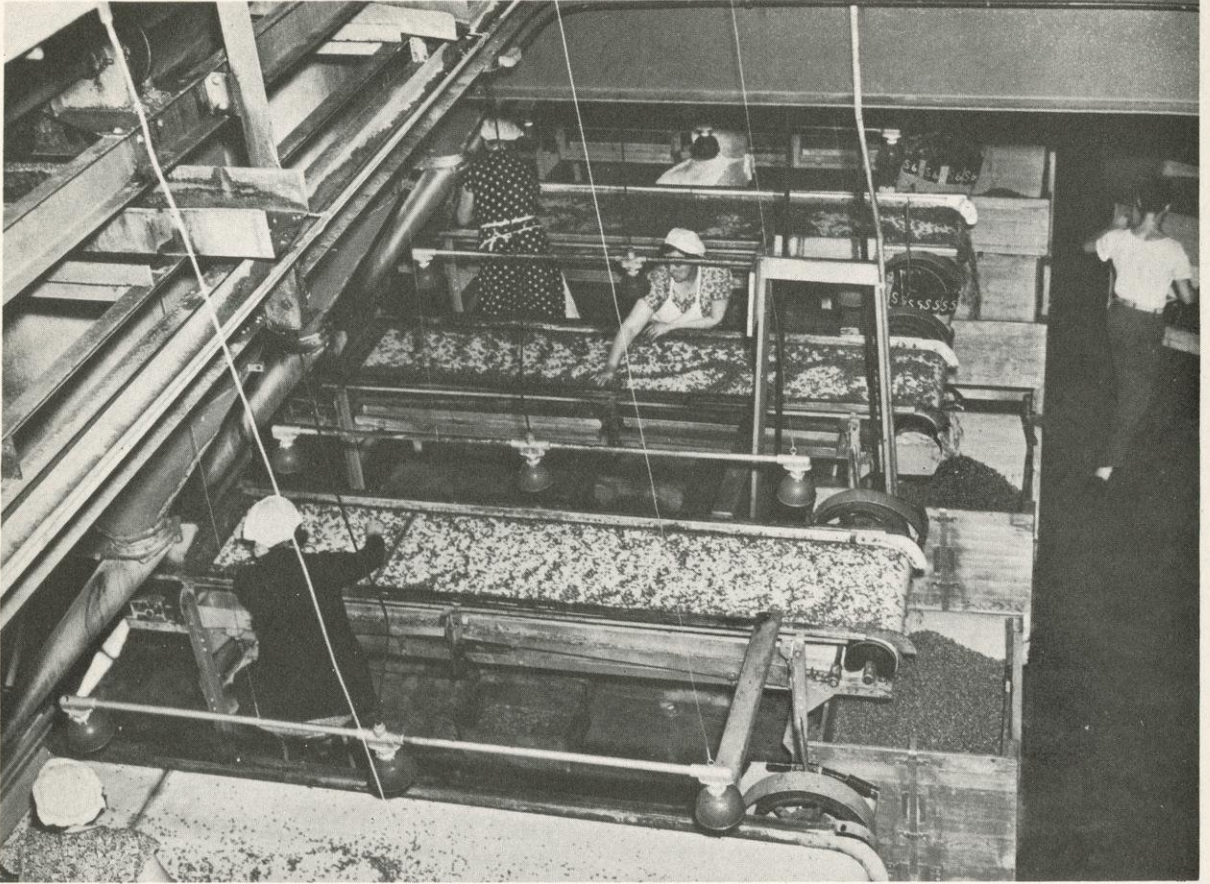
Pea Sorting at Canning Factory

locker plants and three dairy herd improvement associations for the testing of dairy cattle.

VEGETABLES FOR CANNING

At the present time there are three canning companies and four kraut companies located in the county, which have added considerable to the diversification of county agriculture. They have also increased farm income considerably besides providing much employment. These seven plants process most of the vegetables grown commercially, although some are processed by other factories in neighboring counties.

Built in 1902, the Seymour Canning Company plant was the first in the county, being known originally as the Seymour Canning and Cold Storage Company. It

was organized by a group of farmers and businessmen. Kraut and corn were canned the first year. The following year beans and beets were added. It now contracts about 2,500 acres of vegetables each year. During the peak of the canning season it employs about 300 persons.

The Fox Valley Canning Company at Hortonville was founded in 1922, packing peas the first year. During its 25 years of operation it has processed beans, sauerkraut, beets, carrots, corn and soybeans.

In 1929 the Fuhremann Canning Company was started in Appleton. The first pack put up in 1930 took 1,000 acres of peas, 75 of beets, and 20 of carrots. Extensive improvements have been made since the first plant was built. At the present time it contracts about 3,000 acres of vegetables.

In the northwestern part of the county, on the flat, level soils of that area, cabbage has been one of the important crops for many years. In this section are located four kraut factories. The Shiocton Kraut Factory is one of the largest kraut plants in the United States, with a cutting capacity of 125 to 200 tons of cabbage a day. From 150,000 to 300,000 cases of kraut are sold each year.

Hamilton and Sons Canning Company at New London is located just over the Waupaca County line but a large volume of the cabbage used for kraut comes from Outagamie County. They also pack a considerable volume of pickles each year. Located at Bear Creek is the Flannagan Kraut Company. Outagamie's newest vegetable packer is the C. C. Lang and Company at Black Creek. Their plant was built in 1946 and the first sauerkraut was cut the same fall.

SOURCES OF FARM INCOME

Since the end of World War I livestock and dairying have increased steadily in volume and importance and have become the principal source of farm income in the county.

In the year 1944 farmers of the county received 86 per cent of their total gross farm income from livestock and livestock products, including milk. Milk alone was the source of 51.1 per cent of the total income. Other sources were as follows: hogs, 13.8 per cent; cattle and calves, 11 per cent; chickens and eggs, 9.6 per cent; cabbage, 4.3 per cent; grains, 2 per cent; and others, 8.2 per cent. The last group includes peas for canning, hay, turkeys, sheep, wool, potatoes, fruits, seeds and miscellaneous products.

Gross farm income has also shown a remarkable increase during recent years. In 1927 it totalled $8,715,800. During the depression years it dropped to slightly more than half, the total in 1933 being $4,729,578. By 1936 it had climbed to $8,193,628. World War II brought a marked upsurge in farm income, the total

for the county being $13,915,618 in 1942. In 1944, the last year for which figures are available, it had reached an all-time high of $16,202,982.

Records further show that in comparison with other counties of the state, Outagamie County has made good progress during the past 20 years. In 1927 the county ranked seventeenth among the counties of the state in gross farm income, while in 1944 it had climbed to eleventh place.

The county also ranks well up among the state's counties in a number of other classifications. Although Outagamie County is forty-fifth in land area, it is second in cabbage production, twenty-fourth in income per farm, sixteenth in income from livestock and twelfth in income from crops. It also ranks tenth in the number of cows and heifers, ninth in milk production, thirteenth in cheese production, twelfth in corn for silage, ninth in oat production, ninth in tame hay and eleventh in peas for processing.

CHANGES IN FARM LIFE

Over the century there has been drastic changes in farm life. The first settlers lived in log cabins or rude lumber shacks, some of them not even completely roofed. Some of the first buildings had roofs over the sleeping quarters but not over the general living quarters. Today most farm homes will compare favorably with any home in the city. Livestock is housed in buildings much better than the early homes, both in comfort and conveniences.

Today approximately 93 per cent of the farmers have electricity, 94.5 per cent have radios, 55 per cent have telephones and 41 per cent have running water in the home.

Great changes have also taken place in the amount of physical labor necessary to produce crops, modern machinery having eliminated a great deal of the back-breaking toil which was the day-by-day lot of the pioneer farmer. The first grass and hay was cut with a sickle or a scythe.
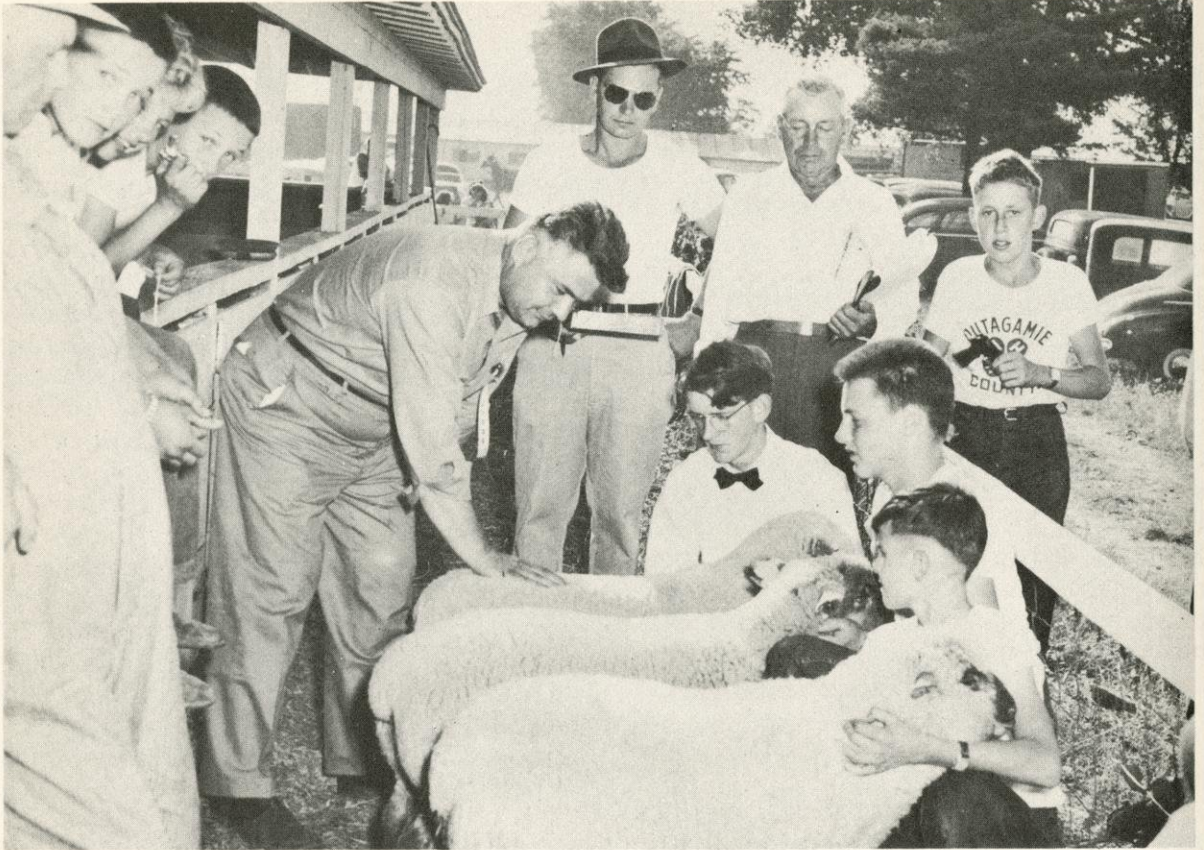
Judging 4-H Club Animals at County Fair, Seymour

Then it was raked with a hand rake and carried to the stack by means of poles. If the farmer was fortunate enough to have oxen or horses, it was pitched on the wagon, and then pitched on the stack. Today the modern forage harvester goes into the field, chops the windrowed hay and blows it into the truck or wagon. It is then blown into the haymow with little physical labor anywhere along the line.

Small grains were cut with a cradle, raked in small bundles with a hand rake, bound by hand, loaded, unloaded and stacked all by hand. It was then either threshed with a flail or trampled out by driving cattle across the bundles.

Cattle in the early days were milked by hand, the milk poured into shallow crocks where the cream was skimmed with a ladle, churned at home, and the butter taken to the store where it was bartered for groceries and other supplies.

COUNTY AGENTS

In March, 1922 a rural planning committee was appointed by the County Board to look into the matter of hiring a County Agricultural Agent. As a result of their investigation and recommendation, the Agricultural Committee of the County Board chose Robert Amundsen to serve as County Agricultural Agent. He began his work in March, 1923. Mr. Amundsen served very capably in this position until January 21, 1929, when he resigned to take a position as County Agent Supervisor at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

Gustave A. Sell succeeded him in March, 1929. He served as County Agricultural Agent until 1933.

In 1934 R. C. Swanson came to the county as Federal Adjustment Agent to help administer the Federal Corn Hog Aid Program. In 1935, he became County Agricultural Agent. He served three years.

On January 1, 1939, J. F. Magnus, the present County Agricultural Agent, took over the work. Since 1943 Gale L. Vande Berg has served as Assistant County Agent. Harriet Thompson became the first Home Demonstration Agent in Outagamie Coun-

Grove Homemakers Club near Greenville and a second in the Town of Cicero. Some of the first members of these groups include Mrs. Edward Cummings, Mrs. Merle Culbertson, a Mrs. or Miss Jamison, Mrs. Ervin Tellock, Mrs. C. W. Hahn, Mrs. Art Genske, Mrs. William Marcks, Mrs. Guy Daniels and Mrs. Herbert Witthuhn.

In 1925 four other clubs, located at Mackville, Hortonville, Shiocton and Black Creek, organized the first Home-

1948 Achievement Day Marks Centennial—County Homemakers are *left to right*, Mrs. Ray Huss and Mrs. Elmer Grimm, Little Chute; Mrs. Arla Nelson, Medina; Mrs. Albert Wolff, Black Creek.

ty in July, 1929. The county has had three others since that time, Irene Skutley, Anna Oleston and Myrtle Baumann.

COUNTY HOMEMAKERS

Homemakers' work started about 1924 when a group of interested and forward looking homemakers appealed to the County Agent for training in cooking and sewing. One club organized at the Cedar

makers' Achievement Day in the county. This Achievement Day was the climax of a series of meetings held under the direction of the College of Agriculture. Through the years the "cooking and sewing" interests of these women have grown to include many fields in homemaking, studies in family relations and projects in their communities. In 1947 the Homemakers' clubs in the county numbered 39 with 824 members.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

Rural youth activities in the county date back to about the beginning of agriculture extension work here. Records show that the youth work started with pig raising clubs in 1923. These clubs were composed largely of rural school boys and girls with the program centered in the schools. Later calf clubs were organized. These clubs promoted the selection and raising of better stock and taught up-to-date methods. The first record of clubs called 4-H Clubs was in 1927. Mrs. John Schoettler was the first 4-H club leader in Outagamie County. The purposes of 4-H clubs are (1) to promote the latest and best practices in agriculture and home economics and (2) the development of better citizens.

The calf-clubs and pig clubs were combined in the 4-H program with other phases of farming and homemaking such as clothing, foods, gardening and other projects. Now rural boys and girls may select any project in which they are interested. They plan their own programs, conduct monthly and semi-monthly meetings, take tours and trips and promote community activities. In short, they are developing into future leaders in agriculture, home economics and community affairs. In 1947 the program had 615 members with 85 adult leaders and over 40 older boys and girls acting as leaders. These youths also sponsor their own organizations and leadership councils.

High school youngsters received instruction in agriculture as early as 1916 or 1917 according to the records. Shiocton High School taught agriculture first, and Seymour High School followed in 1920. At the present time four high schools in the county have agricultural departments, New London, Hortonville, Shiocton and Seymour.

Thus, it can be seen that both youth and adults make a cooperative project of agriculture in this county.
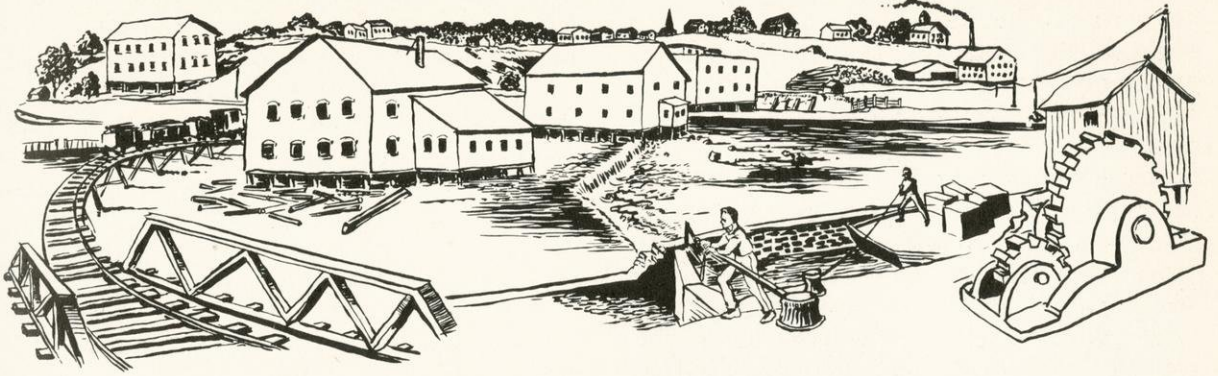
INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Highways and Waterways

By Lillian Mackesy

The woodland Indian trail and the turbulent river with its dangerous rapids and whirling waters offered the only highways of travel in the county when the white man first came here. The Indian used his foot-trail and canoe, the fur trader brought the bateau and with the settler came the American Durham boat and finally the steamboat and railroad.

As soon as the pioneer settled on his homestead he turned to building a crude road for himself by the process of chopping his way through the forest. Later he traveled the early plank toll roads until the county and state governments evolved their public road systems.

In earlier days the Indian canoe and French bateaux, laden with furs and pelts, went up and down the Fox River. Indian totem poles stood as symbols of safety below and above the rapids of the Grand Chute. The more adventurous voyageurs and travelers "shot the rapids," but more often, they unloaded their cargoes and portaged them around the treacherous spots in the river, particularly at the

Grand Chute, the Petite Chute and the Grand Kakalin rapids.

The bateau was used especially by the French fur traders who found need for a larger and sturdier boat than the Indian canoe. This boat was usually manned by 10 or 12 Indians who propelled the boat with oars or long poles while the fur trader kept his eyes on his precious goods. It was valuable in that it carried up to 12 tons of cargo and drew but two feet of water.

The later Durham boat carried more cargo and used fewer men in the crew. This was an American boat, invented in 1750 by a Pennsylvanian. John P. Arndt, boat builder at Green Bay, introduced the craft to Wisconsin when he built one in 1825 for the transportation of goods up the Fox River. Within five years he had a brisk business and Durham boats carried all the heavy traffic on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers right up to the time that the rivers were made navigable to steamboats.

In a way the Durham was picturesque with its wide, platform deck on which walked the crew of eight men, poling the boat through the water as they walked. Each man started at the bow of the boat,

and setting his pole in the river bottom, he walked the length of the boat, disengaged the pole and then walked back to the bow to start poling all over again. Thirty tons of freight were carried in these boats which measured from 40 to 60 feet in length. When the Durhams came to the rapids they were portaged by either being pushed through the shallows at the shoreline with the steel-tipped poles or being pulled by oxen hired from some enterprising settler who lived near the portage. Indians frequently were used in getting the boats and goods around the rapids.

Henry A. Gallup, a traveler in 1836 on the Fox River, gives a description of the Durham boats in action in his writings.

"Five miles further brought us to the Grand Chute. Here was a perpendicular fall in the river of seven feet, but close to the shore the rock had worn away so that a boat could take a plunge in going down and be led by ropes if quite light. Here the Durham boats which did all the freighting at the time, up and down the river, were obliged to discharge their freight and roll it along the banks on poles to above the falls. The boats were then lifted and dragged up by a large party of Indians and reloaded above.

"The amount of freighting was then considerable. All the government supplies for Fort Winnebago were passed up this way and detachments of soldiers often passed in the same grand manner."

EARLY ROADS

The Menominee Indians at Little Chute helped build one of the earliest important roads in the county according to George W. Lawe, Kaukauna pioneer, who describes in pioneer records how a wagon road was cut in 1839 from Kaukauna to connect with the Military road that ran from Fort Howard at Green Bay through Fond du Lac to Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien.

"When I arrived in Kaukauna (1839), I found a veritable wilderness, there were no roads and no way of traveling except on Indian trails or by water. Green Bay was our source of supplies and I was desirous of opening wagon communications with that place. I went down to see Mr. Wright (Hoel Wright), the founder of Wrightstown five miles down the river, he was a particular friend of mine, and had settled there four or five years before. I wanted him to run a ferry across the river so that he could reach the military road running from Green Bay to Fond du Lac. This he agreed to do if I would open a road from Kaukauna to his ferry. I pledged my word I would do so at once.

"Much pleased in making such arrangements, the next day I called on my neighbor and laid the matter before him for approval, expecting him to aid me, but to my surprise he was opposed to any such radical change. He said, 'My father lived a good many years in Kaukauna and had no wagon road to Green Bay; he got along very well by travelling on horseback or afoot and I guess I can do the same.

"Not to be overcome by this exhibition of conservatism I resolved to try the head Menominee Chief at Little Chute, Tyometaw, and see if he would aid me. He summoned young men to council—they said yes we will go. The next day I had 50 Indians to help me. In the 2 days time we had a road cut out. The next week we all worked together again and cut the road to Appleton. They were not worked out highways but trails wide enough for wagons from which logs and underbrush were cut and removed."

The next year Ephraim St. Louis chopped a road for his ox team and cart to travel from Little Chute to the Grand Chute since, as he points out in the County Pioneer Association records, settlements round Lake Winnebago were increasing and he found that money could be made with his ox team and cart. He was in those days his "own supervisor, path-

master and had no bridge fund on hand either.''

Indian trails were widened and new paths were made through the dense forest, not in any sense a finished highway, but more to make a pathway wide enough to allow ox teams and wagons to pass through. These rough passages connected settlers and settlements to the Wolf and Shioc Rivers, Black Creek, Duck Creek, the Fox River and the early Military road the government had built to connect the various forts.

These early roads were followed by the era of plank roads, which were constructed by private companies chartered by the legislature. The users paid tolls. In January of 1840 Daniel Whitney, William Dickerson, Alexander Grignon and David Johnson were appointed commissioners by the legislature to lay out a territorial road from Fort Howard by way of Grand Kakalin and Little Butte des Morts to Knagg's Ferry. By 1849 a state road ran from Menasha by way of Appleton to Bruce's Mill (Stephensville), which when extended through New London became known as the Plank Road. William Rork, James Blood and J. S. Buck were the commissioners for this road and John Stevens the surveyor.

Before very long, other roads were being built and, although the planks soon rotted and made the roads impractical, they were used for many years throughout the county until long after the Civil War. The *Fond du Lac Journal* in 1853 gave this report on the plank roads:

''The Citizens of these thriving villages (Appleton and Grand Chute) appear to appreciate fully the advantages of Plank roads. They have built a plank road to Grand Kaukauna some nine miles and one to intersect the Menasha and Kaukauna road and are now building one westward to the Wolf River some 20 miles which is to be continued to Michiljohn's mill, Waupaca Falls, Plover, Portage and Stevens Point. A large quantity of planks and logs have been got out for it during the winter and workmen are busy and

expect to reach the Wolf River by next fall.''

In contrast a *Crescent* article published in 1866 shows how the plank roads deteriorated by pointing out that the main road from Appleton to Black Creek that year ''averaged 100 teams a day and for many months the teams could carry only

Early County Mail Carrier in His 89th Year (1889)—Capt. Alexander Clermont, De Pere, started carrying the mail in 1825 following the Indian trails and early roads on foot and horseback from Green Bay to Portage.

half a load owing to conditions. A team and a man for hauling made four dollars a day.''

In 1866 the county board met in a special session to consider the state of county roads and discussed ways to raise money to start a proposed 10 year road building and improvement project. An important road bill was passed by the state legislature in March, 1867, which affected the county in that it provided the levy of

certain taxes for the improvement of principal roads.

With the building of the plank roads came the heyday of the stagecoach and country hostelry. Stagecoach routes connected the principal cities and villages, and when the Fox became navigable through the building of canals, the stagecoaches met the boats on schedule, took on passengers and started off for inland destinations. Passengers stopped for food and lodging at country hotels along the routes.

The stagecoach era in spite of its short life, was a boon to the settler who lived out in the county, for the stages carried not only passengers, but also mail. Up to this time the mail service was uncertain, irregular and very slow. Pioneer mail delivery usually meant a long, tiresome journey to the larger towns, and obliging farmers collected the mail for each other when they went to town and then delivered it to each other in person when they were able to find the time.

The very first post routes in the county were granted in 1832 when United States postal carriers rode the available roads from Chicago by horseback. This early route crossed the county and the carrier often had to walk the Indian trails with his mail pouch. As settlements grew into villages and towns, postmasters were appointed and the mail followed the main trail, water and road highways as they developed.

THE TAMING OF THE FOX RIVER

We have seen how the early priests, explorers, fur traders and even the first settlers adapted themselves by necessity to the dangers of water travel on the Fox-Wisconsin river route to the Mississippi. With the development of settlements into cities along the waterway and the advent of the steamboat, there grew an idea of harnessing the impeding rapids of the lower Fox and connecting the two streams by means of canals.

For 28 years interested citizens of the territory and later the state worked unceasingly against bitter odds, both political and financial, to achieve their dream of an improved Fox-Wisconsin waterway only to have it come true in 1856 at a time when railroads were soon to supplant the slower steamship commerce.

Morgan L. Martin, a Green Bay lawyer, became interested in the canal project and gave up a promising political career to devote a large part of his life to its building. Martin was born in New York state in 1805 and came to Green Bay in May, 1827, where he lived for 60 years. He served four years in the legislative council of the Michigan Territory, which included Wisconsin at the time, and was a territorial delegate at Washington for two years. Although Martin never lived in Outagamie County, he owned in 1847 with Theodore Conkey the section of Appleton on the Fox River known as Grand Chute. Originally the newly platted village was to be named Martin, but Conkey and Martin chose the name Grand Chute instead.

River improvements were being discussed by Green Bay citizens as early as 1820 and in 1829 a public meeting was held there with Morgan L. Martin presiding. Two years later as the territorial delegate to Congress he tried to rouse government interest in the project but his appeal, along with later appeals including those of Territorial Governor Henry Dodge, fell on apathetic ears. In spite of the support of communities along the river route, Congress took no action until 1846 when it accepted a proposed land sale plan to finance the improvement project and passed a bill granting for public sale half the land in a six mile strip running 216 miles in length from Green Bay to Portage.

The land sale had to wait until Wisconsin became a state, so in August, 1848, the new state of Wisconsin turned the project over to a board of public works with C. R. Alton the chief engineer. This first board of commissioners included

Hercules L. Dousman, Curtis Reed, John A. Bingham, Albert S. Story and James B. Estes. Land sales started booming in 1849 and early 1850, public interest in the waterways improvement ran high and work was started.

However, trouble came when land sales dropped off sharply in 1850 and the canal project found itself in debt for $65,000. Work was suspended at Appleton and only the canal at Portage had been completed. An article written by Samuel Ryan, Jr., in the *Green By Advocate* on May 2, 1850, expressed the high feelings of Appleton people at the time.

"The act is entitled, 'An act for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers and to connect same by a canal . . . The intention of the act is clear enough, that the Fox River was to be first and foremost improved. Taking into consideration the composition of the board of commissioners, the problems and propositions of the chief engineer, the log-rolling system practiced in the Legislature hitherto, well may the people of Northern Wisconsin despair of the completion of the only main obstruction between the lakes and the Mississippi; viz., the Grand Kaukaulin and Grand Chute rapids."

At this point, Martin stepped in and obtained government permission to take the job privately. With this he put 500 men to work at Kaukauna, but 1852 brought another delay when the new governor, Leonard J. Farwell, opposed the project and ordered both a suspension of work and an investigation of Martin's motives. When Martin was cleared the state withdrew completely from the project and in 1853 it was turned over to private enterprise under the newly organized Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company. The directors of this company included Martin and Otto Tank of Green Bay, Mason C. Darling and Edgar Conklin of Fond du Lac and Theodore Conkey of Appleton.

Congress in 1855 added two sections a mile to the original land grant but the land sales were too slow and Wisconsin men spent $400,000 of their own money before the project was finished. Water was turned into most of the locks in 1855 and by 1856 the improved waterway from Green Bay to the Mississippi River was a reality.

The *Aquila*, a stern-wheeler captained by John Nixon, was the first steamship to make the complete trip from the Mississippi River to Green Bay. The steamer started from Pittsburgh and went down the Ohio River to the Mississippi and then up the new improved waterway. All the way along the route crowds gathered to cheer the steamer and between De Pere and Green Bay charges of gunpowder were fired on anvils, while the guns at old Fort Howard boomed forth salutes as the vessel approached. An account of the steamboat passing Appleton in June, 1856, is related in the *Appleton Crescent*. The steamer, *Pioneer*, and tug, *Ajax*, had come up from Green Bay, according to the newspaper, and as the *Aquila* approached from the other direction all three vessels blew their steam whistles at the same time to celebrate the event.

"Passing the Locks—One of the most beautiful sights we have ever seen was the meeting of the steamer *Pioneer* from Green Bay, and the steamer *Aquila*, from the Upper Fox, on Monday morning, just above the locks and dams at Appleton. The *Pioneer* had just left the last lock as the *Aquila* came around the point into the basin.

"Both shores were swarming with people; hundreds lined the banks of the canal cheering, and the band on each boat discoursed eloquent strains of music while flags and banners were flying and the steam whistles screaming with delight. Altogether it was a sight—the marriage of the waters of the Mississippi with Lake Michigan. Both boats stopped to exchange greetings. The Menasha brass band and the Appleton Saxe Horn band, heading a large delegation from Appleton, Neenah and Menasha went on board the *Aquila* and passed down the Fox River to Green Bay, where all were duly wel-

comed with great ceremony by the city officials and by a speech from James Howe.''

In 1866, again because of financial difficulties, the property, franchises and land grants of the Fox River Improvement Company were sold to a new corporation originally backed by eastern capitalists, the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company. This company exists today and

way was a group of barges in 1920, sent from their dry docks in Green Bay to Iowa.

STEAMBOATS ON THE FOX

Although steamboat traffic on the Fox and Wisconsin River route never fulfilled its hope and was comparatively short-lived in the history of the state, it did

Steamboats on the Fox

deals largely in water power. The United States government purchased the locks and canals for $145,000 in 1872 and took over the control and upkeep of the locks and other aids to navigation.

River transportation decreased with the coming of the railroads and finally the Wisconsin River was found impractical for steamship travel. Today the Fox River is used largely for the shipment of coal between Green Bay and Oshkosh. The last load to go through the entire water-

represent a romantic era in the development of its counties and river towns.

Actually those early days of steamboating on these waters represent the active days of boats propelled by steam in the whole country. The *Clermont*, the first successful steamboat in the United States, made its maiden voyage on August 7, 1807. Only 14 years later the steamer, *Walk-in-the-Water*, arrived at Green Bay and the Fox River in 1821. The Fox River at that time was navigable at its mouth

for about six miles, from the Bay to the first of the long series of rapids at DePere. Thomas Roche, electrician on the old *Oshkosh City* in 1908, wrote a detailed record of steamboating in the early days on Lake Winnebago, the Fox and Wolf Rivers for a history of Winnebago County, using the log data of two veteran Oshkosh boatmen, Captain W. W. Neff and Captain E. M. Neff.

Although steamers arrived and departed from Green Bay for many years on the lower lake route, these were irregular trips and the first regular line was established about 1850. An attempt was made in the forties to promote steam travel to Appleton from the Bay when Captain Stephen Hotelling, or Hotalling, managed to get up the river as far as Kaukauna where he made an attempt to haul his steamer over the Kaukaulin rapids. He abandoned the trip as an impossibility, however, and turned back to Green Bay. In 1849 Captain H. A. Hanson managed to haul his schooner, *Snowbird*, out of the water at Kaukauna, portage and re-launch it at the Grand Chute and completed a trip to Oshkosh. The *Jenny Lind*, built at Neenah by Dr. W. Peake and Captain Patrick Tiernan in 1851, was the first steamboat to travel the Wisconsin River to the Mississippi. In 1844 the machinery from the old *Black Hawk* was put in a new boat, the *Manchester*, which Captain Hotelling and James Worden had built on Lake Winnebago. This boat was the first and only commercial steamboat on the lake previous to 1850.

When the new lock and dam was completed at De Pere in 1850 the steamer, *Indiana*, captained by William O. Lyon, began a regular schedule of trips between Green Bay and Kaukauna, soon followed by the *Pioneer*. The sidewheeler, *Van Ness Barlow*, and the *Morton*, both built in 1851, were run between Neenah and Appleton. These boats were the first steamboat connections on the lower Fox between Green Bay and Lake Winnebago ports. Much of the Fox River trade was still carried by

Durham boats during this time, and the two types of vessels transported passengers, merchandise, farming implements, household goods and produce. Passengers and freight that traveled on steamers arrived at Kaukauna where wagons and teams picked up the travelers and goods and carried them to make connections with the steamers on the Appleton to Lake Winnebago run. Soon after 1850 the lake was alive with boats that ran special lake routes. Many of these boats never sailed the rivers at all but served the shores of Lake Winnebago and made connections with the river boats at Neenah, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac.

Of particular interest in these waters was the development of the unique tugboat used in the lumbering industry, known as the "grouser." This boat originated and developed in this locality during the lush days of lumbering and disappeared from these waters as lumbering activity decreased. The grouser was built specifically for the purpose of towing logs from the rafting places to sawmills on the lower Wolf and Fox Rivers and Lake Winnebago to replace the inadequate horsepower boats previously used. The first steam tugboat grouser was the *Active*, built in 1854 by the Rudrick and Company at Berlin.

According to Thomas Roche the grouser tughull was usually from 80 to 100 feet in length with a 20 foot beam and was built strong to withstand the strain of towing logs. On the forward deck was located what was known as the grouser box, built of oak timber and projected from about four feet above the main deck clear through the bottom of the hull. The grouser fit in this box and passed up and down through it freely. The grouser was a selected oak timber about 45 feet long and about 12 by 16 inches in diameter, with its lower end sharpened and covered with a large iron shod point. A chain cable attached to the foot of the grouser passed up through the grouser box to a reel or spool operated by machinery for the purpose of hoisting the grouser.

The grouser tug worked somewhat like this: moving forward under steam, the tug would pay out lengths of tow line attached to the fleet of logs behind it, then the grouser would go down to anchor the tug, disengaging the paddle wheels so the engine could operate a spool which reeled the fleet of logs toward the boat. When the logs reached the desired distance away from the tug, the grouser would be hauled up from the river bottom, the paddle wheels engaged, and the tug would again move forward while it payed out line to the correct distance needed. In this manner the sturdy tug would tow up to 2,000,000 feet of lumber at about three miles an hour in good weather.

With the sailing of the *Aquila* through the entire Fox-Wisconsin waterway in 1856 an active steamboat commerce sprang up on all the navigable rivers of the area. As the railroads came into the territory, they chartered passenger boats on the rivers to make train connections at specified points until the railroad lines were completed. Boat transportation companies operated scheduled daily lines for freighting and passenger service on several routes, many connecting with river traffic on the Mississippi River.

Steamers that traveled the Wolf River route included such boats as the steamer, *Pearl*, the stern-wheeler *Wolf* that was built at New London, the *Tigress*, the *Northwestern*, the *Tom Wall* and *Lady Ellender*.

The *Aquila* after its historic journey was sold to a local boat company that put it in service on the Fox River run and in 1857 on a trip to Oshkosh, the boat sprang a leak in the rough waters of Lake Winnebago and sank in 10 feet of water off Long Point before it could make shore. The *Oshkosh City*, hearing the ship's distress signals, came alongside and rescued the crew and passengers from the sunken steamer. The *Aquila* was raised and repaired, plying these waters until 1859 when it was abandoned and its machinery placed in the new steamer, *Ellwood*. The *Ellwood*, a side wheeler, had a peculiar design in that it was constructed as large as possible to carry huge amounts of freight and still fit in the locks. Unwieldly, but an excellent freight carrier, the boat had its paddle wheels recessed in the sides of the hull. On one occasion the steamer went through the lower lock at Appleton at midnight and on coming through this level the boat went over the dam broadside. Since the water was very high no damage occurred to the steamer but two members of the crew were drowned. Much to the surprise of the lock tender, who had not seen the accident, the boat came back and whistled for the same lock a second time. In 1863 the boat went to Cairo on the Mississippi River and was used as a floating hospital ship.

The *Appleton Belle* ran the Fox River route from 1856 to 1860 and the side wheeler, *Menominee*, built at Shiocton in 1856, was called "the daintiest little steamer of her size." This boat later became a circus boat and carried a circus troupe up and down Minnesota rivers. Later boats remembered on the Fox River route were the *Bay City*, *Fountain City*, the *Winnebago*, the *Brooklyn*, the *Evelyn*, the *K. M. Hutchinson* and the side-wheeler, *Leander Choate*. The *Leander Choate*, "the largest and best steamer on the Fox River" sailed under Captain Mike Goldin in 1908 and is well remembered by many residents of the county as the excursion boat of its day. It used to stop regularly at the old Eden Park landing at Kaukauna to take on gay crowds of excursioners back in the horse and buggy days of Kegling, (forerunner of modern bowling) sporty racetracks, hand-turned Merry-go-rounds and family picnics.

The History of Utilities

By William E. Schubert

The first railroad to push its rails into Outagamie County was the Chicago and North Western which built on from Neenah and Menasha in 1861. This construction was a part of its line to Fort Howard and the Upper Peninsula of
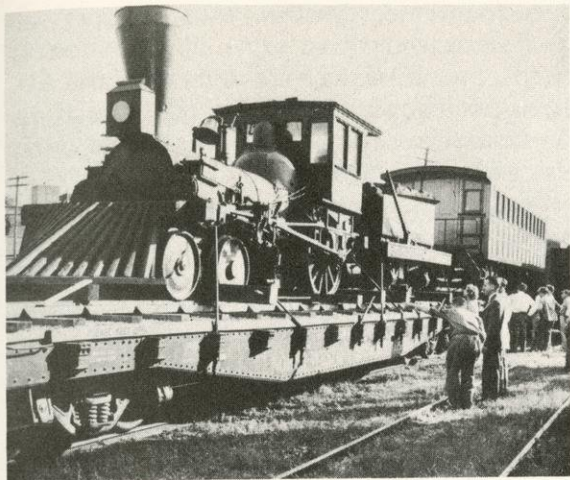
The "Pioneer" Rode the County's Rails in 1861

Michigan. The Northwestern had reached Oshkosh in 1859 and Neenah in 1861, coming by way of Janesville, Watertown and Fond du Lac. It followed the north and west bank of the Fox River through Appleton, Little Chute and Kaukauna.

In the flurry of railroad building of the early seventies, three lines came into Outagamie County about the same time. These were the Green Bay and Lake Pepin (now the Green Bay and Western), the Wisconsin Central and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western.

The first named was promoted by Green Bay interests to connect that city with the Mississippi River and it was built across the county from the Oneida Reservation in a southwesterly direction through Seymour, Black Creek and Shiocton to New London in 1871. It has continued as an independent road.

The Wisconsin Central crossed the southwest corner of Outagamie County through Dale township with its rails in 1871, two stations, Medina and Dale, being located on the line. This road started in Menasha and secured a land grant to build from "Doty's Island to Lake Superior" and did go on to Ashland via Stevens Point and Marshfield. Subsequently it built west to St. Paul, south to Chicago, and east to Manitowoc, where it established the first car ferry connection with Southern Michi-

gan. The Central was leased by the Soo Line in 1909.

The Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western came into the county in 1876 in Buchanan township and touched the south and east bank of the Fox River at Ledyard, now South Kaukauna. It followed the river to Appleton which it traversed through the "flats," and after bridging the Fox, crossed the Northwestern at Appleton Junction and went on in a northwesterly direction through Greenville and Hortonville to New London, meeting the Green Bay road at New London Junction and then running north along the county line to Clintonville, which it reached in 1878. Construction on part of the line was carried out under the corporate name of the Appleton and New London Railway. The southern terminal of the M.L.S. & W. was Milwaukee, and it started construction in 1871 up the shore of Lake Michigan through Port Washington, Sheboygan and Manitowoc, where it turned west. Eventually it built north and west to Wausau, Antigo, Eagle River and Rhinelander to Ashland before being absorbed by the C. & N.W. in the middle nineties. A branch was run south from Hortonville to Oshkosh through Medina in 1878-1879. In 1873 the Wisconsin Central leased this road, with the idea of connecting with its line at Menasha and giving it a through route to Milwaukee, but it never operated it as a more satisfactory lease arrangement was concluded with the Milwaukee and Northern.

The M.L.S. & W. built extensive shops in 1882 and maintained a division point at South Kaukauna which was continued for many years after the Northwestern took it over. The latter absorbed the Lake Shore in 1893.

Next in order was the Menasha and Appleton Railroad which built a line between those cities in 1880 on the south and east branch of the Fox. This road was taken over in the same year by the Milwaukee and Northern which was in turn sold to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul in 1893. It crosses the river twice in

Appleton and maintains a station in the "flats" which is the end of a branch from the main line of the Milwaukee Road at Hilbert. The Wisconsin Central operated the Milwaukee and Northern under lease between 1873 and 1882.

The last railroad construction in Outagamie County was done in the early part of this century. It was the Wisconsin and Northern, now a part of the Soo Line, which was built south from Shawano to Black Creek in 1917 and then continued on to Appleton in 1918. This road was originally projected by a group of men from Oshkosh, Menasha and Shawano to reach their timber holdings north of the Menominee Indian Reservation, and had its northern terminal at North Crandon on the "old" Soo Line. The general offices of the road were in Appleton from the time its rails reached there until it was built south to Neenah and sold to the Soo in 1921.

COMMUNICATIONS—TELEPHONE SERVICE

Just a year after the invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell, in 1876, an Appleton banker, Alfred Galpin, put into use the first practical telephone ever seen in this part of Wisconsin, connecting his bank with his residence. Galpin, at that time, 1877, a student in chemistry and electricity, probably became interested in the "instrument that talked" when he read of the invention in magazines and newspapers and observed the interest it attracted at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

He succeeded in interesting L. N. Benoit, a prominent druggist at Appleton, who immediately installed several telephones in his drug store and then strung wire to connect with telephones placed in the offices of several physicians in the city. Thus, an Appleton drug store became one of the first telephone exchanges to be established in Wisconsin and one of the earliest in the United States. The only other Wisconsin city reporting telephone development in 1877 was Milwaukee.

In the latter part of 1878, Benoit set up a switchboard to serve 25 telephones. Until that time he had operated his exchange without a switchboard, furnishing the best service known at that time with his crude apparatus.

Upon Benoit's death in 1881, an organization which, a year later, became the Wisconsin Telephone Company purchased the exchange from the widow. Miss Kate E. Hoolihan was the first manager for the company. At that time there were about 60 telephones in use in Appleton. Today, the exchange furnishes service to over 14,500 telephones.

Miss Hoolihan, who married E. W. King in 1884, remained as manager until 1887. In 1883, the telephone exchange was removed from the drug store to the second floor of the same building in order to provide more spacious quarters to handle the increasing business. Several years later the office again was transferred to still larger quarters at 816 College Avenue. In July, 1912, the company moved into its own new building at 126 North Superior Street where it is located at present and from which modern dial telephone service is offered in 1948.

The first telephone to appear in Little Chute was installed by the Fox River Valley Telephone and Telegraph Company in 1884. Long distance service was established to Appleton, the first long distance telephone being located at Langedyke's Store on the corner of Grand Avenue and Main Street. Peter Schafer was the Wisconsin Telephone Company's first agent. In December, 1909, the Fox River Valley Telephone and Telegraph Company set up the first exchange at the Post Office on the corner of Depot and Main Streets, serving 25 telephones. The first manager was R. McGillan and the first operator Miss Mayme Langedyke. In 1912, the Little Chute exchange, located in the building at Main Street and Grand Avenue, was sold to the Wisconsin Telephone Company. And now, the recently-completed telephone building at Grand and

Canal provides dial service for about 1,275 telephones.

March, 1882, marks the first appearance of the telephone in Kaukauna, a small switchboard being set up to handle 28 subscribers in T. M. Kellogg's drug store. The first Kaukauna manager for the Wisconsin Telephone Company was Kellogg. Miss Margaret McDonald was the first operator. Next the exchange was moved to Claspill's Grocery Store with 52 subscribers, then to the J. G. Fechter building on Wisconsin Avenue with 75 subscribers, and in 1902, to the location at Wisconsin Avenue and Lawe Streets. There were then 220 subscribers. Now the new Kaukauna telephone building at 135 West Wisconsin Avenue provides dial telephone service for almost 2,000 telephones.

The first telephone was installed at Hortonville in about 1897. The first exchange was started about 1900, the manager being J. M. Tuttle and the first operator Miss Nina Maberry. Among those interested in promoting the telephone were Dr. J. Reineking, L. Jacquot and M. L. Graef. The exchange was located at the corner of Nash and Appleton Streets, but later was moved to space above the Bank of Hortonville in 1916. Today Hortonville is served by about 570 telephones.

The telephone was introduced at Greenville in 1900, the subscribers getting rural telephone service direct from Appleton. The exchange was started in July, 1915, there then being about 175 subscribers. Otto Dau was the first manager. In 1917, the telephone office was moved to the first floor of the Post Office building and in 1920, to the second floor. Now a new telephone building has been erected on Highway 76, east of the intersection with Highway 45, to provide dial telephone service for over 300 subscribers.

ARTIFICIAL GAS FOR ILLUMINATION AND COOKING

George MacMillan was largely responsible for the introduction of artificial or manufactured gas into Appleton and environs. Construction of the first plant and distribution system was started in June of 1877 under the direction and supervision of one S. D. Carpenter. The finished plant actually began to manufacture gas late during October, and there is reason to believe that by November 1, 1877, gas service was being delivered to public buildings and for street illumination. Several factories and mills on the flats were also served thru a pipe line attached to the so-called second ward bridge. News files of October 20, 1877, gave important space to the "Turner Hall Gas Light Party."

The Turner Hall had been fitted with chandeliers and jets and a "blaze" of light was promised for the enjoyment of those attending the party. What happened at the party is best reported in the news issue of November 3, 1877:

"The party was a perfect success last Saturday night in attendance as well as socially, and the large number present had a delightful time, dancing under the gas light. The light was not all that could be desired, still with the aid of coal oil the hours passed pleasantly to all participants."

The early advertisements of the Gas Company reveal that the dangers of kerosene could be avoided by buying gas at the "exceedingly low rate of $3.25 per thousand cubic feet."

During the fall of 1877 the city council provided the first gas street lighting system in Appleton, and before winter the "very handsome cylinder globe lanterns from Philadelphia" were in service.

The Appleton Gas Light and Fuel Company along with early railway and electric companies was one of the predecessors of the "Traction Company" which in turn gave way in 1927 to the present Wisconsin Michigan Power Company operating not only in Outagamie County but numerous counties in Wisconsin and upper Michigan as well.

ELECTRICITY

"The electric light is perfectly safe and convenient and is destined to be the great illuminating agent of the near future."

With these prophetic words the editor of the *Appleton Post* on October 5, 1882, forecast the future of a then infant industry that since has more than fulfilled all early expectations.

It was on Saturday night, September 30, 1882, that the world's first water driven electric central station was placed in successful operation at Appleton, Wisconsin. This fact was duly recorded in the weekly newspapers of the time—the *Appleton Post* of October 5, and the *Appleton Crescent* of October 7.

Three buildings were lighted—two paper mills and one residence. The people of Appleton went to see them in those early

First Hydro-Electric Plant in the World erected in Appleton 1882

fall evenings and marveled, declaring them to be "as bright as day." Then they went home to their own oil lamps or gas jets to discuss not only the new light, but also many other things of significance and interest.

Those were the days of livery stables, porous plasters, wood and coal stoves, and fleece-lined underwear, according to advertisements in the newspaper. Doctors, dentists, and lawyers were consistent ad-

vertisers, as were horse dealers and railroads. Patent medicines were offered, and presumably imbibed, in great profusion. A parlor organ, it seems, was required to impart the proper musical tone to the well regulated household.

Into such surroundings came electric service first in form of light, then power and heat, to contribute to and in many instances make possible the progress that since has been achieved.

Appleton, pleasant and progressive city in the bustling Fox River valley of Wisconsin, owes its distinction of having been served by the world's first Edison hydroelectric lighting system to the courage and foresight of a small group of its business leaders.

These pioneers of 1882 had no predecessors in the electric lighting business. The Edison system of producing light from power generated by dynamos had been demonstrated in exhibition plants, but its application to practical commercial service had never been tested. Thomas A. Edison's original central station, the Pearl Street plant in New York, wa still under construction when the Appleton plant was being projected.

Under such circumstances H. J. Rogers, A. L. Smith, H. D. Smith, Charles Beveridge, and a few others invested funds and staked their business judgment in this brand new enterprise.

The electric lighting system that they established was the first in the world to be operated by water power and the first central station system of any kind in the west, thus sharing historic interest with the Edison steam-driven Pearl Street lighting plant. Contemporary records show that the New York plant began operation September 4, 1882, and the Appleton plant September 30, 1882.

Mr. Rogers was the moving spirit in the introduction of electric light in Appleton. He was president of the Appleton Paper and Pulp Company and, odd though it may seem, president of the Appleton Gas Light Company.

The story is told that Mr. Rogers first became interested in the electric light while on a fishing expedition with his friend, H. E. Jacobs of Fond du Lac. Jacobs represented the Western Edison Electric Light Company of Chicago, incorporated May 25, 1882, for the licensing of Edison lighting plants in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. Between nibbles, it is related, Fisherman Jacobs gave Fisherman Rogers a glowing oration on the future of the electric light.

At any rate P. D. Johnston, an engineer for Western Edison, appeared in Appleton in July to explain the new lighting system to a group of men headed by Rogers. As a result of his visit these men determined to test the possibilities of electricity for lighting their mills and their homes.

Rogers at this time was building a pretentious new home on a bluff overlooking the river. Probably a desire to provide his dwelling with all the newest conveniences partly prompted his interest in the electric light.

Two Edison "K" type dynamos were ordered, the first being installed in the beater room of the Rogers mill. That mill, the Vulcan Paper Mill, and the Rogers home were wired, and each was directly connected to the generator.

Little of the preparatory details was published at the time. There was still considerable public skepticism over the venture, and its sponsors were far from cocksure over what might happen. In fact, a false start was made. On September 27 the dynamo was operated but the lamps wouldn't light. Edward T. Ames, who had installed the generator, was summoned from Chicago. Survivors of those thrilling times relate that even Mr. Ames had to use the trial and error method of correcting the deficiency.

On the night of September 30, however, a successful start was made. As the dynamo gathered speed the carbonized bamboo filaments slowly became dull red, bright red, and then incandescent. The miracle of the next age had been performed, and the newspapers of the next week reported that the illumination was "bright as day."

The early operators encountered plenty of problems but they conquered them with ingenuity and promptness. Because of the varying load on the paper mill beaters, the first generator ran irregularly, causing the lights to grow unduly dim or bright. Often the high voltage burned out the lamps. After a few weeks this condition was remedied by moving the machine to a lean-to attached to the mill office, where it was attached to a separate water wheel.

There were no voltage regulators, the operators being obliged to depend upon their eyes to gauge the proper brightness for the lamps. There was also no fuse protection, and when storms or falling branches caused short circuits, the plant had to be shut down until the trouble was found and corrected. At first there were no meters. Customers were charged so much per lamp per month, and they often left lights burning all night, since it cost them no more. In 1882 service was from dusk to dawn; 24 hour service came along later.

Distribution lines were of bare copper wire. Early house wiring had very little more protection. The thin wires were covered with a light insulation of cotton. The rubber casing in use today was not known then. Wires were fastened to walls with wooden cleats, and tape was wound around wires when they passed through partitions. Early fuse blocks were of wood, and wood was extensively used for sockets and switch handles.

The first dynamo installed in Appleton was capable of lighting 250 sixteen candle power lamps. This is equivalent to a rating of about 12½ kilowatts. Progress from this point was rapid. From irregular, undependable, flickering dusk-to-dawn service first supplied for lighting only, the industry has progressed to serve also thousands of power, heating, domestic, therapeutic and other requirements, and this with such a high degree of regularity and dependability that the most accurate clocks now obtainable are those that

operate on central station electric power.

An interesting glimpse into the past is obtained from a paper written by Al Langstadt, one of Outagamie County's pioneers.

"The charge for current was based on a flat rate of $2.00 per month per lamp (16 candle power) burning 15 hours per day. Customers were required to furnish their own equipment, including lamps which were sold at a uniform price of $1.60 each and had an efficiency of about

purchased for the sum of $13,000. At the same time considerable discussion had begun on the possibility of starting a movement for a street railway. George Kreiss was leader of the movement which by October 1881 resulted in the passage of an ordinance authorizing construction of a street railway "provided that the railway was to be operated by animal power only" unless the common council found the use of any other power not detrimental to the safety and comfort of the public.

First Electric Street Car in Appleton

115 watts per 16 candle power. These lamps were supposed to have a life of 600 hours, but they lasted about 200 hours on the average."

ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM

The year of 1881 saw a good deal of political, commercial and industrial activity in the city of Appleton. It was in 1881 that the present "City Park" was

On August 16, 1886, the Appleton Electric Street Railway Company commenced its operations over a system about four miles in length extending from State and Prospect Streets on the west to the cemetery end of Pacific Street on the east. The original system included a line from the C. & N.W.R.R. depot down Appleton Street hill to Oneida Street bridge and across the Fox River to the C.M. & St.P.R.R. depot on the flats. Operators

on this leg were short lived, since they made but one trip only. The car couldn't climb the Appleton Street hill under electric power and horse teams had to get it back to its starting point.

The early history of street cars in Appleton is best summarized in a letter written by Judge J. E. Harriman, president of the Street Railway Company, to the Van Depoele Company, which reads as follows: (*Electrical World*, May 21, 1887)

"Our road, as you know, commenced operating Aug. 16 last; except a few weeks to get the track all right and get the cars limbered up, we had a continuous run. The snow we found we could master; and did with the electric cars, pushing a snow plow which we made ourselves. The overhead wire, which we feared would give us the most trouble, has never bothered us, to exceed two hours twice this winter, although the telephone and telegraph wires were made useless for their business many times. We know that we have made more hours and better time all winter than we could possibly have done with animal power. We operate our road three miles, in schedule time, with three cars regularly, and the time does not vary a minute any day at the switches or at the end of the line. We run five cars on busy days. I do not need to elaborate— we cannot find any fault with the system. The wires have not been touched since last fall and the motors are doing their work perfectly. The travelers are doing well. The dynamo I have not heard from in a long time, although a new man is running it. All of the help that we have are new at the business, yet all runs like a clock. Hundreds have been here to examine our road, and, without an exception, have been perfectly satisfied that electricity is the future power."

During 1898 interurban service was inaugurated between Appleton and Neenah-Menasha. The Kaukauna extension followed in 1900. Electric street car service in Appleton was maintained continuously from 1886 to 1930 inclusive. Interurban service was abandoned during May of 1928. The inroads of motor bus competitions finally drove the electric cars out of the transportation field in Outagamie County.

Industrial Outagamie County
By Walter H. Brummund

On a recent map published by the National Geographic Society, that part of Wisconsin which includes Outagamie County was classified with the industrial northeast of the United States. While Wisconsin is now known the world over as an agricultural state, and is publicized as "America's Dairyland," a narrow band along its eastern border is pock-marked with islands of industrial activity. One such island is the Fox River Valley where in the short space of 35 miles from Lake Winnebago to Green Bay, the lower Fox River drops 170 feet. It happens that about 150 feet or roughly 88 per cent of such drop is within the borders of Outagamie County. It was only natural, therefore, that the ingenious minds of our pioneer business men soon turned the tremendous force of the racing river into a commercial advantage. Like the air, it was there for the taking and using.

Clusters of manufacturing plants now line the shores of the Fox, sluicing its water much like the ancients must have done with their fish nets, the paper mills taking big swallows to satisfy their industrial thirst.

From the vantage points of the Memorial Bridge at Appleton, and the Lawe Street Bridge at Kaukauna, it is easy to see that the river is the industrial backbone to the surrounding area. The weathered appearance of some of the older buildings perhaps gives the impression that it has always been that way. Actually, all that is visible today are the results, the totals and balances, the fruits of a century of promotion, of business venturing, of reverses by fires, bankruptcies, panics, depressions, booms and wars of inventions and development. Industri-

ally, Outagamie County wasn't always as we now see it.

Initially the river was solely a means of transportation, and the histories of the time tell of the early use which was made of it by travelers coming from the east on the way to the Mississippi. The Fox was then as now, a link in the marine highway from the Atlantic coast to the middle west. Only water transportation was much more important in those days because there were no railroads servicing the area. But the very characteristic which makes it valuable today, its abrupt descent, proved a barrier to its earlier full use. The river, in its natural state, presented almost a continuous series of rapids from Lake Winnebago to Green Bay. There were eight rapids within a space of 28 miles. As a consequence, river improvement by way of dams, canals and locks became an all important matter.

The importance of the river to an industrial community was recognized early. As one enthusiastic editor of the time put it, "The completion of the Grand Chute dam—will afford water power to drive all of the mills and factories of a dozen Lowells and Rochesters. Add to this that our river never rises or falls but two or three feet during the year and one cannot dispute that we have the best and noblest river in the world for driving all kinds of mills and machinery."

The facilities afforded by the river attracted industries which depended on water and power, and soon flour and paper mills were built along its banks. None of the early establishments is here today. During the years that the county has had existence, authorities claim that its industry went through three rather distinct periods of economic development. The original lumbering was succeeded by flour milling which in turn was eclipsed by paper making. But even as the first phase was beginning, forerunners of the succeeding ones were already present. Thus, in May, 1854, it is recorded that there were the following industries in Appleton alone: Lumbering: 4 saw mills, 2 lath mills, 1

planing mill, 2 sash and blind factories, 1 chair factory, 3 cabinet ware rooms, total 13; Flour Milling: 2 flour mills; Paper Making: 1 paper mill.

Much of the industry was financed by eastern capitalists, who had heard of the wonderful water power, came to have a look and invested.

The first saw mill and first grist mill were erected at approximately the same time. Famed Augustin Grignon settled on the north bank of the Fox at Kaukauna and there in 1818 (some say 1817) he erected a saw mill and a grist mill. Several years later, in 1825, David Whitney erected a saw mill just across the river on the south bank of the Fox. Three years later, in 1828, John Smith established a flour mill in Kaukauna.

It wasn't until 1850 that the first saw mill was put in operation in Appleton. It was built in 1848 and 1849 for Amos A. Lawrence of Boston, and incidentally was the first building erected on the water power at Appleton. It was eventually known as the Riggs Saw Mill after C. R. Riggs who years later became its owner. Actually there was little industrial activity registered in Appleton until about 1853 or 1854 when there were many industries commenced within apparently a matter of months.

Indicative of the amount of building going on was the fact that in 1854 three and sometimes four saw mills were in operation day and night. Practically all lumber was used right in the county, and much was even shipped in. Paradoxically, in this early forest, the shortage of lumber was great. Appleton boasted that there was more building going on in the city than in Madison, Fond du Lac and Oshkosh combined. One shipment of lumber from the Fox River regions aggregated about 3,000,000 feet. People didn't wait until the river opened up for rafts, but began hauling as early as January in 1855. Not all of this lumber went into buildings, however. A plank road between Appleton and Kaukauna consumed much of it and also many wooden bridges were con-

structed over the Fox, adjacent small streams and large ravines. Four years later, in 1858, there were five large saw mills, two of them reputed to be the best in the state. While the amount of lumber manufactured is not known, it was estimated to be somewhere between two and three million feet.

Industrial operations of the time were by no means small. For instance, in the spring of 1858, the Dunn & Brewster barrel factory employed from 40 to 50 men, and its first year's trade totaled some $30,000. Its factory, consisting of 10 buildings spread over several acres of land, cost $40,000. Six years later, in 1864, its business had jumped to $75,000. Another example of the size of operations, during the winter of 1861-1862, loggers placed 12,170,000 feet of lumber on the Shiocton River. In 1871-1872 the amount of lumber logged was said to be 50,000,000 feet!

By 1864 the lumber business had taken a shift, and instead of importing lumber, the industry began exporting. Large quantities of timber had been purchased the previous winter through the northern portion of the county. An enormous amount was shipped to Chicago by rail in the spring, and it was said that many thousands of staves, barrels, rakes, hubs, brooms, hoe handles etc. were manufactured from it. In fact, so much lumber had been shipped out of the county that by June of the same year, lumber in Outagamie County was scarce.

The lumber business flourished. One Saturday in February of 1866, there were more teams in Appleton loaded with timber than had ever been in the city before. A timber lot within 10 miles of Appleton was said to be worth more than many wheat harvests. One manufacturer advertized for 500,000 feet of lumber. Where timber was a burden to a farmer but a few years ago, it was now a great resource. In the words of the then Mayor elect of Appleton, James Gilmore, "Many a farmer has told me, of a truth, that he could never have paid his debts,—and rear and support his family but for the timber on

his land." And well they should have prospered from the prices they were getting. Oak, white pine and ash logs were selling as high as $10 a thousand, butternut ran as high as $12, basswood and maple $8. Today, in 1948, these same farmers would be getting $50 per thousand for oak, pine and maple, $40 for ash and $60 for butternut and basswood. Double that for veneer logs.

While to easterners this was crude backwoods country, in 1868, the Kaukauna Lumber & Manufacturing Co. was the first in the United States to operate a saw mill by electricity.

Tracing the history of this vast activity in lumber, one wonders where and how they disposed of it all, for surely the ordinary building activities would absorb but a fraction.

An answer is perhaps found in such transactions as the one in 1871 in which Parish, Webb & Welly, local barrel manufacturers, sold 12,000,000 oil barrel staves and headings to match to the Standard Oil Company of Cleveland, for a consideration of $400,000.

But even as timber still brought in the big cash money, the rumbling of the flour mills was getting louder. It was quite natural that as settlers stripped their land of wood, they inevitably became farmers and hence flour milling was a logical successor to lumbering. Flour milling as an industry, seems to have had practically an even start with lumbering. Its mills were built simultaneously with the lumber mills and flour milling also flourished almost immediately. While not a pound of flour was milled in Outagamie County in 1850, it was estimated that by 1858, 25,000 barrels of flour were shipped out of the county during the months of April, May and June alone. The next year the figure jumped to 30,000, the next to 45,000, and in 1861, for the same period, 70,000 barrels of flour left the county. F. & C. Pfennig, owners of the Genessee Flouring Mills in Appleton, in 1863 ground and marketed a little more than 30,000 barrels of flour alone. Their mill,

evidently one of the largest, was 70 feet by 32 feet, three stories high and it had a weekly capacity of 700 barrels. At that rate it must have run on a capacity basis the year round.

The prospects for Outagamie County as a flour milling center looked pretty good to John Verstegen too, for in 1863 he thought enough of the idea to build a mill at Little Chute. It had two runs and still an extra one could be put in whenever

before all the flour they used was brought in a boat. On the following Monday also there was an unbroken line of teams to the flouring mills from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night."

That well may have been an all time record they made on that Saturday and Monday 84 years ago, for it would be impossible to duplicate today. The milling business has long since moved west with the wheat it ground. Flour milling does

Early Industry—Conkey Flour Mill (1853) on the left; pulp mill in center background; Rake Factory (1857) at right.

required. He was taking no chances on turning business away like the Pfennigs at Appleton most likely had to do.

For a time at least it seems that the millers had all the business they could handle, for one chronicler reports that "On the last Saturday in September (1864) there was paid out at Appleton in cash for wheat in wagons the sum of $14,000. Men who witnessed this condition of things remembered that but a few years

not seem to have assumed the proportions of either its predecessor, lumbering or its successor, the paper business.

It must be remembered that paper was being manufactured in Outagamie County even as the saw mills and the flour mills were each in turn basking in the limelight. As the flour mills along the Mississippi at Minneapolis began to draw away the wheat trade, the local millers did not have to look far for a likely substitute.

The businesses of flour milling and paper making, related to each other through a common need for power and space, were industrial cousins at least.

History records a paper mill in Outagamie County (at Appleton) as early as 1853. It manufactured wrapping paper, and soon after it began operation in 1854 it was running night and day filling the orders. The establishment, as originally built was apparently called the Edwin Atkinson Mills, but soon was to be known as the Appleton Mills of C. P. Richmond, its owner. To the disappointment of the local newspaper, the *Crescent*, it did not manufacture newsprint, and this had to be imported from Beloit. By April 1857, however, the *Crescent* proudly reported that its issues were being printed on paper manufactured in Appleton, and it was of good quality, even if it was a little rough.

As frequently happened in those days, the paper plant was nearly destroyed by fire. Its owners promptly issued a circular stating that a new mill would be in operation within a matter of three or four months. Today, if one goes to the Interlake Mill of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Co. at 1130 East John Street, Appleton, he would be standing on the site of the old Richmond mill.

Under the supervision of John Stovekin, a large paper mill was built at Kaukauna in 1872 to 1874. The main building alone was three stories high and was 50 feet square. Three water wheels were used, the steam boiler had about 70 horse power and four boiling tubs were kept busy all the time in sections of two. By September of 1875, Stovekin and his associate, Colonel Frambach were making three tons of straw paper a day.

The Fox River Paper Corporation at Appleton began business in 1883. Today it is the largest single paper mill employer in Appleton. The company secured a site by acquiring the Lincoln and Ravine flour mills. It is one of the largest manufacturers of fine writing papers and the largest manufacturer of reproduction papers.

In 1878 the property still known as the Atlas Mill at Appleton, was built to produce ground wood pulp by a newly developed process. The story is told that the owners ran into patent difficulties, depleted their funds, and so Kimberly-Clark and Company, of Neenah, helped them complete their building for an interest in the concern and eventually, in 1907 Kimberly-Clark became its sole owner.

A year after Atlas came into being, in 1879, the old Genessee flour mill was purchased by Kimberly-Clark and Company who continued to mill flour for a time, but eventually converted it into a paper making establishment. That's what happened to the Genessee flour mill.

The Thilmany Pulp & Paper Co. at Kaukauna, got its start in 1883 and it is today one of the major producers of a large number of grades of sulphate fibre paper. It was first a ground wood pulp mill. In 1911 it had five machines; today it has seven. In 1911 it employed 190 people; today it employs 1,300.

A unique industrial development has taken place at Kimberly. There the Kimberly-Clark people built a mill and the village grew up around it. The mill furnishes employment for about 1,600 people which makes it the largest single employer in the county.

An unusual pattern of manufacturing activity is shaped by the peculiarities of the paper industry and the versatility of its commodity. As authorities explain it, first of all, while paper can be made of such things as agricultural products, the most important source of the fibre out of which paper is made is wood. Secondly, to get the fibres out of the wood, it must be processed. One way is to mechanically grind it to a pulp. Another way is through the use of chemicals, an "acid" process makes sulphite pulp, and an alkaline process makes sulphate or kraft pulp. Thirdly, paper is made from that pulp. Fourthly, from this paper are made a variety of special products. Timber to pulp to paper to product.

Thus, keeping these steps in mind, there are some mills where the tree goes in one
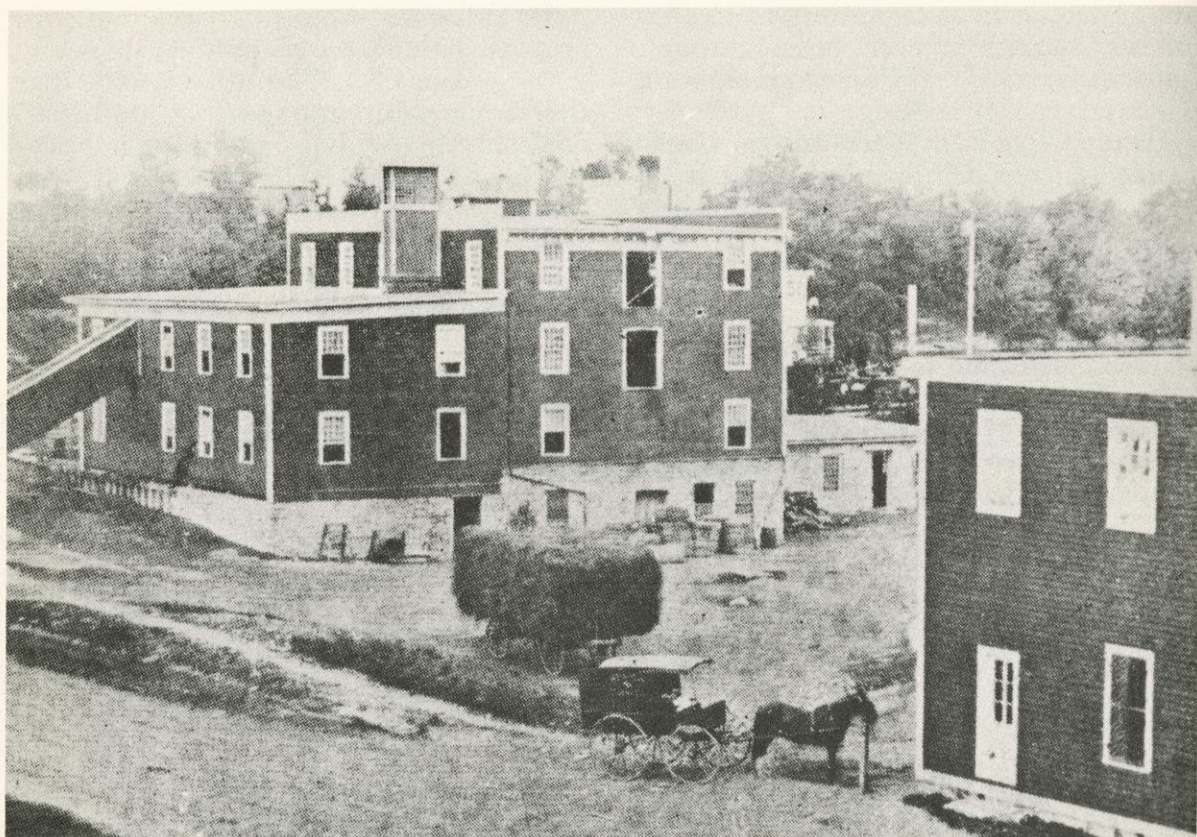
First Appleton Paper Mill Run by Richmond Brothers

end and the finished product comes out the other. The Kimberly mill of Kimberly-Clark using the ground wood and sulphite processes makes a wide variety of book paper. The Combined Locks Paper Company using the ground wood process makes similar grades. The Thilmany Mill using the sulphate process makes bag and wrapping paper. The Fox River Paper Corporation begins with rags (adds wood pulp to some) to make fine writing papers. Then again the Interlake mill starts with trees and ends with Mitscherlich sulphite pulp. Riverside Paper Corporation (writing paper) on the other hand, starts with pulp and ends with paper. Lastly, there are those who do nothing but convert, they are the factories which start with paper, print on it, form it, emboss it, or treat it. The Appleton Coated Paper Company coats paper for a variety of products including tickets and tags. The Atlas mill

makes wall paper. The Badger Tissue Mills at Kaukauna makes tissue products, and the Tuttle Press at Appleton makes such items as crepe paper, table covers and napkins.

One significant result of this specialized activity in paper is that through the years, there has been built up in this area by generations of training a vast reservoir of skilled craftsmen and artisans such as is rarely duplicated elsewhere.

Perhaps mindful that the uncertainties of life also apply to industry, the entire paper fraternity has collaborated in establishing a graduate school and research body which specializes in the chemistry of paper. Called the Institute of Paper Chemistry, it is located at Appleton and is the only one of its kind in the United States.

In hearing of the industrial metamorphosis of the county for the past 100

years, one might easily gain the impression that lumbering, flour milling and paper making were the only industries of any consequence. Such, however, is not the case. Paging through the old books, one finds an unusually wide variety of enterprises, including such strangers to each other as tanning, watch making, machine shops, woolen mills, agricultural implements, blast furnace, horse nail factory, and yes, also a cracker factory, all of which have contributed to the present industrial diversification of the county. Today there are still many descendants of those same early industries and a number of new ones in addition. Among the new ones can be included a casein plant, a paint factory, several pattern works, an ornamental iron works, several printing establishments, a cooperative dairy products plant, and manufacturers of electric arc welding equipment, generators and motors, a veneer plant and foundry, canning factories and a car mover factory.

A unique industry of today is Western Condensing Company which manufactures such products as powdered whey, milk sugar, butyl alcohol and vitamin concentrates. Milk sugar is used in the process of manufacturing the new drug penicillin. Another industry is Scolding Locks Corporation, which, as its name might suggest, manufactures hair pins, and employs a sizeable number of persons in doing so (194).

In the wake of the paper industries are such specialists as the paper mill machinery companies, wire cloth weavers, manufacturers of paper makers' felts, of woods plugs for paper rolls, of plates for paper mill machinery, and of paper water marking equipment. The mythical firm manufacturing the hole in the doughnut had nothing on a real firm in Appleton which makes the paper tubes and cores for the paper rolls.

Some of these firms are not satelites, but are important in their own right. The Appleton Machine Company has a foreign market for its paper mill machinery. The larger Valley Iron Works, in addition to paper mill machinery manufactures other heavy duty equipment. It too has a world market. None the least are the wire weavers, the Wisconsin Wire Works and the Appleton Wire Works. The Appleton Wire Works ships woven fourdrinier and cylinder cloth wherever there is a paper mill. It is one of the largest producers of its product in the world.

No writing on the industrial history of Outagamie County however incomplete could afford to omit a special mention of the wool products industry. One firm, the Appleton Woolen Mills, makes special products such as felts used in paper making. Others have no connection with the paper industry and manufacture such items as mittens, hosiery, sweaters and other apparel. Historically too, the industry can boast of an early start. It is reported that the first woolen mill was built in Appleton in 1861 by a man named Huntington for a man named Hutchinson to help fill the war orders for the Union Army. By 1862 it was in full operation and was doing a large amount of carding. As the price of wool had gone up to amazing proportions, farmers began purchasing sheep. Believe it or not, 140,000 pounds of wool were marketed in the county in 1868. A year later the sheep population was registered at 12,555. One time in June of 1871 sheep were worth from $10 to $14 a head and the price of wool on the Appleton market shot up to 53½ cents per pound. Today it is around $1.00 a pound.

Fire broke out in the woolen mill just after it had a good start but a new one was erected and ready for operation "fully prepared for all kinds of work usually done by institutions of that kind." By 1862, Smith & Hutchinson, the then owners of the mill announced that an additional mill, to cost $200,000 was to be established in Appleton at the site of the old Wharton saw mill. It was supposed to be the largest plant in the state. The Appleton Woolen Mills, still on the original site, is today's successor to the old Hutchinson mill. It, together with
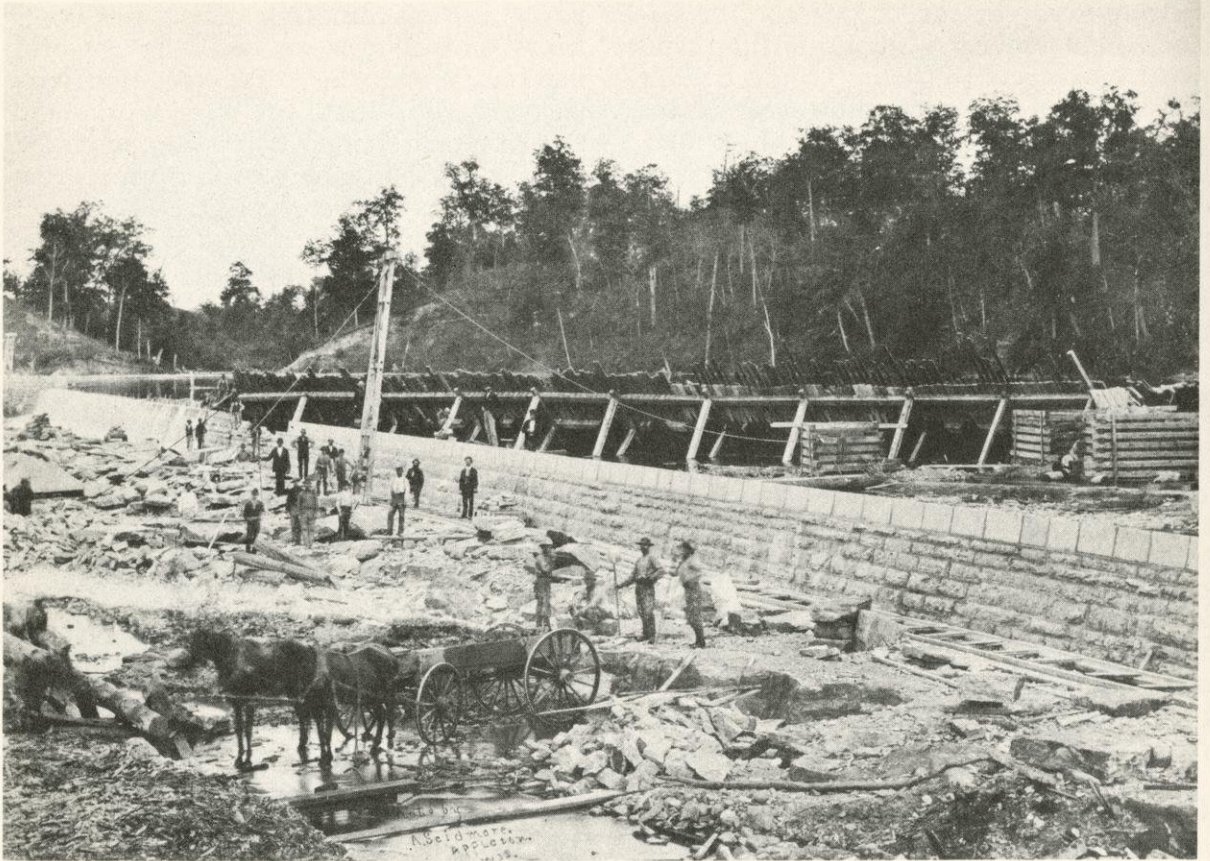
Construction of U. S. Upper Dam, Appleton, 1874

the Fox River Knitting Company and the Zwicker Knitting Mills employs about 1000 people, and Zwicker is Appleton's largest single employer.

As one skims over the explanations of why certain industries located here rather than somewhere else, the finger runs past "source of supply of raw materials" through "abundance of power" and comes to rest a moment on a third reason, namely, "proximity to a market for finished product." Especially rich in agricultural resources, the Fox River Valley is a natural location for industries which supply a farm market. Thus, it was no accident which caused Richard Miller, an enterprising young blacksmith from Stephensville, to start his Eagle Fork Company in Appleton in 1879. The company manufactured a mechanical fork for unloading hay and soon branched out into other

agricultural equipment. Today, the Eagle Manufacturing Company, a direct descendant of the old fork company, itself now in its sixtieth year, and its neighbor the Fox River Tractor Company and several smaller concerns supply not only the needs of valley farmers, but those in the nation and in foreign lands as well.

While lumbering as an industry connected with the local source of supply faded, the wood products concerns never really died out and are very much in evidence today. Firms manufacture chairs, and not just ordinary chairs either, but high chairs and kindergarten chairs, crates, boxes, butcher blocks, cutting tables, plugs, cheese boxes and veneer for the tops of cheese boxes.

Ironically enough, one of the distressing things about the industrial growth of Outagamie County are the reports of the

large number of fires, this with an abundance of water nearby. It is perhaps understandable when it is realized that both the materials used and the structures were highly inflammable, but it deserves mention, nevertheless. Page after page tells of complete burn outs which by sheer repetition became commonplace. If one wonders about how some of the early industries vanished, this is what happened to them. Many a going concern ended in flames never to start up again. Some, however, like the Richmonds with their paper mill in 1859, and Hutchinson with his woolen mill in 1863, started right over again.

Few would suspect that in a corner of the industrial history lurks an oil boom. Yes, in Outagamie County, Wisconsin. More correctly speaking, it would be an oil, gas and mineral boom. Coal was supposed to have been found on a Ballard farm and copper was discovered in a number of spots but in no commercial proportions. As for the oil and gas, well, in 1865, a gentleman by the name of S. J. Roudebush had a farm near Appleton, and on this farm there was a well, and in the well there was some gas which, from a depth of 60 feet rushed out with "a gurgling noise in large quantities," and which, when ignited burned to a height of several feet. Where there's gas there must be oil, and one may imagine what this did to the price of land around farmer Roudebush's place. Two instances are reported when oil was actually discovered. One of the wells of the Northwest Petroleum Company is said to have

brought up oil daily, and farmer Leonard Smith's land in the town of Center also showed traces of oil. A number of companies were formed and wells were sunk, but other than the two instances mentioned, they apparently only found what they already knew they had—gas. Gas there was. And in some quantity too, for in 1886 a fuel gas company was formed to sell the natural gas. An ordinance limited the price to 33 cents per thousand feet. In that year the firm of C. E. Grey & Son bored a well and struck gas at 50 feet. It roared up and promptly died out.

The Outagamie County industrial community would seem to be thriving and healthy. At night the thousands of industrial lights certainly give that impression. A number of reasons have been advanced for such a state of well being. Some have said that the diversity of individual enterprises has given the group as a whole a hard core. Surely the paper industries, no longer novices but masters in their field have given it stability and longevity. The promotional era is passed. Industries themselves are taking steps to assure a healthy future through research. There appears to be no evidence of the beginning of a transition into another phase of industrial development, and no disturbing influences are in sight.

In taking a final look over the last 100 years, there remains but one disquieting note. In 1891, 16 factories making 1,977,850 cigars were in operation around here. Today there are none.
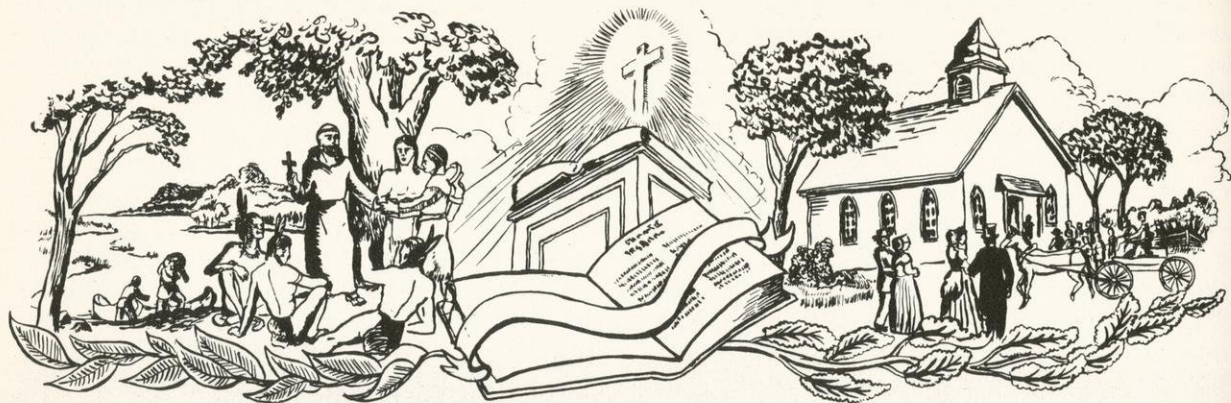
CALL TO WORSHIP

By Louis C. Baker

The Fox River which for centuries has been the natural highway from Lake Michigan and Green Bay across the state to the Wisconsin River at Portage and thence to the Mississippi carried those first enterprising and courageous Jesuits on their missions of Christianity and civilization. This river is of greatest importance in the early annals of missionary work in Eastern Wisconsin. Beginning with the coming of Jean Nicolet to Green Bay in 1634, a stream of French missionaries and explorers passed up and down our great river, pausing here and there to visit a fur trader or to celebrate the Mass and then to continue their journey.

Allouez, Albanel, André and Silvy were among the priests who worked with the Indians of this region and who traveled through the county. They either traveled the Fox River or crossed overland to an Outagamie village near New London. We might add to these names that of the architect-priest, Father Mazzuchelli, who arrived in Green Bay in 1835 on his way to Prairie du Chien, and who stopped often at Kaukauna.

CATHOLICS

The first Catholic church established in what is now Outagamie County was built at Little Chute by Father T. J. Van den Broek in 1836. Father Van den Broek was transferred from Ohio in 1834 to become a missionary to the Indians of Wisconsin. He arrived at Kaukauna in 1835 and lived later in Little Chute in a small hut until the completion of the first church in 1836. In 1842 Bishop LeFevre visited the new church and was received by the Indians in procession. In 1843 the Indians (Menominee) were moved to a new reserve on Lake Poygan and Father Van den Broek lost the greater part of his congregation. In 1844 Bishop Henni of Milwaukee traveled through Little Chute and was entertained at the home of Augustin Grignon at Grand Kaukalin (Kaukauna). In 1847 Father Van den

The Rev. T. J. VandenBroek

Broek had to return to Holland on family business and while there he became a missionary for the colonization of his new town in Wisconsin. In 1864 to 1868 the new St. John Church was being constructed and was dedicated in 1868 by Bishop Joseph Melcher, first bishop of the new Green Bay diocese. The body of Father Van den Broek rests under the new (1868) church in Little Chute.

The first Catholic Mass in the city of Appleton was celebrated in the home of Hippolite or Hippolyte Grignon in 1848 by Father Bonduel. At this time Father Bonduel was in charge of the mission at Poygan.

The famine in Ireland had brought many Irish workers to the Fox River Valley in 1848 and 1850. They had found work on the water power constructions and the canal. This group of Irish immigrants formed a Catholic nucleus in Appleton. By 1857 the organization of St. Mary parish was completed. Theodore Conkey,

M. L. Martin and A. B. Bower donated a lot to Bishop Henni and a small frame church was erected in 1859. Father Louis Dael was the first resident priest arriving to serve St. Mary's in 1860 and remaining until 1867. He was succeeded by Father Wilkens (1867-1868) during whose pastorate a group of German Catholics withdrew from the St. Mary congregation to found St. Joseph's. John Berg, Michael Pauly and Gerhard Kamps were a committee to petition for a separation which was granted by Bishop J. M. Henni of Milwaukee.

After the separation of the German Catholics from the St. Mary parish there were several difficult years. The Servite Fathers of Menasha took over the church in 1872. From this date until 1875, Father Baldi of that order at St. Patrick's in Menasha was in charge of St. Mary's. In 1874 a new brick structure was begun and in June of 1874 the cornerstone of St. Mary Church was laid. The Rev. Joseph Hackl of Buchanan sang the Mass and Acting Bishop Deams preached the sermon.

In the first 15 years three events were outstanding. The first was the great St. Patrick Day celebration in 1862 with Mass at the church, a great procession in the village and a Feast with toasts at Adkins Hall. In the summer of 1862 a large picnic was held at which a Mr. Hudd and a Mr. Packard (Congregationalist) spoke. The third was the preaching mission by Father A. Damen, the first Jesuit to speak in Appleton. A great many converts were made as a result of the mission.

In 1872-1873 Father Willard held temperance meetings in all the churches of the county. Father Tanguay came in 1875 and remained until 1887 when he died. In the same year, 1875, Father Willard, the Catholic temperance advocate, preached in St. Mary's and 200 persons signed the abstinence pledge. In 1875 the Catholic Total Abstinence Mission of the state held its convention in Appleton.

During the pastorate of Father Tanguay the church building was completed and

dedicated. Father Tanguay died in November, 1887, shortly after his young assistant had arrived in Appleton. This assistant who came to the parish November 1, 1887, was the Rev. W. J. Fitzmaurice, the "grand old man" (later) of the parish, and the outstanding figure among the priests of Appleton.

Father Fitzmaurice had plans and put them immediately into action. He built
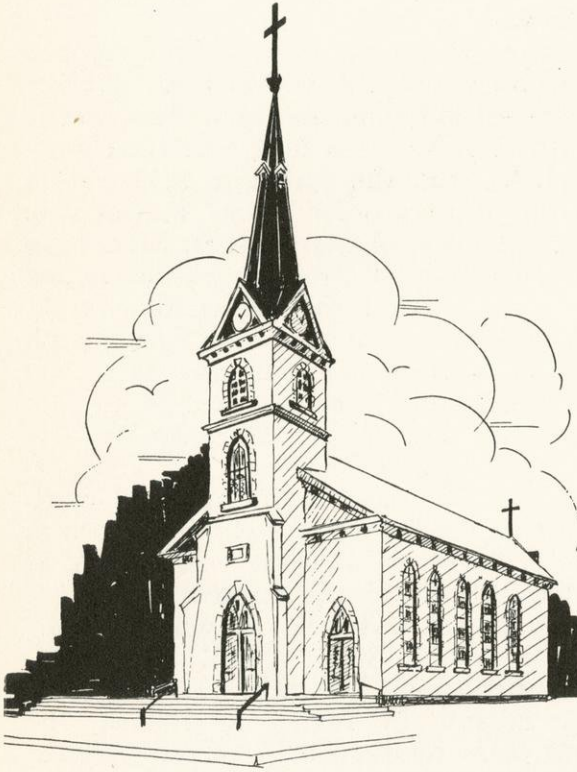
St. John Church at Little Chute

a parochial school and a convent for the teaching sisters of the order of St. Dominic from Sinsinawa and began looking forward to the construction of a Social Center for the parish—a project which materialized in 1894 in the building of Columbia Hall which was dedicated by Bishop Messmer in December, 1894. This provided a social gathering place for the parish, long before social workers thought of such things for cities.

Father Fitzmaurice stayed with the church 43 years until his death, September 24, 1930. The Golden Jubilee of the parish was celebrated September 18, 1911. In 1916 Pope Benedict XV bestowed upon Father Fitzmaurice the title of Monsignor.

The Rev. W. H. Grace is the present pastor.

The parish of St. Joseph resulted from a separation of the German Catholics from the St. Mary parish, sanctioned by Bishop Henni on March 19, 1867. Shortly after this, a site was purchased which included the land on which the present church stands. A school building was purchased, moved to the site which is now Elm Street, enlarged and made ready for consecration. The building was dedicated December 13, 1868, by Bishop Melcher, first Bishop of the Green Bay diocese. The first services of this congregation were held by Father Uhlemayr of Menasha. In 1870 Father Nussbaum became the first resident priest. In February of 1871 Father Stern, the second resident priest, arrived to begin a program of building and organizing. Father Stern called sisters of St. Agnes to teach the school children; he began to make plans for a new church and for a sisters' home. In May, 1872, the cornerstone of a brick church was laid. In November, 1872, the church was dedicated by Bishop Melcher. The old church building was made into a school and home for the sisters, and several parish societies were organized.

Meanwhile a bitter quarrel had arisen between Father Stern, who was quick-tempered, and his parishioners. Financial troubles plagued the parish and on April 15, Father Stern resigned. Bishop Francis X. Krautbauer, who had been consecrated Bishop in 1875, had watched the difficulties of the church and succeeded in persuading the Capuchin Fathers to take over the church. Father Wendell, the first Capuchin pastor at St. Joseph's, arrived April 26, 1877, at the rectory with an assistant. By slow and patient work the Capuchins erected buildings, improved spiritual resources and won the trust and

St. Mary Church, Appleton, 1859

cieties of Wisconsin was held in Appleton and most of the activities centered about St. Joseph Church. Father Ignatius Ullrich had been working on the project of a Catholic hospital for Appleton since 1898. In 1900 the Sisters of St. Francis took preliminary steps to organize a hospital (St. Elizabeth) and the building was dedicated May 16, 1901. The silver jubilee of the coming of the Capuchins to St. Joseph's was celebrated April 20, 1902. The institution of the Capuchin Feast of the Portiuncula with plenary indulgence granted at every visit to St. Joseph's took place in August of 1905. Every year crowds of worshippers from other towns come to this Feast.

Of the many names of faithful workers but few can be mentioned: Father Bonaventure Frey who rose to a high place in the Capuchin organization; the Rev. Francis Haas, who was noted as an orator; Father Lawrence Henn; Father Basil Gummermann; Father Cyprian Abler, Father Gerard Hesse.

In order to satisfy the spiritual wants of the Catholics on the south side of the river, Bishop Messmer announced the formation of a new parish to be made up of members of the parishes of St. Joseph and St. Mary. Work was begun early in March, 1898, on the formation of the new parish. A chapel used by the German Methodists was purchased. The Rev. John Kaster became the first pastor and organizer of the congregation. October 9, 1898, Bishop Messmer dedicated the church and the name, Sacred Heart Congregation of Appleton, Wisconsin, was given to the new group.

In a like manner a new parish was organized in the northern area of Appleton in 1926 when Bishop Paul Rhode announced the formation of a new parish dedicated to Saint Therese, the Little Flower of Jesus. The school and a temporary church opened in September of 1928. A new modern church was constructed in 1939-40 and was dedicated October 20, 1940.

cooperation of the parish. A new school was built, the old school building repaired, and yet work was not finished. The church was reconstructed in 1889. It was rededicated by Bishop Katzer, November 24, 1889. The construction of the friary was undertaken in 1890 and completed the same year. Demands for a hall to be used as a social center were heard and in 1894 St. Joseph Hall was built.

One of the events in the history of the church was the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the pontificate of Pope Pius IX. Bells were rung and an enormous parade, the largest ever held in Appleton up to that date, June 21, 1871, was organized. Both congregations, St. Joseph's and St. Mary's, joined in this celebration and most of the ill feeling between the two parishes disappeared. The dedication of the bells on March 27, 1898, was also an unusual ceremony, performed by the Rt. Reverend Joseph Fox, vicar-general of the diocese. In May, 1898, the convention of the Catholic So-

Away from the Fox River the Church followed the new settlers who generally called for religious services. Nowhere do we see the heroic work of a Father Van den Broek repeated and to him and his mission at Little Chute go certainly the honors of a great missionary and the head of a vigorous settlement which has grown to be one of the most interesting communities in the county.

We find other early Catholic churches in the towns of Freedom and Center. In Freedom early Irish settlers and a few Dutch families formed a Catholic community. In the home of a Dutch settler, John Sanders, Father Van den Broek celebrated the first Mass in Freedom in November, 1849. Soon afterward the parish of St. Nicholas was organized and a log church was built on land donated by Nicholas Juley. A later church burned in 1917 was replaced in 1918 by the present church, one of the loveliest in the county.

In the town of Center the "Ohio" settlement of Irish immigrants soon asked for a priest. In November, 1849, Father Van den Broek held religious services in the home of Peter Hephner and from this date until 1855, when the first log church was built, priests from Little Chute or from Freedom held services in the home of Hephners or at the home of Edward McGillan (whose name gives us our "Mackville" of today). When the church had been finished in 1855 on the site of the present St. Edward Church, Father Dael of Appleton took charge of the services until a resident priest came to the parish.

The influx of new settlers, many of them Irish and German, accounts for the establishment of more churches in small communities of Greenville, Hortonville, Seymour and Bear Creek. In about 1857 St. Mary Church in Greenville was founded and a few years later (1860) the Church of St. Peter and Paul in Hortonville was established. For some time this parish was served by priests from Greenville or New London. The Holy Guardian Angels Church in the Town of Buchanan was organized in this era also and the present church was built in 1871. It is usually called the Buchanan Church and is in the present village of Darboy.

In Stephensville Catholic services were first held in the home of P. H. Pew and the church was built in 1867. St. Mary Church at Bear Creek was organized in 1860 and the first church stood in the Town of Deer Creek. After the railroad came and a village sprang up, the new church was built in the village of Bear Creek in 1887. St. John parish in Seymour was set up in 1872 and St. Mary's in Black Creek in 1873. At Isaar in the Town of Seymour a group of Bavarians built St. Sebastian Church which was served first by Father Bastian of Seymour. In 1898 Father Bastian completed the Catholic Church in Shiocton. The Kaukauna churches (Holy Cross on the north side and St. Mary's on the south side) have existed since the late 1870's and have served increasingly larger congregations. Two churches in the Town of Oneida have been missionary projects for some years, St. Joseph's and the Church of the Immaculate Conception. In both churches Father Vissers served for a long time and organized various enterprises through his zeal and enthusiasm. Until 1948 the Oneida parishes were served by the successor of Father Vissers, Father Martin, a member of the royal family of Portugal, who during the troublous times (1909-1910) when the House of Braganza was being driven out of Portugal, lived in Belgium and studied for the priesthood. He taught languages at St. Norbert College for a time, was missionary to the Indians in Montana and finally came to Oneida. He gave up his post early in 1948 on account of ill health.

A very recent church, Holy Name of Kimberly, was dedicated with colorful ceremonies September, 1907. Bishop Fox was met at Little Chute and escorted by 50 farmers on horseback to Kimberly for the dedication.

METHODISTS

Two potent factors in the beginning and growth of Methodism in Wisconsin were the zeal to work among the Indians who had come to Wisconsin in the first quarter of the eighteenth century and those who already lived in the region and, secondly, the action of Amos A. Lawrence in donating a sum of $10,000 to the Methodist denomination, on condition that a like sum be raised by the Methodists for the foundation of an Institute of Christian Learning. This donation resulted in the foundation of Lawrence University now known as Lawrence College. This venerable institution served as a center of Methodism in the Fox River Valley for seven decades and influenced profoundly the life and culture of the community.

An Irishman, Peter Gee, who escaped from service in the British navy, who changed his name to Samuel Ryan, and who was converted to Methodism, is the first active Methodist to work in eastern Wisconsin. He arrived at Fort Howard as Colonel Ryan in 1826 from Sault Ste. Marie with a detachment of soldiers and

Photostatic Copy of Original Letter to Elder William Sampson Relative to Founding of Lawrence Institute

began his voluntary religious activities. He continued to live in the valley of the Fox until his death in 1876.

The first church in what is now Outagamie County was built as an Indian mission dedicated in September, 1832, at Smithfield by John Clark. He preached to the Oneida, Stockbridge and Brothertown Indians. These Oneidas are known as the "Orchard Party." They formed a distinct Methodist group which has a continuous history. The site of Smithfield lies in what is now the village of Kimberly near the large Kimberly-Clark paper mill. It is claimed that this was the "first Methodist house of worship west of Lake Michigan and north of the line extending west from a point 50 miles south of Chicago to the Pacific Ocean."

Soon the Indians moved away from

the Kimberly-Kaukauna location and out of Outagamie County. John Clark continued to minister to them in their new location near Duck Creek and to organize "Methodist classes" in other points of Wisconsin. In 1844 William H. Sampson was presiding elder of the Green Bay mission district and busied himself with the affairs of established missions. It was he to whom the proposal of Amos Lawrence was sent, that was to result finally in the founding of Lawrence College in 1847.

The first sermon in Appleton was preached in the Johnston Shanty October 8, 1848, by Elder William H. Sampson. The Rev. A. B. Randall of the Green Bay mission organized a "class" in February, 1849 and in September, 1849 a Sunday School was organized with H. L. Blood as superintendent. The activities of the Sunday School were held in the new preparatory building of Lawrence University and later services were held in the chapel of the college building until a church could be constructed. The cornerstone of the new church was laid in May, 1854. The address of the occasion was delivered by President Cooke of Lawrence University. The new church was built almost opposite the main college building and remained the center of Methodist activities, aided considerably by the college.

The location of the college in Appleton concentrated the attention of the members of the Milwaukee district on the new project, the first important one in Wisconsin and for many years Lawrence College was felt as a problem of the Methodists in Wisconsin as well as a financial responsibility. In 1850 an "Appleton District" was established giving more importance to Appleton as a central administrative point in Methodist geography. The fact that district meetings were held in Appleton and that frequently the state or Wisconsin Conferences were held here was highly important. To Appleton came the outstanding men in Wisconsin and sometimes in the United States to address the Conference or to speak at the college and thus bring the latest thought to the little community which a few years ago had been a wilderness. One cannot over-emphasize what the church and the college contributed to the community in enlightenment and culture. The presidents of Lawrence College in that day were also preachers and good preachers if one may judge by the accounts in local papers. Their addresses were usually qualified with such adjectives as "memorable," "powerful" and "brilliant."

The "Revival Meeting" played a large part in the church life of the day. There were usually one or two series of meetings every year, each series lasting from three weeks to a month or more. After a "revival" in February, 1862, the *Crescent* reports that: "The revival meetings continued during the latter part of March. The Rev. Mr. Morrison of Oshkosh assisted the local pastors (The Rev. Joseph Anderson and Rev. Himebaugh). Forty persons in one week experienced a change of heart. The Methodist church was crowded nightly and addresses were made by different revivalists. This was reported as one of the most interesting and successful revival periods ever enjoyed by Appletonians."

On the morning of March 9, 1872 the Methodist Church burned just before services on Sunday morning. The cornerstone for the new church was laid in October, 1872, but the dedication of the church by the Rev. R. M. Hatfield of Evanston, Ill., did not take place until 1879. The church later was sold to the Knights of Pythias who remodeled it into a hall and social center. This church served the community and the college for nearly 50 years (1925) when the present new church was constructed during the pastorate of Dr. J. A. Holmes. College commencement ceremonies were held for many years in this church.

The period of a pastor's stay in one community was lengthened and ministers of the later years have remained longer at their posts. Dr. J. A. Holmes, whose long

First Methodist Church

either in November, 1848 or November, 1849 (there are conflicting statements) and preaching in Dale. He evidently came with an early group of Pennsylvania immigrants and remained near them until 1853 when he bought a farm near Hortonville and preached there. John Reinhardt is not listed as a Methodist preacher or deacon but the Conference of 1882 lists him as "supply for Dale and Stephensville." In 1883 he is listed among the Lay Delegates who attended the Conference which was held in Milwaukee, October 5, 1883, in connection with the sessions of the Wisconsin Conference meeting at the same time and place. If no one else could take the small groups in the towns of Dale, Greenville, Hortonia, Ellington or New London, John Reinhardt always seemed available.

Churches were organized in many small places, were active for a time and then disappeared, sometimes to emerge again as a living congregation. With the short term of pastorates there were constant changes, undoubtedly to the detriment of the work which had been started.

The Oneida Mission is, of course, the oldest—older than Appleton, itself. The Oneidas at Smithfield moved to Duck Creek and then to Oneida where John Clark continued to work among them. In the early forties H. R. Coleman was stationed at the Oneida Mission. In 1844 Rev. William Sampson, presiding elder of the Green Bay Mission district, was interested in the Oneida Mission which was struggling against great odds created, according to reports, by the Episcopalians. In 1850 Henry Requa was at Oneida; 1853-1854, G. A. Lathrop; 1857, D. Lewis. Every annual Conference heard about the needs of the Oneida Mission and the problems of the school which was run in connection with the Mission. In 1867 an experiment to allow a native Oneida to have charge of the school was called a failure; in 1882, the Rev. S. W. Ford who had been stationed at Oneida since 1872 was authorized by the Conference to go among the churches in Wisconsin to solicit

pastorate here is well-remembered, came to Appleton in 1921 and preached for some time in the old church. It was due to his efforts that the construction of the new church was undertaken after World War I. The building was dedicated on October 25, 1925. Dr. Holmes remained in Appleton until 1935 when he accepted a call to South Bend, Indiana. Of the pastors who came after Dr. Holmes, the present pastor, Dr. J. Raymond Chadwick has remained the longest. By patience and hard work the congregation under the guidance of Dr. Chadwick has cleared up the debt of the church and the numbers of new members are increasing the size of the congregation, so that an assistant pastor is now necessary.

In the county outside of Appleton, Methodist workers were not idle. Appleton came to be known as such a strong Methodist center that it was said no one could get ahead there unless he were Methodist. But in Dale, Hortonville and Greenville which seemed to be a route for missionaries who by-passed Appleton, work started almost at the same time as it did in Appleton. John Reinhardt (sometimes spelled Rinehart, Reinhart) is one of those unsung toilers who impresses one by his tenacity. We hear of his arrival

funds for a new church. The Mission which had been built in 1840 was not usable any more. In June, 1893 the new Methodist Mission was dedicated. Rev. Ford and Rev. Mead spoke.

The Mission has been the scene of continuous labors and struggles in the long history, rich in sacrifice and devotion for the cause. In 1943 the church was struck by lightning and completely destroyed. There remained Epworth Hall which had been used for non-religious purposes and which now again became the place of worship. The Mission had been in charge of and still is in charge of Rev. J. H. Wenberg and Mrs. Wenberg who are both missionaries with a wide experience.

In Outagamie County as it was before the organization of the Town of Oneida (1910) the oldest churches outside of Appleton were in Dale and Greenville where John Reinhardt began preaching in 1849 and where a Sunday School was organized at about the same time. Medina has had services almost continuously since that time. The Greenville and Medina churches were served in the earliest days by John Reinhardt, W. Baldock, L. B. Bullock, W. T. Colburn, W. T. Suffron, while Hortonville, which appears on the list of missions in 1855, depended on a "supply," possibly John Reinhardt. In 1856-1857 L. D. Tracy was at Hortonville and New London; in 1857, J. T. Suffron; in 1859, W. T. Colburn, followed by D. Lewis who seemed to alternate between Oneida and Hortonville for a few years. In the decade later L. B. Bullock, D. Lewis, Jesse Cole, D. T. Olcott and D. D. Jones served in that field. One of the interesting young men who worked in this field was Edward Peterson, a young Scandinavian, who was a student at Lawrence College, graduating with the class of 1858. He preached in 1858-1859 in Hortonville and New London, later at Cambria, Wisconsin where he died in 1863. He was highly praised for his scholarship in view of the fact that when he entered college he could scarcely speak English. A Scandinavian mission had

been organized in the Church but very few of the small group of missionaries came to the Appleton District.

In the late sixties a Waupaca District was organized in which were included Hortonville and New London, Greenville and Medina; during the seventies and eighties there was also a constant shifting of combinations, sometimes New London and Hortonville, or Northport (Waupaca County), Greenville and Stephensville, Stephensville and New London.

In 1866 a mission was organized in Osborn which was beginning to open up rapidly for settlement. The mission possibly supplied from Oneida had no regular pastor until in 1868 when L. B. Bullock was the "supply" in charge; in 1869 and 1870 D. H. Lewis was the missionary; in 1870 and 1871 J. Banta appeared and remained two years; in October, 1872, H. Yarwood was appointed for the year 1873 and that was the last year of the mission. The village of Seymour near by had grown rapidly with the coming of the railroad and the mission was transferred in October, 1873, to Seymour with H. Yarwood as pastor. From 1873 the Seymour church has been active and remains the center of a prosperous community, reaching several miles into the surrounding country.

Sporadic appearances of Methodist missions were in Freedom, 1866 to 1873; Stephensville and Ellington, 1853 to 1854; Town of Liberty, 1860; Bear Creek, 1878; Kaukauna, 1853. During the sixties and seventies the Kaukauna mission seems to have been inactive. At the 1881 Conference held in Whitewater, Kaukauna was "to be supplied"; in September, 1886, D. J. Whiting was appointed to have charge of the Kaukauna mission and Wrightstown (Brown County). Not until the building of the Brokaw Memorial Church did the Kaukauna church become very active, and for a time two Methodist churches existed in Kaukauna.

At the present time the active centers are Seymour and Black Creek, the latter church having been established in 1878 and dependent on Seymour for pastoral

attendance. Some of the earliest pastors were H. S. Yarwood, S. H. Couch and O. B. Clark, first pastor of the Seymour-Black Creek mission. The Medina Church is now supplied from Appleton. New London, Greenville and Stephensville are supplied with a pastor residing in New London. Bear Creek is also an active mission. But the Appleton church has always been the powerful and dominant church of the whole area, owing to its large congregation, its long and important existence and the location of Lawrence College in Appleton.

CONGREGATIONALISTS, PRESBYTERIANS

Like the Methodists and Episcopalians of the early nineteenth century, the Congregational and Presbyterian churches were eager to work among the Indians with whom they had worked in the east, to hold the gains they had made and to make new converts. They seem not to have planned to deal with the less civilized savages of the Fox River Valley, such as the Menominees, Foxes and Winnebagos and for considerable time devoted their efforts to the Stockbridges and the Oneidas. Both churches worked under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; the local churches operated under the Congregational and Presbyterian Convention of Wisconsin. The local groups, composed of Congregationalists and Presbyterians and other denominations, adopted by vote the name of Congregational or Presbyterian, depending, it seems, on local sentiment and preference. Thus it is necessary to treat both denominations together until a formal separation of the two churches took place in the seventies. In 1827 the Rev. Jesse Miner was sent by the American Board as missionary to the Stockbridges in Statesburg, now South Kaukauna. A native Indian Christian deacon, John Metoxen, had kept up the Christian meetings from 1822 until the arrival of Rev. Miner in the spring of 1827. Rev. Miner died in March, 1829,

and was buried in the Mission burial ground. Later his remains were removed to the South Kaukauna Cemetery and marked by a suitable monument.

The next missionary was the Rev. Cutting Marsh, M.D., who arrived in Statesburg in 1830. He lived in the Mission House which had been built by
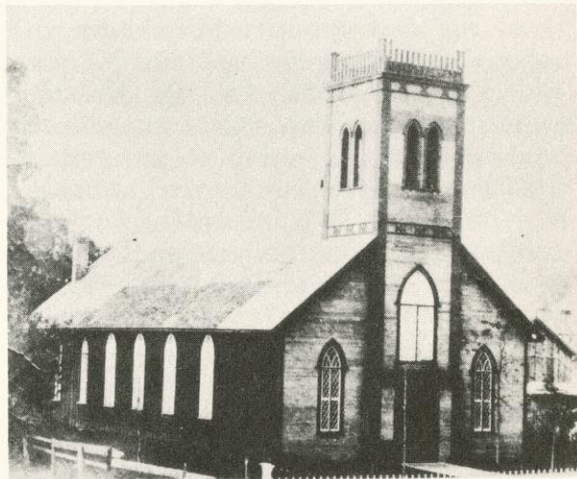
The Congregational "Old Brown Church," Appleton

Rev. Miner. Dr. Marsh was disturbed by the uncertainty of the next move by the Stockbridges at government command and by the threat of Indian wars stirred up by Black Hawk. Whiskey sold to the Indians by "bad" whites was another problem and he tried to solve it by organizing a Temperance Society in 1830, the first one in Wisconsin. In the first year he won 70 members. In 1832 the government order came to the Stockbridges to move on and they began to look for a new home which they found with the aid of Dr. Marsh on the east shore of Lake Winnebago in the locality of the present village of Stockbridge. He remained in Stockbridge some time and in 1848 went to Green Bay. The Stockbridge church became a charter member of the Winnebago Convention in 1851.

By 1848 the settlement of Appleton was under way and the Presbyterians and Congregationalists were organizing churches. Religious services were held in

the law office of Frederick Packard on
September 1, 1850, by Rev. Robertson of
Neenah. The first recorded meeting in the
church record of the First Congregational
Church was held December 18, 1850, with
the Rev. Jeremiah Porter of the Presby-
terian Church of Green Bay as moderator.
Rev. Porter had organized the First Pres-
byterian Church of Chicago in 1832.

On December 27, 1850, the second meet-
ing of the new group was held for the
purpose of electing Packard and Gilmore
"Elders and Deacons" and on December
15, 1851, "After due notice the church
voted to change its form of government
from Presbyterian to Congregational."
On January 13, 1852, a number of men
"from the congregation were chosen Trus-
tees of the Church and Society of the First
Congregational Church and Society of
Appleton." The building of a church
was decided upon, a lot was donated by
Amos Lawrence and work was begun. In
September of that year it was voted to
join the Wisconsin Convention and in
October the church was received into the
Winnebago District at a convention in
Racine. On January 12, 1854, the new
church was dedicated with proper cere-
monies, the Rev. President Cooke of
Lawrence University giving the prayer and
benediction. In the evening of January 12,
the Rev. Charles W. Munroe, who had
been acting as scribe for the congregation
and also as pastor, was formally installed
as first pastor of the church.

The pastorate of Rev. Munroe was of
short duration. The Rev. H. H. Benson
became pastor in July, 1855, and ended
his service in July, 1858. The Rev. Franklin
Doe, who was to become one of the early
leaders of Congregationalism in Wiscon-
sin, took up his work with this church.
He began regular preaching services in
October, 1858, but was not formally
installed until October, 1859. Rev. Doe
remained in Appleton until 1868 when
he became Superintendent of the American
Home Missionary Society of Wisconsin.
His work here was highly appreciated and
the membership of the church was greatly

increased due to his labors. There was
much cooperation among the Protestant
churches of the city in those early days;
Methodists, Baptists and Congregation-
alists united in series of "revival" meet-
ings which were held every year, usually
in November and December. The number
of converts was large, sometimes 70 or 80,
sometimes over a hundred.

Other community enterprises in which
the three denominations joined were Sun-
day School picnics, Fourth of July cele-
brations, Christmas programs, temperance
lectures, Thanksgiving services and special
services held in the college chapel with
some outstanding speaker.

"On Thanksgiving Day, 1866, the Con-
gregational, Methodist and Baptist
Churches united and listened to the sermon
delivered by Rev. G. M. Steele, President
of Lawrence University, in the Congre-
gational Church which seated the largest
number. This sermon was published in
full in the newspapers and was one of
great power and piety. It was a really
courageous, far-seeing, eloquent and appro-
priate discussion of religion and politics
combined. This service was held at the
request of Revs. Doe, Olmstead, and
Cooley, pastors of the three churches."
(The *Appleton Crescent*, November, 1866.)

The church built in 1852-1853 had to
be enlarged several times. In 1869 another
addition was made to increase the seating
capacity of the church. This church known
as the "Old Brown Church" served until
1889 when the present church was com-
pleted and occupied during the pastorate
of the Rev. John Faville. On April 18,
1889, a farewell service was held in the
old church; in the afternoon and evening
of the same day the dedication services for
the new church were held, Dr. Gunsaulus
of Chicago preaching the dedicatory ser-
mon.

Under the leadership of Dr. Faville and
F. J. Harwood, one of the outstanding
laymen of the whole country, and later,
Moderator of the Church, the Appleton
church became one of the largest and most
important in Wisconsin. The Sunday Eve-

ning Club, organized in February, 1892, by Dr. Faville for the enrichment of the Sunday evening service, grew into a successful institution, the pattern of which was copied in many of the churches in the United States. The Rev. Faville was called back to Appleton after the Rev. Frederick Rouse (1899-1907) had resigned and he remained here until 1917. During this pastorate he was elected mayor of Appleton and served one year, April, 1917 to April, 1918.

The church has been fortunate in calling good leaders and preachers to carry on its work during the difficult years that followed World War I and during World War II. Dr. Harry E. Peabody served from 1917 to 1935, when he retired; the Rev. John Hanna became one of the favorite preachers in the city (1935-1940); the present pastor, the Rev. Dascomb Forbush has carried out the plans for a new addition to the church building.

In the county, missionary enterprises spread the influence of Congregationalism. The earliest missionaries worked from Neenah and Oshkosh in the region of Dale, Greenville and Hortonville. Elder Keeval (or Keval), a Baptist, organized groups in these communities in the early fifties and Elder Clinton, Congregationalist, worked with him in union services in a union church which was built in Hortonville in 1859. Here Baptists, Methodists and Congregationalists held services alternately or union services and there was an interdenominational Sunday School in Medina until the Methodists organized a Sunday School there. The first church built by Baptists and Congregationalists is apparently the second one of this denomination in the county. The Congregationalists served by Elder Clinton maintained themselves for some years but, when reduced to two members, decided to sell their equity in the building to the Baptists. This building has been torn down. A third church was built in the Town of Freedom and is a direct "descendant" of the Appleton congregation. In 1854 a "Class" was organized by a Mrs. Sykes and this little

group survived with the help of Elder Clinton and the Appleton congregation. In the minutes of Wednesday evening, May 8, 1861, we find the following notation: "Will this church take the responsibility of keeping up religious services in the McNab neighborhood (Osborn) twice a month through the coming season?" "Voted, Yes." Twelve members were listed to go to the above neighborhood when called on.

In 1869 the Appleton church, together with churches in Green Bay and Oshkosh, contributed money for the construction of a brick church building dedicated November, 1873, located on the John Knox farm about two miles south of Lime Rock. In 1882 the church was sold to the Knox family, who transformed it into a dwelling-house.

The chapel in Seymour was built in 1872 through the efforts of Elder Clinton. After the division of Osborn and Seymour into two distinct townships some of the Osborn congregation found themselves in Seymour and with the establishment of a village there, formed a small group which has continued to exist although the congregation has never been large. A small church organized by the Rev. W. H. Griffith of Seymour was built in Black Creek in 1905 but it remains dependent on Seymour for its services. The church in Shiocton owes its founding to F. M. Dexter, then a teacher in the school in the village, who later became the Rev. F. M. Dexter. A small group began meetings in 1875 and in 1877 a church was built. For many years Wisconsin's famous poet, Eben E. Rexford, served as organist in this church which was built on land owned by the Rexford family.

Missions were established in the northern and northwestern townships which developed later and in which no cities are located. In the Town of Liberty, missionaries, possibly Elder Clinton and others, were active in the early sixties; in the Town of Deer Creek a small union chapel served three groups: Danish Lutheran, Congregationalists and Seventh Day Ad-

ventists. In the Town of Maine missions existed at Stinson Post Office as early as 1854. At Leeman in the early nineties "camp meetings" were held at the time when "Miner Camps" were popular. The Maine missions for a time had charge of services also in the village of Nichols, where a church building, more or less inter-denominational, has existed since 1924. In the Town of Maple Creek, Baptist, Methodist, Congregational and United Brethren missionaries held services in various homes and school houses. This work began about 1853 and continued up to 1880. In 1870 a Christian Church, built by William Steward absorbed most elements of the Protestant population.

PRESBYTERIANS

As we have seen, the Presbyterian Church was organized in Appleton on December 18, 1850, by the four Presbyterians, James Gilmore, Mrs. Catharine T. Gilmore, Frederick Packard, Miss Julia C. Smith, one Congregationalist and one Methodist. The seventh member of the founding group was Alexander Edgar, admitted on profession of faith. However, in January, 1852, it was voted to change from the Presbyterian form of government to the Congregational and the fortunes of the Presbyterians were merged, at least officially, with the Congregational Church. In 1866 the *Crescent* reports that "A Presbyterian Church and a synagogue are being talked of."

In 1870 the Rev. W. P. Gibson held services during the month of November in the Central School (on the site of the present Masonic Temple) in view of forming a Presbyterian congregation. In 1871, 15 members are recorded but Rev. Gibson was replaced by a student pastor, George Spinning, during the summer of 1871. The Rev. Dickinson of the Congregational Church was in ill health and Mr. Spinning accepted the invitation of the Congregationalists to bring his flock and hold union services in the Congregational Church. Apparently the Presbyterians remained in the Congregational Church until in 1878 without a pastor of their own denomination.

In 1876, however, David Smith died and left a sum of $6,000 to help build a Presbyterian Church. The Rev. J. D. Andrews came to Appleton to undertake the building of a church and to reorganize the congregation. In December of 1879 the cornerstone was laid by Rev. Banks of Marquette, Michigan. The church was dedicated on February 15, 1880, "with stately ceremony and splendid music." The sermon of the day was given by the Rev. Dr. Gregory, President of Lake Forest College. The name Memorial Presbyterian Church is in memory of David Smith.

The Rev. Andrews was succeeded in 1883 by Rev. Banks who remained until 1885, when Rev. Gardner came. Among the pastors of the Presbyterian Church the Rev. John McCoy served the church for the longest period, 1893 to 1907; the Rev. Leo Burrows was pastor from 1913 to 1921; Virgil B. Scott, from 1924 to 1928; the Rev. Robert Bell from 1935 to 1943. The Rev. Clifford Pierson has been minister since 1944. It is interesting to note that the church building is one of the few original church buildings in the city of Appleton or even in the county. It has been in use for nearly 70 years.

Because the Presbyterian Church was a part of the Congregational Church in Appleton for so many years, all early missionary work was carried on in the name of the Congregational group. Hence, there is but one other Presbyterian church in the county, a small congregation in Kimberly, organized in 1906, but existing as a mission until 1929.

LUTHERANS

The Lutherans of various types did not come with the purpose of missionary work among the Indians. They came after the arrival of German settlers in the various parts of the county and generally

in response to some appeal on the part of a small group of German Lutherans who wished to have the consolation of their religion in the struggles for existence that beset many of these early pioneers.

There were very few Germans in the county before 1850. A few families from Ohio and from Pennsylvania arrived before that date but the great numbers began to appear in the early eighteen fifties and then again after the Civil War, from 1866 to 1880. Consequently the first Lutheran churches were organized in the late fifties, St. Paul's in Dale being one of the earliest founded in 1859. The sixties and seventies saw many churches founded. The later decades filled in places where the population centers were slower to develop or as in many cases of much later foundings (1900 to 1945) the new congregations represented new growth of the denomination. In most of these churches the language is English now, with rarely a sermon in German for the older people of the group. There is one Danish Lutheran Church in the Town of Deer Creek.

It will be clearer and simpler to treat the Lutheran churches according to the synodical affiliations for there are many churches in the county. The strongest group, without doubt, is the group adhering to the Wisconsin Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Here the largest church is St. Paul's in Appleton which has more than 2,100 members. It is not the oldest, however, for that honor goes to St. Paul's in Dale (1859) and to the Immanuel Church in the Town of Greenville (1860).

A group of Germans, largely from Ohio, and a few families from Pennsylvania had come to Dale beginning in 1853. Apparently there came with them a pastor, a Rev. Lienkaemper who organized a Reformed Church congregation by 1858 while a year later the Rev. Th. Jaeckel organized the St. Paul congregation. Services were held in a school house or in the homes of members of the congregations. In 1863-1864 the two congregations united

in the building of a church about one-half mile west of Dale. They continued to share this house of worship until 1878 when the Reformed congregation purchased the share of the Lutherans and moved their building to the Village of Dale. Beginning in 1870 the pastors for St. Paul's lived in Hortonville where the Bethlehem Church had just been dedicated. The Immanuel Church of Greenville was founded in 1860 and has had a resident pastor to serve its congregation. St. John's in the Town of Center dates from 1864; St. Peter's in the Town of Freedom, 1868; St. Paul's in Appleton, 1867, the largest in the group; Bethlehem of Hortonville, 1870; Emanuel in the Town of Maple Creek, 1872; Trinity of the Town of Ellington, 1874; Trinity of Kaukauna, 1877; St. Paul's in Stephensville, 1882; Emanuel of New London, 1893; Immanuel of Black Creek, 1901; Mt. Calvary in Kimberly, 1937.

In addition to the St. Paul group there have been organized four other congregations in Appleton. They are: St. Matthew, 1914; Mt. Olive, 1915; Bethany, 1941; and the Riverview, 1945. The combined Appleton congregations have a membership of 4,387 members.

The St. Paul congregation of Appleton was organized August 19, 1867, as a "German Evangelical" congregation by a group of German citizens, George Kreiss, Louis Schinz, Carl Scherk, John Popke, Albert Breitung, Reinhold Breitung, Charles Bruning, John Falk, Phillip Weintz and Emil Wiese. The first pastor was Christian Lieb who resigned in 1869, to be succeeded by the Rev. H. Siekman. Rev. Siekman organized a St. John congregation in Black Creek during his pastorate and resigned his pastorate in Appleton in 1878 when the congregation voted to affiliate with the Wisconsin Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. The new pastor, John Hodtwalker of Milwaukee, completed the affiliation with the adoption by the congregation of an Evangelical Lutheran constitution on March 30, 1879. However,

new difficulties were soon to appear in doctrinal dissensions which resulted in a small group breaking away in 1883 to form later in that year the Zion Lutheran Church in the city.

Pastor T. J. Sauer, who was called in 1895, served the St. Paul Church for 40 years. He retired in 1935 after having built during his pastorate a new church (1906-1907) and after having greatly increased the membership. In 1922 the Rev. Frederick Brandt was called as assistant pastor, later to become pastor upon the retirement of Rev. Sauer. On September 5, 1942, the congregation observed its seventy-fifth anniversary as well as the thirty-fifth anniversary of the dedication of the present church.

The member churches of the American Lutheran Synod are fewer in number than those in the preceding group. The largest is the Zion Church of the Evangelical Lutheran Zion congregation in Appleton; the oldest is the Immanuel Church and its congregation in Seymour.

The Seymour congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel church was formally organized May 19, 1876, by a group of early settlers in Seymour, August Wolk, Hermann Diewall, Hermann Karrow, and Nicholas Bergmann among others. For over a half a century the Frederich Ohlrogge family has provided pastors for the congregation.

In the early eighties the Zion congregation of Appleton was organized after a period of bitter debate in St. Paul congregation concerning the doctrines of "predestination" and "conversion." In the spring of 1883 a group of seven men left the St. Paul congregation to organize in June of that year the Zion group. They were Adolph F. Stark, Frederick Lillge, Gustave Rubbert, Harm Rademacher, Henry Wiegand, Karl H. Pasch and William Pollex. The Rev. H. A. Allwart of Lebanon, Wisconsin, president of the District, guided the formation of the new group. On October 21 the Rev. Karl Hemminghaus, pastor of the church at Van Dyne, Wisconsin, laid the corner-

stone of the new church building. On May 25, 1884, the dedication of the new church took place and the Rev. Max Hein was duly ordained and installed as the first pastor of the Zion congregation. One of the church's pastors, the Rev. Theodore Marth served the membership for 53 years and was instrumental in building the present church and the Christian day school. Since October 1943, the Rev. W. H. Gammelin has been the minister.

The North Cicero Immanuel Church was built in 1889 after Julius Bubolz, Sr., had succeeded in organizing a congregation five years earlier. Regular services had been held in a log school house near the present church. Missionary services had been held from time to time before 1884 by pastors from the Seymour Emmanuel Church but from that time on regular services were held first by the Rev. Henrich Reike and then by the Rev. Frederick Proehl who came to the church in 1887 and remained until his death in 1934.

Two younger churches have been organized in Appleton. The First English Lutheran Church, which started its work with the Rev. P. W. Nesper in 1916, built a small chapel in 1917, called its present pastor, the Rev. F. C. Reuter, in January of 1921. The cornerstone of a new church was laid in October, 1931, and the dedication took place on May 18, 1932. The Grace Lutheran, the youngest in the group, was organized in 1946, and has been served by the Rev. Dean Kilgust and present pastor Wilbur Troge.

The Northwest Synod of the United Lutheran Church has one church in the county, located in Appleton. It is the Trinity Church organized in February of 1915 by Pastor Stecker. The second pastor, the Rev. Schreckenberg, completed a new church home in 1924. In the nineteen thirties the Rev. D. E. Bosserman was pastor. Since 1939 the Rev. C. H. Zeidler has served the congregation.

Among the earliest of the German-speaking churches in the county was the Reformed Church of Dale. With the Pennsylvania German families who came

to Dale in the early eighteen fifties there came Rev. Lienkaemper who held services in the homes of his people and worked among the settlers of the region. In 1863-1864, this group united with a group of Lutherans to build a church which was to be used by both congregations until they could build separate churches. The building was located about one-half mile west of the village. In 1878 the Reformed congregation bought the interest of the Lutherans in the building and moved it into the village where the congregation has continued to exist.

The other four churches of this denomination are later than the Dale church. St. John Reformed Church in Black Creek was organized by Pastor Siekmann, then in charge of the St. Paul congregation in Appleton. This was before the St. Paul congregation had affiliated itself with the Wisconsin Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. The St. John congregation did not join the Synod and continued to function as a Reformed church. The organization by Rev. Siekmann was completed by the end of 1873 and the first church was built in 1877. After this date a resident pastor had charge of the congregation and two dependent congregations were organized: St. John's in Cicero and St. Matthew's in the Town of Center. The congregation of St. Matthew has ceased to exist.

The Immanuel Reformed Church of Kaukauna was organized by missionaries in the early eighties. In 1887 a church was erected and the first resident pastor was the Rev. Aigner. The Rev. John Scheib is the present pastor. The St. John Reformed Church of Appleton was organized in 1894 by the Rev. A. Albert. It has continued to grow and has a large congregation under the leadership of the Rev. A. Guenther.

It is apparent from the foregoing sketches that the Lutheran churches or their near affiliates have worked well and faithfully among the Germans of the county and among their descendants. They have been successful in holding their groups and not only have taken good care of what they had, but also have expanded considerably in membership and influence. The growth in recent years of many of these groups is an evidence of their vigor and activity.

BAPTISTS

Baptist activities in Outagamie County began at two different points at practically the same time. Elder Amden of Neenah was holding meetings in Appleton about 1851 from which endeavor came the Baptist Church and Society of Appleton. In 1854 a Sunday School was organized and regular church meetings were held in the court house. At the same time Elder Keeval of Allendale was holding meetings in Dale, Greenville and Hortonia. In February of that year a series of "revival meetings" conducted by Elder Keeval in Hortonville aroused so much interest that many converts were made and all the Christians resolved to work together. The Baptists had about 15 members, the Congregationalists a few more, and the Methodists, a small class. In 1859 a union church was built by Baptists and Congregationalists. This building was used for some years by both denominations, until the Congregational group dwindled down to two members who sold their shares to the Baptists.

The Appleton organization elected D. H. Bowen as Moderator; B. B. Murch, clerk; and William Remington, trustee. They appointed a building committee in 1854 and began to draw plans for a church which was dedicated August, 1859. The Rev. Mr. Hamilton was called to the congregation in 1855. The *Appleton Crescent* tells us that the new church was the largest edifice at that time, 38 by 58 feet, and would seat 350 persons. By 1865 the membership had increased to 83, including the Ellington branch which had been organized in 1863 at the home of Charles Woodward. The Baptists became one of the trio of cooperating churches, participating in union revival meetings, picnics, temperance meetings, dedications and

The Old Baptist Church in Appleton, 1858

other events with the Methodists and Congregationalists.

In 1867 the Rev. Amos Robinson, a graduate of Brown University was called. During the pastorate of the Rev. T. C. Coffey (1877-1879) the Ellington church became an independent institution, able to take care of its own expenses. By the end of the century the once large church was too small and outmoded. In 1900 the old wooden building was torn down and the new brick church erected—just in time for celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the congregation. The Rev. E. M. Salter, who came in 1923, had the task of building an addition for educational purposes. A. W. Priest of Appleton, the son of two early members of the congregation had left a sum of $25,000 for this work. The new structure was dedicated in 1927 on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the congregation. In 1930, the Rev. Ernest Hasselblad took

over the new equipment and organized a leadership-training school. He remained six years, the longest pastorate in the history of the church. Pastors R. H. Spangler, George Reichel, and G. E. Dalton, the present pastor, have given their contributions to the church work during the period from 1936 to 1948.

The Hortonville church founded in 1854, has survived through the years and is still an independent congregation. The Greenville or Stephensville church ceased to exist some years ago.

UNIVERSALISTS, QUAKERS, MORMONS, SPIRITUALISTS, AND MORAVIANS

In the eighteen sixties Universalism was brought to Appleton by a Miss Tupper who was stationed in Neenah. Work was begun in 1868 and in February, 1869, "Miss Tupper of the Neenah and Menasha society preached to a large audience, many of whom came to hear a woman and to understand more of the Universalists' faith. Services were advertised to be held monthly thereafter. Miss Tupper's rare oratory was greatly enjoyed," (Appleton Crescent, February, 1869). In June, 1869, the Crescent says: "Miss Tupper is a gifted lady and preaches a sermon having depth of logic and eloquence unsurpassed in the city." Whether anything permanent came of these sermons is not clear. No organization seems to have survived. With Universalism, Spiritualism came to town, also in a revival that caught the attention of the ministers of the community and of the public.

In September, 1864, the Spiritualists held their state convention in Appleton. Over a hundred delegates were present from different parts of the state. In April, 1869, a discussion on the subject of Spiritualism was held in Metropolitan Hall for five successive nights. The question discussed was as follows: "Resolved that modern spiritualism is conducive to the moral good of human society." The Crescent of May 1, 1869, says "The discus-

sion (on spiritualism) in this city closed on Saturday night last, five nights having been occupied in the debate. Rev. Mr. Haddock was better qualified with arguments and authorities than his opponent, Dr. Randall (apparently a substitute for President Mason of Lawrence University) who did not appear to have prepared himself for the fray." Mr. Haddock, in the opinion of the editor of the *Crescent*, clearly won his side of the debate in defense of Spiritualism. In January, 1871, Mrs. Maggie Van Cott, the first woman ever licensed by the Methodist church to preach, held a series of meetings.

There never was any organized Quaker group in the county. Among the early settlers of the Town of Freedom there were a number of Quakers who held meetings in homes for some years. The families have disappeared and presumably no descendants of these families are to be found in the county.

In 1865 a small band of Mormons who had not gone along with the main party on its journey to Utah after the abandonment of Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1846 came to Black Creek. Peter Harris was the Mormon preacher and Gilbert Watson, who was elected town treasurer in 1865, was one of the leaders among the Mormon colony. Other Mormons were Emery and Herman Downie, J. M. and George Waite. A number of French families who came earlier (1861) than Peter Harris also belonged to the group, including the Joseph, John and Y. Felio families and the Wilson Brothers. The Berthiers soon disappeared and later the Mormon church was sold

There were undoubtedly several groups of the Moravian faith located in the county by 1865 or 1870 but only one church survives from these earlier groups. It is located in the Town of Freedom and has a resident pastor, the Rev. R. J. Grabow. The church founded by missionaries working out of Green Bay in 1867 had as its first pastor a Rev. Zuecke and has maintained its independence since that time.

EVANGELICAL SOCIETY AND UNITED BRETHREN

These two groups, now united, began almost the same time in Pennsylvania, where Jacob Albright (Albrecht), a Lutheran, born in 1759, was converted to Methodism in 1791. He was ordained in the Methodist Church and began preaching in Pennsylvania. He felt the urge to go into a wider field and formed three "classes" in central Pennsylvania, gradually consolidating them into a group out of which was organized the new denomination known at first under the title "Evangelische Gemeinschaft or Evangelical Association of North America." In 1807 Albright became the first bishop of the new Church.

Philip Otterbein, formerly of the Reformed Church, founded the United Brethren. He and Martin Boehme, a Mennonite, made an evangelistic tour in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, appearing in Isaac Long's barn and beginning the service with the sentence: "We are Brethren!" By 1800 the United Brethren was a recognized church building

In Outagamie County the Evangelical Society and the Reformed Church appeared first. In Greenville, at the home of Friederich Mueller, the Rev. Jacob Himmel, pastor of the Evangelical Church at Oshkosh, held meetings in 1855-1856; later others from Oshkosh continued these services. The Rev. Lienkaemper was working in Dale at this time, organizing the families who had recently come from Pennsylvania, into a Reformed Church congregation. After 12 years, in 1867, the Zion Evangelical Church of Greenville was dedicated during the ministry of a Rev. Bockemuehl. In Ellington, meetings were organized in 1858; a church, the Emmanuel Evangelical Church, was dedicated in 1864. The founders of this church were the families of Christian Saiberlich and Carl Breitrich. A second church was built in 1876 but in 1924 the congregation had become so small that the church was closed and the building sold. Emmanuel

Church of Center was founded in 1863 by the Rev. Schelp and the families of Friedrich Purath and Heinrich Janke. In 1869, Rev. Bockemuehl built and dedicated the first church. A new church in 1916 was dedicated by Bishop Spreng during the pastorate of the Rev. G. H. Nickell. These three churches were served from the Oshkosh Mission until 1867, when they were attached to the Neenah Mission. An eighty-fifth anniversary is being planned for the Center congregation by its members and pastor, the Rev. Stanley G. F. Hayes.

In Freedom, the Emmanuel Church had its beginnings in 1867 when Rev. Bocke-muehl held services in the homes of some of the settlers. An organization took place under the Rev. Oertli and the Rev. Peter Held in the homes of Johann Peters, Carl Rohm and A. Krabbe. A church was built in the eighties under the Rev. Dite and until 1884 it was served from Seymour. Then it became a part of the Neenah Mission and in 1904 was united with the Greenville Mission which was composed of the churches in Center, Ellington and Freedom. Only two of these four churches survive, Greenville and Center. In 1947, the Greenville congregation celebrated its ninetieth anniversary under the leadership of its pastor, the Rev. Stanley C. F. Hayes.

In the years after the Civil War the missionaries pushed farther north following the influx of Germans into Seymour and Cicero. Most of these Germans had been Lutherans in their home land or in Ohio or Washington County, whence they came. But the absence of any Lutheran church left them homeless and the Evangelical missionaries found them willing to form groups of their faith. In Seymour-Osborn the organization meeting was held December 7, 1869, with the Rev. George Zellhoefer acting as presiding officer. Leaders of the group were William Sumnicht, Fred Peotter, Henry Baker and Frederick Muehl. The first church, built in 1871, served until 1902 when the present modern church was erected. To accom-

modate the people who lived from four to six miles away from Seymour, the Siloam (Salaam) Evangelical Church of North Seymour was organized March 20, 1884, by John Hesse, Charles Baker, Andreas Rusch, Wilhelm Piehl and Ernst Titzmann. The church, constructed in 1885, was dedicated by the Rev. F. Eilert. It was served from Seymour but from the beginning of the century ceased to exist. In a like manner an Evangelical Church was founded in Lawrenceville, Town of Cicero. It has continued to function and is attached to the Seymour church.

Later than the Greenville, Center and Seymour churches is the Appleton Emmanuel Evangelical Church. An Evangelical mission, dependent on the Neenah Circuit, was formed in 1870. The Simon Appel and F. Kutler families, together with Rev. Schelp formed the nucleus of the group, they were joined by the Sylvester and Engler families among others. A church was built and dedicated in the autumn, 1872, by Bishop R. Dubs. In 1901 a new church was erected and dedicated by Bishop Bowman and it is serving the congregation still.

The pastorates have been usually short, averaging three years in length. However, a few pastors remained longer. Among these were the Rev. J. L. Runkel, the Rev. H. A. Bernhardt, the Rev. F. J. Siewert and the Rev. J. J. Droegkamp. The first pastor was the Rev. G. Zellhofer, (1870-1871), working under the Neenah Mission. Under its present pastor, the Rev. S. G. Cramer, the congregation celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary, October 28, 1945. Rev. Cramer began his work in Appleton in 1943, following the pastorate of Rev. Blum.

The United Brethren are mentioned in accounts concerning the towns of Greenville, Hortonia, Deer Creek and Osborn. Missionaries were in these regions in the years between 1851 and 1860. However, they were never strong enough to found churches and the only church building belonging to the denomination seems to be a church in the Town of Osborn

founded and constructed by David Benedict in 1868 or 1869 and served by missionaries from Oshkosh or Neenah. The church with its small congregation existed for some years but eventually its members went to the Methodist or to the Evangelical Church in Seymour. Although a church was never organized in the Town of Black Creek, Rev. J. J. Baer, while living on the farm of his son, Capt. J. M. Baer, did some preaching between 1863 and 1872. He represented the Winebrenner Branch of the United Brethren. These meetings were in homes and continued at intervals until the death of Rev. Baer in 1872.

The union of the Evangelical Association (Evangelische Gemeinschaft) with the United Brethren was formally concluded and proclaimed at a general conference in November, 1946, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

EPISCOPALIANS

The Episcopal Church had missionaries early among the "New York" Indians and when Eleazar Williams led his first group of Oneidas to their new western home, they were to a large degree christianized. A small group of Oneidas came up the Fox River to an area now within Outagamie County in late 1821 and remained a few years. In 1823, Williams, later to become a romantic figure in the history of this region, led most of his Oneidas to their reserve and there established a log church which is regarded as the first Episcopalian church in this area, one of the oldest in the Northwest Territory. This first church stood on the spot where now stands the Holy Apostles Church in Oneida and it was here that the first Episcopalian work began in our area. Bishop Hobart from New York came to Oneida in 1825 to bless the church and the work of "Priest" Williams. For many years the Oneida Church was the only important church in this area with a real background of long service. When the bishop made his visitations not only Episcopa-

lians but other denominations attended the services. Bishop Kemper preached and administered the communion to Methodists who were present at the services. Although the Holy Apostles Church lies just outside of Outagamie County according to the division of townships made when the Oneida Reservation was organized into a township in 1910, it is so close and so important for us that one must at least mention it. In May, 1948, Father William F. Christian, pastor of the Holy Apostles Church brought back the bones of Eleazar Williams from Hogansburg, New York, to Oneida where they were re-interred with proper ceremonies.

Coming back to our own county, Rev. Cadle was a missionary to the Stockbridge Indians in 1823 at South Kaukauna (Statesburg); he went with the Indians when they moved to the east shore of Lake Winnebago into what is now Calumet County.

In Appleton, where the only Episcopalian Church of the county is located, the story of the church begins much later. In 1853 there had been "talk of building an Episcopal church" and some money had been raised. In 1854 and 1855 Bishop Kemper, on his way to Oneida, undoubtedly held a communion service and baptized some children. In 1857 a Mr. Atkinson conducted services and Rev. Edmonds of Green Bay held services from time to time. In May the *Crescent* reports that talk of a church had been revived and that Amos Lawrence, who was in Appleton (May-June 1857), had donated a lot on which the church was to stand. Services had been held in Warner's Hall and continued to be scheduled there until a church was completed. In 1862 the Rev. Simeon Palmer came to direct the congregation and in 1864, late in June, Bishop Kemper laid the cornerstone of the new church, to be called the Grace Church. This frame building was moved to its present location in 1883. The dedication of this church took place in May, 1871, at the same time as the Rev. J. L. Steele, rector of the Grace Church was ordained by the Rt. Rev.

W. E. Armitage, Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by clergy of the Diocese.

Dr. Dafter, who had been Dean at the Cathedral in Fond du Lac, came to Appleton in 1895 and remained for seven years; he was followed by Dr. Seldon P. Delaney, who began the work on the new church, the cornerstone of which was laid in 1905 by a Bishop Weller of Fond du Lac. The church was not completed until 1916 when it was consecrated June 18 by Bishop Weller. The name of the new church had been changed from "Grace" Church to All Saints. Orok Colloque was rector from 1908 to 1910; the Rev. Doane Upjohn from 1912 to 1921; the longest period of service was by the Rev. W. J. Spicer who was rector from 1933 to 1946, when he was called to Syracuse, New York. The Rev. Robert A. Reister, the present rector has been in Appleton since 1946.

THE GREEK ORTHODOX FAITH

The Greek Orthodox group has no church organization in the city but holds services regularly three times a year in the All Saints Episcopal Church. A priest from the Greek church in Fond du Lac serves the small group in Appleton for special occasions and on the three great festivals of Easter, Assumption (August 15) and Christmas. Many of the Greeks attend the regular Episcopalian services also.

HEBREW GROUPS

The Jewish groups in the city of Appleton and in the county fall into two different societies, determined largely by time and race. The earliest group which dates from the 1860's was almost entirely composed of German Jews; the later group was largely composed of Eastern European Jews from Poland, Russia, Lithuania and Austria. The early people, represented by the Hammels, Ullmans and the Lyons, were the founders of the first religious center of their faith. In 1866 when these families arrived there was talk of a synagogue; private services led by lay members were held. But it was not until 1878 that the Temple Zion was planned. Actual construction began in 1881 and the building was used henceforth for the Zion congregation.

The first Rabbi, Mayer Samuel Weiss, came to Appleton in 1874 and remained until 1883. During his administration the Temple Zion was built but Rabbi Weiss has gained much more fame as the father of the famous "magician" Harry Houdini. Rabbi Solomon followed Rabbi Weiss and in 1892 Rabbi Emanuel Gerechter was called by the Zion congregation. Rabbi Gerechter became professor of Hebrew at Lawrence College in 1894 and then professor of German and Hebrew. He remained with the college until 1913, when he retired, but continued his duties with the Zion congregation until 1920, when he left Appleton. He enjoyed the good will and affection of all the citizens of Appleton. Rabbi Louis Brav, 1920-1921 was the last resident Rabbi of Temple Zion. Services are held privately by lay members but for certain occasions the Temple, although occupied by a Gospel Tabernacle group, is used and a rabbi from a neighboring city or Milwaukee officiates.

The younger group which came into existence in 1900 is composed of people who, in general, came later to Appleton or who were more orthodox and adhered to stricter observances than the congregation of the somewhat more liberal Temple Zion. This new group organized itself into the Moses Montefiore congregation which in the beginning held its services at the home of E. Ressmann. In 1913 a small synagogue was built and the Rev. A. Zussman became the leader of the congregation. In 1922-1923 the new synagogue was completed. It has been served by Rabbis Bender, Glick, de Koven, Klein and David Herson, the present rabbi.

A third group, the Beth-Israel congregation consists of a little group which seceded from the Moses Montefiore congregation in 1938 and established itself as a separate community. They are the most orthodox group of the three

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS, WESLEYAN METHODISTS

The Seventh Day Adventists, not a strong sect in Wisconsin, has a church in Appleton, but there are no functioning churches in the other parts of the county. During the 1890's missionaries for this group worked in the county and for a time there were several small congregations in the Town of Deer Creek and in Maine. A small chapel built by Danish Lutherans in the Town of Deer Creek was used as a union chapel for Lutherans, United Brethren and Adventists. The Town of Oneida had a church and an Adventist school Those buildings have been abandoned and the Seventh Day Adventists in Oneida attend a church in Green Bay; the Adventists of Deer Creek, Maine and other townships attend their church in New London; those in the central parts of the county come to Appleton.

The Appleton society was founded May 20, 1899, and has existed continuously since that time. The first meetings were held in a hall on College Avenue but they now are held in the Seventh Day Adventist Chapel. The congregation does not number over 50 people.

In September of 1938 a small band of Wesleyan Methodists began to worship together. They were joined in 1940 by five families from Kaukauna and the Rev. and Mrs. O. C. Butcher were called to take charge of the organization. The Rev. E. W. Hall has been pastor since 1945.

Other religious bodies which are established in Appleton more or less permanently and who hold revival services which the older churches have not used for some years are the Christian and Missionary Alliance, the Gospel and Bible Truth, Pentecostal and the Salvation Army which does a large amount of social service work and charity in its functioning.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

A small group of this faith began holding meetings in a hall above the present location of the Wisconsin-Michigan Power Company in Appleton in 1894. By 1896 there were 12 members. About 1910 there was talk of building a church but that project was not carried out. A house served as a meeting place until 1923 when the group acquired the former residence of Anson Ballard, one of the pioneers of Appleton. Since 1923 the society has grown considerably and still occupies the remodeled Ballard home.

In Outagamie County religious faith has never been lacking.
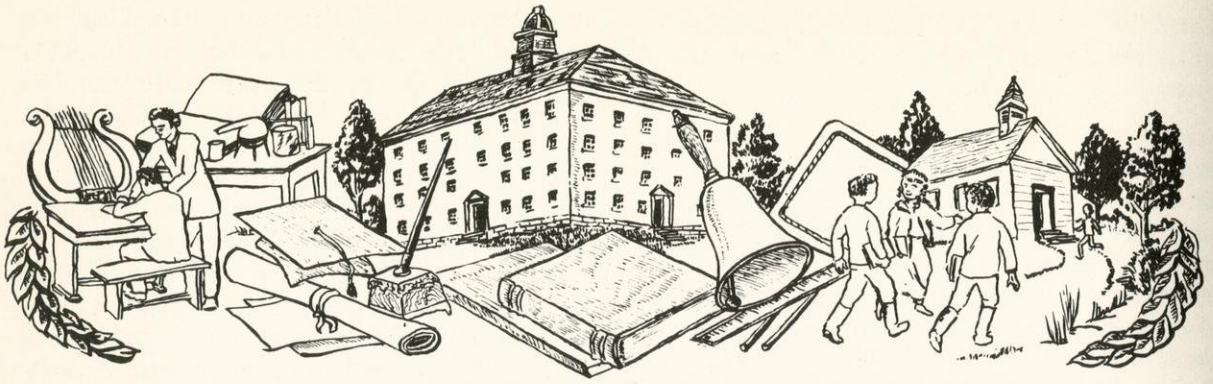
"READIN', 'RITIN' AND 'RITHMETIC"

By J. P. Mann

Wherever several families established a community in Outagamie County, arrangements were made for some sort of education for the children. In many cases, parents met at one of the homes, elected school officers and hired a teacher. Often this teacher was one of the mothers, who conducted school in her home. When a town was organized, the first town meeting usually elected a school superintendent and levied a school tax. The town superintendent divided the territory into districts, apportioned the school tax money, examined and licensed teachers. The district school was held in a rented room or log cabin until a school building was erected.

DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTY SCHOOLS

Earliest record of a functioning school was a mission maintained in a log cabin at Kaukauna in 1823. Miss Electa Quinney was the teacher under direction of the Rev. Mr. Cadle, an Episcopal missionary to the Stockbridge Indians.

Another mission school was established at Little Chute in 1835, by Father Theo-

dore Van den Broek. He taught farming, trades and writing to the Indians. Thus, vocational education had an early beginning in the valley. His pupils aided in the building of a log cabin for a schoolhouse in 1844. In this school there were only five or six pupils. Two early teachers were Michael P. Canfield and Constantine A. Hamer.

In April, 1842, at the home of Paul Beaulieu in the Town of Grand Kaukalin, then in Brown County, "Wiskonsin Territory," electors met and appointed George Lawe and Charles A. Grignon school commissioners. A tax of one-fourth of one per cent (2½ mills) was levied for a school fund. By 1846, there were a number of schools in the area around Kaukauna, mostly old log cabins. Children learned the alphabet, reading, writing and a little arithmetic. Geography and other subjects were sometimes included, depending upon the teacher's abilities and interests.

After Wisconsin became a state and Outagamie County was organized, the school superintendent of the Town of Kaukauna wrote the first school report to the County Board in 1851. From the re-

port, we learn that in 1850 there were five districts in the town. Only three maintained schools that year. There was an average of four months of school for each district, taught by "qualified" and "unqualified" men teachers. The average

every town in the county. One of the earliest was erected in 1850 in Medina, by Harvey Greenfield and Peter Garret. The building, which was large enough for 30 pupils, stood in a forest of very large oaks. Mrs. Greenfield was the first teacher.

Classroom of Yesterday

pay was $20 per month. Two districts, in which there were 109 children, had no school. In the schools which were maintained attendance was irregular. The total cost of all schools for the year was $214, including four dollars for fuel. Books commonly used included the famous McGuffy's *Readers*, Webster's *Grammar*, Bentley's *Spelling Book*, Murray's *Arithmetic* and Goldsmith's *Geography*.

A typical building of early days was built of logs, with a "shake" roof, a puncheon floor, a fireplace of mud and sticks, and crude home-made furniture. Benches were made by driving pegs into basswood puncheons. Some desks along the wall were made of similar puncheons and at times there were no desks. Rough planks served for the teacher's desk. Pioneer records mention such buildings in nearly

The first school in the Town of Center, likewise, represents the common pattern. When seven electors met in 1851 at the home of Peter Hephner, they elected officers and voted to have a school. A Mrs. Leith taught in her house for three months and she was paid $25. Philo Root, who attended this school afterward recalled, "At Mrs. Leith's school, the children sat on chairs. They wrote on slates. The subjects studied were writing, reading and arithmetic. There were eight or nine pupils. Mrs. Leith was kind and kept the hickory stick out of sight, behind the door."

Later, Philo Root became a teacher and then a county superintendent. The town superintendent, who gave him his first teacher's examination, remarked, "I have no doubt you know a great deal

more than I do." He asked a few questions, gave a few problems in short division and issued the license. "The most important things," wrote Mr. Root, "were school government, the three 'R's,' and the ability to get along with children."

Pioneer life had its pleasures, which the school teacher shared. There were dances, log rollings, cabin raisings, quiltings, spelling bees and singing schools. There were Fourth of July picnics and other gatherings at the schoolhouse. Church services and Sunday schools were often held in the country schoolhouses.

Some teachers "boarded round" at pupils' homes. Such a teacher might receive, in addition, a cash salary of 75 cents a week. Other teachers received about three dollars a week and paid about a dollar and a quarter a week for board. There were two school terms. The summer term, attended by girls and small children, was taught by a woman. The winter term, for which the bigger boys joined the school, had a man teacher.

People were not satisfied with their first primitive schools and efforts were made to improve the situation as early as 1849. In that year an institute was organized at Green Bay to consider "a uniform system of instruction and the principle of graduation of schools." The first state superintendent, Eleazor (or Erastus) Root was present and addressed the gathering.

In that same year, Lawrence Institute offered courses for teachers, in "normal" instruction and English literature which courses were supported by the state.

From a state superintendent's report of 1855, we learn that in 1854, Outagamie County had 23 districts, 1,245 pupils, with 871 attending school—"a large percentage for a backwoods county." Men teachers received an average of $19.81 per month; women an average of $10.94. State school aid, for which at least five months' school was required, amounted to $410.85 for the whole county. The total amount paid in teachers' wages was $1,432.87 and the total value of all school buildings was less than $300.

The number of schools increased steadily and more attention was given to the training of teachers. In 1859, at an institute in Appleton, teachers studied the educational system. In the same year a school library law was passed but the towns made little effort to start libraries.

By 1862 the position of county superintendent had been established. In this year the superintendent reported that the county had 64 districts, 20 log buildings, 37 frame schoolhouses and one of brick. The value of the buildings ranged from $10 to $5,000. Outside Appleton, there were over 3,000 children of school age and 35 teachers but there were less than 300 books in all the school libraries. Teachers were still licensed by the towns. Many young men resigned to go to the army and their places were filled by women "without serious injury," according to the superintendent's report.

Throughout the state, there was considerable friction between town and county superintendents, because of overlapping responsibility. In 1862 the town superintendencies were abolished and the certificates they had issued were annulled.

After the Civil War came rapid growth in population and great industrial expansion. Higher standards of living gave impetus to demands for improvements in the schools. Teachers began to look upon their work as a profession. Teachers were certified by the county and were better qualified. The county superintendent visited all schools at least once a year to help teachers and to maintain a more uniform curriculum. In those early years he used a horse and buggy and even walked many miles to visit the schools.

One outcome of professional consciousness was the organization in 1867 of the County Teacher's Association at Hortonville. The first pioneer period had passed by this time. The initiative in the introduction of new elements of the curriculum, new equipment and provisions regarding attendance began to come from

Outagamie County Rural Normal School, Kaukauna

administrators and teachers. More and more, conditions came to be influenced by state legislation, state financing and state supervision. Through the years, parents attended annual school meetings, various community gatherings in the school buildings, programs, picnics and other activities sponsored by schools.

The first compulsory attendance law went into effect in 1879. By 1883, "most of the back-breaking benches were gone," and were replaced by non-adjustable double desks. By 1888 nearly all schools had blackboards, maps, globes and unabridged dictionaries. Township library laws were improved. After 1901 all schools had book collections selected from a list of approved books issued by the state superintendent; in 1908 almost 1,500 volumes were added in one year.

The last log schoolhouse had disappeared about 1905. In 1905-1906 the county school board convention was inaugurated and has met annually since. The first county commencement was held in 1909. After some years the custom was discontinued and graduation exercises were held in the home schools.

From the beginning, except for short periods of depression, rural elementary schools have been handicapped by teacher shortages. Years ago some of the teachers

were "unqualified." Later some had "limited certificates." Even today many have "special permits" from the state superintendent.

In response to the need for teachers county rural normals were established in many counties. Outagamie County established its Normal in 1912, with Leo G. Schussman as first principal, and graduated its first class in 1913, with one year of training beyond attainment of a high school diploma—a considerable improvement over earlier requirements. Eight girls were given their diplomas, inscribed with the class motto "Honor Waits at Labor's Gate." They were Edna L. Bartsch, Martha G. Berens, Martha A. Buelow, Winifred M. Cripps, Ruth T. Ryan, Winifred M. Ryan, Mary R. Caine and Helen O'Hanlon. Since its establishment, the Normal has supplied a large number of county teachers. Requirements have been increased to two years of professional training beyond high school. The present Normal building was erected in 1917-1918. Since 1919 Walter P. Hagman has been principal. He succeeded John E. Hale.

Teacher certificating power has been given now to the state superintendent. Present regulations envision a day when every teacher will have four years of education and professional training above high school but the war years have so intensified the teacher shortage that schools must wait longer before there are many such well qualified teachers.

Although school buildings, equipment and various specialized services have never kept pace with the ideals of parents and administrators, there have been great changes in Wisconsin's first hundred years. A few fine buildings have been erected, with good lighting, running water, stoker or oil heating system, indoor playrooms for use in inclement weather, modern seating, good libraries, free textbooks and playground equipment. County schools now make use of city and state library services. In most schools the radio brings the services of university specialists in

music, science, art and other subjects to supplement the work of the teacher.

Much more attention is given the health and personality development of the children. Besides inspections by the public health nurse, there are immunization, tuberculin testing, orthopedic and psychological clinics. The Outagamie Dental Society is offering free dental inspections. Teachers are more alert to vision difficulties and other health or personality problems and through parent cooperation and nurse consultation many more children are receiving corrections. Many civic groups have aided financially; others have participated actively in the program.

In recent years there has been a trend toward larger districts. A county school committee, composed of representative citizens of various sections of the state is at work on plans for improving school district organization, with a view to providing better opportunities for the rural boys and girls.

At present, according to office records of the County Superintendent, there are 130 school districts in Outagamie County exclusive of the cities of Appleton and Kaukauna. There are 115 one-room rural school districts, nine state graded school districts and six high school districts. Eighty-four of the one-room rural schools operated during the school year, 1947-1948. In the remaining 31 districts the electors voted to close the school and transport the children to a neighboring school.

BEAR CREEK

History records show that a school one and one-half miles northwest of Bear Creek was built on the Warren Jepson farm about 1857. Not until 1890 was a school constructed within the village. This was St. Mary Parochial School. The first public school was a two-room frame building built in 1896.

School mistress Margaret Sullivan opened the first class to 77 pupils in 1897. The school was not graded at the time but within a few years an additional teacher was employed, equipment was provided and the school became graded.

On June 23, 1917, at a special meeting, a resolution was passed to establish a district high school in the village. School opened in the fall of 1917, with an enrollment of 50 high school students which was quite a stride from the meager education provided in the old log schoolhouse on the Jepson farm.

The first Board of Education was directed by C. O. Davis, with J. A. Lyons as treasurer and F. W. Raisler as clerk. Fred Hamilton was the first principal and served in that capacity until he left to join the army in World War I. The following served as high school principals: Mary E. Hanna, 1918; D. J. Flanagan, 1919 and 1920; Francis Reavey, 1921; George Heatherton, 1922 and 1923; James Moxon, 1924 through 1929; Kenneth Edge, 1930 through 1936; Stanley Helms, 1937 through 1941; Frank Weix, 1942; Harold Thornton, 1943; William Smith, 1944. This brings us up to the present with Robert Baldwin as principal from 1945 through the 1948 graduation.

The present red brick gymnasium and home economics room and agricultural shop were added in 1937. This structure has been of an invaluable aid to the community both as an educational and social center.

The Farmer's Club, organized in 1944, has been a kindly benefactor to the high school. Through the able management of its conscientious and forward looking leaders, it has given physical expression to the rural support of education in the vicinity. The great educational assistance of classroom movies was made possible through the gift of a sound movie projector and screen. The club has also given typewriters to the commercial department and equipment to the home economics department.

FREEDOM

The first high school in the Freedom Township dates back to 1905 when the

Freedom Public High School was constructed by John McCann. Ray Fadner, the first principal and teacher, traveled daily by horse between Appleton and Freedom. His students were sons and daughters of some of the pioneer families in the town. Among them were Hugh Garvey, John E. Garvey, Margaret Garvey, Joseph Van Dyke, Anna Murphy, Kate Moran, Nicholas Watry, Dora Gildernick, John Schommer, Leo Schommer, Joseph Heckel, George Geenen, and John O. Garvey.

The original two-story wood constructed high school was completely destroyed by fire in 1928. The following year a new red brick school plant was erected. Ben C. Schraml became principal that year and remained in that position until 1945. Under his leadership the high school progressed greatly. In 1940 the small gymnasium was converted into class rooms to allow for the increased enrollment and in 1941 the present gymnasium was constructed.

Freedom Union Free High School today possesses a modern school plant. Surrounding the school are four and one-quarter acres of land used for educational and recreational activities. The curriculum is designed to give the students a well-rounded four years general education. Approximately 75 students are now in attendance. John E. Garvey, a member of the first class in the high school, is now the clerk of the School Board. Roy Rickert and Cy Weyenberg are director and treasurer. A staff of four teachers is employed, with Robert Bachhuber serving as principal.

HORTONVILLE

Hortonville's school system began June 8, 1850, when the first school district was organized and a school board was chosen with Moses Allen, director; Andrew Comish, clerk; and Robert Hampson, treasurer. At their first school meeting a week later they decided to build a schoolhouse and voted to raise $300 for the building and $10 for equipment. School started June 24, 1850, for a term of 12 weeks and the first school was held in a board shanty attached to the side of Thompson's Hotel. It was built of rough boards and was furnished with chairs but with no desks or equipment. They hired Miss Catherine Bristol to teach the first term for $1.75 a week, with room and board furnished.

In 1851 the school term was changed to seven months and the teacher's salary was raised to $2.75 a week; of this amount 75 cents was to be paid by the students. By this time, also, the new schoolhouse, a frame building, was completed. Chairs and desks were furnished in this new school and Emma B. Leach was the first teacher.

In 1854 a school library was started. By 1857 the enrollment had increased to 108 and the students were divided into primary and upper groups. One room was rented in the basement of the C. H. Ware home for the primary class and in 1859 the Hammond house was used for the primary group.

In 1861 a two-story schoolhouse was built and the students were divided into three departments. The old schoolhouse was used for the primary group and the other two departments had their classes in the new building. In 1864 the school year was lengthened to eight months and divided into three terms—two months in the fall term, three months in the winter term and three months in the summer term. The school became a graded school in 1878. In 1880 the school term was increased to nine months. In 1894 a rule was passed by the State Board of Health, and enforced by the local school board, that no students were to be allowed to attend unless they were vaccinated.

By 1895 the enrollment was 231 and the crowded condition of the school necessitated building an addition. In 1899 plans were made for building a new school. Classes were held in it in 1901. The grades now were divided into four departments and were under the supervision of a principal.

Centennial Rural Graduation 1948

In 1894 plans were begun for establishing a free high school but it was not until 1903 that a high school course was adopted. The faculty had three members with L. A. Budahn as principal. The first year the enrollment was 23. Mathematics, English, history, science and social science were taught. After several years a full commercial course was added. In 1935 a music department was added, with musical training available for high school and grade students. A new addition to the building, housing the Music, Agriculture and Homemaking Departments was completed in 1942. Full courses in agriculture and homemaking were offered, with evening classes in both departments available for adults. At this time playgrounds were added to the school grounds. As the tuition students increased in number, school buses were used to transport the rural students, until at the present time the school has three buses in use. In 1946 a kitchen and dining room were installed in the basement and a full hot lunch program was made available for the students. In 1947 a guidance program was added to the high school program. At the present time, forensics, music and athletics play an important role in the curriculum

The total number of graduates from Hortonville High School is 709, the class of 1948 leading with 38 members.

The high school reached the peak of its enrollment in 1947—172 students. As Hortonville nears the end of the first century in its educational program, we again find it making plans for a new school; it is a new high school this time.

KIMBERLY

In seeking out information on the early history of the Public School at Kimberly we found the best and most reliable source to be the minutes of the annual school meetings held in July of each year. The first meeting was held on April 29, 1890, for the purpose of organizing School District Six, Town of Buchanan, Outagamie County. (Kimberly was not yet a village.) School officers elected included: William Geenen, clerk; A. A. Burns, treasurer; S. C. Bothwell, director. On May 5, 1890, a special meeting to discuss a site and building of a proposed school was held. A decade later a second teacher was procured and the board made plans for a new school.

In 1910 Miss Lydia Schaefer became the first principal of the school. Seven years later the first ninth grade class was started and in 1918 a program for a tenth grade class was set up. In July, 1921, a kindergarten was added to the school. Then at the annual meeting in July, 1924, the sum of $62,660 was set aside for an entire new

building. An addition was added 12 years later.

In 1926 the vocational school was opened up at Kimberly to take care of classes in trade, industry, sewing and cooking. The Vocational School had an enrollment of 215 during 1947 and 1948.

Also in 1926 the board decided to establish a four year high school. At the present time the high school has an enrollment of approximately 275 students and the grade enrollment is 125. The work now includes departments in kindergarten, elementary school, four years of high school and the vocational school. Besides the regular academic work the school offers work in industrial arts, homemaking, commercial, health, physical education, art and a music program. The school has a faculty of 17 teachers.

Improvement plans for 1948 schedule the building of a new community athletic field including a quarter mile cinder track, together with a lighted field for baseball, football and softball.

SEYMOUR

The first school district of which Seymour was a part was formed May 12, 1860, and was called District Two of Osborn. The site for the schoolhouse was not surveyed until April, 1861, and the schoolhouse was situated about a half mile west of the south end of Main Street. The building served many purposes and was used for Sunday School and church services, town meetings and general public gatherings. This first district included all of the Town of Seymour and a portion of the Town of Osborn. After the separation of Seymour from Osborn this school was continued as a joint district until May, 1869, when it was dissolved and new districts formed. Sometime during that year the old log schoolhouse was sold to the highest cash bidder for a price of $28.66 and was afterward used for a church.

A portion of the city of Seymour, together with portions of the Towns of Osborn and Seymour, were included in a joint district until 1887, when by an act of the Legislature the territory within the city limits was made one school district. A building was procured which was remodeled; in it both the grade school and the high school were established with a combined faculty of four teachers.

Merritt L. Campbell was appointed principal of the high school and a three year course of study was offered. The first graduates who received their diplomas in the spring of 1890 were Charles R. Prosser of Seymour, N. J. Stewart of Green Bay and A. C. Walch of Manawa. With the exception of the year 1891, a class has been graduated each year and a total of 1,312 persons have received diplomas from the high school. The first persons to complete the four year course received their diplomas in 1896.

Mr. Campbell was succeeded by one, Professor Schmidt, who headed the school for six or seven years. F. W. Axley was appointed principal of the school in the fall of 1899 and completed a remarkable term of thirty years in that position. After his retirement from teaching, Mr. Axley continued to serve the schools for many years as a member of the Board of Education, resigning that position in the summer of 1946.

Mr. Axley was followed by Erling Frostad who remained until 1932. In the fall of 1932, E. T. Hawkins was appointed principal and continued in that position until 1945. M. A. Patchett is the present principal.

The original school building was destroyed by fire in 1903 and a new brick building was erected in its place. An addition, completed in 1936, consists of a gymnasium with connecting wing comprising the main entrance, stairway and corridor, four classrooms, an office and washrooms. Above the gymnasium is an auditorium, study hall and library and two classrooms. Below the ground floor level are shower and locker rooms. In 1941 another building was added to

house the farm shop and classes in vocational agriculture.

The school has continued to grow steadily and now has an enrollment of 175 in the elementary grades and in excess of 300 in the high school, with a combined faculty of 19 teachers. Two rural schools transport their children to the Seymour Elementary School. The high school serves an area with a radius of seven miles or more.

SHIOCTON

Prior to 1880 the only educational opportunities for Shiocton were secured through the use of a private tutor or by attending the neighboring schools of New London or Appleton. About 1880 a one room school was built, in Shiocton, which housed the eight grades. This school took care of the educational needs of Shiocton until 1899 when a four room school was constructed, with two rooms used and two teachers employed. The other two rooms were completed and additional teachers engaged when the need arose. In 1908 a high school district was organized, together with the Town of Bovina, with William J. Sizer as principal. Twenty students were enrolled in the freshman and sophomore classes. During the summer of 1909 an addition was built to the school building, fully completed by 1911. The first senior class of Shiocton High School was graduated in 1912. On February 15, 1915, the school building burned to the ground and practically all of the equipment and books were lost. Two days later the students were back in school, meeting in church and lodge halls. The senior class of 1915 was graduated from the Congregational Church. Late in the fall of the same year, grade and high school students entered their new school building.

Improvements in the school program include the addition of courses in agriculture, home economics and commerce. Four bus routes now operate in the surrounding territory. A hot lunch program furnishes well balanced hot lunches at noon to about 250 pupils. A well equipped gymnasium was added in 1938. A music course furnishing vocal and instrumental instruction to both high school and grades has been the latest addition.

The last graduating class of 41 seniors was the thirty-seventh. The present enrollment is 175 students taught by 13 teachers.

KAUKAUNA

The history of the growth of the educational system in Kaukauna has not been very well recorded. It is necessary to skip over the period from 1823, when Miss Electa Quinney managed her mission school, for about 50 years, to the latter years of the nineteenth century. At that time two school districts comprised what is now quite nearly the present school or city district. The north side of the Village of Kaukauna and part of the Township of
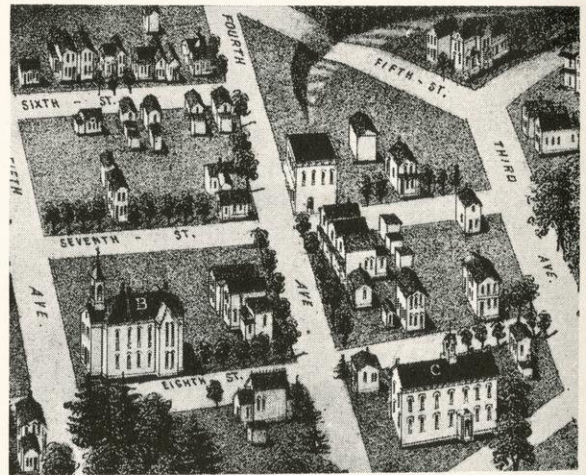
Site of First Kaukauna High School, right foreground on map of 1886

Kaukauna were known as District One. Ledyard, the present south side of Kaukauna, and some more Town of Kaukauna territory was known as District Two.

The building for District One was located on a site near the present Holy Cross School building, and the school building for District Two was located on

or near the present Nicolet School site. Later these two districts were consolidated into one school district and the same two buildings continued to function as elementary schools for the new district.

In the fall of 1889 a free public high school with F. Cleary as principal was organized and first met in the South Side school. One year later the high school was moved to a small building on Second Street. Then, in 1891, the high school department was moved for the third time to the Island near the present location of the Kaukauna High School; here it remained for five years. In September, 1897, the high school was again transferred, this time into the present Park School building, where it remained until 1923, when it made its last move to the present high school building.

The elementary schools, after the consolidation of the two school districts, remained in the North and South Side buildings until 1891 when the present Nicolet School was built. In 1894 the Park School building was erected, and both of these buildings still function as elementary schools today. The present Superintendent of Schools is Theodore Boeble. Paul Little is the principal of the high school.

When the high school started its long and interesting career, about 20 different subjects were taught. Practically all of these subjects are still being taught today but it is the additional courses which indicate the forward step in our educational goals of today as compared with the early days. Then it was the aim of the schools to equip its graduates with basic factual knowledge mainly required for entrance to college. Today the aim of the school is to develop in its graduates a basic knowledge of the many aspects of successful living which an adult needs, whether he goes to college or not. For that purpose there have been added courses in home economics, wood and metal shop, art, journalism, music, both vocal and instrumental, speech, dramatics, physical education, chemistry, Spanish and courses in social studies.

County students of today are tested and studied with a view to educate them for a vocation for which their aptitudes and background seem to fit. Perhaps one of the most important contributions of the schools to our American way of life is the training of the students in democratic living.

LUTHERAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

During the 1947-1948 school term over 5,000 of the county's youth attended either Lutheran or Catholic parochial schools. Lutheran institutions include St. Peter's, Freedom; St. Paul's, St. Matthew's and Zion, Appleton; Bethlehem, Hortonville; Mt. Calvary, Kimberly and Trinity, Kaukauna.

The history of St. Peter Lutheran School, located about seven and one-half miles northeast of Appleton on County Trunk E, dates back to the beginnings of the St. Peter congregation. This was approximately the year 1868. William Plamann, particularly devoted to the ideals of a Christian education for the young, gathered a group of children about himself in his home to instruct them in singing, reading, writing and catechism. In 1873 steps were taken by the congregation to provide for a classroom in the basement of the church. This classroom served its purpose, often under crowded conditions, for 37 years. In 1910 the old structure was torn down and replaced by a modern, brick veneer school building containing two classrooms. Until 1902 the pastor also taught the school. By this time, however, the enrollment had grown to such an extent that it was found necessary to procure a full time teacher. B. Mayerhoff of the Martin Luther College at New Ulm, Minnesota, was inducted into office August 10, 1902. Opening the 1948-1949 school session are Pastor Walter Hoepner and Sylvester Quam.

The Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul School, Appleton, Wisconsin, was established March 30, 1879, 12 years after the St. Paul congregation was organized. A Rev. Hodwalker was pastor at the time.

In 1882 Pastor J. Gensiekie and Mr. Brockman, as teacher, served. Instruction was carried out in the German language. As the enrollment grew, more teachers were added. In 1914 the eighth grade was added. Nearly a thousand pupils have graduated up to date. At present five teachers and a kindergarten helper carry on the instruction in the English language (since 1923). Three buildings have been erected, the present building having served since 1893. The congregation is now making plans and is gathering funds to erect a new building in the near future. E. F. Schulz, the present principal, has been with St. Paul School since 1914.

In 1882 the Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Hortonville saw its way clear to establish a Christian day school. In that year it erected a one-room school situated on the site now occupied by the church. Later, in 1897, it was moved to the rear of the present church. For many years the pastors taught school in addition to fulfilling their other duties. Both Pastor J. Hacker and Pastor G. E. Boettcher spent many hours in the classroom. In the early days the school term usually lasted six months. In 1907 this was increased to seven months, in 1908 to eight months and in 1911 to nine months. The eighth grade was introduced in 1920. From 1910-1916 and again since 1922 the school has been taught by two teachers.

In 1908 it was decided to erect a new school building which was dedicated on October 11, 1908. Many improvements have been made from time to time. The future plans are to add a two-room addition to the present building. The enrollment for 1947-1948 was 102. A third teacher will be added in the 1948-1949 school year. Bethlehem has been taught by 38 teachers since its beginning.

Mt. Calvary Evangelical Lutheran School at Kimberly, Wisconsin, opened on September 9, 1941 with an enrollment of 38 pupils. Because the church-school building was not completed on schedule, there was no heat, no blackboards, no maps. Miss Dorothea Toepel, now deceased, was the first teacher. She taught for two years. Pastor W. Wickmann also taught in the first school. Three were graduated from the institution in the first year. The enrollment has consistently stayed around the 40 mark, which is approximately 85 per cent of the congregation's children.

Up to the present time 35 children have been graduated from Mt. Calvary's eighth grade. The following have served as teachers: Miss Dorothea Toepel, Martin Leitzke, Mrs. D. Brick, Mr. Delbert May (student), G. Bunkowski (student), A. Nolting. The following pastors have also taught: W. Wickmann, C. Krug; F. Theinfelder, during illness of C. Krug; and D. Brick; the present pastor.

Founded in July, 1885, shortly after the installation of the first resident pastor of the congregation, Pastor W. Hinnenthal, Trinity Evangelical Lutheran School has had a continuous history. Pastor Hinnenthal was the first teacher. He taught alone until 1891 when the first regular teacher, K. F. G. Brenner, was called. At this time an addition was built on to the school to serve as a second classroom. Other teachers who taught in this school were Miss Anna Brenner, A. Zorn, C. Brenner, E. Hinnenthal, G. Schlei, H. Kahnert, H. Wicke, Miss Lucille Meyer, Miss Lorraine Radder, Miss Edith Meyer, Miss Esther Dommer, Miss Ida Conrad, Helmuth Ihlenfeldt, Leo Vergin and M. Hoffmann. The cornerstone for a new school was laid August 19, 1923, and the building was dedicated February 24, 1924. The present teaching staff consists of Theodore T. Boettcher as principal, Miss Catherine Behm and Miss Jeanette Kaeding.

The Parish School of Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church was opened in 1883, the same year in which the congregation was organized. The school opened with an enrollment of 20 pupils in a store building. Adam Stumpf was the first teacher and later Albert Linsenmann was engaged to

teach a second classroom. Instruction was in English and German. Pastors under whose ministry the school has progressed are the Rev. Max Hein, Theodore Marth and W. H. Gammelin.

Two years after founding of Zion School a new building was erected on the congregational property at the corner of North Oneida Street and East Winnebago Street. This building, dedicated on November 30, 1895, was in 1894 moved to Commercial Street where it was considerably enlarged to accommodate an increasing attendance. In 1929 this building was razed and a new and modern school structure erected. The present school building contains four classrooms and a combination auditorium and gymnasium. The school is composed of the first eight grades which are taught by four teachers. Enrollment averages 110 students.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION

The growth of Catholic education can hardly be separated from the growth of Catholicism, and the story of Catholicism in Outagamie County begins with the Rev. T. J. Van den Broek, O. P. Father Van den Broek had been a Dominican priest 24 years in his native Holland when he began his missionary work in the Green Bay area in 1834. From Green Bay he attended missions as far as 300 miles away. In December, 1835, a year and a half after his arrival in Green Bay, three Redemptorist Fathers took over the mission work in Green Bay, so Father Van den Broek went to Little Chute. It was then that the Catholic religion and Catholic education began to take root in Outagamie County.

A wigwam, 15 feet high and six feet wide, which served for many months as a combination church, school and parsonage was the first building of the parish which now is St. John's. This first school was attended by the Indians and by some of the French settlers. It was financed by Father Van den Broek himself from his personal inheritance. The teachers were

Father Van den Broek and Joseph Bougler. Father Van den Broek writes: ''The Indians came to school to me every day, to learn to read and write, as well as the different trades.'' Primitive as this education must have been, it was nonetheless a great work for a man who had to preach in four languages, visit the sick and attend missions many miles away.

The first school building of St. John Parish, Little Chute, was built in 1844. Unfortunately, this building had to be closed sometime later because of lack of funds. It was not until 40 years later (1890) that another parish school was opened. The records show that during a part of the interim, Sisters of St. Agnes of Fond du Lac were employed to teach in the district school. The School Sisters of Notre Dame took over the teaching in the new parish school in 1890 but they withdrew in 1895. The Dominican Sisters from Racine accepted the administration of St. John School after the Notre Dame Sisters left and are still in charge at the present time.

A high school department was added to St. John's when the present building was constructed in 1928. The average annual enrollment of the school since it reopened in 1890 was 512 students. The present enrollment of St. John's grade and high school is about 1,000 pupils.

Father Louis Dael, the first resident Catholic pastor of St. Mary Parish, arrived at St. Mary's in 1860, and two years later built the first parochial school in the city of Appleton which was also one of the first in Wisconsin. The missionary sisters from Barton (now known as the Sisters of St. Agnes from Fond du Lac) were the first teachers in the school but they did not remain long. The sisters were succeeded by a Mr. Johnston (Jansen). The school was discontinued after a short time because of lack of funds.

The Catholic residents of that period, almost all of them immigrants of a very few years, became involved in a serious nationalistic controversy. As a result, the

German element broke off from the Irish and in 1867 organized St. Joseph Parish. About a year and a half later (1868) St. Joseph Parish purchased an old school building in the third ward of Appleton for $150. This was enlarged and used for a church. Its location was near State Street between Seventh and Eighth Streets. The basement of the building served as a parish hall and school. A Father Wilkins was pastor at that time, John Stolze was the teacher and Anton Karls, Sr., and Fred Esser, the school committee.

Father Ferdinand Stern was pastor of St. Joseph's in 1870 when the Sisters of St. Agnes took over the task of teaching. The School Sisters of Notre Dame replaced the Agnesians in 1873 and have been in the parish since that time. In 1873, 68 children were enrolled; in 1877, 150 children; in 1879, 250 children. This rapid increase in enrollment necessitated the construction of a separate school building in 1880 during the pastorate of the Capuchin Father Wendell.

St. Mary School at that time had been closed for about 10 years when the parishioners decided to reopen it. Land for a new school was purchased in 1889 when Father Fitzmaurice was pastor but the school did not open until 1892. The services of the Dominican Sisters in Sinsinawa were obtained to teach in St. Mary's and they have continued to the present time. The first Dominicans to teach at Appleton were Sisters Mary Augustine, Cyprian, Annunziata, Bruno, Walburga, Antonia, Honorius and Xaverius.

The third Catholic parish school in Appleton, Sacred Heart, was founded in 1898 by Father J. Kaster. The School Sisters of Notre Dame took over the administration and continued in it to the present time. Sacred Heart Parish is located on the south side of Appleton near St. Elizabeth Hospital.

In spite of the fact that this new parish and school were established, conditions at St. Joseph School were still crowded. To remedy the situation, another six-room school was built in 1907 and was filled immediately. In 1934 a Junior High School was established in St. Joseph's.

The Parish, including a school of St. Therese, was founded in 1928 by Rev. M. A. Hauch. The school is conducted by the Franciscan Sisters of Alverno. One building served as both school and church in the beginning, but since a new church was built the entire building is used for the school. In 1946 St. Therese and also St. Mary schools were augmented by ninth grades.

During the past year (1947-1948) about 2,100 students attended the Catholic schools of Appleton. The total annual enrollment of children in the four Catholic schools since their founding comes very close to 90,000.

There were other Catholic parishes in Outagamie County which opened schools during the nineteenth century. Father Van Luytaelaar established a school at St. Nicholas Parish, Freedom, in 1865. The pastor and one male teacher conducted this school. During the pastorate of the Rev. John Verstegen the present brick school building was erected and in 1879 the School Sisters of Notre Dame took over the administration with an enrollment of 97 students.

In 1876 the first Catholic school in Kaukauna was established by a Father Buschle, the first resident pastor of Holy Cross. Classes were conducted in the sacristy of the church. Sixty-one pupils were taught here by Father Buschle and Miss Fannie Grignon until a suitable school was built behind the parsonage. In 1880 the Franciscan Sisters of Alverno arrived to teach the children of the parish. They remained for nine years and were succeeded by the Dominican Sisters of Racine. After 20 years the first school building proved to be inadequate so in 1896, the erection of a more substantial building was undertaken.

The city of Kaukauna showed a marked population growth when the repair yards for the Chicago and North Western Railroad moved to South Kaukauna. Father

Julius Rhode, pastor of Holy Cross, formed the new parish, St. Mary's, other incorporators being Michael Donahue and Joseph Klein. A combination church and school building was built in 1885 and was enlarged six years later to accommodate 400 pupils. When a new church was built in 1898, the original parish building was freed entirely for school use. The Franciscan Sisters of Alverno have taught in St. Mary's since its founding. The first teachers were Sisters Pacifica, Eugene and Genevieve.

St. Edward School in Mackville, Town of Center, began in 1879, first classes being held in the rectory. The first teacher, Miss Maggie Lutz, received a salary of $225 for a nine-month period. Besides teaching, it was her duty to do the washing, ring the bells and clean the church. Miss Catherine Freund was the next teacher. The first school building was finished in 1882 at a cost of less than $500. Sister M. Alexia was superior of the first group of Dominican Sisters who came to Mackville in 1885 and remained for only four years. After six years, during which time lay teachers were employed in the school, the Franciscan Sisters of Alverno took over the administration (1895). A new school building was begun in 1914.

The Capuchin Fathers had charge of Holy Angels Parish in Darboy when the parish school was opened there in 1882. This parish was first known as St. Martin's and the community as Manhattan. When the government set up a post office the name of the community was changed to Darboy. The present school was built during the Pastorate of the Rev. Emil Schmit. It was erected on a five-acre site which had been donated for religious purposes in 1850 by Matthias Orth and his wife Catherine.

Another Catholic parochial school begun in Outagamie County during the nineteenth century was St. Mary's at Greenville. This school was founded in 1881 by a Father C. Lau. It is taught today by the School Sisters of Notre Dame.

St. Mary School at Bear Creek was built in 1892 by a Father Hugenroth. Sister Genevieve and Sister Cajetan, Franciscans of Alverno, were the first teachers. The sisters left in 1901 when the parish was without a pastor. The School Sisters of St. Francis began teaching at Bear Creek in 1905 and remained until 1918 when their ranks were thinned by the flu epidemic. The Franciscans from Bay Settlement took over the work at Bear Creek.

Since the turn of the twentieth century, five more Catholic schools have been established in the county. The Rev. A. Brunner founded SS. Peter and Paul School in Hortonville in 1904. The Sisters of St. Agnes are the teachers. A Capuchin, Father Luke, built a combination church and school in Kimberly in 1907. First resident pastor of Holy Name, Kimberly, was the Rev. F. X. Van Nistelroy. Father L. Van Oefel built the present school in 1928. Dominican Sisters of Racine are the teachers.

Great difficulties were encountered in the establishment of St. Joseph School, Oneida. Work on the building was begun in February, 1913. It burned to the ground in May of the same year, the State Fire Marshal attributing the cause to arson. Rebuilding began immediately and school opened in November with an enrollment of 55. Immaculate Conception School at Oneida was established in 1931 by the Rev. A. A. Vissers, O.P. The Franciscan Sisters of Alverno teach in both of these Oneida schools. The Rev. Peter M. Zey was the founder of the most recently established school in the county. He built St. John the Baptist School at Seymour in 1938 and obtained the services of the Franciscans of Alverno as teachers.

Statistics show something of the magnitude of the work of Catholic education in Outagamie County. The total annual enrollment in Catholic schools of the county since 1880 is 218,744 students, not counting that of six parishes which had schools prior to that date, but for which accurate statistics are not easily available. In Appleton, St. Joseph's total enrollment

is 41,000; St. Mary's 21,000; in Kaukauna, the Holy Cross total enrollment is 22,000; St. Mary's 27,000. In Little Chute, St. John's total enrollment is 29,000.

The sacrifices Catholics have made for their schools in Outagamie County can be explained only by their strong faith along with desire for an educated citizenship.

APPLETON'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In 1850 Daniel Huntley taught the first free public school in Appleton. He received $28 per month for instructing book learning and singing. His school in Grand

Carrie E. Morgan

Chute operated under a district system of four school districts.

Each district had its own school board, composed of a director, clerk and treasurer. The City Board of Education was composed of the director and clerk of each of the district boards, with the

Mayor acting as president and Superintendent of Schools serving as secretary.

The Rev. W. H. Sampson was the first acting school head. A long succession of superintendents followed until the appointment of Miss Carrie E. Morgan in 1894, who served as City Superintendent of Schools until 1925. Ben J. Rohan and J. P. Mann, the present superintendent, followed Miss Morgan in the office.

Carrie E. Morgan attended Appleton schools and the University of Wisconsin. After teaching languages in Neenah High School she became superintendent of the Appleton schools. Under her guidance the system was unionized, several new buildings were erected and ideas in vocational education and a special department for the deaf were put into practice. Following resignation from the superintendency, Miss Morgan became secretary and purchasing agent for the Board of Education. She retired in 1938. The former high school on Harris Street was renamed Carrie E. Morgan School in her honor.

Principal R. H. Schmidt organized the first four-year high school in 1876 in the Hercules School in the old second school district. Ten students were graduated from this school in 1878, among them a future Appleton mayor, Frank W. Harriman, and the noted surgeon, Dr. John B. Murphy.

In the early nineties the third district established a high school in the present Jefferson School, which disappeared with the union system.

In addition to R. H. Schmidt, eight principals have served the second district and union high schools. They were I. N. Steward; O. H. Ecke; F. E. McGovern, who later became governor of the state; C. O. Merica, who had charge for a comparatively short time; R. W. Pringle, who started in the fall of 1898; Paul G. W. Keller; Lee C. Rasey and H. H. Helble, who became principal of Appleton High School in 1925. Mr. Helble is the present principal.

In 1882 the high school was transferred from the Hercules building to the new

Old Ryan High School Fire, Appleton

Ryan High School, erected on the corner of Oneida and North Streets. When it burned in 1903 the Appleton High School —now the Morgan School—was built in 1904 on the expanded site.

The present senior high school building was occupied in September, 1938. It is located on a 13-acre plot in the northwestern part of the city. Costing with site and equipment, about $1,000,000 10 years ago, it is one of the most beautiful, serviceable and functionally useful high schools in the state.

Phenomenal growth in the high school enrollment is an outstanding characteristic of the past 25 years. In 1905, the end of the first year of the high school maintained by the entire city of Appleton, there were 301 students enrolled and 29 were graduated. From 1920 to 1925 Appleton High School nearly doubled in size, from 675 to 1,104 students. In 1925 the former first year freshman class went into the new junior high schools. The peak of enrollment was in the period of 1939-1941 when Appleton Senior High had an enrollment of 1,450 and graduating classes averaged nearly 450. In 1947-1948 the enrollment totals 1,259.

The present high school building will accommodate 1,800 pupils. To take care of the many activities carried on in so large a building and to satisfy the educa-

tional desires of so large a student body requires the services of 52 teachers, a principal and assistant principal. A curriculum of about 65 subjects is divided into 259 classes.

November 18, 1925 was a great day for Appleton, educationally. The dedication ceremonies of three new junior high schools were held and a new educational program was started for Appleton.

Dr. M. H. Small was the first principal of the Wilson School and his term of office extended from 1925 until his retirement in 1933. Frank B. Younger, who was principal of the fourth district school, was elected to the first principalship of the McKinley Junior High School in 1925 and he served there until 1933 when he transferred to Wilson Junior High as the successor of Dr. Small. Alfred G. Oosterhous was transferred from the principalship of the first district school to the Roosevelt Junior High School. He was principal of Roosevelt from 1925 until his retirement in July, 1947 when Charles Wileman assumed his duties. Walter Fox is principal of the McKinley School and Guy Barlow heads Wilson Junior High.

The first special school to be established in Appleton was the School for the Deaf in 1896, in which school children were taught oral speech instead of the sign language.

The first kindergarten was established in the second district in 1898 in the Lincoln School and was followed soon after by kindergartens in all the districts.

In 1917 the first Opportunity Room was established in the city, designed to give special help to children in regular grade work and to offer opportunities in the manual arts for boys and girls. This school was located in the third district. Previous to this time a special help teacher had been employed for the second and fourth districts, but only academic work was taught. In 1919 a center was established for this work in the Post Building and later was transferred to the Lincoln School (the present City Hall). All districts in the city were served by this department.

Therapy Treatment at Orthopedic School, Appleton

In the early twenties a special teacher of corrective speech was hired to assist pupils with defective speech. This work was carried on in the regular grade buildings.

With the completion of the present senior high school, the old building (now Morgan School) was remodeled to house the school administrative offices and all the special schools in the city. All special departments were housed under one roof for the first time.

In 1935 the Board of Education created a full-time elementary supervisor's position, whose office is responsible for the elementary educational program.

Beside the teachers, principals and general supervisor, there are many special services available in the elementary department. There have been art and music supervisors since 1926; elementary chil-

dren were privileged to have experience with band instruction as early as 1927; in 1930 the director of the orchestra inaugurated a similar program for the fifth and sixth grade children.

Since 1926 there have been two school nurses, who spend 80 per cent of their time in the elementary grades making inspections, home calls and helping teachers with the health program. To extend the health program further, a physical education director was employed in 1942 whose duties are to supervise and plan a physical fitness program for elementary children.

In accordance with the expanding use of audio-visual materials, a department was formed in 1946 to coordinate better the activities and promote the utilization of all types of audio-visual material.

In 1945 a psychometrist was obtained

to help with the guidance program. This department specializes in testing and case work. The guidance program places great emphasis upon all aspects of child growth and development.

The Attendance Department has as its chief concern regular school attendance, though the concept of the department is

old Smith House on the Lawrence Campus and in 1938 was transferred to Morgan School, along with the other special services. The department has expanded from one to two teachers, and the department of physiotherapy has increased from one to two physiotherapists; a matron has been added to this department.
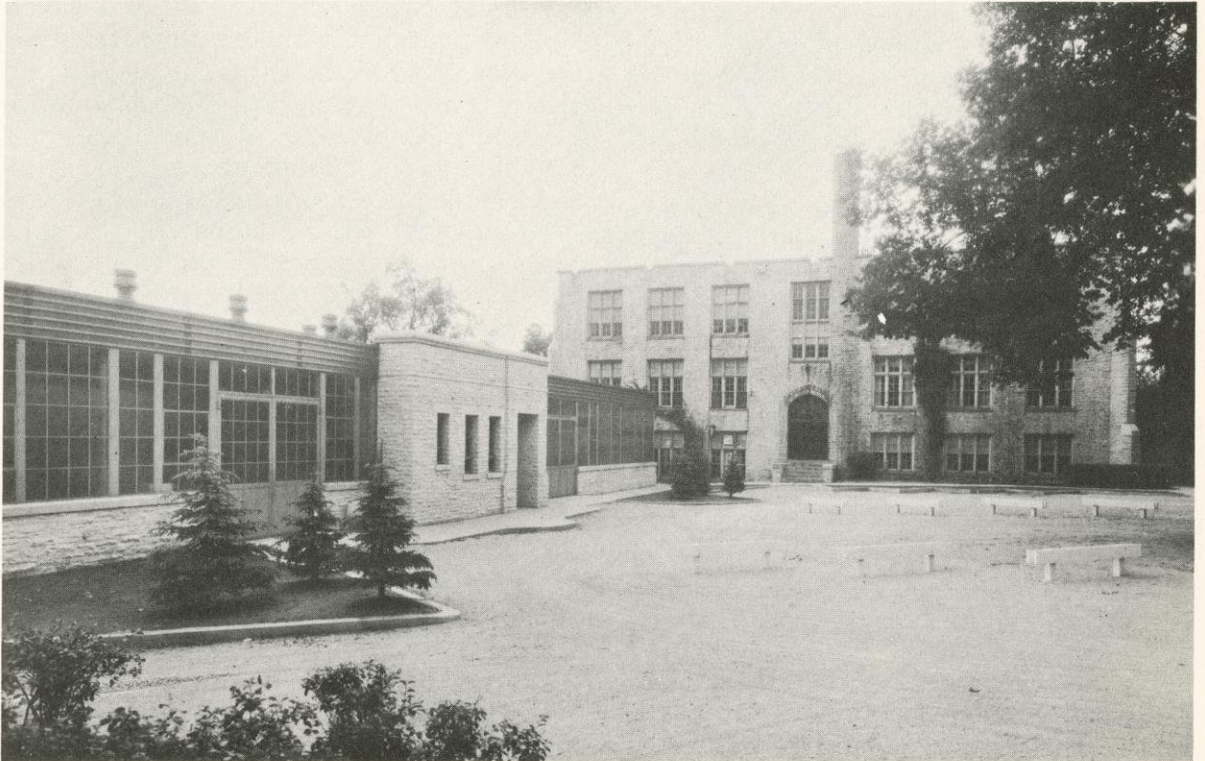
Appleton Vocational School

gradually emerging from one of just truant officer to one of school-child welfare worker.

Children with speech handicaps have had the privilege of working with a speech correctionist since 1926. Clinical cases are this department's primary concern.

Special departments for handicapped children, which were established under the district system, have been expanded under the union school system. The Opportunity Room has grown from a two-teacher department to one of five teachers. In 1930 the Orthopedic School was established. This unit was first housed in the

The Vocational School was established in 1912 and occupied rooms in the old Post Building until the erection of the present Vocational School in 1917, the first building in the United States to be built exclusively for vocational work. During the second year of operation the faculty was composed of eight teachers and the director of the school. The first director was W. F. Faulkes who at the present time is Chief of Civilian Rehabilitation for the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education.

The first Board of Vocational and Adult Education in Appleton was composed of

the following people: J. E. Thomas of the Wisconsin Tissue Company; W. A. Fannon of the Interlake Pulp and Paper Company; C. D. Thompson of the Fox River Paper Company; W. A. Bruce of the Northern Boiler Structural Iron Works; and Carrie E. Morgan, Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Thompson was a member of the Board of Vocational and Adult Education for 25 years, serving in the capacity of secretary during the entire time.

During the entire history of the School of Vocational and Adult Education it has had but four directors; W. A. Faulkes; W. S. Ford, who is professor of Secondary Education for the California State College at Chico, California; Herb Heilig, now with Colorado Agricultural and Mechanics College, Fort Collins, Colorado; and Carl Bertram, the present director.

The present Board of Vocational and Adult Education is composed of R. W. Mahony, Appleton Coated Paper Company; John D. Watson, Wisconsin Wire Works; F. E. Schlintz; W. A. MacFarlane, Wisconsin Wire Works; and J. P. Mann, Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Watson is completing his twenty-first year as member of the Board.

It is interesting to note that 71 per cent of the day student body is over 18 years of age. The evening school is naturally limited to adults. Of the 3,100 people served in 1947-1948, only 219 were under 18 years of age; 1,366 attending were men and 1,725 were women.

LAWRENCE COLLEGE

Older than the county—older than Appleton—older than the state. That is the record of Lawrence College.

A family of Massachusetts industrialists, a pretender to the French throne, and a group of Methodist frontier preachers are all woven into the story of the college's founding.

The pretender to the French throne, Eleazar Williams, a half-breed Indian missionary, had the least to do with the college's inception, but it was through acquiring a large tract of Williams' land near De Pere for a bad debt that the Amos Lawrence family of Boston became interested in founding an educational institution in the Wisconsin wilderness.

In 1846 Amos A. Lawrence, son of the Amos Lawrence who first acquired the Williams' land, began negotiations for the founding of a school in the Fox River Valley, presumably on his property near De Pere. Lawrence, through a friend in Green Bay, approached the Wisconsin Methodist Conference with the proposition that if the church group could raise $10,000 for the establishment of a college, the Lawrences would match the amount. The Reverend Reeder Smith, previously of Albion College, was hired as the college's first financial agent, and it was under his guidance that the Appleton location, rather than the originally favored spot at De Pere, was selected.

A meeting of the Methodist Conference in December of 1846 gave official start to the founding, and on January 15, 1847, the Wisconsin Territorial legislature approved the college charter and Governor Henry Dodge signed the document.

First building operations commenced in August of 1848, when the Rev. William H. Sampson, Henry L. Blood and Joel S. Wright arrived in Appleton to survey the land for the future college and town.

At the request of the founders Appleton's first permanent citizen arrived in August, 1848. He was John F. Johnston, who opened the first lodging house for workmen from the college buildings.

The college's first building was located in the middle of the block where the present conservatory of music stands. Housing all instruction and living facilities, it opened for business on November 12, 1849, with 35 pupils. The building was destroyed by fire in 1857.

The first faculty was headed by William Sampson, the principal, who taught "mental philosophy, moral science, and belle-lettres." He was assisted by Romulus Kellogg, teacher of ancient languages;

Main Hall, Lawrence College, 1853. (Taken from a painting by Thomas Dietrich)

James M. Phinney, mathematics and natural sciences; Miss Emmeline Crocker, preceptress and teacher of music, drawing and painting; and Miss L. Amelia Dayton, teacher of modern languages.

All work before 1853 was done on a pre-college level. In that year Lawrence's first president, Dr. Edward Cooke, was inaugurated. The present Main Hall was completed and the first full fledged freshmen were admitted.

The college's first class to receive bachelor's degrees graduated in 1857. Six men and one woman were in the class and they were graduated with old frayed sheepskins collected from the faculty, for the boat on which their own were to arrive was sunk in Lake Winnebago.

Since the college's founding, 10 presidents, three acting heads and one principal have served the institution. The principal was the previously mentioned Rev. Sampson, who headed the preparatory department from 1849 to 1853. Administrators since that time have been the Rev. Edward Cooke, 1853-1859; the Rev. Russell Zelotes Mason, 1859-1865; the Rev. George McKendree Steele, 1865-1879; the Rev. Elias De Witt Huntley, 1879-1883; the Rev. Bradford Paul Raymond, 1883-1889; the Rev. Charles Wesley Gallaher, 1889-1894; Professor L. W. Underwood, acting president in 1894-1894; the Rev. Samuel Plantz, 1894-1924; Dr. Wilson Samuel Naylor, acting president, 1924-1925; Dr. Henry Merritt Wriston, 1925-

1937; Dr. Thomas Nichols Barrows, 1937-1943; business manager Ralph J. Watts, acting president 1943-1944; Dr. Nathan Marsh Pusey, 1944 to the present.

Outstanding among these educators for length of service and growth of the physical plant was Dr. Samuel Plantz, a Lawrence graduate with the class of 1880,

In 1913 Lawrence University was officially changed to Lawrence College. Its normal pre-war enrollment was 750 students, the large majority of them campus residents. Since 1945 the student body has been enlarged to between 1,000 and 1,100.

As Lawrence enters its second century
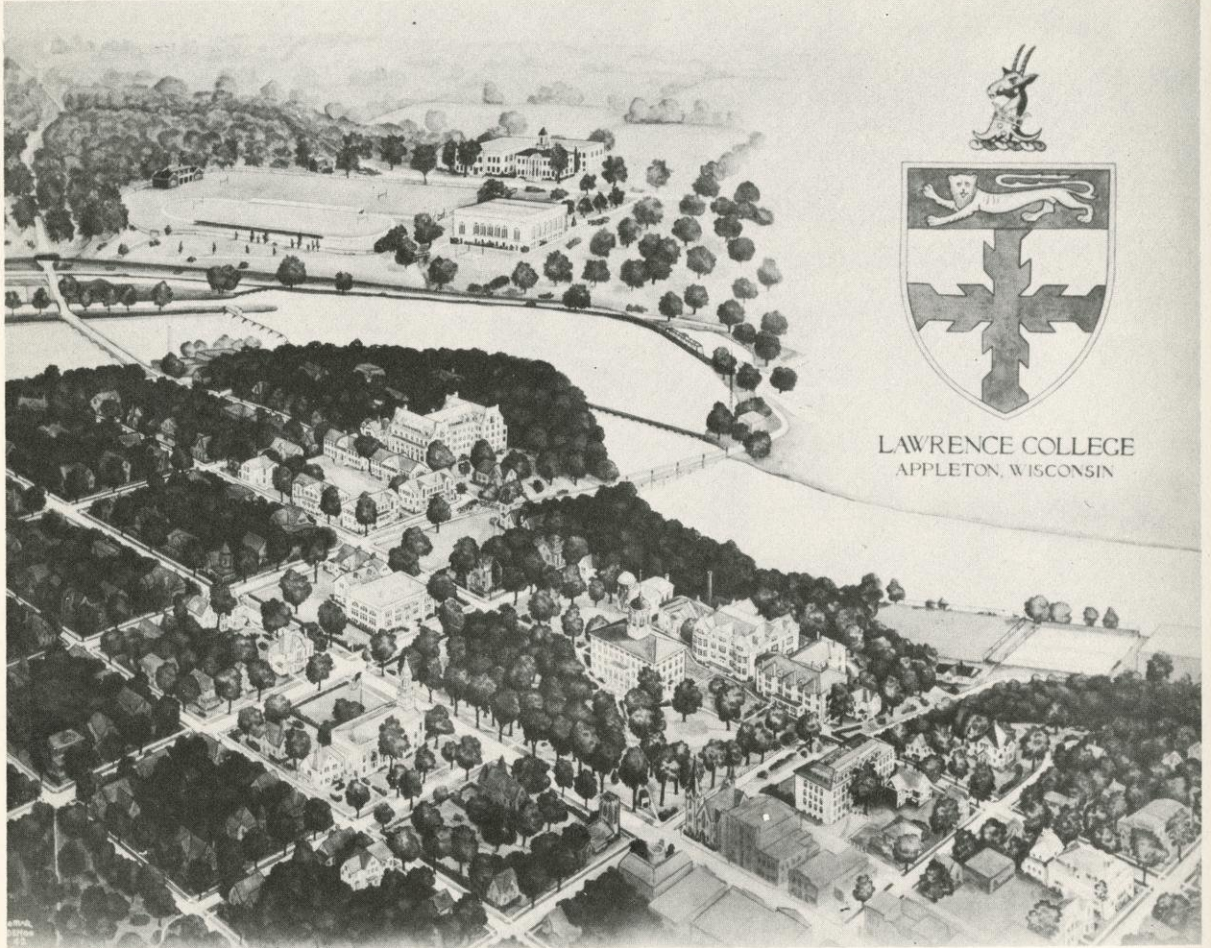
Lawrence College Today as painted by Omar Dengo

who served in the presidential chair for thirty years before his sudden death in 1924. Under his direction the campus developed from three buildings to more than a dozen and enrollment grew from 100 to 600 students. In his first two years of the presidency, he doubled the college's endowment and steadily increased it throughout his administration.

an extensive building program has been mapped out by President Nathan Pusey. A complete remodeling of Science Hall, a Memorial Union and a Fine Arts building are the most immediate additions planned, with another dormitory for women farther in the future.

A total of 19,615 full course students have attended Lawrence in its first 100

years of existence, of which 1,925 have received degrees up until June 1947.

Education is a continuing process. The complex problems that must be solved today are problems that must be solved by the cooperative efforts of the children, adolescents and adults of today. A strong, vital program of elementary, secondary higher and adult education can help to give everyone the skills, knowledge and philosophy to cope successfully with living in our community, state and world society.
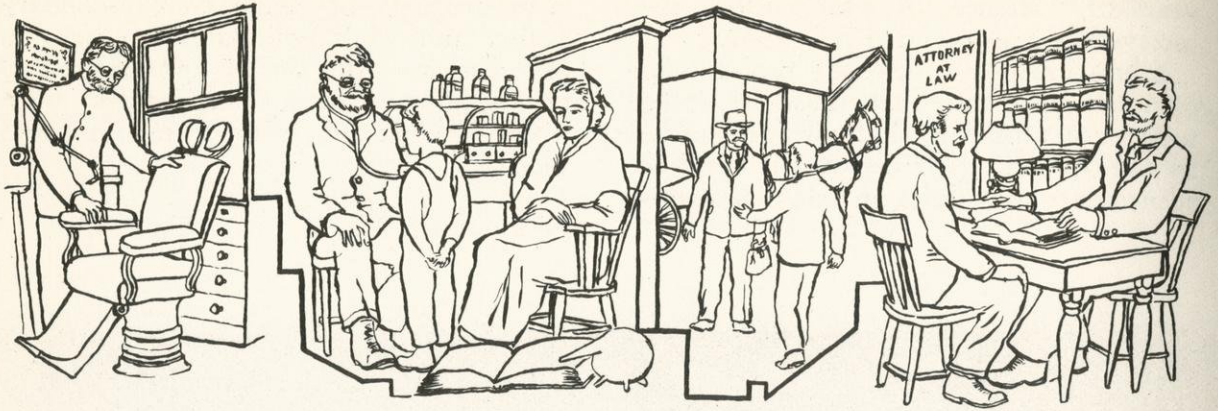
DOCTORS, DENTISTS AND LAWYERS

By Lillian Mackesy

Before Appleton was little more than a cluster of pioneer homes the county's first recorded doctor, dentist and lawyer settled there. Dr. S. E. Beach, physician, and lawyer George H. Meyers came in 1849, with Dr. Byron Douglas, dentist, arriving a few years later in 1852.

These were the days when a doctor could "hang out his shingle" without a license, dentists learned their "trade" through apprenticeship and many lawyers in new villages like Appleton often turned to land sales for the greater part of their incomes.

Perhaps the most famous professional man produced by Outagamie County was one of the nation's outstanding doctors, John B. Murphy, Chicago surgeon.

Born in 1859 on a farm near Appleton, he was one of the six children of pioneers, Michael and Ann Grimes Murphy, who came from Ireland to Grand Chute Township. Young John Murphy attended country school and Appleton's Ryan High School. He studied medicine at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and in Austria and Germany. During his medical career

he was head of the department of surgery and clinical surgery at Northwestern University Medical College, chief surgeon at Mercy Hospital and, in 1908, joined the United States Medical Corps.

Dr. Murphy is noted for his development of simplified techniques in abdominal operations and other surgery and he wrote several books on surgery. He received wide recognition for his service to medicine including honorary degrees both from American and foreign universities. He was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in England, a life member of the Societe de Chirirgie of Paris and the Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Chirurgie of Berlin and was made a Knight of St. Gregory by the Pope. He edited *General Surgery* for the *Practical Medicine Series* from 1901 until his death in 1916.

COUNTY MEDICINE

The story of medicine in the county, however, concerns the men who spent part or all of their professional lives within the county caring for the health of its
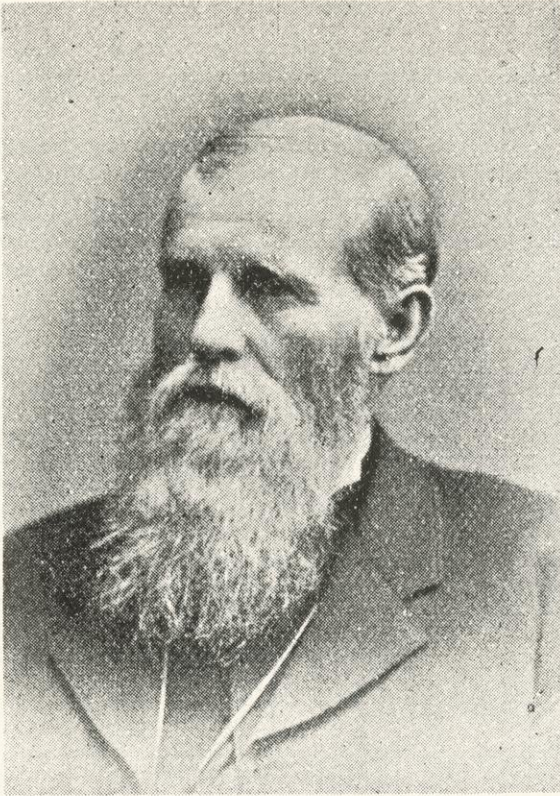
George H. Myers

people through the years. In the early days the horse and buggy and often the saddled horse were as necessary to the doctor as his familiar black bag and saddle bag that he carried over back roads and wilderness trails.

The first half-century was not easy for these doctors, for they fought cholera, smallpox and diphtheria in epidemic form as well as each other in their struggle to isolate communicable diseases and make such things as vaccination a widespread practice.

Dr. Beach and the other early doctors who followed him were really typical "country doctors" since they were the only medical men in the whole county area for many years. The census of 1850 shows three doctors in Appleton for that year, Doctors Beach, Robert Williams and Justice C. Burroughs. The leading doctors in 1853, and the only ones according to T. H. Ryan in his county

history, were Doctors Beach, H. M. Merriman and Mosier. In 1854 Dr. M. Mayer, a homeopathic surgeon from Germany, settled. Dr. I. A. Torrey opened a branch office from Neenah in 1857 and Dr. M. W. Williamson began his two year practice in 1859, leaving for Florida on the grounds that "Appleton was too healthy a place."

If the J.I.C. Meade who pioneered Bovina Township before 1853 is the same "J.I.C. Meade, Eclectic Physician," who was practicing medicine at the little settlement of Shiocton in 1862, he, too, was one of the county's very earliest doctors. Hortonville had a resident physician by the name of Perry as early as 1856, the Doctors Bowen and Mills coming later. Dr. H. J. Hardacker, who came as a small child to Outagamie County in 1848, was the best known early doctor at Hortonville.

By 1862 several new doctors located at Appleton, including Doctors Thomas, Fuller, Earle Ostrander, J. Sutherland, G. R. Shaw and perhaps a few years later, Dr. M. F. Page. In 1864 Dr. Merriman died at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, a casualty of the Civil War. He was assistant surgeon of the Fourteenth New York Cavalry. The list of Civil War dead also includes the name of S. E. Beach, but there is no record that this was the earlier Dr. Beach. The 1850 census shows Dr. Beach to be 28 years old in that year, so it is possible he, too, succumbed in the Civil War.

Following the Civil War, doctors came to the county in greater numbers. Outstanding in the sixties were the earlier Dr. Page and Dr. M. J. E. Hulbert, a tumor specialist who developed an active practice but who moved to Illinois in 1868 after three successful years in Appleton.

Dr. James Theodore Reeve came to Appleton in 1865 following his service as a Civil War surgeon and he practiced there until his death in 1906. He was president of the State Medical Society for one year and served this organization as its secretary for 18 years. He also was

an active promoter of the State Board of Health, becoming its secretary. Dr. Emory Stansbury also came in the sixties, practicing from 1868 to 1899.

Dr. Rush Winslow, Dr. A. H. Levings and Dr. J. R. Reilly were outstanding Appleton doctors who started in the seventies. Dr. Winslow was active in politics, public health and education. He was elected mayor of Appleton in 1887, serving the city as its head for four terms. He also worked toward establishing St. Elizabeth Hospital and was Chief of Staff until his death in 1902. Dr. Reilly was the first attending physician at the county hospital for the insane, built in 1889.

The seventies brought more doctors to the growing villages out in the county, communities that had heretofore depended on medical service from doctors from nearby cities. Dr. B. T. Strong was the first resident physician at Seymour, Dr. R. A. or G. L. Loope at Black Creek. Dr. Loope came from Omro in 1873 and in a few years opened a drug store in the village. Other early Black Creek doctors had the names of Rozell, Rinert and Kenyon. Dr. Osborn G. Lord located in Kaukauna in March, 1872, and Dr. Hardacker was established at Hortonville.

Abijah W. Kanouse and T. T. Beveridge started their active medical careers in Appleton in 1880. Dr. Herbert B. Tanner came the same year to Kaukauna and, after a prominent medical career of 25 years, retired in 1905. Dr. H. E. Ellsworth, Appleton, began his 60 odd years of medical practice in 1882. Other outstanding doctors of the eighties and their years of service include Dr. Henry Lummis (1884-1905) and Dr. W. O. Kenyon (1885-1908).

Doctors of the nineties and their first year of practice in the county include the following: James S. Reeve, Appleton, 1890; C. D. Boyd, Kaukauna, 1891; J. V. Canavan, also one of Appleton's mayors, 1894; James A. Lyons, Bear Creek, 1894; William N. Nolan, Kaukauna, 1894; Manley J. Sandborn, Appleton, 1896; Henry

W. Abraham, Appleton, 1898; Alfred P. Holz, Seymour, 1898; J. H. Doyle, Little Chute, 1898; George A. Ritchie, Appleton, 1899; Victor F. Marshall, Appleton, 1899.

Other doctors who were active in the years before and after the turn of the century were Dr. S. S. Willis of Appleton, Dr. James Hittner of Seymour and Dr. Perry Comerford of Appleton and Bear Creek.

In the early years of the new century the county saw more medical men, most of whom were newly graduated from medical schools. There was Dr. John Jamison Laird, son of Ellington Township pioneers, who turned from schoolteaching to medicine. Dr. Laird started his 20 year career of medicine at Black Creek in 1904. Canadian Dr. Argo Melbourne Foster located at Kaukauna in 1904 and Dr. Frank E. Donaldson a year later. In Appleton, Dr. C. E. Ryan started practice in 1902; Dr. James R. Scott came from Hortonville where he started in 1900; Dr. Everett H. Brooks in 1902 and Dr. E. L. Bolton in 1903. By 1905 Appleton doctors also included E. W. Cooney, William Comerford, A. M. Freund, N. P. Mills, E. H. Ostrander, H. Schaper, F. J. Jones and A. E. Rector.

Dr. Lillie Rosa Minoka Hill, famed Indian woman doctor at Oneida, came from five years of practice in Pennsylvania in 1904. Dr. Hill was born in New Jersey of a Mohawk mother and a white father and was reared by a Quaker family when her parents died. She was graduated from a woman's medical college in 1899 and upon her marriage in 1904 to Mr. Hill, Oneida Indian, she came to Oneida. Although her husband's death 11 years later left her with six small children, Dr. Hill found time to both rear her family and tend to the health of her husband's people.

In 1947, on Thanksgiving Day, Dr. Hill was chosen the outstanding Indian of the year by the Indian Fire Council, held in Chicago. She was also adopted by the Oneida tribe as one of their people

and given the Indian name that means "She Who Serves."

More recently, in February, 1949, Dr. Hill was honored as one of the 10 outstanding leaders in the farm, home and community life of the state by the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin. Today, at 72, Dr. Hill still practices medicine at Oneida.

Dean of medical men in the county are Dr. H. E. Ellsworth, 92, and Dr. James S. Reeve, 84, of Appleton, both now retired. Dr. Ellsworth goes back to the eighties, over sixty years ago, for the beginning of his practice. His community health work in the nineties and the early years of the present century is recognized as outstanding. He was city physician six years, county physician four years and served the county as its coroner until his retirement a few years ago.

Dr. Reeve, as illustrious a doctor as his father, James T. Reeve, practiced medicine from 1889 until his retirement in 1938.

Dr. J. H. Doyle finished his fiftieth year of "doctoring" to families in the Little Chute area in the centennial year, 1948. One of the county's outstanding surgeons, Dr. Victor F. Marshall, is in his fifty-first year of practice in Appleton. The story of nearly 50 years of medicine and surgery in Outagamie County is told by Dr. Marshall in his book, *Doctor! Do Tell!*, published in 1945.

Dr. E. H. Brooks, Appleton, has completed his fifty-first year of medicine, with 46 years in Appleton. The late Dr. G. A. Ritchie completed 56 years of medicine, 43 of them in Appleton, and the late Dr. A. E. Rector lacked but a few months to complete his fiftieth year at the time of his death in 1947.

Kaukauna's Dr. C. D. Boyd, who died in 1946, is known for his fight to establish Riverview Sanitorium, the county institution for tuberculosis patients. He was active in county medicine for 55 years and served as the head of the sanitorium from the time it was completed in 1914 until his retirement in 1946. The institution grew under his supervision from a 16 bed hospital to its present 65 bed institution, equipped with x-ray, solarium and other improved methods of treatment.

County medicine today is a far cry from the early days when a few doctors fought raging epidemics and "doctoring" was invaded by charlatans as well as sincere, skilled men for their time.

The earliest doctors were busy in the fifties with a cholera epidemic that struck the county in 1854, particularly at Little Chute and among the Oneida Indians. Of the 17 deaths reported at Little Chute nearly all were those of foreign-born newcomers to the area. The panic became so widespread that village residents and workers on the river improvement fled their homes.

Diphtheria became epidemic in the Town of Ellington in 1863 and the following year brought an unusual amount of sickness to the whole valley with diphtheria and lung diseases causing an enormous mortality among the children of the county.

The report of smallpox in Appleton during the summer of 1864 started a heated verbal battle among the doctors. Dr. M. F. Page examined the cases at city request and as a result published a bulletin on the facts and symptoms of various rash diseases. He denounced the physician who diagnosed the smallpox, declaring that "one physician diagnosed the case at a distance and pronounced it small-pox when it was only prairie itch."

Dr. J. Sutherland followed this criticism with an article on quackery in the newspapers in June, 1864.

"Let a man say that he came from some large city, let him rent a house in a respectable street, put on the door in large gold letters, 'Physician and Surgeon,' furnish himself with a case of medicine bottles, buy a horse and buckboard, dress himself invariably in black, drive like Jehu up and down the streets telling everybody who will listen that he has an immense number of patients; let him tell of extraordinary cures he has

made, making the slightest cold and sore throat cases of typhoid and diphtheria; let him do all this and you may set it down that he knows nothing about the properties of medicine or the character of disease."

There seemed a definite difference of opinion among the doctors concerning smallpox and its treatment, according to the views they aired through newspaper controversy. Some favored isolation while others scoffed the idea, stating that a person broken out with the disease could walk among people without the slightest danger of contagion.

Hortonia Township had a brief smallpox scare in 1869 and in 1884 the disease broke out in Black Creek. Dr. Reeve, then secretary of the State Board of Health, was called on the cases and he quarantined seven families. He discovered that a German family, newly arrived from the old country, had brought the disease there.

In 1889 every available doctor in the county was kept busy fighting diphtheria, which became epidemic again in 1892 and 1893. The following year the State Board of Health gave orders for the vaccination of all schoolchildren in an effort to fight smallpox. This same year and in 1895 schools closed in Appleton to help prevent the spread of diphtheria. When smallpox invaded the city in the winter of 1895, vaccinating parties were organized but they were most unpopular.

The year 1899 brought a new state law requiring the county clerk to keep a record of all physicians practicing in the county.

At the turn of the century smallpox made its appearance again and by 1902, some 75 cases were reported in Appleton alone, while many other cases were concealed. Fifteen Appleton doctors proposed quarantine and vaccination. By this time, it became the practice, in the event of epidemic disease, to close schools and churches. In 1903 Appleton helped stamp out a serious onslaught of smallpox

by establishing a temporary isolation hospital.

Although the Wisconsin Medical Society organized in 1853 and Brown County had a society as early as 1850, Outagamie County doctors did not organize until 1877. On May 12 of this year, county doctors met at the office of Dr. J. T. Reeve to organize the Outagamie County Medical Society. The first officers of the organization were: Emory Stansbury, president; J. T. Reeve, vice president; H. J. Hardacker, secretary; A. H. Levings, secretary; Dr. Heidesson, treasurer. Doctors Reilly, Levings and Ford were censors.

The beginnings of St. Elizabeth Hospital in Appleton had their start in the late nineties and before very many years the hospital was a reality. It was preceded by the short-lived Prescott Hospital and several private ones. Four Sisters of the Order of St. Francis worked for two years in a frame building on the present hospital site before a brick structure to house 50 beds was built. Chief of Staff for the new hospital was Dr. Rush Winslow, with the staff including Doctors T. T. Beveridge, A. M. Freude, S. S. Willis and V. F. Marshall. In 1923 the original building was converted into an obstetrical ward and a large addition was built at the cost of $700,000.

According to the records of the Outagamie County Medical Society, the following doctors are members in the county today:

Doctors W. A. Adrians, W. E. Archer, J. L. Benton, E. L. Bolton, E. H. Brooks, G. W. Carlson, P. M. Cunningham, W. A. Dafoe, Robert DeCock, W. O. Dehne, Wm. G. Felton, R. A. Flaherty, W. J. Frawley, George A. French, D. M. Gallaher, W. S. Giffin, J. E. Gmeiner, Harold T. Gross, Lester E. Haentschel, W. J. Harrington, F. M. Hauch, G. T. Hegner, F. J. Huberty, Mark S. Kagan, Stephen Konz, E. N. Krueger, James W. Laird, Ralph V. Landis, J. B. MacLaren, Fred Marshall, V. F. Marshall, L. B. McBain, E. F. McGrath, E. F. Mielke, C. D. Neidhold, C. A. Pardee, F. J. Rankin,

J. S. Reeve, G. E. Schoofs, J. P. Skibba, E. R. Strausser, Milo E. Swanton, Arthur C. Taylor, Lloyd P. Williams, J. J. Young and Edward J. Zeiss all of Appleton.

Doctors L. F. Morneau of Bear Creek, Francis Flanagan of Black Creek, W. H. Towne of Hortonville, A. E. Bachhuber, A. M. Bachhuber, G. E. Behnke, G. L. Boyd, Simon Cherkasky, G. J. Flanagan and John Russo of Kaukauna, D. W. Curtin, Ralph S. Gage and C. G. Maes of Kimberly, J. H. Doyle and W. C. Verbrick of Little Chute, R. C. Groendahl, Vernon Hittner and Louis H. Sieb of Seymour and G. M. LaCroix of Shiocton.

DENTISTS

The genial, enthusiastic dentist of 1852, Byron Douglas, learned dentistry from his father, Dr. Beriah Douglas, in Albany, New York. When he came to Appleton village with his wife and child, he worked for his father-in-law in the Woodward store, practicing his dentistry only part time. This was not unusual, however, for it is believed that Dr. Douglas was one of the first dentists in this part of the state to launch into his professional career on a full time basis.

Dr. Douglas became a civic leader and well known throughout the state. He served 14 years as the treasurer of the Wisconsin Dental Society, which he helped organize. He was the county treasurer for four years, a member of the assembly for six years, one of the promoters of the first railroad in the county and an enthusiastic leader in community affairs. After 41 years of active practice he retired in 1893. He died in 1908 a respected and well loved man, whose mature life was lived in the first half century of the county's existence.

Earl Douglas, his son, also became a dentist and, like his father, learned the work by the apprenticeship method. When but 15 years old, young Earl began to study under his father's tutelage. In 1867 both father and son were in practice together.

Dr. Byron Douglas

There is record of Dr. J. N. Howard coming to Appleton in 1853 and he called himself a "surgeon-dentist." The story is that Dr. Howard was at once a physician and dentist. Dr. George Parker is listed for 1869, Dr. Silas N. Buck for 1887.

Although colleges and schools of dentistry were established in the country soon after the Civil War and more developed in later years, it was not until the nineties that dentists as a group were being graduated from accepted colleges and schools of dental surgery.

Among these men were Dr. G. D. Libby, who came to Seymour in 1897; Dr. Frank C. Babcock, Kaukauna, 1897; Dr. A. E. Adsit, Appleton, 1899; Dr. E. C. Hallock, Kaukauna, 1900-; Dr. J. W. Crawford, Appleton; Dr. Robert I. Cole, Appleton, 1901; Doctors Harry K. Pratt and William O'Keefe, Appleton, 1902.

Both Dr. Libby, still in active practice at Seymour, and Dr. Babcock, now at

Appleton and retired, were in practice in the county for 50 years. Dr. Libby is in his fifty-second year of active practice. Dr. Harry K. Pratt is the oldest practicing dentist in Appleton, completing his forty-seventh year of service next September.

The Winnebago-Outagamie Dental Society preceded the present Outagamie County Dental Society as a component part of the state and national organizations. Some dentists belonged either to this group or the district group which included Brown County. Another active society for dentists, which today meets annually, is the Fox River Valley Dental Society, organized at the Sherman House in Appleton in March, 1904. Dr. Byron Douglas was made the honorary president of this group which had for its first officers, W. H. Chilson, president; J. W. Madden, vice president; Dr. Hartings, secretary; F. R. Houston, treasurer.

As more dentists located in the various counties, the district societies under the American Dental Society, re-formed into county units, with the Outagamie County Society organizing about 1912 to 1915.

The present officers of the Outagamie County Dental Association are Dr. W. A. Grossman, president; Dr. E. A. Rydell, vice-president; J. E. Le Fevre, secretary and treasurer. Dentists of today in the county as listed by the Outagamie County Dental Society include the following:

J. R. Benton, O. R. Busch, S. L. Chudacoff, E. W. Donohue, M. J. Eich, Victor Esbensen, E. A. Fetting, R. D. Furstenberg, Max Goeres, W. A. Grossman, J. L. Hackenberg, C. J. Hauch, F. V. Hauch, R. C. Joyce, S. J. Kloehn, Charles F. Knauf, R. R. Lally, J. E. LeFevre, H. F. O'Brian, C. I. Perschbacher, Ray Perschbacher, H. L. Playman, H. K. Pratt, E. A. Rydell, H. R. Schlossman, J. G. R. Staerkel, J. C. Stillman, W. W. Stilp, R. J. Stingle, R. G. Van Susteren, A. L. Werner, J. Zussman, and A. W. Zwerg, all of Appleton.

W. S. Grimes of Dale, A. E. Wilkes of Hortonville, E. J. Bolinske, R. J. Deloria, J. C. Klau and M. G. Teske of Kaukauna,

B. J. Ouellette of Kimberly, R. C. Joyce and E. G. Pfeffer of Little Chute, F. S. Loss of New London and G. D. Libby and M. C. Monroe of Seymour.

LAWYERS

Before 1849 the county pioneer took his legal troubles either to the Justice of the Peace, if the matter was under his jurisdiction, or to a lawyer in Green Bay or Fond du Lac.

At that time, the present Outagamie County was a part of Brown County and was in the area of the Fourth of five circuit district courts. The picture changed in a few years with the arrival of lawyer settlers in 1849 and 1850 and the establishment of a county court in 1852, the year following the organization of Outagamie County. The county elected Perry H. Smith as its first county judge.

In 1855 the Tenth judicial circuit included Outagamie County under Circuit Court Judge T. O. Howe, a former resident of Appleton. Two Appleton lawyers later served as judges in this court during the years before 1900, George H. Myers, the county's first lawyer, and John Goodland, Sr. Myers became judge of this circuit in 1880, after serving the county as district attorney and county judge. He was Appleton's postmaster from 1868 to 1876. Goodland was admitted to the bar in 1877; he served as district attorney and became a circuit judge in 1891 upon the death of Judge Myers.

According to Ryan's *History of Outagamie County*, the first case in the county was filed August 5, 1852, the case of Hermeneque St. Marie *vs.* Ephraim St. Louis.

"Suit was commenced June 28, 1851, before Benjamin Proctor, justice of the peace, the plaintiff claiming $70 and interest for a cream-colored mare sold to the defendant. Anson Ballard represented the plaintiff and Frederick Packard the defendant. The latter presented a counter claim of $72.85. The justice awarded the plaintiff $2.25 plus the costs, all amount-

ing to $14.80. On September 30, 1852, the case was heard in the circuit court; perhaps it was dismissed, as the defendant recovered costs."

One of the most hotly contested cases in the early days concerned the murder trial in 1854 of Fred Schoeffler and Mrs. Christina Schoeffler, his mother, charged with the poisoning of Schoeffler's wife. So great was the public feeling in this case that it took the summoning of 96 persons before a jury could be formed. Both defendants were found guilty by the jury but the *Appleton Crescent* scored Judge Timothy Howe for his obvious "leaning toward the prisoners," stating that "he charged the jury, in substance, to acquit the defendants." Mrs. Schoeffler was granted a new trial and when counsel chose to take the case against Schoeffler to the supreme court, the defendant was remanded without sentence. The case finally was taken to another county where the accused was acquitted "to the indignation of the people of the county."

Another early court case was the great land suit in the fifties between Reeder Smith and Amos A. Lawrence, Boston, involving a land interest in the then Second Ward of Appleton. This was not a jury trial and the *Crescent* in its characteristic, editorial fashion had this to day:

"If Amos A. Lawrence had come to Appleton himself and attended to his own affairs instead of trusting to, and following the advice of, land sharks and hungry lawyers he would have realized $20,000 more than he has from his Appleton property and this suit would not now be hanging as an incubus upon a large and valuable part of the Second Ward of the city."

The earliest Appleton attorneys included, first, Myers of 1849, with Seth Fitch, Alden H. Sandborn, Perry H. Smith and Anson Ballard added in 1850. This group was soon followed by William Johnston, John Jewett, Jr., Charles Aiken, D. C. Jenne, P. T. Bingham, T. R. Hudd, Samuel Boyd and William S. Warner.

Hartley B. Cox started in Hortonville in 1858.

During the sixties and seventies many new lawyers opened their offices. Among them were J. H. M. Wigman, Louis Schintz or Schnitz, Humphrey Pierce, N. B. Clark, A. L. Collins, H. D. Ryan, H. C. Sloan, S. Baird, Lyman Barnes, Mill Schoetz, R. Lester, D. C. Babcock, John Bottensek, J. E. Harriman, W. J. Allen, George C. Jones, John Goodland, Sr., A. H. Kellogg, William Kennedy, E. H. Enos, G. T. Thorn, W. J. Lander, H. C. Sloan and Henry W. Tenney. The firm of Patchin and Weed of New London was well known at this time. Marshall K. Snell was located in Seymour.

Lawyers seemed to be too numerous in the opinion of the *Crescent*, which published an article on April 10, 1880, headlined, "Too Many Lawyers."

"Appleton contains too many lawyers; so please stop writing to us to ascertain if this is a good place for lawyers. Indeed the supply is far above the demand. There are, of course, some who are doing a large business, but the generality are not, but are what are usually termed, 'the poor unfortunate devils.'"

The first move toward forming a county bar association was made in February, 1884, when 16 attorneys met for discussion at the Appleton office of H. D. Ryan under the chairmanship of William Kennedy. John Bottensek was the secretary. A temporary organization was formed at a still later meeting with H. W. Tenney as chairman and F. W. Harriman, secretary. The committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws included Ryan, L. L. Collins, Kennedy, O. E. Clark and John Goodland, Sr. The Outagamie Bar Association became a reality at the third and final meeting held the same month when the first officers were elected. L. L. Collins became the first president; H. D. Ryan, vice president; F. W. Harriman, secretary; George C. Jones, treasurer. A. B. Whitman, A. O. Blackwood and L. Hammel comprised the first official committee of the organization, appointed to

prepare a catalogue of all available law books in the community. Paul V. Cary, 81, Appleton, who started his practice in 1897, is the present oldest member of the association.

In the late eighties the local bar became known as one of the ablest in the west due to the brilliant work of its lawyers in the numerous cases on river, canal and water power rights.

As early as 1893 the county bar association worked toward establishing a municipal court in Appleton. Lawyers ap-

Judge T. H. Ryan, First Municipal Court Judge.

pointed to the original committee to draft a bill for its establishment were Humphrey Pierce, L. E. Barnes and G. H. Dawson. Pierce was later against the move. A. H. Krugmeier, who came to Appleton in 1899, also worked to establish this court with F. M. Wilcox, then a state senator.

Wilcox is called the "Father" of the Municipal Law Act of March 21, 1907. He originally came in 1894 to Seymour,

practicing law there until 1898, when he moved to Appleton. He was a state senator from 1904 to 1908.

Thomas H. Ryan, Sr., became the first municipal judge in May, 1907. From the time he took office until December 31, 1908, only a little more than a year's time, he heard 431 criminal actions, 93 civil actions and 56 actions under city ordinances. During the first four years of the court, some 1,579 cases were filed. State Legislation in 1945 gave the municipal court broader powers of jurisdiction until today its scope nearly equals that of the circuit court. Consequently, Outagamie County has one of the outstanding municipal courts in the state.

The attorneys in the county today, who are members of the Outagamie County Bar include the following: Karl P. Baldwin, Sarto Balliet, Edgar E. Becker, Homer H. Benton, Alfred S. Bradford, Alfred C. Bosser, Walter H. Brummund, Edward J. Byrne, Gordon A. Bubolz, Paul V. Cary, Mark S. Catlin, Sr., Mark S. Catlin, Jr., Lester H. Chudacoff, Gordon E. Derber, Raymond P. Dohr, Frederich E. Froehlich, David L. Fulton, Stanley Gabert, William J. Geenen, Gordon Gill, Edwin S. Godfrey, George F. Hannagan, William F. Hegner, Fred V. Heinemann, Harry P. Hoeffel, Sydney S. Jacobson, Gerald Jolin, James R. Joyce, Gustave J. Keller, L. Hugo Keller, Joseph Koffend, Jr., W. T. Kuchenberg, James I. McFadden, John Menn, Walter P. Melchior, F. A. Merthaler, Franklin Nehs, Andrew W. Parnell, Heber H. Pelkey, A. W. Ponath, Patricia Ryan, Oscar J. Schmiege, Lloyd C. Schuette, Abraham Sigman, Samuel Sigman, Allen R. Solie, Robert Spanagel, Stanley A. Staidl, Everett A. Stecker, LeRoy G. Stohlman, Urban P. Van Sustern and Joseph Witmer of Appleton, John Esler, Harry McAndrews and Emmett Rohan of Kaukauna, Adrian Gerritts of Kimberly, Allan Cain and Gerard H. Van Hoof of Little Chute, E. W. Wendlandt of New London and Michael Burns, Seymour.

NOTES, BRUSH AND PEN

By Kenneth Sager

In 1850, when Wisconsin was two years old and Outagamie County was not yet born, when the American West loomed as a land of promise to exploit in a democratic fashion and the moral issue was to have or not to have slavery, strictly cultural pursuits anywhere in the United States were followed by a minority. There was soil to till, trees to fell, gold to mine and cotton to be picked; economic wants demanded fulfillment. The urge to reap material profits was greater than the desire to splash color upon a canvas, ink upon a page or to weave notes into musical composition. American culture was largely an imported product.

Exceptions were the field of literature and Stephen Collins Foster in music. During the year marking the mid-nineteenth century the publishers brought out Melville's *White Jacket*, Emerson's *Representative Men*, Dana's *Two Years Before the Mast*, and Hawthorne's romance, *The Scarlet Letter*. The latter two works became "best-sellers." Other authors and poets who could claim a reading public were Holmes, Lowell, Poe, Cooper and Whittier. Three years before, Longfellow had completed

"Evangeline." At work at a novel was Harriet Beecher Stowe. Her *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, published in 1852, was a potent piece of propaganda for the abolitionists. As for Foster, marriage to Jane McDowell in 1850 provided inspiration for some of his finest songs which he composed in the succeeding years. "Old Folks at Home," "Massa's in de Cold Ground" "Jeanie with the Light Brown Hair" and "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming" became perennial favorites for parlor singing.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS

Music of some form readily assumes stature in any society. Communities in Outagamie County were not hesitant in adopting the art as an adhesive cultural force. In the first decade of the county's existence concerts in the several villages were numerous and well received. In 1856 the Lawrence College Chapel, located in what is now Main Hall, was the scene of Miss Amanda Crandall's "musical exhibition." Her students in voice and piano were such a success that she scheduled a repeat performance. An early

Popular Village Band of The Gay Nineties

example of a music project involving community support was the April, 1859 concert for the poor with the Grand Chute Band and fifteen volunteer singers. The sponsors realized $200 from the event. Despite travel difficulties "singing schools" from several towns put on a joint public affair. In 1855, again at the Chapel, J. B. Carpenter directed choruses which, in personnel, represented Neenah, Menasha and Appleton.

If singing was first on a list of recreational activities with a cultural tone, playing in a band was certainly second in popularity. In Appleton Johnson's Saxehorn Band performed at the dedication of the first college building and regularly provided music on festival occasions in the community. Events like a July Fourth celebration, a church fair, an outing by Konemic Lodge, 47, of Odd Fellows or the Waverly Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, or a parade sponsored by the Knights of Temperance were incomplete without martial airs. After the Saxehorn group disbanded the Rhoades Brothers organization appeared throughout the Civil War. In 1867 the Appleton Cornet

Band became popular after it purchased uniforms and took lessons. Its crowning achievement each season was playing at the Lawrence commencement. The advent of wars produced military bands such as the Appleton 121st Field Artillery Band. Nowadays, in 1948, if communities do not boast a civic organization they inevitably possess a high school band which functions not only during the school year but also in a summer concert series.

Immigration into the county of a large German population axiomatically signified the organizing of Germania bands and orchestras, Liederkranz societies—stemming from Turn Verein groups and Maennerchors. They periodically performed in concerts and "saengerfests." Conducting tactics like those of Appleton's pianist Alexander Zenier developed exact and beautiful choral interpretations. Other singing societies which were prominent, especially in Appleton, for a half dozen years in the latter quarter of the nineteenth century were the Philharmonic Society (1878) and the Mendelssohn Club (1884). Of a more recent period the Mac-Dowell Men's Chorus and the Chami-

Turner John Stark in Traditional Costume

nade Chorus, directed by Albert Glockzin, and the Lawrence Schola Cantorum and A Cappella Choir (1929) conducted by Carl J. Waterman have regularly performed for audiences from the city and surrounding area. Concert versions of Saint Saen's "Samson and Delilah," Gounod's "Faust," Verdi's "Requiem," Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and Handel's "Messiah," have been a part of the repertoire of the Schola Cantorum, which at the beginning of its history included townspeople as well as students. Having objectives comparable to those of the Chaminade Chorus of women's voices, the Manning Chorus of Kaukauna performs for the musically-inclined public.

Because of its size and the presence of Lawrence College, Appleton has welcomed many important soloists and ensemble groups from outside the premises of the county. An early notable musical event of

that sort, in the same year the Civil War started, was the concert of Florence Nightingale. In the seventies the Redpath Opera Company staged "Martha" and "Faust." Traveling groups successfully filled houses featuring "Pinafore," "Mikado" and other Gilbert and Sullivan scores. In 1892 Emma Abbott sang the title role in "The Bohemian Girl." Since 1908 the College has sponsored an annual Artist Series of five or six concerts. The roll of performers beginning with David Bispham, an operatic tenor, is distinguished by its lack of mediocrity. It includes Marian Anderson, Rudolph Serkin, Tito Schipa, William Primrose, the Minneapolis and Indianapolis Symphony orchestras, Artur Rubinstein, Jascha Heifitz, Lottie Lehmann and many other equally renowned concert artists.

The county, moreover, can claim several musicians of note who sometime during their careers made a community of the county their residence. Luella Chilson Melius, daughter of an Appleton dentist, attended Lawrence College, studied voice abroad in Paris with Jean de Reszke, and achieved stature as a coloratura soprano in Grand Opera. In 1925 she returned to sing a concert in her home town. Another vocalist was Ada Saecker Pfitzner who, born and educated in Appleton, became at the beginning of the present century connected with opera companies in England and Germany. Emma Patten Hoyt, noted singer, was also born in Appleton and, after studying piano there, undertook a singing career in Washington, D. C. and Paris, France (student of Madame de Lotte). Concert tours in the United States and Europe followed. Two pianists, Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler and Georgia Hall Quick spent part of their early years in Appleton. Having emigrated from Austria in 1863, the former artist lived, during her childhood, in a house on Durkee Street behind the Langstadt Electric Company. She studied principally under Leschetizky in Vienna and made concert tours in America, England, Germany, Austria and France. Mrs. Quick,

Luella Chilson Melius, Opera Star

Rexford's real interest was horticulture; he published several works on garden-craft. His avocations were writing stories and poems which he contributed to leading periodicals, and playing the organ in the Congregational Church at Shiocton. When a student at Lawrence University, he wrote the lyric for his most popular song, "Silver Threads Among the Gold." The poem was sold to Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner (*N. Y. Ledger*) for three dollars. After keeping a clipping of the poem in his desk for two years, H. P. Denks, a musician, set the poem to music. The song did not win its wide popularity until 1915, when Richard J. Jose, a leading tenor, featured it on many programs. Rexford was awarded the Doctor of Literature degree from Lawrence College in 1908, eight years before his death. His Shiocton home is a state historical landmark.

Irving Schwerke, a native of Appleton, has been recognized as a musicologist and music critic. Educated at the Universities of Wisconsin and Madrid, Spain, he was associated for a quarter of a century with

Childhood Home of Eben E. Rexford

educated in the public schools in Appleton, also played in Europe as well as America and then became associated with the Wisconsin Conservatory in Milwaukee. Helen Ornstein Beatty attended elementary and secondary schools in Appleton. After receiving a scholarship from the Chicago Civic Opera Company she studied two years in Milan, Italy, where she made her operatic debut. Mrs. Beatty has appeared with opera companies in Chicago, San Francisco, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. As an operatic contralto, she has assumed roles in "La Traviata," "Faust," "Aida," "Madame Butterfly" and numerous other operas. While Lucille Meusel's birthplace is Green Bay, she was a student at Lawrence Conservatory and, therefore, Appleton can share her success as an operatic performer, especially with the Chicago Civic Opera Company.

Related to the field of music in other than performing capacities have been Eben E. Rexford and Irving Schwerke.

several American and European musical journals. In 1948, at Appleton, he pursues a career of teaching, performing and lecturing on subjects in music. With Schwerke is associated Michel Gibson, a concert violinist, who attained his musical educa-

Concert Musicians of Today—*left to right:* Helen Ornstein Beatty, Opera Star; Percy Fullinwider, Violinist; Nettie Fullinwider, Pianist; Winifred Bell Lindberg, Pianist; LaVahn K. Maesch, Organist.

tion from the European Masters Marcel Chailley, Alberto Bachmann and Enesco, Thibaud and Cortot. The two comprise a lecture-performing duo which has appeared throughout the middle west.

The Lawrence Conservatory faculty and students, in recital and concert, have considerably enriched the musical fare for not only Appleton but the whole county. John Silvester (1885-1905), William Harper (1908-1913), F. V. Evans (1913-1920) and Carl J. Waterman (1920-   ) have been outstanding deans of the institution. Doctor Waterman, who has been on the conservatory staff for 38 years as a teacher in voice and for the past two decades as choral director of the school's A Cappella Choir, studied with Karleton Hackett, John D. Melian and Herbert Witherspoon. Other outstanding faculty members include Gladys Ives Brainard, professor of piano, LaVahn Maesch, professor of organ and Percy Fullinwider, professor of violin, emeritus. Getting her musical background with Leopold Godowsky, William Sherwood, Madam Josef Lhevinne and Wanda Landowska, Miss Brainard has taught a generation of piano students. Maesch, after attaining a Master of Music degree at the Eastman School of Music, studied organ with Marcel Dupre and Harold Gleason. He is college organist and director of music at the Congregational Church

in Appleton. Before retiring from the conservatory staff in 1944, Percy Fullinwider had devoted 33 years in instructing violin students and directing orchestras and ensembles.

THE STAGE

A Haydn Costume Recital, a melodrama, lecture or a graduation rite possess in common one necessity—a stage. During the nineteenth century the history of the building, burning down and rebuilding of community halls and opera houses in midwestern villages exemplified the yearning for culture. The program on the stage provided an intellectual stimulus, social entertainment and an emotional outlet. Atkins Hall, Bertschy's Erb Opera House, the John Lawe Opera House were just walls and empty seats until several hundred paid a quarter to relive a dream world and enjoy a drama like "The Mistletoe Bough" and squirm in anticipation all through "The Hidden Hand" as enacted by Lord and Vandergrift's dramatic troupe. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" couldn't come often enough. Direct from Milwaukee's Davidson Theatre came "Toll Gate Inn." "The Yenuine Yentleman" with its great ship and explosion scenes and "Eine New York Bauer" attracted specific foreign elements in the population. Local dramatic groups and church organizations sponsored amateur productions which grossed as much interest and profits as the traveling companies. It was an enriching sensation to see friends and relatives cavorting on the stage in "Married Life" or "Handy Andy."

From the stages of churches and halls and outdoor band stands, lecturers expounded their views in lieu of adult education. Lawrence College professors were frequently called upon for a series of talks on political, economic and literary subjects. Visiting speakers in the county were not unusual phenomena. In 1859, at Appleton's Atkin's Hall, the Rev. Napoleon Mignault described "The Lot of the Irish at Home and in America." During the same year the Phoenix Literary

Society heard lecturer B. F. Taylor of the *Chicago Journal*. Social and political leaders like Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Booker T. Washington visited the county to plead their causes of women's rights and negro education. In 1870 the Young Men's Christian Association scheduled five lectures; the price of a ticket was one dollar. Over 500 paid admissions heard discourses on subjects like "The White Man of America" and "The Art of Using the Mind."

Sometimes culture could be obtained in capsule form by means of attendance at a chautauqua. The Fox River Chautauqua at Appleton, June 29 to July 8, 1906, presented a typical program of "quality, quantity and variety" for such an occasion. In an auditorium tent seating 4,000 persons speakers like Missouri's Governor Joseph Folk; Wisconsin's Senator Robert M. LaFollette; the Socialist Eugene V. Debs; Opie Read, humorist; Dawson, a London preacher; Eastman, the Sioux Indian and Edwin "Cyclone" Southers—subject "If I Were the Devil"—spread an intellectual feast for absorbed spectators. In addition a magician, whistler, "the dinner pail man," a group of singers with the African Kaffir Boy Choir, a mind-reading dog, a domestic science lecturer and a Seton Indian Tribe filled in gaps in entertainment and knowledge.

The Chautauqua belongs to the shades of history. Opera houses have almost entirely disappeared. Since 1908 with the advent of silent films, and in 1929 of the talking picture, vaudeville has lost its popularity. When only $250 capital outlay was sufficient to produce a film, cost of a show was but five cents. The era of the double feature meant higher prices, greater technical perfection and necessity for longer sitting stamina but not always better quality of plot and theme of the film. Drama except for an occasional production by a church or civic theatrical group has been left to the high schools and college. Junior and Senior Class plays and operettas are regularly practiced for public performance.

Since 1929 F. Theodore Cloak, Professor of Dramatics at Lawrence College, has annually scheduled dramatic works representing several styles and periods in the history of the art. For the 1947-1948 season, bills announced Tennessee Williams' "You Touched Me," Andrew Millers' "All My Sons," William Saroyan's "Time of Your Life" and "Antigone" by Anouilh-Galantiere.

High school and college speech recitals, lyceums and graduations have provided concentrated amounts of culture and education. Earlier commencements and "exhibitions" consisted of original orations, poems, essays and debates with interludes of music. "With brave hearts and steady purpose" the class "cast off moorings." Speech topics of graduates at Appleton's Ryan High School were typical of those of other similar institutions. Examples were "Voltaire," "Battle of Hastings," "Ambition, the Curse of Man," "Pontiac's Conspiracy," "Our Life's Star" and Shakespeare's "Supreme Devil." Graduates were heard to "advantage" orating on economic, moral and religious and literary issues in public forum. With determined spirit and faith in themselves these graduates faced a universe bolstered by the meanings intrinsic in such mottoes as "Ever Advance," "No matter how hard the nut, we'll crack it" and "To be rather than to seem."

In 1877, at a Lawrence College Preparatory Exhibition, there was present the "most rude, boorish, and disorderly audience ever convened inside College walls." The principal oratorical topics were "The Face, the Index of the Mind," "Might not Right" and "Napoleon Bonaparte." The newspaper, *Crescent*, was exceedingly frank in commenting upon the technical aspects of speech making. To the reporter the pronunciation of one speaker was "quite poor" and his gestures "too much like a machine"; and of another, "the delivery was the best of the evening though his oration was not." Ideas expressed were not the results of cloistered thinking but reflected the intellectual at-

mosphere of the times. Five years later when religion and science were at loggerheads, a sophomore discussed "The Moral Influence of the Sciences." "That Silver Question" and "A Bank Note" found places on a Junior Exhibition program when the money question took up the country's attention. During World War I, freshmen orated on "A Nation United," "The Tyranny of Militarism" and "Imperialism is Idealism."

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

Depositories of culture are the free public libraries which are institutions of service in a community. They supply the reading tools for a lifetime of personal education. In Outagamie County, Seymour, Hortonville, Little Chute, Appleton, New London, Kaukauna, Shiocton, Kimberly and Black Creek possess public libraries. Their histories have much in common relative to problems of founding and organization. In Black Creek Village, Mrs. A. L. Burdick and a local school teacher first aroused interest in a library. In 1906 a Mrs. Millhauser became first librarian in a room upstairs in the village hall. Private sources, entertainments and lectures and small donations from the village board financed initial book purchases. The State Traveling Library has added additional volumes for circulation. Open for one hour on Tuesday evenings, the library has 1,856 books. A sum of $75 from the village board and $50 from the county board furnish its shelves with new accessions.

Another example of a village library is Kimberly's which Dr. C. G. Maes and Victor Viaene founded in 1907, three years before the village's incorporation. It was a Traveling Dutch Library with the books coming from the state capitol in lots of 50 several times a year. The Kimberly Hotel lobby served as the first library and Mr. Viaene as librarian, selected Dutch and Flemish books to form a nucleus of the bibliotheca. From the hotel lobby the library was transferred to the community clubhouse and then to the village hall. With a collection of 4,000 volumes and 891 borrowers, the library serves the youth and adults of the village and the surrounding farming area. Besides Mr. Viaene and the present librarian, Marie Kokke, Mrs. Richard Caesar, Mrs. William Sarassin, Era Franz, Joyce Bronnow and Francis Harley have headed the institution.

Interested local citizens contributed books to start Kaukauna's Public Library. That gesture occurred one year before the end of the last century. Andrew Carnegie's donation of $1,000 for every $100 raised by the city made possible a permanent library building which cost but $7,164. The Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company offered the lot for a building site. Members of Kaukauna's first library board were: H. B. Tanner, N. H. Brokaw, Oscar Thilmany, Peter Reuter, K. Brenner, Mrs. William Ormsby, K. H. Puehler, J. H. Mulholland and a Mrs. Dayton. Since 1901 three librarians have successively been in charge—Misses Lillian Bell, Bernice Happer and Gertrude Buehler. Annually the city appropriates $9,000 for library maintenance and purchase of books to be added to the present 12,000 volumes.

The Seymour Public Library was founded December 21, 1901. Fire destroyed the records up to March 30, 1903. The City Council appointed the following members to the first library board: Mrs. John Stewart, Mrs. S. G. McCird, Mrs. E. J. Dean, F. J. Rooney, H. G. Davis, George Droeger and F. W. Axley, ex officio. Mrs. Stewart, librarian, solicited funds for book purchases and also secured the signature of those citizens who favored a tax of one-half mill to go toward the support of the library. Local organizations sponsored various social events for library funds. The City Council appropriated $50. The State Library Commission supplemented card catalog listings with rental books. Library rooms were upstairs in the City Hall, from 1906 to 1926, when the institution moved to its present location. The following persons have acted

as librarians: Miss Cora Lampson, Miss Annette Schweger, Mrs. Ray Uttermark, Mrs. Everet McBain and Mrs. R. C. Miller. Miss Eleanor Tubbs is librarian now. A total of 738 city and rural borrowers have 6,000 books to choose from.

In Appleton library service has existed since 1887 when Mrs. George C. Jones established a reading room over a local
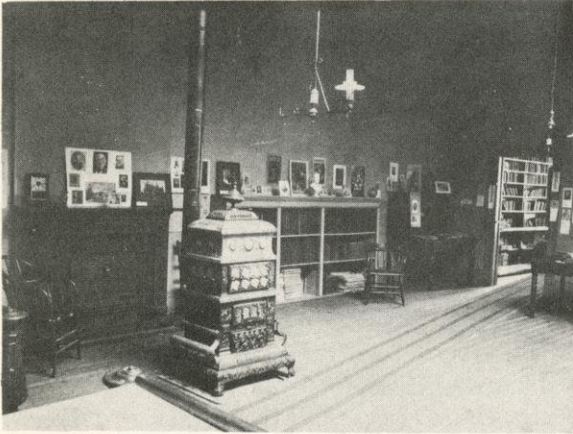
Appleton Library, 1887

store. An organization called the "Young Men's Free Reading Room Association," a fire destroying all but 400 books, a Reading Room Association, a financial campaign with some of the pledges based on William McKinley's election to the presidency, book socials—such phenomena kept the subject of a public library alive until 1897 when Mayor Herman Erb, Jr., appointed the first official Board of Directors. The Board's membership consisted of George C. Jones, president; Rev. W. J. Fitzmaurice, vice-president; Dr. J. F. Reeve, secretary; and F. S. Bradford; W. E. Barron; L. W. Barnes; Gustave Keller; F. J. Harwood; Henry Kreiss and Miss Carrie Morgan, ex officio as city superintendent of schools. On land donated by the Y.M.C.A., provided the city pay off a $3,600 indebtedness, a $25,000 building was constructed. Speeches, parades, bicycle races, baseball games, fireworks and a ball celebrated the laying of the cornerstone and dedication ceremonies (1900).

In 1899 the library had 4,308 volumes of which 253 were German and had a circulation of 46,881 lent to 3,090 borrowers. Forty-nine years later, when the library has established branch reading rooms in three junior high schools and its facilities are available to rural people, circulation is 341,889 books from a collection of 54,198 volumes to 12,395 borrowers, 1,030 of which are rural adults. No longer are solicitations, opera benefits and other projects necessary to maintain the library. City and county appropriations and bequests such as those of Mrs. Bena Van Nortwick, Estelle R. Reid and Alexander Reid finance the institution. A. A. Drown, Almena DePuy, Agnes Dwight, Ruth McCullough, Florence C. Day, Mrs. Nancy Thomas, Doris Call and Margie Sornson Malmberg, the present librarian, have provided librarian leadership. An integral part of the library is the children's room which was made into a separate department in 1921 under the supervision of Mrs. Nellie Harriman. The present Board of Directors includes Mrs. W. A. Strassberger, president; J. P. Mann, vice-president; Mrs. Orlando Sherburne, secretary; and Mrs. Fred Poppe; Dr. W. J. Frawley, Dr. D. M. Gallaher; Robert DeLand; Harold Finger and Victor P. Schmidt.

Outagamie County's literary history began with the letters, journals and diaries of the peoples who first passed by or settled and made a servant out of the soil. Written in simple prose, they related a dynamic story of experiences and observations. Unfortunately such literature, after serving its purpose, was discarded or thrust into a trunk in an attic.

Among authors with county connections, whose works have been published and sold in the reader's market, is Walter E. Havighurst. Born in Appleton and educated at several American colleges and London University he is a professor of English at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. *Pier 17*, *The Quiet Shore*, *The Winds of Spring*, *No Homeward Course*, *The Long Ships Passing*, *High Prairie* and *Land of Promise*, most of which deal with pioneer

Edna Ferber, Novelist

life in the midwest, represent his literary efforts. The last novel received the Friends of American Writer's Award (1947).

Edna Ferber is one of Wisconsin's highest ranking women novelists. *A Peculiar Treasure*, which she finished in 1939, relates her childhood and teen-age experiences in Appleton. The Ferber family came to the city from Kalamazoo, Michigan and ran a novelty store—"My Store." Miss Ferber graduated from the local high school, and before assuming a writing career, was a reporter for the *Appleton Crescent* and the *Milwaukee Journal*. Her first novel, *Dawn O'Hara* (1911), stemmed from *Journal* experiences. Having a distinct frontier flavor are *Come and Get It*, a vigorous tale of lumbering in northern Wisconsin and *Show Boat*, relating the days of the river steam boat. The latter story became the basis of a robust and tuneful musical. *So Big, Cimarron, Saratoga Trunk* and *Great Son* have been "best selling" works. With George V. Hobart (*Our Mrs.*

McChesney) and George S. Kaufman (*Minick, Dinner at Eight, Stage Door*, and others) Miss Ferber has collaborated in playwriting.

Gladys Bagg Taber and Kirk Munroe were not born in the county but each attended Appleton schools. There the similarity of careers ceases. Mrs. Taber, daughter of a Lawrence College geology professor, is the author of several novels, among which are *The Heart Has April, Too Many Others* and *Late Climbs the Sun*. She is appreciated as a writer of short stories and magazine features. Not a few of her latest efforts concern country life in Connecticut and the raising of cocker spaniels.

The Munroe family came to Appleton at the close of 1850, when the father was interested in helping in the organization of a Congregational church. Son Kirk, as an engineer, assisted in explorations of routes for Santa Fe and Northern Pacific Railroads. He is remembered by posterity through his popular boys' books. Titles like *Dory Mates, The Painted Desert, With Crockett and Bowie* and *Cab and Caboose* are self-explanatory in plot. Munroe's personal friendship with Kit Carson and "Buffalo Bill" and his knowledge of plains and outdoor life established themes for his creative efforts.

Edward Weismiller, born in Monticello, Wisconsin, lived in Appleton long enough to be graduated from Appleton High School. He attended several institutions of higher learning, including Oxford in England as a Rhodes Scholar. His first book of poetry, *The Deer Come Down*, won acclaim in the Yale Series of Younger Poets. Following that work, *The Windy Miles Upward, The Faultless Shore* and *The Green Enchantment* have appeared in print. Frequently Weismiller makes contributions of poetry to important literary periodicals. He was a recipient of a Guggenheim fellowship for creative writing for two years, 1946-1948.

Frank Spearman, writer of western tales and railroad stories, spent his boyhood and early youth in Appleton where his

father managed a grocery store. Among his books are *The Nerve of Foley, Dr. Bryson* and *Daughter of a Magnate*. His non-fictional knowledge of rail transportation was displayed in the volume, *The Strategies of Great Railroads*.

Author of many poems and short stories was Mary A. Phinney Stansbury. Born in Vernon Centre, New York, she came to Appleton in 1853 and entered the preparatory department of Lawrence Institute. During her lifetime she was for short periods a teacher at Lawrence and a trustee. *Path of Years* is a published volume of her poetry. Most of her works, however, are to be found in collections and magazines. *Harper's Weekly* declared her poem "How He Saves St. Michael's" to have been a "favorite recitation in every schoolhouse in America."

Harry Houdini (originally Weiss) was an author only in a secondary sense. Proof of his being a writer rests on his works plus a membership in the Authors Club of London. His literary works came out of his career as a magician and escape artist. Born the son of a rabbi, in Appleton, he became a world figure entertaining both the common man and the crowned head.

In the course of over 100 years numerous Lawrence College professors and students have attained recognition because of their writings in a specialized field of research or that of fictional literature. Warren Beck, who since 1926 has been a member of the English department of the College, is the author of two published novels, *Final Score* and *Pause Under the Sky*, short stories, articles, book reviews and essays. His works underline the psychological impact of the modern age upon human beings. *The Blue Sash* and *The First Fish* are collections of Beck's short stories. In 1945 he was winner of the Friends of American Writer's Award. This year 1948, he received a Rockefeller Foundation Grant for critical and creative writing.

Of more technical nature are the works of James Mursell who has affixed his name to half-dozen volumes on topics in education. Dr. Mursell now instructs at Columbia University. Albert A. Trever was a student and teacher of theology, Greek literature and of history, especially ancient and medieval subjects. Nearly a quarter of a century of lecturing Lawrence students enrolled in the latter courses was culminated in a two volume *History of Ancient Civilization*. William L. Crow wrote on governmental and legal problems and published biography (*Wisconsin Lives of National Interest*). Thomas Kepler, formerly at Lawrence now at Oberlin College in Ohio has edited anthologies of religious thought (*Contemporary Religious Thought* and *Thinking About Jesus*). Howard Troyer and Dorothy Waples have contributed volumes dealing with historical aspects of English and American literature. Researching on economic subjects have been W. A. McConagha, interested in the subject of labor problems, and M. Bober, with articles concerned with economic theory. Ornithology and botany have received written attention from Walter Rogers and Olga Smith. William Raney's work, *Wisconsin, A Story of Progress*, is valued for authenticity and readability. A former president of the college, Dr. H. M. Wriston, who is the present head of Brown University, has brought out several volumes dealing with international politics (*Prepare for Peace* and *Challenge to Freedom*). Writer of articles on geology and minerology for scientific journals was Rufus Mather Bagg who achieved acclaim in Europe, Canada, Mexico and America for his knowledge of mining and underground waters.

Representative Lawrence graduates who have made their presence felt in varied cultural pursuits demanding literary abilities include Jessica Nelson North, Harriet Loomis Smith, Elizabeth Wilson and Ernest Albert Hooton. Mrs. North, poet and novelist, for many years was connected with the editorial board of *Poetry, A Magazine of Verse*. *A Prayer Rug, The Long Leash* and *Dinner Party* are some of her poetical works. *Arden Acres*, a novel published in 1935, won the Friends of

American Writer's Award. Other tangible plaudits have been the John Reed Memorial Award and the Poetry Clan Award. Mrs. Smith of the class of 1889 was the author of the *Friendly Terrace* stories for girls and writer of the *Pollyanna* books when the originator died.

Elizabeth Wilson was the first woman in the state of Wisconsin to be ordained a Methodist minister. She has pursued a long career in education and religious service work, notably with the Y.W.C.A. India along with the Far East was the center of her activities abroad. Her written efforts concern Association and church organization history. Miss Wilson received an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree at Lawrence's Centennial Commencement in 1947. Lawrence, the University of Wisconsin and Oxford are the educational background of Ernest Hooton. Since 1913 he has been at Harvard University and is now professor of anthropology and curator of somatology, Peabody Museum. Extensive research in his chosen field has resulted in many scientific articles and such books as *Apes, Men and Morons* and *Up From the Ape* and *Young Man, You Are Normal*.

A part-time student at Lawrence, Sophia Walker, achieved fame as a magazine editor and newspaper correspondent. She is reputed to have published the first magazine in Wisconsin, *The Badger State Monthly*. Later she went to California, published the *Pacific Monthly*, and finally became correspondent from the Sandwich Islands and South America for San Francisco and New York papers. Her *nom de plume* was Lisle Lester.

RADIO AND NEWSPAPER

Two sources of culture other than education and libraries are newspapers and the radio. The county has but one radio station, WHBY, which is located at Appleton. Started on an experimental basis in 1924, with fifty watts of power, it was licensed the following year. The Rev. James A. Wagner and St. Norbert

College provided the impetus for progress The Irving Zuelke Building housed the studio until a radio building was erected on South Lawe Street.

With the power of 250 watts, WHBY remains affiliated with St. Norbert's as far as ownership is concerned and with the Mutual Broadcasting Company in respect to program releases. Public service time is devoted to religious and educational features.

Historical roots of county newspapers reach back into the eighteen fifties when a majority of the embryonic communities had typical country weeklies. Most of them, however, faded out of existence when circulation did not foster continuance or the printer moved West to seek a new fortune. As to format, all the early papers followed a similar pattern. Not less than four pages and seldom beyond eight pages, they paraded egg, dental, clothing and celery compound advertisements for the "pale and nervous" on the front page. Somewhere there was a railroad time schedule. A love or mystery story like "The Fat Man's Dinner," "School Girl's Folly," "A Slippery Rabbit" or "Six-Ninety-Six Main" with the "blue" and "green-eyed" telephone operators was a regular column. "Wit and Wisdom," "Seasonal Sunbeams" or "Local Frost Bites" expounded knowledge of the local sages. An example might be, "Carpets are bought by the yard and worn by the foot" or "There are 250,000 threshing machines in the country not counting school marms." Of course, the sheet gave community affairs microscopic attention. Editorials were usually making declarations on one of two subjects, public improvements or politics. When a town had two papers, each of a different political stripe, ink on the latter subject dripped vitriolic criticism. Early journals did differ from modern publications in one important respect; namely, there were no comics for the simple minded.

The *Appleton Crescent* was the first Appleton newspaper. Founded in 1852, the first issues did not reach the public until

February of the following year. Prior to and even during its first year's existence the people of the area subscribed to the *Green Bay Advocate* which arrived by river boat. Colonel Samuel Ryan and his four sons of Fort Howard along with Rolla Law procured the *Crescent's* first press from New York and New England regions. A George Washington hand press, it was moved to Wisconsin by boat over lakes and rivers, over land by ox team. The paper, a weekly Democratic sheet, soon had Republican competition. In the middle fifties *The Free Press* editorialized on "free soil and free people." One year before the end of the decade, F. A. Ryan and E. D. Ross founded the *Appleton Motor* as a Republican organ. Later the *Motor* became the *Post*, which in 1869, after several changes in ownership, began a more stabilized career with A. J. and T. B. Reid and E. P. Humphrey. After fourteen years as a weekly it became the *Daily Post* and continued until 1920 when a merger was effected with the *Crescent* then owned by the Meyer Press. The year 1890 had seen the *Crescent* begin operations as a daily. Now the *Appleton Post-Crescent* (since 1922), which has distribution in several counties and Associated Press service coverage in national and foreign news, is edited by Victor I. Minahan. J. R. Riedl is managing editor. Other English publications of the county seat include the *Appleton Times*, J. N. Stone, owner, which had a brief life in 1869 and the *Fox River Journal*, 1902-1917, with Editor E. J. Westphal. An independent political journal was the *Volksfreund* established by Herman Erb, an early mayor in Appleton, five years after the close of the Civil War. With a large German population in the area circulation soared to 8,000 readers. W. H. Meyer and Otto Schaefer were associated with the *Volksfreund*. At the death of the latter editor it was taken over by National Weeklies, Inc., of Winona, Minnesota. Starting in 1878 a rural German publication, the *Appleton Wecker*, with Chris Roemer, Sr., as editor sought subscribers. Sponsored later by his son

H. C. Roemer and Engelbert Schueller, it suspended operation shortly before World War I.

Newspapers in villages and cities other than Appleton had experiences not unlike those of the county seat. With one exception, papers which still function are weeklies. Before the election of Lincoln to the Presidency, New London had a newspaper, *The Times*. The succession of papers in the city is a revealing episode in the history of small town newspapers.

The first paper, the *New London Times* was issued by A. J. Lawson in October, 1856. It suspended publication in November of the following year and was revived in January, 1858, by Robert Perry only to expire again a few months later.

In June, 1868, V. Graves, a young man of 20 years, residing in Appleton, moved to New London with a friend, a Mr. Sears, and the two started the *Era*. Mr. Graves sold to Mr. Sears within the year, and found employment with the old Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad with which he was identified for many years. The *New London Era* did not long survive his departure.

Another *New London Times* was established by John A. Ogden in November, 1870. Ogden at this time had the notoriety of being the youngest editor in the state. A succession of editors and managers held the future of the *Times* in their hands until a legal squabble in 1891 ended the life of the newspaper.

In 1874, Charles A. Pettibone launched the *New London News*. This paper came to an end in May, 1876, after the water from the Wolf River came up to about four feet from the ceiling in the publication's basement home.

The next newspaper was called *The Tribune*, established in December, 1880, by H. S. and H. W. Pickard; it survived until the firm purchased the *Times*. The newspaper was then called the *New London Times and Tribune*.

D. L. Stinchfield established a paper called the *News* in June, 1885, which

lasted only until August of that same year. Another short lived newspaper was the *New London Enterprise* founded by Johnson and Ransom in 1890. *The Dual City*, a publication intended for both New London and Clintonville expired after a short period and was replaced by the *New London Tribune* until January, 1900. *The Inter-County News* lived only 29 weeks.

The New London Press was started by Charles F. Carr in 1893; the *New London Republican* began its life in 1897. On September 13, 1928, these two newspapers merged and assumed the present name, *The New London Press-Republican*. Comstock and Comstock bought the paper in March, 1929, and since October, 1942, H. D. Smith has been the managing editor.

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century G. L. Loop published the *Black Creek Journal*. In 1880 a Hopkins and L. A. Cates, formerly a city editor of the *Appleton Post*, established the *Kaukauna Times* which is now distributed each Wednesday and Friday. C. J. Hansen and James Lang manage the paper. For a brief period after 1885 Kaukauna also supported *The Sun* which H. D. Wing of Chilton, Wisconsin sponsored.

Seymour's first newspaper was the *Seymour Tribune*, a monthly published by George Mendell. That was 1880. The present *Seymour Press* dates from July, 1886, when H. J. Van Vuren brought out the initial weekly issue. A son, C. A. Van Vuren, now continues publication of the paper. In the "gay nineties" Hollenback and Nye just experimented with a *Weekly Review* in Hortonville. During the same era, C. A. Carr tried a *Shiocton News* with no greater success. Little Chute has had two papers, *The Valley Advocate* (1910) and the *Little Chute Times* (1911). Both failed due to obstreperous editors for the one turned to becoming an arsonist and the other was chased out of town because of his atheistic views. Editors live precarious lives if they wilfully upset the community.

ART AND ARTISTS

Inhabitants of Outagamie County buy their local newspaper, borrow a book from the library and attend a musical concert with a measure of enthusiasm for the cultural phases of life. Esthetic affirmations for art, on the other hand, are not so generally in evidence and extend to a degree not much beyond the admiration of handpainted china and crochet work.. Many, however, are doers rather than just observers and indulge in the fields of ceramic art, wood carving, sketching and painting and other related subjects of artistic interest.

From out of the cauldron of homespun art a half-dozen individuals due to artistic accomplishments have earned fame which resounds beyond the county's borders. Francis Scott Bradford was born in Appleton, attended the city's schools and Lawrence College. After service in World War I and a try at a law course he studied painting in Europe, chiefly because of winning the Grand Prix de Rome. Back in America since 1928, he has executed many public commissions and ranks as one of the leading mural painters in the country. An example of his work which has won him acclaim is the painting "The Descent from the Cross," which is an altar piece in the Chapel of the Resurrection, Christ Church, Cranbrook, Michigan. In Wisconsin his creative efforts in mural frescoes can be viewed in the murals in the Milwaukee and Outagamie County courthouses. In the lobby of the latter institution are two panels, which in the staccato notes with accompanying lines from the *Old Testament* and *Apocrypha*, depict the essential pursuits of a community's citizens.

David Alfred Lenz, who was born in Fond du Lac, has county connections because of attaining elementary and secondary education in Appleton and working as a jeweler's clerk there. A sculptor, he has been described as an "American Cellini." His "Star Dust" won the Avery Prize in Sculptoring. Other recognized
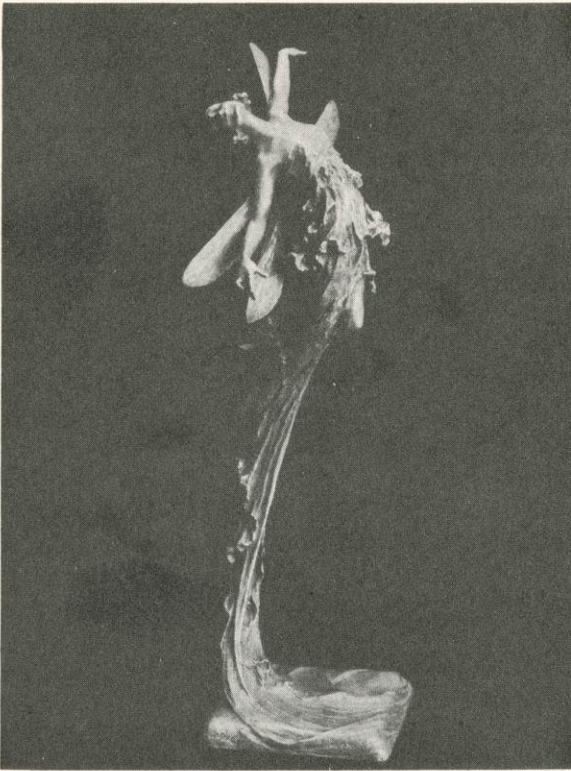
Famous "Pavlowa" by Sculptor David Alfred Lenz

works include "Orchid Pearl" and "Pavlowa." Travel in the Southwest and Mexico yielded inspiration for ornamented art design. Lenz was discoverer of the "Cir Perdue" or lost wax process. It is a process by which the artist works first on his model with pure metals in alloy and then with wax to perfect this model.

The Green Bay, Menasha and New London cathedrals, St. Joseph Church and Cemetery in Appleton, Zion and Mt. Olive Lutheran churches and many other buildings dedicated to the cause of religion, contain artistic work of William Scheer. Famous for his church fresco painting, he also did sculptoring and wood carving. His work is known throughout the middle west. Scheer's home was in Appleton.

Attendance at Edison School in Appleton followed by a period of residence in Antigo, Wisconsin and then student days at Lawrence College summarize Harold

Woodford Pond's relationship to the county. Now in charge of Suburban Galleries in East Orange, New Jersey, he instructs classes and private students in art. His portraits, landscapes, marines in oil and water color and black and white works have been shown and appreciated in many exhibitions.

A native of Aarhus, Denmark, Chris Borggren now makes his home in Appleton. He came to the United States in 1922 after getting an art education at the Aarhus Technical College and the Stender School of Fine Arts. His vivid and imaginative oils and water colors have been shown to the public in the Scandinavian countries, Spain, France, Italy and the United States.

A native of Appleton and an instructor at Lawrence College, Tom Dietrich is one of a dozen top ranking painters in Wisconsin. Except for short periods at different art schools, he is self-taught. Exhibitions and one-man shows in Kansas City, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Madison, Wisconsin, as well as Appleton and vicinity have demonstrated his artistic abilities. Public collections including the U. S. Maritime Commission display his works. In national competition he won a commission to paint a mural on the S. S. President Van Buren. Dietrich's awards have been the Louis Comfort Tiffany Fellowship and the Ox-Bow Summer School of Art Scholarship. His oils, water colors and drawings have received several purchase prizes. "Quarry and Stone Crusher," an oil of a quarry near New London, was included in the Gimbel Wisconsin Centennial Art Collection.

Tom Dietrich and artists, writers and musicians like him are the product of a culture and at the same time creators of one. Somewhere in them is a piece of Outagamie County. Culture, however, is even more than the fine arts. It is a particular way of living with all of the nuances of a people's thinking and activity going into the make-up of a brilliantly colored mosaic. Outagamie County's pat-

tern would include the mustache era and then the bicycling craze of the nineties. Of course, during the Civil War the ''photograph mania'' swept everyone off his feet. Right after that baseball came into being as sport and the first scores of 122-26 or 73-52 told of appalling slaughter at the bat. The masquerades or boat excursions on the Fox in the stern wheelers Thistle, Evelyn or Leander Choate followed by a picnic at Appleton's Telulah Springs lightened existence and made a lie out of the assertion that man is a mechanical being. People of Outagamie County have played as well as toiled. They have been both realistic and idealistic in formulating a standard of values— spiritual and cultural values. Those values appear in Francis Bradford's courthouse mural, Edna Ferber's *Peculiar Treasure* and Helen Ornstein Beatty's interpretation of song.

"TO ARMS!"

By Raymond P. Dohr, Lt. Col., Infantry

With the fall of Fort Sumter, the actual military history of the county might be considered as beginning. Records and books about the county do not mention any participation of its inhabitants in the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812, although men who participated in both wars settled in the county.

The first invading force in the state of Wisconsin followed the Fox waterway when in 1716 the French, with a force of 200 soldiers and 1,000 Indians under Louis de Louvigny, waged war against the Fox Indians. Although none of the actual fighting of the several Fox wars occurred in the county, the various French expeditions against these people came through the lower Fox Valley in order to reach the Fox village and fort at Butte des Morts.

During the War of 1812, Outagamie County also was the route of march of the British under Colonel William McKay, who captured by surrender the American held fort at Prairie du Chien. This expedition of 400 Indians and about 100 whites traveled the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, undoubtedly camping along the banks of the river in this county. Pierre Grignon served as a Captain for the mission and

two early settlers of Outagamie County were commissioned lieutenants, Augustin Grignon and J. J. Porlier. According to Grignon's *Recollections*, Augustin Grignon with Michael Brisbois, a Sioux and a Winnebago, advanced ahead of the force to make contact at night with a loyal French settler at the fort while the force organized for a surprise morning attack at the old deserted Fox village 21 miles from Prairie du Chien.

In 1845, Outagamie County, as a part of Brown County, was designated in the 5th and 6th military districts and Companies E and F were assigned to this area. The districts were commanded by Colonel Samuel Ryan, a veteran of the War of 1812, with George I. Wallace as his Adjutant. All efforts to organize these companies came to naught. After Wisconsin became a state about 1,856 military companies were forming but it wasn't until 1858 that a militia force of 437 men was reported by the city of Appleton to the Adjutant General of the state. At this same time the Town of Center was forming a company of light infantry. These were all organizations on paper and only existed because it was required that the

state know its strength in men fit for military service.

In 1860 the Lawrence University students organized a company of 40 men and called themselves the "Wide-Awake Company." It was captained by Professor E. F. Pletschke with Professor Henry Pomeroy as 1st Lieutenant.

The fall of Fort Sumter stirred the citizens of the county into action. A huge mass meeting was called by 150 citizens of Appleton. Fiery, flaming patriotic speeches were made, lengthy resolutions were adopted testifying to the loyalty of the people of the county for the Union and pledging an all-out effort for the prosecution of the war. As a result of this great meeting, in which 30 vice-presidents and eight secretaries were chosen, the people of the county were whipped into a frenzy against the despoliation of the Union. Immediately military companies began to organize, welfare organizations were set up and many plans were made to care for the families of soldiers who were leaving.

Eight days after the loss of Fort Sumter on April 20, 1861, two volunteers, Lewis Schintz and Henry Cole, were escorted to the railroad station by a large group of citizens. Two bands provided the martial music that sent these men away on their military career. This, too, provided an incentive for enlistments in the many companies that were being organized in the county.

One of the companies, the Appleton Guards, was composed originally of 46 men. At an election held soon after its organization, Ernest F. Pletschke was named Captain and T. R. Hudd, Joseph H. Marston and Henry Turner, Lieutenants. It was later named the Appleton Light Infantry. This company drilled assiduously, preparing itself for an immediate call to the colors. A Home Guard Company was also organized, composed of men over 45 years of age and they called themselves appropriately enough, the "Appleton Silver Greys." Over 55 men were enrolled under the leadership

of L. L. Hulce as Captain and B. K. Seaman and M. D. McGrath as Lieutenants. Another company was organized, called the Union Guards, and another with Captain Samuel Ryan, Jr., a son of the original commander of the military district of which the county was a part, as Captain, was called the Appleton Invincibles.

Because of the many companies being organized in the county and the departure of volunteers to other organizations in the state as the result of recruiting drives by officers from outside organizations, none of them were able to arrive at full strength and consequently none were called into service. The Appleton Light Infantry was disbanded on June 27, 1861, and most of the members volunteered in other companies. Thirty of them joined the Fond du Lac Company of the 6th Wisconsin Regiment and 20 went to Chicago to join a regiment there. J. H. Marston as 1st Lieutenant accompanied his men to Fond du Lac and retained his commission although he was compelled to take a reduction in rank to 2nd Lieutenant. The 6th Wisconsin trained at Camp Randall and late in July, 1861, left for Washington, D. C., under orders issued after the Union defeat at Bull Run.

The Appleton Invincibles continued their recruiting efforts but never came up to the strength required of them. The Wolf River Rifles was organized at Oshkosh and because it was having trouble filling up, these two organizations merged under Captain Ryan. Nevertheless, this merged company never left as a unit and finally Ryan enlisted as a Private and rose to the rank of Quartermaster Sergeant and later was promoted to Lieutenant.

Professor Henry Pomeroy was commissioned a Captain and recruited a company of over 60 men which was assigned to Daniel's Cavalry Regiment in camp at Ripon.

A cavalry troop was also organized, known as the Appleton Dragoons and on January 11, 1862, under the captaincy of Theodore Conkey, left for Janesville

to join a regiment commanded by Colonel Barstow. This company became Company I, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry. Captain Welcome Hyde organized the "Doran Guards" with 83 men from Outagamie County. In February of 1862 this group was stationed at Camp Randall and became a part of the 17th Wisconsin Regiment.

The Chicago Northwestern Railroad donated $5,000 in July of 1862 to help raise another company headed by Captain John Jewett, Jr. Several mass meetings were held and an intensive recruiting drive was put on, resulting in filling the company to 130 men by the middle of the next month. This company was assigned to the 21st Regiment as Company D. Because of the impending draft the people of the county expended considerable effort in organizing other companies. President Lincoln had issued a call for 300,000 men to serve for nine months and who were needed by August 15, 1862. Bounties of 100 dollars were offered to the volunteers and the various towns, villages and cities in the county offered supplemental bounties. The Town of Hortonville had authorized a bounty of 50 dollars as did the Town of Dale. The County Board also was persuaded to offer a bounty of 50 dollars. At another of the many war meetings held in the county on August 15, 1862, various citizens offered an additional 10 dollars for the first recruits to sign up. The Village of Little Chute voted an extra bounty of 50 dollars. In spite of this the county fell short of its quota of enlistments. As a result, various draft insurance organizations were formed, the first of which was begun in the Town of Greenville. Their members were insured against taking the field even though they should be drafted, the associations agreeing to furnish a substitute for each man drafted. The usual fee was 25 or 50 dollars and out of the funds thus accumulated, a sufficient sum was paid to free from service the members drafted.

Officers of the companies that had been organized in the county and now were in the field, occasionally returned home to enlist additional recruits for their depleted companies. Captains Conkey, Wood and Marston returned home several times and always succeeded in taking men with them. The amount of bounties increased so that at one time the Town of Dale offered $185.50, Hortonia $200 and Center and Freedom $150 to $200. The purpose was, of course, to clear the county from the draft. It did not matter from whence these volunteers came, since a man who signed up from the county reduced by one the number required to be drafted. Throughout the Civil War years there was a bitter bi-partisan feeling in the county and President Lincoln was castigated more than once by the *Crescent*, a newspaper then being published in Appleton. The draft of October, 1864, was alleged to have depopulated many localities in the county and this argument was used to persuade the people to elect McClellan over Lincoln. In spite of the depopulation of men of military age, recruitment went on as usual and the newspaper accounts of those days report the various towns reaching and filling their quota. Many of the men of the county were in the "Iron Brigade," which saw action in the Battle of Gettysburg and which suffered a terrific loss in men during the engagement. When the survivors, only six or eight in number, returned to Appleton, a ball was given in their honor. They were met at the depot by a large number of citizens, the city officials, the fire engine company and a fife and drum corps.

During the war many Ladies Aid Societies sprang into existence. They raised money by card parties and socials, the money being used to give the soldiers many of the necessities that could not be obtained in service. These organizations had various names, the Soldiers' Aid Society, Ladies Sanitary Society, Ladies Union League, etc. Most of these societies also assisted the families of the volunteers, many of which were having a hard time making ends meet while the heads of their families were away fighting the

war. These women even pledged themselves to wear no articles of foreign manufacture and to dispense with luxuries and ornaments during the war. Every cent saved was to be used for the protection of the soldiers' families.

The Civil War continued, and although occasionally, vehement protests would be made at the draft, the county always managed to send enough men to the war when called upon by the government. Before the war ended at least 1,400 men had been furnished by the county and it was said that no other community in the state, comparable in population, had done as well.

Two of the officers, who were very active in organizing the volunteer companies early in the war, met death while in service. Captain Pletschke, while serving with Hercker's Regiment in Kentucky, died as a result of contracting typhoid fever. Captain Jewett, after participating in the Battle of Perryville, Kentucky, was stricken with typhoid and died. During this same battle, Richard Baker, George Chute, Park B. Elliott and William Wicher, all volunteers from the county, lost their lives.

Soldiers from the county participated in many of the famous battles of the Civil War, particularly, Gettysburg, Perryville, Rappahannock and Vicksburg. Company I of the 3rd. Wisconsin Cavalry, under Captain Conkey, fought several engagements with guerillas and rebel soldiers in Arkansas in 1862 and 1863. Father Mignault of Appleton, who was Chaplain of the 17th Regiment, was captured by the guerillas during these engagements but was released after having been treated courteously because of his position.

In May of 1865 the soldiers began coming home. There were many receptions and banquets for them and for a time the soldiers met for the purpose of obtaining bounties that were claimed due them for their service in the Civil War. By 1866 many of the bodies of veterans who had died or were killed in action during the war had been returned home and 97 men were listed as having been buried in the cemeteries of Appleton.

There is record of three active posts of the Grand Army of the Republic organized by veterans of the Civil War in the county. There may have been others.

Veterans in Appleton organized a post with 33 charter members in February, 1884, after receiving a charter for the organization on January 31. Its first officers were: S. H. Cook, Commander; E. F. Decker, Senior Vice-Commander; William Wilson, Junior Vice-Commander; George W. White, Quartermaster; A. M. Cole, Adjutant. This group became the George D. Eggleston Post, No. 133.

At Seymour, the Francis Steffen Post, No. 210, was re-organized in January, 1899, with 52 members. Officers were: S. C. Torrey, Commander; H. Hunt and Dan Lamb, Vice-Commanders; Joseph Brooks, Chaplain; N. Rideout, Officer-of-the-Day; Frank Smith, Quartermaster; Charles T. Buck, Adjutant; Gustave Schwabs, Surgeon; A. Kellog, Officer-of-the-Guard; Conrad Peters, Sergeant-Major; H. Hugh, Quartermaster Sergeant.

The post at Kaukauna was established in February, 1899, with Col. H. A. Frambach, Commander; F. H. Mitchell, Adjutant; D. J. Brothers, Quartermaster.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN

The sinking of the battleship, *Maine*, in Havana Harbor on February 15, 1898, brought the thought of war that had been constantly in the minds of the citizens of the county into the open. There was, nevertheless, considerable sentiment in the county against a war with Spain. It was thought that all differences should be settled without an armed conflict. A great public meeting was held at the Armory on April 4 where many fiery opinions for and against the war were expressed. Resolutions were submitted but the president of the meeting, Peter R. Thom, was unable to bring any of them to a vote and the meeting adjourned without any action being taken. The younger

Company G, 2nd Regiment, 1897

element wanted war and the boys of Ryan High School hanged and burned in effigy General Valeriano Weyler, the able but ruthless Commander of the Spanish forces, who had been sent out to crush the revolt in Cuba.

Company G of the 2nd Regiment of the Wisconsin National Guard had been preparing itself for its call into service. It was commanded by Captain H. E. Pomeroy, with Maurice S. Peerenboom as 1st Lieutenant and W. H. Zuehlke as 2nd Lieutenant. On the staff of the regiment were Major N. E. Morgan and Captain Charles Green, both of Appleton. Medical examinations of all men in the company were made by Doctors Beveridge and Comerford. Eleven of the 68 men in the company being married, they were not permitted to volunteer and their places were filled immediately by former members. When the company fell in for the first time, the command was given to step back three paces. The men were then

told that those who would volunteer should step forward three paces. Not one man refused and the entire company stepped three paces forward. The war spirit spread to the Oneida Indian Reservation and Joseph Metoxen, one of the Chiefs, reported that he had two companies of 100 men each, drilling and ready for service, but that they had no officers. He also offered the Oneida Indian Band of 16 pieces for the Army. After the departure of Company G, another company was organized by young men anxious to get into service. Seventy men enrolled under the leadership of John Petersen and John Ross. These men eventually were taken by other regiments organizing in the state.

On April 29, 1898, early in the morning, Captain Pomeroy received orders to have his company in readiness to move immediately to the mobilization camp. By 10 a.m. the company of 60 trained men and 40 recruits was ready and 15 minutes

later it boarded the train for Camp Harvey at Milwaukee. The company, along with the 2nd Regiment, was mustered into service on May 12, 1898, and five days later the regiment was ordered to Chickamauga Park, Tennessee, where it became one of the first ordered into foreign service. On July 21 the regiment sailed from Charleston Harbor for Puerto Rico. Nineteen days later, on August 9, the company had been committed into action with the mission of cutting off the Spaniards' retreat at Coamo. Halted by a destroyed bridge, Corporal Charles H. Vogel and eight men of the company, crossed nevertheless, and joined forces with troops sent from the other direction. The rest of the company crossed a short time later, joined the advance party and effectually cut off the Spanish retreat. The company participated in the capture of Coamo after this successful maneuver. It had no battle losses but four of its men, Charles O. Baer, John Schuh, Otto Merkel and James H. Wallace succumbed to malaria and yellow fever, the enemies that took a greater toll of life than did the Spaniards during the war. While still in the field and preparing for further engagements, the war ended. As speedily as they came to Puerto Rico, the men journeyed home, leaving about September 8 and arriving at Appleton on September 18, not five months from the time they left. The company received a rousing welcome home. Women and children invaded the ranks as the company marched from the Northwestern Depot to the Armory, headed by the Little Chute Band, the George Eggleston Post of the G.A.R., the Appleton Drum Corps, the St. Joseph Zouaves and Bauer and Stewart's Band.

In October of 1898 the city officially welcomed the soldiers home with a festive dinner at the Armory, the largest that had ever been undertaken in the city. Twenty long tables groaned under the weight of food and flowers, and the soldiers listened to 16 speeches of welcome, given by city officials, officers of the regiment and company and prominent citizens.

In addition to the officers mentioned above the following non-commissioned officers were mustered out of federal service after the war: Orderly Sergeant Harry P. Lee; Quartermaster Sergeant Albert O. Hecht; Sergeants George Merkel, Clarence Peterman, Charles H. Vogel, Paul Ganzen; Corporals William A. Ross, T. B. Beveridge, Dudley Ryan, A. F. Peterson, William Weaner, Arthur H. Jolliffe, Walter A. Ladwig, Ralph Pomeroy, George H. Rane, H. A. Schimberg, Herman F. Heckert and Joseph A. Foster.

The veterans of this war organized the Charles O. Baer Camp No. 3 of the United Spanish War Veterans, which is still in existence and includes all of the Spanish War veterans in the county.

WORLD WAR I

Outagamie County was better prepared for the coming of what then was called the "war to end wars" and the "War of Democracy." Since the end of the Spanish War, National Guard units were better formed and directed because of the experienced officers and men that ran its affairs. In Appleton the substantial Armory building was built and out of its doors streamed men who were to fight in two great wars. The building still stands as the Armory although it is woefully inadequate for the two companies that are now housed there.

It wasn't until June 19, 1916, that Company G of the 2nd Wisconsin Regiment came into prominence again. It had been reorganized soon after the Spanish War and since that time had been drilling, going to its yearly field training and preparing itself for any eventuality. Trouble had developed on the Mexican border with Pancho Villa, the leader of insurrectionist Mexican forces, and the National Guard of Wisconsin was called out as a reinforcement for the regular troops who, nevertheless, were adequately handling the situation.

Major Hugh E. Pomeroy was commanding the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Wisconsin Infantry Regiment. Captain T. Byron

Beveridge was his Adjutant. First Lieutenants Harry B. Beveridge and George Merkel and 2nd Lieutenant John M. West were on the battalion staff. Company G was under the command of Captain Lothar G. Graef and his company officers were 1st Lieutenant Fred W. Hoffman and 2nd Lieutenant Waldo E. Rosebush. The 2nd Infantry Hospital section was also located in Appleton under Major James R. Scott and 1st Lieutenant William N. Moore.

On June 19 mobilization orders were issued and three days later the Outagamie County Guard units with a strength of 203 men, entrained for Camp Douglas while 10,000 people lined the streets of Appleton and cheered them on.

On the regimental staff were Regimental Sergeant Major John Voge, Color Sergeants William E. Thompson and August Wolfe and Battalion Sergeant Major Fred Rheimer. For Company G there were 1st Sergeant Ervin Grundeman; Quartermaster Sergeant Allen B. Ellis; Sergeants Peter G. Whydotski, Alvin J. Mogan, Raymond S. Manville and Chris E. Mullen; Corporals August A. Arens, Alfred W. Pingel, Everette O. Johnson, John E. Hantschel, Arthur J. Hantschel and Howard W. Blount.

The troops spent one month at Camp Douglas and on July 23 reached San Antonio, Texas. Extensive training was undergone in the field. An intensive hardening program was ordered and the soldiers spent their time in maneuvers, hikes and drills and many tactical and combat problems were conducted. It was strictly field soldiering that served to prepare the units for the battle missions that were to come. On February 28, 1917, the men returned home to be mustered out of service.

On April 6, 1917, the United States declared war on Germany, so the transfer from a soldier's life to that of a civilian was only temporary. The experienced Company G was soon in service again, but this time as Company A of the 150th Machine Gun Battalion of the 42nd Division. It was one of the first of the

nation's divisions to go overseas. This division was composed of the top military organizations from 26 states and Company A contributed gloriously to its fame on the fields of France. Its divisional insignia was the Rainbow and it therefore was popularly called the Rainbow Division. The division earned the right to keep its popular name after its colorful career in the World War.

Under the command of Lothar G. Graef of Appleton, Company A, along with companies from Oshkosh and Fond du Lac, left for Camp Mills, New York, on Labor Day, 1917. On October 18, 1917, they left for France on the transport *Covington*, which later was to be torpedoed. The company continued its intensive training in France until February 8, 1918, when it was dispatched to Alsace and took over the lines in the Luneville and Baccarat sectors, which was normally a rest and quiet sector for both the French and German armies. On June 18, 1918, the company went to the Champagne region where it took part in the fighting. Captain Graef then issued this standing order to his company:

"The gun crew of this gun will take its battlepost with full equipment. Every member of the gun crew must know the mission of the gun, firing dates and orders pertaining to the position. This position will be held in case of attack to the last man and the last round of ammunition. If capture is unavoidable destroy your gun. There will be no retreat."

It was in July that the company made its most splendid record. It was originally planned to use the Rainbow Division for a raid on the Germans but General Foch obtained information that a new German offensive was contemplated and the unit was ordered to a place in the Champagne region where the attack was expected. On July 14, 1918, the company received its first real "baptism of fire." After holding the front for four days and after taking a prominent part in defeating Prussian Guards, the best of the German Army, the

company was relieved. More than 100 men were entitled to wear wound stripes as a result of this action and it was there that its first men were killed. From that time on the company was in the fighting constantly and during the remainder of July and August took part in all the fighting as the Germans were driven backward. The division was designated as a shock

Germans. After this battle the company was transferred to the Argonne where they remained until November 3 when the drive on Sedan was begun. On November 8, the day after the drive ended, the men from Outagamie County were relieved by a French unit. At Thernongueson, where they had been sent, they learned that the Armistice had been signed and that World

Reception Committee at Co. A Homecoming—*left to right:* George F. Prim, C. E. Schmidt, T. J. Long, Charles A. Green and Hugh Pomeroy.

unit and, of course, was used in places where unseasoned troops would be demoralized. The company had definitely proved itself and its efficiency cannot better be described than by repeating the statement of an Ohio officer: "We would go through hell with Company A laying down a barrage ahead of us." After fighting at Chateau-Thierry, the company was ordered north to Belgium and on August 28 it began to move into the St. Mihiel salient under cover of darkness. On September 11 the company was in position for the attack. In three days the unit had established itself deep into the salient without too much trouble from the fleeing

War I was over. They also found that they had been selected for an Army of Occupation. Lieutenant Ellis was then commanding the company and Captain (now Major) Graef was commanding the battalion.

The occupation of Germany along the Rhine was a pleasant duty since the Germans were friendly and hospitable. It was a fitting reward for their gallant actions during the War. They were housed comfortably and their duties were not arduous. About April 17, 1919, the company boarded the transport *Pretoria* for its return trip home. April 28 the men arrived in Boston and at Camp Devens, Massa-

chusetts, demobilization was begun. By way of Camp Grant, Illinois, the company arrived in Appleton on May 16 where they were greeted by an enormous crowd of 25,000 people who braved the rain to welcome their heroes home. It was called the most wonderful demonstration of loyalty and friendship that Outagamie County had ever seen.

While Company G was being assimilated into the 42nd Division, the other National Guard units and officers from the county were being organized into the 32nd Division, which was to become known as the Red Arrow division because of the many successful thrusts it made into the enemy lines. The 3rd Wisconsin Regiment had been assembled at Camp Douglas in July and on July 18, 1917, the division was organized with 15,000 men from Wisconsin and 8,000 from Michigan. Camp MacArthur, Texas, became its training camp and the troops began moving to that place in August of 1916.

On January 2, 1918, the division left for France. At that time most of the men from Outagamie County were in the 64th Brigade, called "Wisconsin's Own," commanded by General C. R. Boardman of Oshkosh, whose Adjutant was Major Charles A. Green of Appleton. Division Headquarters sailed on January 31 and were at sea when the *Tuscania*, in an earlier convoy, was sunk by a German submarine. A detachment of the 32nd Trains was on board when the ship was torpedoed on February 5, 1918, off the coast of Ireland. Outagamie County men aboard the transport when it went down withstood for hours the bitter cold and hunger in life boats until rescued. They were Captain Henry J. Pettigrew, Sergeant Arthur J. Hantschel, Sergeant Jacob Schneider, Sergeant Eric Galpin, Irwin Meidam, Theodore L. Briggs, Paul Van Wyk and McKinley Robinson of Appleton; Arthur Steffen and Harry B. Collar of Hortonville.

After arriving in France the division began its training in miserable, rainy weather and continued maneuvers until May, 1918, when it occupied the sector in Haute Alsace, which was ordinarily a quiet sector. However, the division livened the war there considerably, so that it was no comfort to spend a night in the front lines. By July 30, 1918, the division having left the Alsace sector, it was again committed to action along the Ourcq River, as a part of the Aisne-Marne offensive. For eight days this battle raged and the 64th Brigade pushed the Germans back and captured the important town of Fismes by storm after forcing the "up-to-then" impregnable German defenses along the Ourcq River. From that time the division was fighting constantly. For six months it was under fire, with only 10 days in a rest area, which was a record unsurpassed by any other division. Red Arrow men took part in two other major offenses, that of the Oise-Aisne and the Meuse-Argonne. The division fought on five fronts and was the only American unit with General Mangins, 10th French Army, where it earned its name "Les Terribles," by the fierceness of its fighting ability during the Aisne-Marne offensive along the Ourcq River.

Three Appleton officers were wounded and one was killed. Lieutenant John B. Nelson lost his life in the Argonne fighting and Major Byron Beveridge, Captain A. A. Gritzmacher and Lieutenant John Voge were severely wounded. The French Croix de Guerre was awarded to these Outagamie County men: Lieutenant Colonel James R. Scott, Major Beveridge, Captain Gritzmacher, Ben Bilter and William Bruce.

Outagamie County sacrificed 62 of her sons in World War I. Twenty-seven were listed as killed in action; seven died of wounds; 11 died of disease while overseas and 17 died in camps in the United States.

The County at large cooperated faithfully during this war with the selective draft. The original Outagamie County Draft Board consisted of Edward Draeger,

World War I. Shelter in France—Company A, *left to right, lower row:* Sergeants Floyd Kessler and George Schneider, Lieutenant L. Hugo Keller and Sergeant Walter Bogan. *Second row:* Corporal Tom Potter, Sergeant Rex Spencer, Corporal A. Teske, Corporal Lawrence Simon, Corporal William Brockhaus, Sergeant Elmer Reider. *Top row:* Corporals Carl Muench and George L. Verwey.

Sheriff, William F. Wolf, County Clerk, B. C. Wolter, Dr. W. N. Moore, Judson Rosebush, Frank J. Harwood and Charles J. Hagen. It began its work on June 5, 1917, and during the war registered 5,468 men from the county. Outagamie County's first quota was 337 men and when the first drawing took place in Washington, D.C., Leslie F. Holzer of Appleton was the first man drawn in the first district which comprised Appleton, the Village of Shiocton and the Towns of Bovina, Center, Dale, Ellington, Grand Chute and Greenville. Elmer Van de Yacht of the Town of Buchanan was the first man drawn in the second district, which consisted of the towns of Buchanan, Black Creek, Cicero, Deer Creek, Freedom, Hortonia, Kaukauna, Liberty, Maple Creek, Maine, Oneida, Osborn, Seymour, Vandenbroek, the villages of Black Creek, Kimberly, Little

Chute, Hortonville, Bear Creek and the cities of Kaukauna, Seymour and the third ward of New London.

The first contingent of selected men entrained for Camp Grant on September 8 and consisted of Leslie F. Holzer, Henry A. Rothschild, Raymond A. Bentz, Joseph L. Chambers of Appleton, Max Kuehnl of Dale, Norbert R. Renecke, William Gillan, Hugo Hinnenthal and Elmer Hayes of Kaukauna and Louis Bohs of New London.

From that time on the calls came frequently and each group varied from a dozen to a hundred men. The draft board, the medical and advisory boards worked day and night and every group was escorted to the depot with a band or fife and drum corps, the police department and relatives and friends. These selected men from the county were scattered over the

country in various cantonments and in universities and colleges to be trained in special duties.

Nearly 100 men of the county volunteered for service in the Navy. Three Appleton sailors lost their lives at sea during the war. They were Leo McGahn, who died of disease, August Zuleger, killed in action and Charles Filz who was lost when the collier, *Cyclops*, mysteriously disappeared.

Lawrence College was selected as one of the training centers for the Student Army Training Corps during the war and on October 1, 1918, 403 men took the oath of service. The ceremonies that marked the occasion were in charge of General Charles K. Boardman who had served overseas with the 32nd Division.

On Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, pandemonium reigned throughout the county. The joy of the people was expressed by their tears and laughter, by the whistles of the mills and factories, by the honking horns of the automobiles and the ringing of church bells.

Outagamie County was signally honored in 1921 when Sergeant John E. Hantschel was chosen by President Warren G. Harding to represent the state of Wisconsin at the public burial of the "Unknown Soldier" at Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D.C., on Armistice Day. Sergeant Hantschel had made an enviable record in the war and had been severely wounded in action in France on July 27, 1918.

On March 18, 1919, the first meeting was held to organize a veterans' post in Appleton and on April 17 the final organization became effective taking the name of Oney Johnston, who was the highest ranking man in the first group of Appleton men killed in France. This post became part of the American Legion and contributed two Department Commanders to the state organization, L. Hugo Keller in 1924-1925 and Marshall C. Graff in 1930-1931.

Other Legion Posts were organized in Kaukauna, Post No. 41; Little Chute, No. 258, the Jacob Coppes Post; Seymour, No. 106, the Krause-Kraft Post; Kimberly, No. 60, the William Verhagen Post; Black Creek, No. 332, the Arnold Duhm Post; Hortonville, Post No. 55; the Shiocton Post and in 1923 the Outagamie County Council of American Legion Posts was organized to direct and coordinate all the Legion activities of the county.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars organized a post in the Town of Maine sometime in the early 1920's. This was the Wolf River Post No. 6769 and is the oldest post in the county. Another group was organized at the Armory in Appleton on February 20, 1932. It took the name of one of the soldiers killed in action overseas in the Battle of Champagne in 1918, Harvey Pierre, by which name it is still known. In 1935 the Electric City Post, No. 3311, of Kaukauna was organized. Bear Creek organized the Edward J. Malliet Post No. 2663 and posts were also organized in Freedom and Seymour.

After the Armistice was signed the Rainbow Division organized its own veterans' organization while still in France and when the men returned home, a local post was organized for the county veterans in Appleton.

The Military Order of the Purple Heart was also organized consisting of soldiers who had been wounded in action and a strong flourishing chapter exists by the name of Fox River Valley Chapter. The Disabled Veterans also organized a post in the county.

All of the veterans' organizations became a power and force for good in the county and it was through their combined efforts that the County Board established a Service Officer in the Court House in 1935 and named Edward E. Lutz as the Service Officer. This office has proved of incalculable benefit to the numerous service men of the county, not only assisting the veterans in filling out the numerous forms required by the Veterans Administration but in addition pressing to completion the individual rights of the vet-

erans in their claims against the government. Since World War II, his work has increased immeasurably because of the many more veterans of that war in the county.

WORLD WAR II

Public apathy and indifference followed closely after the hysterical happiness that pervaded the county when the armistice was signed and victory was assured. Nevertheless, the struggle to keep the citizenry aware of the necessity of continued preparedness was carried on by the veterans' groups that were organized, by the National Guard officers, the men who took up their weekly drills again and the Reserve Officers who were organized into units for study and training. Citizen Military Training Camps were established throughout the United States and a county committee was organized to solicit the high school students for a month of military training in the camps established.

D Company of the 127th Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard, was organized in Appleton and took over the Armory as its training center. The 120th Field Artillery Band also was organized and it became the outstanding band of the 32nd Division. Reserve units were organized and the officers whipped up interest in the military. Most of the officers were infantrymen and they were assigned to the 402nd Infantry Regiment with Headquarters at Fond du Lac. Later on, when this regiment became over-strength in officers, another regiment was organized, known as the 423rd Infantry (Light Tanks) with headquarters at Green Bay and most of the officers of the county were assigned to that organization.

The people of the county went about their business with no thought of war in their minds until, once again, the National Guard companies were ordered into service because the sword of war again dangled above the people of the country. On October 22, 1940, Company D with

123 men and 29 musicians of the 120th Field Artillery Band marched to the Northwestern Depot, where 15,000 people inundated the platforms to bid them farewell on their journey which was to take them across the seas and through the bloody battles of New Guinea and the battle-scarred islands of the Philippines. The original orders were for a year of training in Louisiana but, before the year was over, Congress lengthened the time for an additional three months. When on December 7, 1941, the Japs fell upon us, there was no telling how long these men were to be in service. Company D left Appleton under the command of Captain H. J. Piette and before their service was over the company was commanded by many others. The company, along with the rest of the 32nd Division, after completing extensive maneuvers in Louisiana and the Carolinas lasting for five months, was shipped to Fort Devens, Massachusetts, and early in 1942 landed at Adelaide, South Australia, where they began intensive training in jungle and mountain fighting. When Port Moresby was threatened, the 32nd Division was ordered to that spot and they were flown to bases east of Buna in New Guinea. This was the first fighting unit to be so transported in military history. Company D with the rest of the division crossed the Owen Stanley Range in planes, travelled through jungles and over rivers to arrive finally at the Buna front where they drove the Japanese from the Papuan area. For this operation, the division was awarded the Presidential Citation.

After rest and re-organization at Port Moresby, the division went into battle at the Saidor bridgehead over the Mot River, cleared the area of the enemy and moved on to Aitape, where it trapped the enemy on Wewak and made another landing at Hollandia. It then aided in the Battle of Moratai, a tiny coral island in the Netherland East Indies. In November of 1944, the division landed at Leyte Gulf in the Philippines and on November 18 it was mentioned for the first time in a com-

munique from General MacArthur's Headquarters, which read as follows:

"The American forces near Limon received help from fresh troops, veterans of the Red Arrow Division, who learned about jungle fighting at Buna and Aitape."

The dispatch added that the 32nd had driven a deep wedge into isolated Japanese strong points north of Limon. The division had not accomplished all of its mission, for it still had some bitter fighting ahead of it in Luzon on the Villa Verde trail before its task was finished after 654 days in action. The division had equalled if not excelled the record it made in World War I. Thirteen of the original 123 of Company D lost their lives during the war.

The 120th Field Artillery Band became the division band overseas and went with the 32nd wherever it was ordered. At the time of its departure from Appleton in 1940 it was commanded by Warrant Officer Orville T. Thompson. At Livingstone it was commanded by William Hart and finally it was headed by Chief Warrant Officer Eugene A. Winn, one of the original members. It landed at Aitape with the division, it became a defense platoon in Saidor, travelled to Leyte and Luzon and ended ultimately in Japan after the end of World War II.

Records show that 8,778 persons from Outagamie County served in the various branches of the Armed Services during World War II and 79 of these were women. These volunteer women served in the Army Nurse Corps, the Women's Army Corps, Navy Nurse Corps, the Waves and the Spars.

According to records at the County Service Office, the following are the names of those who gave their lives in World War II as of January, 1949.

Warren G. Alger, Kaukauna; Bernard R. All, Appleton; John Alt, Kaukauna; Harold Appleton, Rt. 1, Seymour; Kenneth Arps, Kimberly; Walter Ashmann, Rt. 3, Seymour.

Leon H. Bartlein, Rt. 1, Menasha; Allan Baurain, Appleton; Harold F. Beckman, Appleton; Roger K. Behl, Appleton; Jean F. Behrendt, Kimberly; Jack E. Benson, Appleton; John T. Berg, Appleton; Charles H. Bixby, Appleton; Phil Bixby, Appleton;

Edward Blessman, Appleton; Robert O. Boettcher, Appleton; Robert N. Braun, Appleton; Richard S. Brevik, Appleton; James W. Brewer, Appleton; Leonard L. Brown, Appleton; Roger R. Bruce, Appleton; Cortland Burbey, Kimberly; Lee E. Burt, Appleton.

Donald E. Christenson, Kaukauna; Raymond A. Christianson, Appleton; Charles Cochran, Kimberly; Carroll J. Cook, Appleton; Robert W. Cornelius, Oneida; Roger F. Court, Rt. 1, Shiocton; Melvin M. Courtney, Kaukauna.

Eugene Damrow, Appleton; Clifford N. Danielsen, Appleton; Donald L. Dawson, Appleton; Clement H. DeBruin, Rt. 2, Kaukauna; Henry B. DeKuester, Jr., Kaukauna; John DeNoble, Appleton; Frank A. DeWildt, Appleton; Donald A. Dorow, Lena; Ione M. Dries, Appleton; Glenn F. Due, Bear Creek; Louis F. Dunsirn, Appleton.

Vernon Eastman, Appleton; Robert Ebben, Little Chute; George Egan, Jr. Kaukauna; Joseph M. Eggers, Neenah; Harold C. Ehlke, Appleton; Charles R. Elm, Oneida; Henry E. Elsner, Rt. 1, New London; Gerald Evers, Appleton.

Harry R. Femal, Kaukauna; Glenn M. Flanigan, Appleton; William Fleck, Appleton; James Forster, Appleton; Stewart E. Fox, Rt. 2, Appleton; Charles Foxgrover, Jr. Appleton; Marvin L. Fredricks, Appleton.

Thomas Gabriel, Appleton; John J. Garot, Appleton; Francis J. Geenen, Appleton; John Geigle, Little Chute; Lawrence V. Gilkey, Shiocton; Ross Glasheen, Appleton; Joseph H. Gloudemans, Little Chute; George W. Gmeiner, Appleton; Daniel Grishaber, Appleton; Bert Guenther, Appleton.

Leo Hamilton, Appleton; James Hammer, Appleton; John J. Hantschel, Jr., Appleton; William K. Harkins, Appleton; Sheldon G. Hauert, Appleton; Theodore J. Heegeman, Appleton; Norbert J. Heindl, Rt. 2, Kaukauna; Francis Herris, New London; Roland Hill, Oneida; Harry J. Hintz, Appleton; Robert A. Hoh, Appleton; Burton H. Holmes, Kaukauna; Floyd W. Hopfensperger, Kimberly; Sylvester Hopfensperger, Rt. 3, Kaukauna; Rueben Horn, Appleton.

Lloyd B. Ihde, Appleton.

Anton Jansen, Rt. 1, Kaukauna; Melvin J. Jansen, Little Chute; Theodore A. John, Appleton; Ralph W. Johnson, Appleton; Arthur H. Jones, Appleton; Donald J. Jones, Appleton; Walter Joosten, Rt. 4, Appleton; Ralph H. Junge, Rt. 3, Appleton.

Ralph W. Kamps, Appleton; Harvey Kerrigan, Rt. 2, Kaukauna; Robert B. Kessler, Appleton; Eugene R. Killoren, Appleton; Russell R. Kiser, Appleton; Oscar Klause, Rt. 2, Appleton; Orison Knoke, Appleton; Joseph A. Koenigseder, Appleton; Robert H. Kotz, Appleton; Kenneth A. Kraft, Seymour; Kenneth P. Krueger, New London.

Leonard R. Lambrecht, Kimberly; Lyle J. Langenberg, Kimberly; Donald H. Langman, Appleton; Richard LaRock, Kaukauna; Kenneth

A. Lee, Appleton; Robert LeMay, Kaukauna; John A. Lemke, Kaukauna; Walter J. Lemke, Rt. 1, Hortonville; Joseph LeNoble, Little Chute; Richard H. Lesselyong, Appleton; Eldor E. Lisch, Appleton; Victor J. Londo, Kaukauna; Delbert M. Lorenz, Appleton; Ervin Lucassen, Kaukauna; Isidore J. Lucassen, Little Chute.

Louis E. Mader, Appleton; Carl Magadanz, Hortonville; Carl F. Masch, Black Creek; Robert Massonet, Little Chute; William J. McCarey, Appleton; James R. McCoy, Rt. 2, Appleton; Bernard J. McIlhone, Appleton; Wilmer Meiers, Appleton; Joseph Mennen, Clintonville; James Miller, Appleton; Kenneth C. Miller, Chillicothe, Ill.; DuWayne R. Mittelstaedt, Appleton; Dean Morrison, Kaukauna; Francis J. Murphy, Appleton.

Elmer W. Nelson, Rt. 4, Appleton; Cyril P. Nennig, Appleton; Vernon Francis Neuman, Appleton; Merlin A. Newhouse, Rt. 3, Appleton; Francis J. Niewenhuis, Rt. 2, Hortonville; Joseph V. Nosacek, Appleton.

Richard Offenstein, Appleton; William F. Offenstein, Appleton; Fred Olson, Kimberly; Agnes Oudenhoven, Appleton; Herbert Oudenhoven, Rt. 4, Appleton.

Ernest P. Pelky, Bear Creek; Cyrill Pendergast, Kaukauna; Franklin H. Peotter, Appleton; Richard N. Piette, Appleton; Richard W. Plach, Appleton; Warron Powless, Oneida; Herman Promer, Jr. Kaukauna; Charles F. Pruett, Appleton.

James J. Quinn, Appleton.

Allen Rand, Rt. 1, Bear Creek; Gerald M. Rehfeldt, Appleton; Elmer N. Reider, Appleton; Robert E. Reinke, Appleton; Walter A. Reinke, Appleton; Walter W. Rieckmann, Rt. 1, Dale; Arvin J. Ristow, Appleton; Aloyous Roskom, Seymour; Clifford G. Ruys, Little Chute.

Robert W. Sager, Appleton; Victor N. Salm, Appleton; LeRoy Sather, Appleton; Aaron A. Schabo, Rt. 3, Appleton; Donald T. Schermitzler, Appleton; Norman E. Schneider, Los Angeles, Calif.; Orville T. Schneider, Appleton; Flavian J. Schnese, Kimberly; Harold B. Schumacher, Rt. 4, Appleton; Ralph G. Schwartz, Appleton; Ralph Schwerbel, R. 1, Menasha; Norman Seif, Hortonville; Kenneth T. Slattery, Appleton; Richard M. Smith, Appleton; William E. Stach, Appleton; Carl Steger, Appleton; Barry Steinberg, Appleton; Robert P. Steffen, Rt. 1, Menasha; Maurice E. Strutz, Appleton; John A. Sullivan, Kaukauna; Russel L. Swendson, Appleton.

Robert H. Tauzin, Appleton; Robert L. Tesch, Black Creek; Arthur J. Te Vrucht, Little Chute; Donald Thoms, Appleton; James W. Thornton, Rt. 2, Shiocton; Louis E. Tiesling, Appleton; Elmer H. Trost, Appleton.

Earl Uhlenbrauck, Appleton.

Edward R. Vader, Oshkosh; James Van Abel, Appleton; Charles M. Van Camp, Little Chute; Robert C. Vande Lois, Appleton; Jeanne M. Vandenberg, Appleton; Clarence Vanden Heuvel, Little Chute; Norbert Vander Zanden, Little Chute; Vernon J. Van Dinter, Appleton; Ambrose F. Van Dyke, Kimberly; Robert J. Van Dyke, Appleton; Raymond J. Van Eperen, Kimberly; John P. Van Mun, Little Chute; Joseph A. Van Thull, Kimberly; Clayton Verhagen, Kimberly; Elmer Verhagen, Rt. 2, Black Creek; Joseph Verhagen, Rt. 1, Kaukauna; Steven C. Verhagen, Kaukauna; Donald J. Ver Heyden, Oneida; Wayne H. Viadell, Appleton.

Henry R. Walter, Appleton; Earl Wangelin, New London; Norbert J. Warning, Hortonville; Robert G. Watson, Kaukauna; Ernest D. Wenberg, Rt. 2, West De Pere; Elmer O. Wendland, Rt. 2, Kaukauna; Chester H. Wendt, Rt. 1, Seymour; George F. Wendt, Rt. 1, Seymour; Richard W. Wenzlaff, Appleton; Frank Wiegand, Appleton; Robert R. Wiese, Appleton; Ralph H. Williams, Appleton; Jack Williamson; Little Chute; Albert H. Winius, Little Chute; Wilbert O. Winter, Appleton; Paul Wismans, Kimberly; Harold A. Woeckner, Appleton; R. K. Wolter, Fond du Lac; John E. Woodrich, Appleton.

Ervin O. Zarnoth, Seymour; John George Zehren, Appleton; Maynard H. Zuleger, Black Creek.

Shortly after the National Guard companies went into training, a state of emergency in the nation having been declared by the President, many of the Reserve Officers were ordered to camps all over the country for a year of training. They went to war, not as mere tyros, but as experienced officers, many of whom were destined to command fighting units in battle. From the four corners of the county they travelled to the four corners of the earth and on the seven seas.

Unlike previous wars, this global war makes it impossible to name all the places in the world where men from Outagamie County fought. They represented all branches of the service and saw action all over the world from the African desert to the jungles of the Pacific, in Asia as well as Europe, on, over and under the oceans and seas as well as on land. Men from this county flew the Himalayan "hump," some guarded the merchant marine on the dreaded Baltic-Murmansk run, others helped build the supply railroad lines in Iran. They landed on the beaches of Normandy and southern France and followed the invasion into European countries; they were at Guadalcanal, Okinawa,

Iwo Jima and countless other battle places in the Pacific area; they fought in the Italian campaign and in the Burma-India theater of war; they guarded our shores from the Caribbean area to Alaska. Today, many are still in peace-time service with the occupation forces in both Germany and Japan.

Lawrence College contributed significantly to the war effort of the nation. The Navy instituted a Naval Officers' Candidates School in July of 1943 and for two years during what was called the V-12 Program, 705 trainees received instruction. These trainees then were transferred to various schools of the Navy where most of them eventually became commissioned officers. Eleven professors were called by the government, five of whom served in regular military duty and six in special services. Dr. Ralph V. Landis, the college physician, was in the Army Medical Corps, Thomas H. Hamilton and Thomas L. Beyer were in the Navy and Frank E. Fischer and José de Onis were in the Army. Warren Beck spent seven months teaching in England, Howard Troyer, as an official historian in Washington, D. C., Andrew C. Berry worked on problems of gunnery in the Pacific, and W. F. Read was with the Naval Operations Research Group. Gerhard Willecke was a civilian physicist with Army Air Forces at Wright Field, Ohio, and M. M. Bober was a special consultant with O.P.A. in Washington, D. C. F. Theodore Cloak for two years was in the Office of Strategic Services and organized training schools for its operational branch.

Five months after the National Guard companies of Appleton left for Louisiana, Company B of the Wisconsin State Guard was organized under the leadership of Captain Orville Muenster, Colonel Fred Hoffman, Major August A. Arens, Edward Lutz, Walter P. Melchior, Raymond A. Bentz, Joseph Kerrigan, Waldemar E. Klein and Dr. William J. Frawley. An intensive recruiting campaign was conducted and during its five years of existence it trained over 800 men for the armed forces. All

of this was voluntary duty without pay of any kind, the state furnishing only the uniforms and equipment and keeping up the Armory.

Even before World War II began, over a year before the holocaust at Pearl Harbor, three draft boards were appointed for Outagamie County to induct the young men for what was to have been a year's military training.

Board No. 1 for Appleton consisted of James Wagg as Chairman (later succeeded by John Trautmann), Michael Jacobs, Dr. C. L. Kolb, Armin Schuerle and John Lappen.

Board No. 2 for Buchanan, Black Creek, Cicero, Freedom, Osborn, Oneida, Vandenbroek, Kaukauna and Seymour had for its membership Frank Appleton, Chairman, Clarence Fieweger, Frank Tubbs, Anton Jansen and Gustave Sedo.

Board No. 3 was appointed for Bovina, Dale, Deer Creek, Hortonia, Greenville, Grand Chute, Ellington, Center, Maine, Liberty and Maple Creek with George Schaefer as Chairman and Frank Schroeder, M. F. Ziehm, Elmer Reinke and Don Breitrick as board members.

Medical examiners were appointed for each district, respectively and they were Dr. E. F. McGrath of Appleton, Dr. G. J. Flanagan of Kaukauna and Dr. G. M. LaCroix of Shiocton. Government Appeal Agents, originally appointed for each district were: James R. Joyce of Appleton; Joseph LeFevre of Kaukauna; Walter Spiering of New London. On the first day, 8,333 men were registered in the county all between the ages of 21 and 36. This was the first peace-time draft in the history of the United States. The first serial number drawn was number 158 and that number was held by Philip Pozniak of Appleton in the first district, Everett Ziegenbein of Seymour in the second district and Alfred E. Volz of Sugar Bush in the third district. The draft boards continued their work throughout the war, supplying the demand for men by the armed forces, registering 23,531 men between the ages of 18 and 65. Kaukauna's

7th WAR LOAN

NOW··ALL TOGETHER

© U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1945—O—637880   WFD 11   OFFICIAL U. S. TREASURY POSTER   U.S. MARINES AT IWO JIMA, PAINTED BY C. C. BEALL FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO

Marine John Bradley, Appleton, is the second figure from the right in this artist's reproduction of the famous news picture taken at Iwo Jima.

board alone processed about 10,000 men, sending 3,000 to the services of whom over 500 were volunteers.

The people of the county rallied behind the seven war loan drives and the final Victory Loan Drive conducted by the Outagamie County War Finance Committee under the executive chairmanship of A. W. Parnell. Serving with him were: Kenneth Dickinson, John Reeve, Richard Mahony and William Buchanan. Chairmen were appointed for the various towns, cities and villages in the county and their work was so successful that every drive went over the top by a considerable margin, the Victory Loan or the last drive being four times the quota assigned the county.

An Outagamie County War Chest Committee was organized in 1942 and in four campaigns raised a total of $195,000, most of which was sent to the Wisconsin War Fund which had been set up to co-ordinate the work for the entire state. The annual campaigns were directed by George Werner in 1942, Gordon A. Bubolz in 1943, the Committee itself in 1944 and Norman Zanzig in 1945.

Industry in the county contributed greatly to the might of the Army and Navy and it was kept busy furnishing the many needed supplies required by the government.

The Red Cross in Outagamie County, which had its start during World War I, became very active under the leadership of Heber H. Pelkey, who continued as president during the war years. Its outstanding work included a home service section that served as "go-between" for members of the armed forces and their families; a Prisoner of War Section organized to assist families of men held by the enemy; the recruitment of nurses and its blood donor program.

Volunteer workers, swiftly organized, produced over a half million dressings in their first year of service in this field and in the Blood Donor program over 8,000 pints of blood were given to be processed into plasma.

A Civilian Defense Program was organized in December, 1941, and before it was disbanded 5,400 persons in the county had been enrolled. Air raid wardens, auxiliary firemen and policemen, decontaminating and demolition squads, emergency food and housing corps, nurses aids, rescue squads were trained. They were never called upon, since no catastrophe struck the county, nevertheless, the benefits were incalculable. The Nurses' Aid Program relieved the shortage of nurses, the citizens learned of fire hazards and the difficulties of police protection and there grew, in general, a community consciousness for safety and preparedness.

The Outagamie Rationing Board, at its formation, consisted of James B. Wagg, Herman Heckert and Chris Mullen, but when practically all commodities became restricted it was necessarily expanded and it became a very busy board since its rulings affected the entire citizenry of the county.

On June 14, 1946, the county welcomed its veterans home in a celebration that dwarfed any that had been had before. A large parade marched down College Avenue of Appleton to Goodland Field. General Carl A. Spaatz flew from Washington, D. C. to address the veterans at the field and the city of Appleton was host to the men of Company D and the 120th Field Artillery Band at a banquet. Open house was declared by all the veteran and fraternal club houses in the city. A military ball was sponsored by the State Guard Company at the Armory.

Kaukauna, too, had a tremendous celebration when it formally welcomed its heroes home on October 19, 1946. A huge parade traversed the streets of the city, Congressman Frank B. Keefe of Oshkosh, was the featured speaker, open house and dances were held in the Legion and V.F.W. halls.

Shortly after the war was over the new National Guard was organized in Wisconsin. The entire 32nd Division was given to the state and Appleton was fortunate in having two units assigned to it. Com-

pany D of the 127th Infantry was reorganized, commanded by Captain Stanley Bethe. A new rifle company, Company A of the 426th Infantry, the new regiment added to the division to bring it to full strength, was organized and captained by John Shipley. These companies are housed in the Armory.

Reserve units were again organized, the Reserve Officers Chapter of the county was reactivated and at present they have an armory in the building that was formerly known as "Rainbow Gardens" on the road between Appleton and Little Chute.

In reviewing what the people of the county were doing during the war years, one cannot help being impressed by the magnitude of the work that was undertaken on the "Home Front." A fighting army needs a huger army at its back to furnish it with the necessary supplies and implements of war and the people of the county, as one of those armies at home, did much to bring World War II to an end.

One task yet to be done is to lay at rest, among their own kindred, the bodies of those who died in action overseas. Up to this writing about 40 men have been returned and are now in their last and final resting place in cemeteries throughout the county. It is believed that at least 50 per cent of the men who lost their lives will remain in cemeteries overseas where they fought and died.

THE CENTENNIAL STORY

By Mary Ellen Ducklow

Outagamie County's thousands of citizens, springing from a dozen different strains of the same sturdy pioneer stock that built Wisconsin to national pre-eminence, celebrated the centennial of their state during the gala week beginning May 22, 1948.

It was more than merely the anniversary of statehood. It was a tribute to the Wisconsinites now gone, who built fine communities out of the forests and found time to sing, too. Without their industry, high ideals, spiritual strength and moral courage the rich natural resources we enjoy here would have been of little avail. One of the primary purposes of the centennial celebration was to review and reaffirm our faith in our American institutions and ideals and in our standard of living—all of which have amply demonstrated that our system of government has contributed much toward our advancement.

The week's celebration was only part of the story. All through the year, but particularly in the golden summer weeks, thoughts turned backwards a century and more, as national groups marked the anniversary of their arrivals in the area.

Objectives of the Outagamie County centennial celebration were broader than the weeks of pageantry, of concerts, of parades and picnics would have indicated on the surface. There were long-range aims, too.

First, the centennial committee, under the dynamic leadership of State Senator Gordon A. Bubolz, sought to nourish that feeling of "one-ness" which makes a tight, neighborly unit of a great county, which ties that county even more closely with its parent state.

Then, the committee worked to preserve the antiques and relics crowding every garret and store room which served to make Outagamie County's past a living story to its citizens of today.

Thirdly, the county committee gathered up the odds and ends of county history into a coordinated whole which would tell the Outagamie story to readers of the future.

Closely associated with every year of Outagamie County's history has been the

County Centennial Chairman, Gordon A. Bubolz, opens Centennial Week at Pierce Park, Appleton. Seated are: John D. Bottensek, chairman of the County Board and Robert P. Roemer, Appleton's mayor.

peculiar predilection of its citizens toward music. Thus, music ranging from the plaintive wail of the old time fiddle to the massed melodies of a symphony orchestra and the full notes of a world-famous contralto marked the week-long spring celebration.

Four separate musical evenings were centennial highlights. First, came the May 23 concert in which Appleton's own Helen Ornstein Beatty, Percy and Nettie Fullinwider, LaVahn K. Maesch and Winifred Bell Lindberg joined forces for vocal, violin, organ and piano melodies. The contralto interpretations of Scarlatti, and Brahms symbolically rubbed shoulders with the Maesch organ masterpieces, while the Fullinwiders, beloved Appleton musical couple, chose "Rocky Mountain Sketches" for their contributions. Mrs. Lindberg's Chopin and Mac Dowell items wound up the program in a keyboard blaze of technical and emotional proficiency.

For the May 25 musical evening the MacDowell Men's and the Chaminade Women's Choruses of Appleton presented a combined program before a packed house. And the next evening the Valley Symphony orchestra, drawing its membership from students and businessmen alike, thrilled another capacity audience. Finally, on May 28, as a study in contrasts, a dual program attracted still another full house. The Oneida Indian Choir shared the stage with top-ranking Barber Shop Quartets to prove that red or white-skinned, in the nineteenth or the twentieth century, Outagamie County goes for music, and in a big way.

The opening for the entire week of celebration was a massed concert by bands from Seymour, Kaukauna, Kimberly, Hortonville and Appleton playing under the baton of E. C. Moore of Lawrence College and Appleton Public Schools. This was offered on the tree-shaded outdoor stage at Pierce Park the first day of the celebration.

Meanwhile, old-timers were having their day. On Monday evening, May 24, ladies and gentlemen pushing 90 years—Outagamie County's pioneers—gathered for their own special event: a pioneer banquet at the Conway Hotel. Thready sopranos trilled along on "Silver Threads Among the Gold" and there were rows upon rows of silver heads nodding in time to the music; Circuit Judge Michael G. Eberlein reminisced about his own early days; and the Outagamie Pioneer and Historical Society saw to it that every pioneer got a lapel pin and hearty shake of the hand for his part in building the community.

Even rural school youngsters had a part in the centennial celebration. On Thursday, May 28, urban pursuits took a back street while country eighth-graders held a special centennial graduation ceremony. They'll remember it all their lives. Judge D. M. Gleason, Green Bay, was the graduation speaker.

Even the weatherman pulled out all the stops to provide a perfect setting for Rural day Saturday, May 29. While a warm sun testified that spring had come for sure, farm families—mothers and dads and all the kids, plus a lot of family pooches who came along for the ride—gathered at Pierce Park. There was old-time music; there were magic tricks; there

Valley Symphony Orchestra, Milton C. Rusch, Milwaukee, director.

Combined School Chorus of Appleton under Miss Marian Gerlach, director.

Oneida Indian Choir—*left to right they are, back row:* Fred Cornelius, Cornelius Hill, Cornelius Baird, Ernest Smith, and Cyrenius Smith. *Middle row:* Rev. Frank Christian, Mrs. Leah Cornelius, Miss Rena Baird, Mrs. Ben. Green, Mrs. Raymond King, and Mrs. Walter House, organist. *Third row:* Marilyn Doxtator, Mrs. Blanche McLester, Mrs. Cornelius Baird. *Front row:* Miss Loretta House, Miss Charléne Smith, Mrs. Alfred Danforth and Mrs. Cyrenius Smith.

Chaminade and MacDowell choruses, A. A. Glockzin, director.

Barbershop Quartet, Edwin Zordell, director.

Third graders, Edison School, Appleton, in "Songs of Hiawatha."

was a recognition ceremony for owners of century farms.

Finally, the grand climax: the tremendous "Century of Progress on Wheels," the Saturday afternoon centennial parade that moved majestically the full length of College Avenue. The length and breadth of the city banners fluttered in the wind, prominent among them the 30-star flag testifying to Wisconsin's admission to statehood.

But that wasn't all. An Indian band from Keshena played in the centennial parade, adding its part of picturesque Wisconsin past to the modern historic panorama. The Oneida Indian home-coming a few weeks later at the reservation taught lots of people who never heard of it about the native game of la crosse, attracted thousands to see the ancient tribal and ceremonial dances highlighting the gathering of Indians from all over the country.

College Avenue was transformed into a veritable museum, from the east to the west end, as hundreds of cooperating business places turned over their display windows to relics of the past. There were old time costumes, elderly washing machines, crank-type telephones and primitive phonographs, priceless old china, silver rubbed to velvety smoothness—all the articles and objects of a day gone by that made history vivid.

In the same manner the centennial museum, operated for five days at Castle Hall, turned the spotlight on the last century.

But there was even more. Much more. For instance, Joan Beringer, Milwaukee artist, brought her nationally famous collection of hand-made figurines to Appleton for a lecture on prominent women in Wisconsin's past.

National groups organized special festivities for the week. Of particular interest and success was the "Smorgasbord" held at Pierce Park, at which food delicacies handed down to Outagamie County residents by their north country ancestors loaded the picnic tables. This program of

Scandinavian Smorgasbord Committee.

Old Baby Carriage at Museum.

Centennial Window Display.

food and folk dancing climaxed the county Scandinavian's centennial celebration on Saturday, May 29.

Little Chute, too, dived into trunks for old-time Dutch costumes and came up with a four-day celebration.

This program was more than a state centennial observance, for the villagers were paying tribute to three of their beloved citizens—one a pioneer of more than 100 years ago, the Rev. Theodore Van den Broek, and two present day members of the village, the Rt. Rev. Msgr. J. J. Sprangers and Dr. J. H. Doyle, Sr.

The year 1948 marks the centennial of the coming of the first boatload of Hollanders to Little Chute under Father Van den Broek, the Jubilarian year in the priesthood for Father Sprangers and the fiftieth year of medical practice in the community for Dr. Doyle.

Opening their celebrations with the unique, Dutch Kermis dance on June 24, the villagers whirled gayly in traditional Dutch folk dances, listened to Dutch music and heard addresses by village personalities. Highlight of the day was the centennial address by Dr. J. B. van de Mortel, Consul General of the Netherlands.

On June 25 a Solemn High Mass paid tribute to the memory of the Rev. Van den Broek. Picnics, an aerial circus, concerts and street parades climaxed the final two days of the Little Chute event.

Kaukauna, a step farther down the Fox River, opened its centennial celebration July 15 with a mammoth street parade. Following the parade, thousands of spectators crowded onto the high school athletic field to witness the opening performance of "Tale of the Fox," the gigantic pageant depicting the history of Outagamie County. More than 500 county citizens, wearing authentic costumes, trooped across a 250-foot outdoor stage to re-enact famous events in the county's history. The colorful pageant of Indians, missionaries, fur traders, settlers and government luminaries played in 17 episodes

Members of county's oldest family honored at Centennial Pioneer Banquet—*Left to right:* Mrs. Ephraim P. Grignon, Ephraim P. Grignon, Miss Rachel Grignon and Miss Louise Grignon.

County Agent J. F. Magnus presenting recognition award to Merle M. Culbertson family, Town of Greenville, for century old farm.

Mrs. Robert Simpson and son, Julius, Town of Osborn, receive recognition for century farm at Seymour County Fair.

County pioneers honored at Centennial Pioneer Banquet.

Seated, left to right: Mrs. Marianne Thompson, Mrs. Frank X. Bessette, Mark Baumgartner, Mrs. Peter Hanson, Mrs. Henry Hausey, Mrs. George Schiedermayer, Mrs. D. H. Gurnee, Mrs. Margaret O Leary, Sophie M. Schaefer, Mrs. Hattie Krull, Bridget Garvey, Mrs. Hattie Graham. *Standing, left to right:* Wenzel Blanik, Fred Mueller, John Schroeder, Charles A. Feuerstein, Stanislaus F. Lisbeth, Charles Specht, James W. Black, John Kluess, Anton Nickash, Otto Thiessenhusen, P. J. Vaughn, John Schuh, Miles Meidam, Julius Bubolz, W. J. Konrad, Sr., August Wendt, Robert Kuehne, William Lyons.

Seated, left to right: Mrs. H. Lecker, Mrs. Mike Griesbach, Mrs. M. Weber, Mrs. Carrel Raprager, Mrs. Charles Roesler, Mrs. August Wirth, Mrs. Nancy Bullinger, Mrs. R. F. Pasch, Mr. R. F. Pasch, Mrs. Annie Delrow, Herman Wiese, Mrs. Lillie Johnson, Herman Ruscher. *Standing, left to right:* Frances Bauer, James Bley, John Bauer, Michael Schmid, Mike Griesbach, Lizzie Rupple, Cassie Bottensek, Robert Reinke, John Engerson, Bernard Greese, Carrie Morgan, Mrs. J. J. Taylor, David Horkman, William Rohde, William Mews, Fred Wolter, Dr. E. G. Ellsworth, Frank Richardson, Gottlieb Ziegler.

Seated, left to right: Mrs. Agnes Weiss, Mrs. H. C. Greeley, Mrs. Olive Spencer, Mrs. William Bunkelman, Mrs. Eva M. Gengler, Theresa A. Simpson, Mrs. Anna Stapel.
Standing, left to right: Mr. W. Rahmlow, J. F. J. Schwalbach, Charles Kittner, L. E. Vandenberg.

Little Chute Centennial Committee—Anton "Casey" Jansen, village burgomeister; A. P. Rock, construction; Ernest R. Miron, General Chairman of 48'ers; Willard Van Handel, publicity and program; Henry Verbruggen, songster. *Standing:* George Van Der Loop, newspaper publicity; Frank Hermsen, Jr., parade marshal assistant; Mark Lamers, Legion Post Commander, Jacob Coppus 258; Peter C. VanDenHuevel, concessions, Frank Hermsen, Sr., parade marshal.

Dutch girls in traditional Kermis dance—*front, left to right:* Donna Van Den Heuvel and Mitzi Van Handel. *Back row, left to right:* Lee Ann Wynboom, Marylyn Jansen, Carol Van Lankvelt, Mary Lamers, Joan Van Hoof and Helen Hietpas.
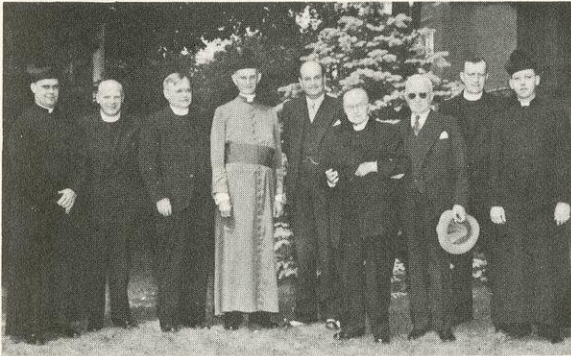
Dignitaries at Little Chute Centennial—Rev. Norbert Vande Loo, Rev. Joseph H. W. Jansen, Rev. Cornelius Vanden Borne, Rt. Rev. Msgr. John J. Sprangers, Dr. J. B. V. M. J. van de Mortel, Consul General of The Netherlands, Rt. Rev. Bernard Pennings, Abbot St. Norbert College, DePere, F. J. Sensenbrenner, Neenah, Rev. Frank DuPont, DePere and Father Felix Van Drise.

Float in Kaukauna parade depicts purchase of Kaukauna for two barrels of rum.

"Sweeping the Streets" in Little Chute Parade.

Scene from "Tale of the Fox" Pageant shows Father Vanden Broek teaching Indian children.

Kaukauna Centennial Queen Joan Leddy and her court of honor.

Kaukauna Hostesses at Grignon open house are, *left to right:*
Mrs. E. C. Driessen, Mrs. Myron Black, Miss Lillian Hender-
son, Mrs. E. J. Haas and Mrs. T. H. Boebel.

before huge audiences that sat in darkness
before the arena.

Two Kaukauna citizens were awarded
special recognition of their contributions
to the growth and development of the
city at the July 16 performance. They were
92 year old civic leader, H. S. Cooke and
Joseph G. McCarty, long active in Valley
Boy Scout and other youth movements.

Miss Joan Leddy, Kaukauna, won the
title from among 12 county girls as "Miss
Outagamie," winning as her prize an
all-expense trip to Hollywood.

Kaukauna youngsters had their big
day, too. Contestants in a baby parade
vied for titles as Junior King and Queen
of the historical pageant. Some 40 boys
and girls staged the most hilarious event
of the entire celebration when they com-
peted for prizes in a pie-eating contest.

Open house on the lawn of the Grignon
mansion was another of the city's cen-
tennial highlights. Other important events
included a coronation ball, an old-timer's
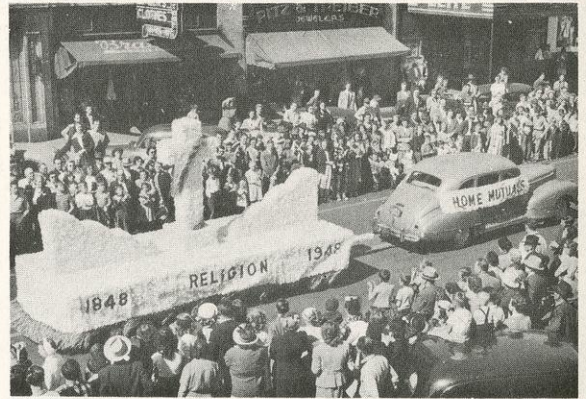
ball game and a carnival midway. Official centennial hats were worn on the streets and wooden money was accepted as legal tender throughout the city during the celebration.

Late in August the County Fair at Seymour was built around the 100-year old theme. Special recognition was given to present owners of century old homesteads which have remained in the same family through the years.

These century old homesteads include the farms of Merle Matthew Culbertson and the Jamison family in the Town of Greenville, Harvey Blue in the Town of Dale, Mrs. Robert Simpson in the Town of Osborn and the Appleton home of Abraham Lewenstein.

Five acres of the Hippolyte Grignon homestead, now in Appleton, dates back to 1835. Today, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Lewenstein live there with their son, Simon. Mrs. Lewenstein, Marcelline Grignon Lewenstein, is the great granddaughter of Hippolyte.

The Simpson farm is the oldest century farm on record, going back to a U. S. land patent of 1840. Mrs. Robert Simpson, the present owner, lives there with her son, Julius B. Simpson. She is the widow of Robert Simpson, one of the four sons of the Glasgow-born James Simpson, who came to his homestead before there was a Town of Osborn.

April 14, 1848, is the date of the two Culbertson homesteads in the Town of Greenville. John Culbertson and his son, Matthew, purchased the property. Merle Matthew Culbertson lives with his wife and two children, Ray Merle and Sandra Kay, on the Matthew Culbertson homestead. He is the son of the late Henry Culbertson, and grandson of Matthew. The Jamison farm in section 20 was purchased by John Culbertson for his son, James. The present owners who reside there are Alice, Harvey, Clarence and Stanley Jamison whose parents were Ella Culbertson Jamison and William Garrett Jamison. Ella Culbertson was the daughter of James Culbertson.

Harvey Blue lives on the original Joseph Scribner homestead which goes back in 1848. Mr. Blue claims a relationship to Scribner through his grandfather, Harvey Blue, who took over the farm in July 1851 from Sannus Parsons.

Thus it went—the Centennial summer—with recognition, fun and pride all going along together. A greater appreciation of the county in which they live, the historic Fox River Valley and the great state now entering its second century—that was the product of months of planning by hundreds of participating county residents.

TRIBUTE TO BUSINESS

We pay grateful tribute to the manufacturers, business firms and organizations whose stories are told in the following pages. In keeping with the theme of the book, these stories are historical and have an important place in the development of Outagamie County.

We give recognition, also, to the sponsors listed in this section, representing townships, villages, cities, professional men, business firms and men of business in the county.

Without the public-spirited financial aid from all these sources this book would not have been possible.

AID ASSOCIATION FOR LUTHERANS

LEGAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE

FOUNDED 1902

THE AID ASSOCIATION FOR LUTHERANS is a legal reserve fraternal insurance society that transacts business throughout the United States and Canada. It has always had its home office in Appleton, Wisconsin. With assets of more than $100,000,000 and about 350,000 certificateholders, it now ranks fourth in resources among American fraternal societies.

When the Aid Association was organized, the lowest cost life insurance available was to be had by joining a fraternal organization or lodge. Many Lutherans felt, however, that membership in a lodge was incompatible with loyalty to their church. About 1900, it occurred to Albert Voecks of Appleton that a society might be formed *within* the Lutheran church which would afford protection while avoiding the objectionable features of the lodges. Mr. Voecks took his idea to G. D. Ziegler and William H. Zuehlke, fellow members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Appleton. They, and soon others, began to solicit members for the proposed society. Five hundred applications were required by law before a charter could be obtained. This number was reached in October, 1902, and the charter bears the date of November 24 of that year. The first officers were: G. D. Ziegler, president, Henry Hegner, vice-president, Albert Voecks, secretary, William H. Zuehlke, treasurer, and Dr. Gustav C. Hoyer of Milwaukee, medical director. Besides these five, the original incorporators were Albert Dahms, John W. Grupe, William Rohloff, and John F. Schoettler.

The Aid Association insures only Lutherans of churches within the Synodical Conference of North America; it thus confines itself to some thirty-five percent of the Lutherans in the United States. The largest groups in this conference are the Wisconsin and the Missouri Synods, which have churches in every state in the Union, though rather few in New England. They, and the Aid Association with them, are also active in all the provinces of Canada from Quebec westward.

In the beginning the members of the society were chiefly of German extraction, and the German language was for some years employed in the advertising literature and in the Association's quarterly periodical. The first 600 members, those secured in 1902, lived, with few exceptions, in eastern Wisconsin. Ten years later, when the number had passed 6,000, more than seventy percent were still Wisconsin residents. The Association's greatest strength is still in the Middle West and in California.

Time has brought both growth and change. The inadequate rates of the early years were abandoned in 1911 and 1912. There was but one form of policy at first; this was replaced by a great variety of insurance offerings. In 1923 the society moved into its present beautiful building. Then it needed only a part of the top floor; now its offices fill almost four floors.

The Association has made unusual persistent progress since its charter was obtained. There has not been a year that the growth in assets and insurance in force has not exceeded that of the previous year. Benefits in excess of $50,000,000 have been paid by the Association to members and beneficiaries of deceased members.

The Association now has well over 3000 local branches and approximately 200 full-time representatives and about an equal number of part-time representatives.
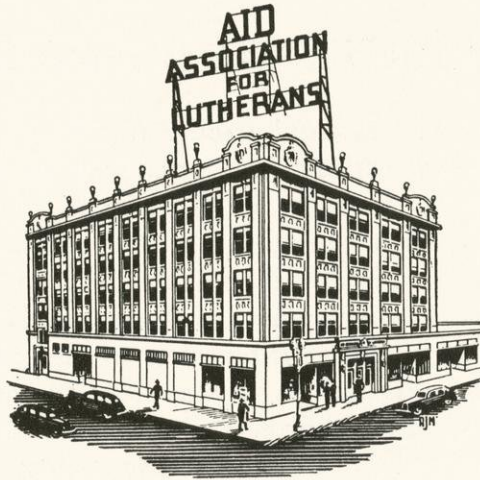
Over the course of years, the Board of Directors has been increased to the point where four directors are elected each year for terms of office of four years. In addition to the elective members, two of the original incorporators still remain, Mr. G. D. Ziegler, who is now Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Mr. William H. Zuehlke, who is still active as Treasurer of the Association.

The officers and directors of the Association are as follows: Alex. O. Benz, Appleton, President; Otto C. Rentner, Appleton, Vice-President and General Counsel; LeRoy G. Stohlman, Appleton, Secretary; William H. Zuehlke, Appleton, Treasurer; Walter L. Rugland, Appleton, Actuary; G. D. Ziegler, Appleton, Chairman of the Board of Directors; Henry Kahnert, St. Paul, Minn., Trustee; Clarence G. Steinwedel, Seymour, Ind., Trustee; Herbert Voecks, Appleton, Trustee; Rev. E. F. Engelbert, Baltimore, Md.; Alvin E. Grimm, Los Angeles, Calif.; Arthur Kruse, Cleveland, Ohio; Robert A. Plogt, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. H. Scheumann, Fort Wayne, Ind.; E. R. Schneider, Appleton; William F. Schultz, Chicago, Ill.; Bertram C. Schulz, Saginaw, Mich.; and Alfred T. Leimbach, St. Louis, Mo.

Appleton's First Chamber of Commerce 1874 Present Organization Started in 1920

Although the Appleton Chamber of Commerce of today and the one of yesterday are two separate organizations they represent the only associations in name and of any duration in Appleton. The membership in both represent also the leadership in the community, one of a by-gone day when industry was as young as the city itself and the other of the present Appleton in its growth since the first World War.

Business men's clubs, advancement groups organized sporadically throughout the history of the city but they were short-lived until a group of business men organized on Aug. 26, 1874, the first Chamber of Commerce. These men met at the old Waverly House, which stood on the present site of the Elks Club. In September, 20 business men adopted the charter, signed the constitution and laid plans for a membership campaign.

A. L. Smith was the first president; David Smith and George Kreiss, vice presidents; A. J. Reid, the secretary; J. E. Harriman, the treasurer. Directors to the board included Theodore Conkey, E. C. Goff, J. H. Whorton, G. N. Richmond, Sam Ryan, Jr., H. J. Rogers and G. I. Brewster. Newly found records, now owned by the present Chamber, show that this group of men worked diligently to bring new industry to the growing city, to further water power on the river and improve shipping facilities in those days of brisk steamship commerce and early railroad freighting. They fought consistently for legislation, advocated the municipal water works project and took active interest in city development.

The present Chamber of Commerce dates back to March 11, 1920 when 16 business leaders in Appleton met at the Sherman House. These 16 organizers were R. S. Powell, H. L. Davis, J. K. Klein, J. D. Steele, A. K. Ellis, J. P. Frank, H. H. Benton, Daniel P. Steinberg, Lothar G. Graef, M. J. McDonald,

P. H. Ryan, Stephen D. Balliet, A. H. Krugmeier, T. A. Gallagher, J. A. Hawes and John Conway.

Interest in the new organization ran so high in the city following the campaign dinner in March that 612 businessmen became members in the first days of the campaign.

W. C. Wing became the first president at the election meeting held April 12 at the courthouse. J. D. Steele was chosen first vice president; Lothar Graef, second vice president; R. S. Powell, treasurer. Gallagher served as the temporary secretary. Hugh G. Corbett became the first paid secretary of the group, coming from a similar position in Champaign, Ill.

The first active committees were organized in June, 1920, with A. K. Ellis heading the industrial group; John Didderich, retail trades; Daniel P. Steinberg, publicity and conventions; John Hettinger, community welfare; William Fountain, rural affairs; G. E. Buchanan, finance; T. A. Gallagher, the committee to pass on advertising schemes.

The Appleton Chamber of Commerce has grown up in its 28 years of existence. Today its organization is complex with a large and active Retail Division, Industrial Division and committees that function on membership, legislation, conventions, streets and highways, Forum work and any other specific projects that advance the welfare of the community area. It is a member of the Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Essentially the Chamber of Commerce is a community service organization with objectives as broad as the civic needs of the community. It works every day, year in and out through its voluntary membership to make come true the slogan, "You'll like Appleton—for business and for pleasure."

APPLETON STATE BANK INCORPORATED IN 1911

The Appleton State Bank was incorporated as a Wisconsin State Bank on the 27th day of May, 1911, and opened its doors for business on December 16, 1911. On June 21, 1911, it held its first stockholders and directors meeting and the following were named officers and directors: President, G. A. Zuehlke; Vice President, Henry A. Schmitz; Cashier, B. J. Zuehlke; Asst. Cashier, M. A. Schuh; Directors, Albert H. Krugmeier and Gustave Keller. Its earliest personnel included Tim Sauer, Jr., present Cashier.

The Bank was established as the result of the combined experiences and efforts of B. J. Zuehlke, then and for many previous years Register of Deeds for Outagamie County, Albert H. Krugmeier and Fred V. Heinemann, prominent and successful attorneys and G. A. Zuehlke, a well known Hortonville banker with an extensive mortgage loan business experience. These men foresaw a promising future for a banking institution whose primary aim was to care for and satisfy the banking needs of the small business man, the farmer, the worker and the average home owner.

When the Appleton State Bank commenced doing business, the city of Appleton was approximately half of its present size in population and retail trades. In the spring and summer of 1911 the first unit of the present banking house was constructed at 221 W. College Avenue. A few years later the adjoining Rhine Lodge building was acquired and in 1931 the entire banking quarters were enlarged, completely remodelled with the most modern vault and equipment obtainable.

The Bank had an original capitalization of $50,000.00. In 1919 the Capital was increased from $50,000.00 to $100,000.00. In 1938 the capitalization was again increased from $100,000.00 to $200,000.00 at which time the Appleton State Bank took in the Hortonville, Dale, Fremont and Shiocton stations. In 1948 the Bank again increased its capitalization from $200,000.00 to $300,000.00. From its modest beginning, the Appleton State Bank today has a capitalization of $300,000.00, surplus and undivided profits well in excess of $500,000.00, resources in excess of $17,000,000.00 and deposits in excess of $16,000,000.00. Its present officers are: President, M. A. Schuh; Vice-President, A. F. Zuehlke; Executive-Vice-President, H. R. Taggart; Cashier, Tim Sauer, Jr.; Asst. Cashier, Trust Officer, L. F. Schreiter; Asst. Cashiers, R. H. Zschaechner, G. J. Relien, G. L. Kaufman, E. P. Sherburne and E. W. Kuether. The present Directors are: Thomas Flanagan, A. F. Zuehlke, M. A. Schuh, Seymour Gmeiner, Walter K. Miller, Walter W. Wieckert and C. A. Hopfensperger. The Bank also operates a Trust Department with all modern facilities.

In keeping with its progressive spirit and for the convenience of its clientele, the Bank installed a "Drive-in" service. A "Tellers" wicket facing the alley in the rear of the building was constructed. The customer drives his car right up to the window and makes his deposit without leaving the car. The facilities are simple to operate. As the car draws up to the Tellers window, the Teller pushes out a metal drawer. The customer drops his money and books or documents into the box and talks into a microphone. The teller does his necessary paper work and then returns the book, etc., to the depositor. This is a great time saver to those not requiring a personal conference, is more convenient to the customer and reduces the parking problem.

The vision of the Bank's Founders has been realized and their hopes justified. In its 38 years the Appleton State Bank has grown with the community it helped to grow. It is built upon a sound foundation. It has withstood the financial perils of two world wars and the most pitiless, devastating depression in history. The years that left in their wake the wreckage and ruin of countless business institutions and lending agencies found the Appleton State Bank sound and firm, its solvency never questioned or threatened and its services unimpaired. With confidence and hope, taking great pride in its past, it looks to the future.

Wisconsin ... and the Paper Mill Wire Cloth Industry are both 100 years old

WISCONSIN'S CENTENNIAL YEAR also completes a century since the Fourdrinier* wire cloth weaving industry was started in the United States.

In this 100-year span, four generations of one family have played an important part in the development of this industry.

It was in 1847 that Robert Buchanan produced one of the first Fourdrinier wires woven in this country. He and his son, William, developed the industry at first to serve paper mills in the East. Three companies were started between 1847 and 1896.

When Paper became a large scale industry in the Middle-West, the Appleton Wire Works, Inc., was organized to serve the mills of this area. The company was organized in 1895. The founders were the William Buchanan mentioned above, his sons, John and Gustavus, and his brother-in-law, Albert B. Weissenborn. Five other Wisconsin wire weaving companies were offshoots from the Appleton Wire Works, two of which remain in business.

Today, William Buchanan, a son of Gustavus, is president and treasurer. R. H. Purdy, son-in-law of A. B. Weissenborn, is vice-president and secretary.

This company has grown with the paper industry it serves. Today it is one of the largest producers of paper mill wire cloth in the world.

*Fourdrinier wires are endless belts woven of phosphor bronze and brass wire. They are supplied in many meshes, in widths from 52 to 251 inches, and lengths from 40 to 130 feet. The film of pulp flowing on the wire forms the sheet of paper, which then passes through the felt blankets and driers on the paper machine.

APPLETON WIRE WORKS, INC.

APPLETON WOOLEN MILLS
STARTED 88 YEARS AGO

Although one or two earlier dates are mentioned, earliest records of a woolen mill that can be substantiated from present company records is that late in 1860, James W. Hutchinson, a substantial and enterprising local merchant, completed final plans for the establishment of a woolen mill known for many years as the "Appleton Woolen Factory."

Construction of the four-story, 50 x 30, building was started in February 1861. Late in January 1862, the mill was in full operation and a large amount of carding was done. Farmers hailed the industry with delight, as they found a ready market for their wool. In July 1863, the mill, along with several other buildings, was totally destroyed by fire. Early buildings were constructed mostly of wood.

In 1864, the plant was rebuilt by Capt. Geo. W. Spaulding, through his agent, J. W. Hutchinson, who ran the mill. The new establishment was two and one-half stories, 65 x 45, plus an attached dyehouse and boiler house 40 x 20. The new "Woolen Factory" was completed and almost ready for occupancy the latter part of April 1864.

In February 1866, Capt. Spaulding sold his interest to David Smith, the banker, and J. W. Hutchinson. The firm was known as the Appleton Woolen Factory, Appleton Mills, Appleton Woolen Mills, and Hutchinson and Smith. Checks were signed "Hutchinson & Smith."

Business records are scant but sufficient to establish that partnerships existed as follows: In 1868, the proprietors were listed J. W. Hutchinson & Andrew J. Smith. Over the next number of years there were several changes in proprietorship: Hutchinson, Fay & Ballard (records in 1869); Fay, Ballard & Robertson (records in 1873); William Robertson, Agent (records in 1874); Hutchinson & Company (records in 1874).

In 1876, Frank J. Harwood, Ripon, Wisconsin, entered the services of the firm, the company having been reorganized. The partners were W. W. Hutchinson (son of J. W. Hutchinson), Dr. J. T. Reeve, and F. J. Harwood. June 17, 1881, as per pencil memorandum by F. J. Harwood, the mill caught fire from the cupola of Morgan & Bassett Machine Company (now Appleton Machine Company) and "in less than an hour we were

$36,000 worse than nothing." The loss being too heavy for the company to bear, the owners incorporated in the same year as Appleton Woolen Mills with A. P. Harwood (father of F. J. Harwood), Ripon, Wisconsin, President; C. A. Beveridge, Vice President; W. W. Hutchinson, Secretary and Treasurer; F. J. Harwood, General Manager. W. W. Hutchinson resigned in 1883. His offices were filled in 1884 by D. V. N. Harwood (brother of F. J. Harwood), Ripon, Wisconsin. Daniel Van Ness Harwood held these posts until he released the office of Treasurer in 1923, and that of Secretary in 1925.

In 1886, automatic sprinklers were installed. In 1888, looms were installed for the manufacture of mackinaws and flannels. Until this time the company had confined its products to plain and fancy yarns. In 1890, the first papermakers' felt loom was installed. The Appleton Mill has been devoted exclusively to papermakers' felts since the purchase of the Reedsburg Mill, to which all apparel machinery was transferred.

In 1896, the first unit of what became the Lake Superior Knitting Works in 1900, was erected over West Canal. December 2, 1902, the Reedsburg Woolen Mills was purchased and operated as a branch of the parent company. This mill makes men's and women's coatings and suitings, shirtings, etc. During World War I, the Reedsburg Mill was largely confined to the production of army blankets, and during World War II the main product was heavy overcoating.

In 1910, F. J. Harwood, General Manager, also assumed the office of President. February 15, 1936, a testimonial dinner, at which all employees were gathered, was tendered him in honor of 55 years as General Manager.

In 1939, the Appleton Superior Knitting Works, formerly the Lake Superior Knitting Works, was liquidated. In January 1940, Mr. Harwood relinquished the office of General Manager. Death came to Mr. Harwood, August 19, 1940. He had been the inspiration, power, and guide through all the years.

The present officers are: A. H. Orbison, President; E. T. Nelson, Vice President; A. H. Thuerer, Secretary; A. H. Wickesberg, Treasurer and General Manager.

It All Began in 1921

TODAY'S LARGE and modernly equipped plant of the Badger Printing Company, like our great state of Wisconsin and our thriving city of Appleton, grew from humble beginnings.

Three partners, Herman A. Schommer, Bert Martin and Arnold Jacobs, started business in 1921 in a small building on West Washington Street. They were its sole employees. Today the normal plant personnel is approximately 75.

David Smith joined the firm in 1923 to take over its general managership, after buying the interests of Mr. Martin and Mr. Jacobs. Mr. Smith is its president and Mr. Schommer its treasurer and general superintendent. The other officers are: Phil L. Jacobson, vice-president and Stella Murray, secretary.

Rapidly outgrowing its original quarters and an addition, the company purchased the Meyer Press in 1927. The merger of the two firms provided the organization with a two-story building which still stands at the corner of Morrison and Washington Sts.

In 1930, the company launched the first lithographing and photo-offset printing plant north of Milwaukee. It was located on East Atlantic Street until 1938, when expansion again became necessary. The company at that time purchased its present building at 213-15 E. Washington St., placed all operations under one roof, and had 50 per cent more floor space than the two other plants combined.

Today the company ranks as one of the largest in Wisconsin north of Milwaukee. It does a national business, not only in general commercial printing, but also in the production of monthly magazines, advertising specialties, and the publishing and sale of books through its prominently known subsidiary, the C. C. Nelson Publishing Company.

BADGER PRINTING COMPANY

APPLETON, WISCONSIN

One hundred years for Wisconsin ... Ninety-one years for Appleton and Sixty-one years for Brettschneiders!

It is indeed fitting that we view the whole picture of our achievements and progress and inculcate in our minds a true appreciation of the privilege and good fortune we have in being a part of Appleton's progress.

Joseph Brettschneider, Sr., in 1887, founded the Brettschneider Furniture Company, which was located at 607 West College Avenue, the present location of the United Cloak Company, with a floor space of 8000 square feet. Some people undoubtedly can remember his day when furniture was placed out on the sidewalk during the business hours, which were from sunrise to dusk. It was the most efficient technique of displaying your merchandise to the public. Brettschneider's had the first delivery service in the city—a good team of horses and a wagon. A trip to some outlying community with a load of furniture meant a days work.

Later the store was taken over by Joseph Brettschneider Jr., and David Brettschneider and the name changed to Brettschneider's & Sons. A few years later David Brettschneider became sole owner and the name became David Brettschneider Furniture Store. In 1912 the store was incorporated with David Brettschneider as President and the name changed to the Brettschneider Furniture Company.

In 1922 a new era developed for the firm. Their present building, six floors giving a floor space of over 30,000 square feet, was erected. Instead of being just a furniture store, it became a home furnishing center for not only Appleton, but the surrounding communities.

After the death of David Brettschneider in 1930, the business was taken over by August Trettin, President, and George Buesing, Secretary and Treasurer. Then in 1939 August Trettin became sole owner of the firm after the death of his business associate. Mr. Trettin owned and operated the business until his death in December 1947. It is now being operated by his wife, Mrs. August Trettin, and his two sons, Arthur and David Trettin.

It is the firm's sincere hope that the people of this community will continue to place their confidence in the store that has been evident for over sixty years, and it is their wish to continue to serve, prosper, and grow with Appleton.

BRETTSCHNEIDER FURNITURE CO.

APPLETON, WISCONSIN

Oil was ladled from barrels and kerosene was colored red . . .

WHEN GEORGE BUTH started out in 1911 in a young but lusty business, he was a bookkeeper for Wadhams Oil Co. in Wausau.

Those were the good old days when kerosene was shipped in large quantities to lumber camps and machine oil supplied the near-by industries. Business then was in industrial oil and kerosene when more than eight or nine cars in town were a sensation. As a matter of fact, red kerosene became the fashion for homes because it looked "so pretty" in the glass bowl part of the lamp.

Horses and wagons made all the deliveries in those days, service sheds were strictly utility housing for business supplies and Mrs. Housekeeper bought her home kerosene from pump or barrel at the grocery store. Even in the early days of the family car when Papa took Mamma and the children for a Sunday spin, horses were used for winter deliveries.

When the car and truck came into its own, the business changed . . . and it changed for George Buth, too.

His record with Wadhams reads like a success story: bookkeeper two years at Wausau; bookkeeper and salesman at Ripon in 1913, becoming the branch manager there at the age of 21; ten months in the quartermaster corps of the U. S. Army during World War I; branch agent in the larger and more prosperous agency at Beaver Dam; the Appleton agency in 1921, the leading branch office in the state at that time.

With that background of successful business and agency responsibility, Mr. Buth started out on his own in Appleton in the spring of 1931 with five people in his employ and two trucks. Renting an office and warehouse in the east end of town he opened the Buth Oil Company, starting deliveries on May 6 to some 30 dealer accounts.

Before the year had ended the present office and warehouse building together with a bulk plant had been completed at 1207 W. Washington street, the company had its first outlet station on N. Oneida and W. Franklin streets, and it was supplying products throughout the county as well as in Neenah and Menasha.

By September of that year the company was incorporated. Mr. George Buth is president and treasurer; Mrs. George Buth is vice president, and F. E. Kellerman is the secretary of the company.

Today the company maintains four complete bulk plants, a tank farm in Grand Chute township that holds 500,000 gallons of furnace oil right now. It runs a transport fleet of three trailer units as well as two platform trucks and 14 local delivery tank trucks. The company operates a business that services Outagamie, Winnebago, Brown and part of Waupaca counties.

Step by step, through the price wars and depression years, the time of war restrictions and the present fuel shortage crisis, this company has met every business challenge. Business has grown continually because Mr. Buth had both vision and courage to meet each crisis with action.

Here is the record. 1932 marks the purchase of the Home Oil Co. in De Pere with a modern plant being built at Green Bay in 1933. In 1942 when the war disturbed tank car transportation, the company launched into the petroleum transport business sending truck transports, each carrying 5,600 gallons, to bring the products to Appleton instead of waiting. 1946 and '47 mark the building of complete plants at Oshkosh and Weyauwega.

This year the tank farm was built to meet the winter's fuel shortage. Erected on land with plenty of room for expansion this new plant can take in transport materials at the rate of 200 gallons a minute, pump it out that fast, too, and unload 10 tank cars at one time.

BUTH OIL COMPANY

APPLETON, WISCONSIN

Distributors of Skelly Petroleum Products

JAKE SKALL'S
Colonial Wonder Bar

Eating is one of man's best habits—but good eating is a particularly All-American habit. When those who know good food have a yen for a thick, juicy steak, sea food done to a delicate, taste-provoking turn or for chicken that's "out of this world" they head for one place—Jake Skall's Colonial Wonder Bar just across the county line from Appleton.

It's a funny thing about food—it can tell the story of a county's beginning and development just as surely as history book dates. Take Outagamie County, for instance. Back in the Indian days when Wilderness was King, the first white man in Wisconsin, Nicolet, was feasted in 1634 on roast beaver. Indians lived for whole seasons at the rapids at Grand Kakalin (Kaukauna), la Petite Chute and le Grand Chute (Appleton) because they could catch easily the sturgeon, pickerel and other fish that were there in abundance. One of the favorite Indian feast foods was chopped sturgeon served with the corn these earliest known people of the county cultivated on their lands.

When the pioneer came to chop his homestead out of the wilderness he had but to take down his trusty "game overtaker" and step outside his cabin door to find meat for his family. On the other hand, he trudged all the way to Oshkosh or Green Bay for a sack of flour and often carried it home on his back. The abundance of wild game in the early days is evidenced in the record of the first wedding in the county at the famous Grignon home at Kakalin. This wedding feast of 1824 included the wild meat of "bear, deer, muskrat, raccoon, turkey, quail, pigeon, skunk and porcupine with all the quills on."

As settlement grew the pioneer housewife found a hundred uses for the maple sugar every farm family made each year and for the berries that grew wild on the land. Records tell of delicious hemlock and sassafras tea, crust coffee, hasty pudding and pie made from pie plant. Early newspaper accounts relate frequent deer and bear hunts which helped the family larders along.

Then with the stagecoach era the country hostelry came into its own. Travelers welcomed a place by the way it "set its table." These were the days when the county was growing up. With the coming of the "horseless carriage" the life of the community changed and "eating out" became a pattern of modern life.

In a sense Jake and Agnes Skall are modern pioneers, for through the years of being genial hosts to many Valley residents they have made what might have become just another tavern a truly gracious dining place. Here family groups, businessmen, clubmembers, organizations and friends gather to eat and enjoy their food in a dignified and homey atmosphere. For this reason Skall's has become popular for special party groups as well as for regular luncheon and dinner patrons.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Skall are Outagamie County born, Jake coming from a Little Chute family of eight children, the son of Martin Skall. Mrs. Skall is the former Agnes Steidl, granddaughter of pioneer, John Melcher of Appleton. Jake enlisted in the U. S. Army, February 15, 1918. He was stationed at Genoa, Italy, where he served 17 months. He was discharged June 12, 1919.

Jake and Agnes have two sons, Don and Russ. Each is a graduate of Campion Jesuit High School at Prairie du Chien. Don was at Notre Dame University two years, from where he enlisted in the Army Air Corps. He served three years in the U. S. Army serving overseas with the Seventh Army. He is now back and in business with his father at the Wonder Bar. He is married and the father of a baby girl.

Russ, the younger son, is a Junior student at Notre Dame, where he is active in sports. He is now president of his class.

Before going "on his own" Jake drove a bus for some 10 years. The Skalls started out the hard way in the depression years of 1932. Even then good food was the foundation of their business and they remember well the work it took to serve those 15 cent chicken plate lunches two days a week in a place near their present location. Moving to the "Colonial Inn" in July, 1933, they began serving chicken dinners every day from noon until midnight. By 1934 the name of their place was changed to the Colonial Wonder Bar when the new, beautiful, hobnail trimmed bar was installed; in 1940 the sky-line window was added to frame the view of the landscaped, woodsy, ravine garden; room changes and decorations were made to make the place both beautiful and "tops" in its field.

From a husband and wife team these two have created a dining place that now employs 28 people, many of whom have been with them for years. Three cooks prepare the food that makes Skall's outstanding. Today the business has expanded to the "reservation" class and people come there from all over the country to enjoy the food.

SOUTH MEMORIAL DRIVE   •   APPLETON, WISCONSIN

Combined Locks Paper Company
Built First Pulp Mill in 1889

Not quite a century ago in 1853 the paper industry had its beginning in the county . . . by 1880 paper manufacturing was on its way to importance . . . nine years later in 1889 the Combined Locks Paper Company was a part of that industry, started by the Van Nortwick family . . . today this company is a landmark in the many phased industry of paper making that has made the Fox River Valley famous.

The Combined Locks Paper Company came into being as a result of the development of the groundwood pulp process. The first pulp mill built was followed two years later by the original paper mill with its four fourdrinier paper machines. The paper mill was equipped fully to cook, wash and bleach rag stock but the use of rags was discontinued in 1893 when a Sulphite pulp mill was built. In 1916 the paper mill was rebuilt and an additional four-drinier paper machine was installed. About 20 years ago a new paper finishing room and storage facilities were added to the plant. Five years later a warehouse and processing buildings were constructed. During July, 1946, the Company purchased the D. M. Bare Paper Company of Roaring Spring, Pennsylvania. It is a wholly owned subsidiary that has been manufacturing paper for over 80 years, specializing in the book field paper.

From Canada comes the spruce, from Wisconsin and Minnesota the balsam and poplar that feeds the groundwood mill, which in turn, spews forth the mass of pulp that is converted into some 200 tons of mixed lightweight and coated paper each and every day.

This is the paper that goes into many uses according to its type and grade. Some goes to make the pages of telephone directories, some finds it way into pages for magazines, mail order catalogues or books, while still other types are distributed for use in carbonizing, food wrapping and various kinds of light weight and machine coated printing.

The original company was reorganized in 1916, at which time Lewis L. Alsted became President of the company and remained in that position until his death in May, 1938. From 1938 until 1941 the company was controlled by trustees of the Alsted estate, including Frank R. Bacon, L. A. Lecher, both of Milwaukee, and Mrs. Lewis L. Alsted.

G. D. Muggleton became the Vice-President and General Manager of the company in 1940, which position he still holds. The following year, when the trustees relinquished control, the officers were: Mrs. Alsted, President; John G. Strange, Vice-President; Mr. Muggleton, Vice-President and General Manager. On February 28, 1946, the assets and physical properties of the company were sold to John F. Cuneo and his associates, and a new corporation was formed. Officers of this present company are: Raymond P. Fischer, President; G. D. Muggleton, Vice-President and General Manager; R. F. Dunger, Secretary and Treasurer. Directors are John F. Cuneo, Leonard Davidow, Jansen Noyes, Raymond P. Fischer, Leo Blancke, T. W. Bryant and G. D. Muggleton.

COMBINED LOCKS PAPER CO.
Combined Locks, Wisconsin

Appleton Plant Dedicated Aug. 1948. Milk plant,
left—powder plant, right

SHAWANO

IOLA

WITTENBERG

APPLETON

BONDUEL

SEYMOUR

Great Oaks from Little Acorns Grow

THE little acorn was just an idea developed at a meeting of the Perfect Seed Circle in Shawano back in October, 1929. The price these farmers were getting for their milk was below the state average at that time and meant an annual loss equal to their farm taxes.

The man who planted the "acorn" to remedy this situation was Mike Wallrich, pioneer lumberman, lawyer and farmer. The Little Seed Circle grew into the 1,000 member Consolidated Badger Cooperative. Pioneers in the organization included George Baumeister, former Shawano County Agent, Matt Wallrich, legal adviser and the first board of incorporators, namely: Tom Loken, chairman of the county board and father of agricultural extension work in Shawano county; Dr. O. F. Partridge, Mattoon; O. B. Hagen, Wittenberg; Otto Kroening, Town of Richmond; A. H. Klebesadel, Town of Belle Plaine.

Early in its history Badger acquired the services of two valuable men with a rich background of dairy experience, George W. Rupple, present manager of Badger, and William Mitten, now deceased.

The first milk was taken in at Mattoon in 1931 with plants opening soon after in Tigerton, Bonduel and Shawano. Charles B. Koontz became the first president. Those early days were hectic ones with the depression years, drought and grasshopper menace and resistance to the milk strikes which threatened failure to the project.

An important factor in the growth of the Badger is its firm belief in using milk to its full advantage through new methods of manufacture and by-products. Important landmarks were the opening of a new evaporating plant in 1933, the production of dried skim milk, whey drying and, during the war years, the drying of whole milk.

The Appleton plant was acquired in 1938 when the Potts-Wood Company ceased business. At that time this group of farmers formed a small cooperative to save their market. The merger with Badger soon followed and with the purchase of the Outagamie Milk Products Company on N. Mason street the Appleton plant was underway.

In 1946 ground was broken for the new, modern plant at 1815 W. Spencer Street. E. H. Knickel is manager of the new plant. In its 10 years existence the Appleton plant has grown from 80 producers who delivered 60,000 pounds of milk a day to the present 800 farmers in the county who bring their milk to the new plant which is equipped to handle one-half million pounds of milk a day. The annual business of Badger runs between 18 and 19 million dollars a year. Certainly this is a mighty oak started only 19 years ago as an idea to help the farmer.

CONSOLIDATED BADGER CO-OP

Main Plant and Office: Shawano, Wisconsin

Eagle Started Out as a Hay Tool Company—Back in 1888

The Eagle Manufacturing Company dates its founding in the year of 1888. It was established as the Eagle Fork Company by Richard Miller in association with two other men, one of them being John Kanouse. The first plant was located on the present site of the power plant of the Fox River Paper Company.

A complete line of hay tools—carriers, forks, etc.—were manufactured at that time. One of the first feed cutters was developed by the Company then. This cutter was unique by reason of its interchangeable cutting plates. The Saiberlich brothers were also identified with the early history of Eagle and the family is still represented in the Company today in the person of Winston Saiberlich, Director and Secretary.

Today the Eagle Manufacturing Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Four Wheel Drive Auto Company of Clintonville, Wisconsin. The Four Wheel Drive Auto Company acquired the stock of the Eagle Manufacturing Company in 1941.

The Eagle organization, comprising approximately 200 employees, has been concentrating on the production and sale of a line of public utility line construction and maintenance tools, previously produced in the Clintonville plant prior to the war. This line includes winches, used extensively on FWD and other makes of trucks, pole derricks, trailers used for hauling poles, cable reels, transformers, line construction and maintenance bodies and numerous other items of equipment that go to make a line construction truck complete.

The Eagle Company also manufactures agricultural equipment including several models of ensilage cutters which are among the original products of the Eagle Manufacturing Company. The Eagle ensilage cutter has an enviable reputation and many units built 30 years ago are still in service.

During the war an electric barn cleaner, which automatically removes litter from the gutter and, through a conveyor system, loads it into a spreader, had been developed and is now being sold in substantial quantities. The installation of a barn cleaner is not complicated and through the use of this unit a barn housing from 35 to 40 head of cattle can be cleaned in from 7 to 8 minutes. Eagle Cleaners have been installed in barns housing 70 to 80 head of cattle and are performing very satisfactorily.

The Company during 1947 also developed and tested a forage harvester to be used in harvesting hay and corn. The machine has the Eagle silo filler head and blower assembly incorporated in its design. The facilities at the Eagle plant include a machine shop, a sheet metal department, a modern blacksmith and derrick producing department, several assembly departments, a modern painting department and such other departments as shipping and the like.

The Company's utility products are sold through the Graybar Electric Company to electric light and power companies, independent telephone companies, electrical contractors, and through the Western Electric Company for the account of the Bell Telephone System.

The agricultural equipment is sold through dealers in the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota and Iowa and through distributors in other territories.

The company has operated profitably and it rates as the fifth largest on the basis of number of employees in the city of Appleton.

EAGLE MANUFACTURING CO.

DIVISION OF
THE FOUR WHEEL DRIVE AUTO COMPANY

More Than Three-Quarters of A Century as Your Bankers

PUT DOWN NOVEMBER 28, 1870 as an important date to remember as Appleton celebrates the Centennial Year of the State of Wisconsin.

On that date, the First National Bank of Appleton, opened its doors to give this promising farming and industrial community its first bank officially chartered by the United States Government. Its first president, Augustus Ledyard Smith, had previously served the community from 1868 until that time through his privately owned bank.

The guiding spirit in the bank's establishment and ever mounting success, however, was Herman Erb, its first cashier, later to become its president.

The seven men who composed the first board of directors were President A. L. Smith, Vice-President Ephraim C. Goff, William S. Warner, Andrew J. Smith, George W. Spaulding, James T. Reeve and Hiram A. Jones.

It is a far cry from Appleton's population of 4,518 in that early day to its present total in excess of 30,000; from Outagamie County's 18,430 to more than 70,000 inhabitants today.

Likewise, comparisons of this bank's growth are historically important. It started with $60,000 in deposits and $30,000 in loans turned over to it when A. L. Smith discontinued his private bank. Its starting capitalization was $50,000. Including two mergers—the Commercial National Bank in 1919 and the Citizens National Bank in 1931—capital funds now exceed $2,000,000. Today the bank has more than 5,000 checking accounts and some 13,000 savings accounts, representing total deposits averaging in the neighborhood of $24,000,000.

Two permanent homes have been erected. The first was in 1871, being the two-story building directly across the street to the south of the present location upon which today's quarters were erected in 1914. The First Trust Company's building adjoining the bank to the west was acquired in 1934, when this affiliate of the bank was terminated by Federal legislation.

In this span of more than three-quarters of a century, five presidents have guided this institution. They were: Augustus L. Smith, 1870-1891; Henry Daniel Smith, 1891-1910; Herman Erb, 1910-1919; R. S. Powell, 1919-1946, and the present head of the bank, Kenneth K. Du Vall. Mr. Erb served as cashier from 1870 to 1910, and his successors have been: George Utz, 1910-1919; Louis Wissman, 1919-1931, and the incumbent, Robert W. Ebben.

Thus, during two major wars and several acute business depressions, this bank has stood faithfully as a bulwark of strength and stability. Its growth is a companion story to the upbuilding from pioneer days of this thriving Fox River Valley of which we boast today. It is rich industrially and agriculturally, and outstanding as a center of manufacturing, wholesale and retail distribution, education and the professions.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF APPLETON

Member F.D.I.C.

Pioneers of Modern
Forage Harvesting . . .

The Fox River Tractor Company, Appleton, Wisconsin was organized in June, 1919, by Frank Saiberlich, Oscar Saiberlich, Erwin W. Saiberlich, Raymond A. Saiberlich, Wilmer L. Saiberlich and Raymond C. Krueger. It started with a 36 x 112-ft. factory building and its first product was a 40 horse power, 4 cylinder farm tractor called the "Fox."

In 1922 the Company developed a line of Silo Fillers introducing such new features in farm cutter design as anti-friction bearings on the cutting shaft and all steel frame construction. These new Fox cutters marked the beginning of a modernizing program on ensilage cutters throughout the entire industry.

Additional models were added, both agricultural and industrial, until in 1930 the Fox was the most complete line of hay and ensilage cutters on the market. This line included the heavy duty, industrial type Fox cutter, which became very popular with the large farmers and ranchers in the western part of the country. It was also sold quite extensively to the feed milling trade and it played an important part in the development of the dehydration industry. It was sold for many years as regular equipment for dehydrating installations by the largest manufacturer of dehydrators in the country.

During the late twenties, Fox engineers saw the need of a new development in Forage Harvesting. Western farmers insisted on chopping their hay before feeding it and some Wisconsin farmers were chopping their hay with silo fillers to increase the storage space of their barns. They soon discovered other advantages. Chopped hay was easier to handle when feeding. It eliminated waste in the manger and many farmers claimed that production of their herds actually increased when fed chopped hay.

As a result of these observations, the Company built an experimental Pick-up Hay Cutter in 1930 which was followed by other models in rapid succession, until 1936, when the experimental work had been largely completed, and the present model, the Fox Forage Master, was put on the market. This machine with its three interchangeable harvesting units is the pioneer of modern forage harvesting. It does for hay and silage crops what the tractor and combine have done for tillage and grain harvesting. It completes the mechanization of farming. By no other method can hay, grass silage and corn silage be put up with as little man power and in so short a time as with the Fox.

The Fox Forage Master assisted materially as a grass silage harvester in the United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Program during the second World War. The making of grass silage by any other method is a hard discouraging job. With the Fox it becomes as easy as driving a tractor. Work that was exceedingly hard and slow by any other method is now done rapidly and easily by teen-age boys. The Fox method is so fast and so easy that crops can be put up at the right stage of maturity thus conserving their utmost in feeding value.

To meet the demand for these machines, the Fox River Tractor Company has expanded its plant facilities several times, giving year 'round, steady employment to about 220 people. Its products are sold in every state of the Union and in some foreign countries.

FOX RIVER TRACTOR CO.
APPLETON . . . WISCONSIN

JULIUS BUBOLZ
Founder and Secretary of Home
Mutual Insurance Company

THE HOME MUTUAL STORY
builded on 48 years of faith, honesty and pioneer vision . . .

BACK in 1900 there were troublesome days in Outagamie County. Violent windstorms swept the countryside, wrecking property, leaving people homeless, debt-ridden and desperate. A small group of citizens met at the farm home of their leader, Julius Bubolz, and decided to do something about it.

In the earnest thinking of these Home Mutual founders was the primary purpose of removing themselves and their neighbors from the shadow of overwhelming ruin caused by storms.

One hundred and thirty-five strong, they became charter members of a mutual company, a "company of policy-holders," in which each has a voice in management.

These were men from two counties who laid down the principles of operation which still guide Home Mutuals. These were men of honesty, hard work and thrift . . . men with an inborn desire to serve their neighbors and to help themselves rise above disaster.

Like them and one of them, Julius Bubolz became their leader and founder of their business company.

This man applied to the young business the principles of rigid economy and self discipline he had learned back in the days when he hauled logs at nine dollars a week with a bobsled and team.

He brought to this job the same spirit for community good that prompted him and his good wife to help build a church when one was needed in their farm community . . . the same responsibility that made his work in his community a success as a church secretary, the town and school clerk and justice of the peace.

For 31 years, Julius Bubolz ran the business from his farm home, then the company's only office. His success can be measured best by simple contrast of today with yesterday.

Forty-eight years ago, 135 farmers comprised the company. There were no field men, no adjustors and only one person did all the work on a part time basis.

Today, 70 employees work at the home office for thousands of policy-holders in 10 states, and today the company has over

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
FOUNDED BY JULIUS BUBOLZ IN 1900 . . . HOME OFFICE: APPLETON, WISCONSIN

$250,000,000 worth of insurance in force and more than one million dollars in assets. There are 900 agents serving both Home Mutuals, 80 qualified adjustors and eight full time field men.

This is the progress of the company that started at the beginning of the century, when William McKinley was the president of the United States, just after the Spanish American war had ended.

Today, father and son work together. Julius organized a company to meet a definite need in a day when farmers worked and travelled with horse and wagon or buggy.

Today, Gordon follows in his father's footsteps. He met the need of the automobile age when he founded the Home Mutual Casualty Company as a running mate to the parent Home Mutual Insurance Company. His program was geared to a more modern day and a modern need of his policy-holders.

As a historical sidelight, the Casualty Company started on May 29, 1935, the birthday anniversary date of the state of Wisconsin.

There were then, 204 policy-holders. Today this number has climbed into the thousands representing an annual premium value exceeding one and a half million dollars.

The management and growth of the casualty company has been the work of Gordon Bubolz. His experience and education, coupled with the rich background of insurance knowledge learned in his boyhood gives him the recognized ability that goes with his job as president of Home Mutuals Insurance Com-

pany and secretary of the Home Mutuals Casualty Company.

He is a graduate of four different colleges and universities . . . Bliss College at Columbus, Ohio . . . Lawrence College in Appleton . . . the Wharton School of Business and Finance of the University of Pennsylvania . . . the Law school of the University of Wisconsin.

He became a teacher of accounting at Lawrence College. He worked in research as an agricultural economist on farm mutual insurance companies with the Farm Credit Administration in Washington, D. C., and he edited bulletins on farmer's mutual windstorm insurance companies for FCA. In 1944 he was chosen by the people in Outagamie and Shawano counties to serve them as their state senator from the fourteenth district.

Being of service to others was a quality he learned early from his parents . . . and he has done it in many roles . . . as a lawyer, a teacher, economist, public servant and a mutual insurance executive. His community record emulates his father's example of friendly, civic service. Examples are in the hours of work he gave to the chairmanship of the local USO, the local war chest, the county safety council, the Outagamie County committee of the State Centennial, the Community Chest and as president of the Kiwanis Club and Appleton Chamber of Commerce.

Thus forms the leadership pattern of Home Mutuals in its story . . . Julius, the father, and Gordon, the son . . . both keenly interested in the past but ever ready with time, energy and ability to work for a better future.

GORDON A. BUBOLZ
President Home Mutual
Insurance Co.
Secretary Home Mutual
Casualty Co.

HOME MUTUAL CASUALTY CO.

FOUNDED BY GORDON A. BUBOLZ IN 1935 . . . APPLETON, WISCONSIN

The Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Co. is linked with the past in the struggle to build the Fox-Wisconsin Waterway

To Morgan L. Martin of Green Bay, more than to any other man, must be given the credit of making the lower Fox River a navigable stream in any modern sense. Today, there are 27 locks and 16 dams on the Fox River, controlled by the Federal government.

As early as 1831 Martin began working for Fox River improvement as a delegate to the Michigan territory. When Wisconsin became a territory Governor Dodge appealed to Congress in both 1836 and 1838, in the latter year suggesting a land grant to finance the undertaking. Congress then sent Capt. Thomas J. Cram to make a survey and estimate the cost of a waterway.

Nothing practical came of this survey until 1845 when Martin, as a territorial delegate to Congress, obtained passage of a bill which provided the sale of lands within three miles of the proposed water route. The land was offered for sale as soon as Wisconsin was admitted to the Union and one of the first acts of the newly formed state government was to accept the Congressional land grant. The legislature provided for a board, probably the first state board in the history of Wisconsin, to carry on the work. Hercules L. Dousman, Curtis Reed, John A. Bingham, Albert S. Story and James B. Estes were its members.

The lands allotted to the improvement fund sold freely for two years with sales amounting to $49,000 in 1849 and $53,161 in 1850. Then came a lull in land activities which threatened disaster to the river work. By this time the state commissioners had built the canal across the portage but work was suspended for lack of funds on the Grand Chute and Cedar Rapids locks. The expenditures already had exceeded the income by more than $65,000!

In this crisis Morgan L. Martin came forward with a proposition. He agreed to take over the entire project in return for which he asked the privilege to charge tolls for the use of the canal and all receipts from the sale of the improvement lands. This was approved in 1851 and Martin immediately put a force of 500 men to work at Kaukauna.

However, Martin found himself in diffi-

culties when a hostile state Governor, Leonard J. Farwell, in 1852 worked to obtain a full legislative investigation on a charge of unconstitutionality and a hint of graft. The investigation proved both Martin and his venture honorable, but before long the state turned the project over to a private corporation, again on the recommendation of Farwell.

Thus the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company came into existence formed by well known men throughout the region. The work went forward with Martin and his associates as contractors and in late fall of 1855 water was turned into the locks. In June, 1856, the first steamboat, the Aquilla, came through the entire length of the waterway from the Mississippi river to Green Bay.

The Improvement company issued bonds to complete the construction but insufficient revenue brought foreclosure by the bondholders. The franchises, property and land grants of the company were sold to the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company which organized in 1866. The Canal company enlarged, completed and operated the improvement, charging tolls for the passage of boats through the locks.

In 1871 the United States government purchased the locks, dams, canals and franchises, reserving to the Canal Company title to all personal property, the water powers created by the dams, the use of surplus water not needed for navigation and pieces of land necessary to make use of the retained water power rights.

The original stockholders of the Canal Company were men from the east, Samuel Marsh, Erastus Corning, Horatio Seymour, John Magee, Edward C. Delevan, W. B. Ogden, John Catlin, Daniel Wells, Jr., and Andrew C. Binninger.

The present officers of the company are William Van Nortwick, Appleton, president and treasurer; John Van Nortwick, Geneva, Ill., vice president; Edward J. Dempsey, Oshkosh, secretary; Catherine Nooyen, Appleton, assistant treasurer.

The First Three Story Office Building in Appleton was located on the present site of the IRVING ZUELKE BUILDING.

The above building was replaced by the Commercial National Bank and Office Building. In 1924 this building was purchased by Irving Zuelke Music store—the largest individually owned music house in Wisconsin. It was destroyed by fire in 1928 and three years later the present Irving Zuelke Building was constructed.

IRVING ZUELKE BUILDING DIRECTORY

	FLOOR		FLOOR
Allen, Maurey Lee, Architect	2	Kloehn, Dr. S. J., Orthodontist	5
Appleton Clinic	5	Krueger, Dr. E. N., MD	3
Appleton Dental Laboratory	2	Lally, Dr. R. R., Dentist	7
Appleton Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Clinic	6	LeFevre, Dr. J. E., Dentist	7
Appleton Medical Laboratory	7	Lowell Laboratory Supply	7
Appleton Travel Bureau	2	Marshall, Dr. Victor, MD	5
Battle, J. M.	3	McKee, Carl S.	5
Benton, Dr. J. R., Dentist	6	McKee & Jaeckels, Investments	5
Brooks, Dr. E. H., MD	6	Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.	7
Brummund, Walter, Atty	3	Mutual Implement Hardware Ins. Co.	7
Bubolz, Gordon A., Atty	4	Mutual Trust Life Ins. Co.	3
Byrne, Edward, Atty	4	Neidhold, Dr. Carl, MD	5
Bubolz Mutual Fire Ins. Co.	4	O'Brian, Dr. H. F., Dentist	5
Cornelius, V. G.	3	Perschbacher, Dr. C., Dentist	5
Crabb, Howard J., Ins.	3	Perschbacher, Dr. R., Dentist	5
DaFoe, Dr. W. A., MD	7	Pratt, Dr. H. K., Dentist	5
Davis, R. E.	7	Pulp & Paper Mfg. Assoc.	3
DeCock, Dr. R. D., MD	6	Ruekert, Dr. J. G., Chiropodist	7
Dettmann, E. A. Co., CPA	3	Rydell, Dr. E. A., Dentist	5
Eich, Dr. M. J., Dentist	6	Security Mutual Life Ins. Co.	3
Equitable Life of N. Y.	3	Sherry, Carl A.	3
Federated Hardware Mutuals	7	Skibba, Dr. J. P., MD	7
Frawley, Dr. W. J., MD	6	Sonotone Hearing Service	7
Frei, L. G.	2	Spanagel, R. S., Atty	4
Gmeiner, Dr. J., MD	6	Spooner, R. J.	3
Goeres, Dr. M., Dentist	7	Staerkel, Dr. J., Dentist	7
Grossman, Dr. W. A., Dentist	5	Stenger, Louis	7
Hardware Mutuals	7	Stewart's Shoes	Main
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	3	Taylor, Dr. A. C., MD	6
Harwood Studios	3	Telephone Secretaries	7
Herner, Morrow	3	Uhlemann Optical Co.	6
Hesson's	Main	Werner, Dr. A. L., Dentist	7
Holvenstot, R. A.	3	Yonan & Sons	3
Home Mutual Casualty Co.	4	Zeiss, Dr. E. J., MD	6
Home Mutual Insurance Co.	4	Zuelke, Irving	2
Household Finance Corp.	2	Zuelke, Cordell	2
Insurance Service Bureau	4	Zwerg, Dr. A. W., Dentist	7

In the Heart *of Appleton*

KIMBERLY-CLARK IN OUTAGAMIE HISTORY

THE state of Wisconsin was 24 years old when Kimberly & Clark opened its doors for the first time. Appleton had fifteen years of experience as a municipality and Kimberly was non-existent. And children born in that year of 1872 have long since grown into veterans of Outagamie County history; many as a direct part of Kimberly-Clark and others as residential neighbors for 76 of the last 100 years.

The company had its start when four men— J. A. Kimberly, C. B. Clark, F. C. Shattuck and Havilah Babcock—raised $30,000 and

They started Kimberly-Clark—J. A. Kimberly, C. B. Clark, F. C. Shattuck and Havilah Babcock

bought a paper making machine with a daily capacity of two tons of all-rag newsprint. (Now, on each business day, the corporation ships products worth more than ten times as much money as the four founders risked to start the business on its way.)

When the first of these four partners came here as a boy, exactly one hundred years ago (1848), there were no railroads and cities, the only town of any size being 200 miles away and having the name Chicago. But the able and enterprising pioneers who came here were sound by any measure of American history. They used the waterpower with which this territory was blessed to provide a way of life, first to run the flour mills and soon

thereafter—as flour milling here could no longer compete—to start the paper industry that has kept the territory going in good times and bad, ever since.

County and company grew through the panic of 1873 as a first test and continued their growth in the years that followed, until the company became an enduring part of the general community. One big reason for such stability was constant improvement of equipment, mills and product along with diversification; all of this made possible because of steady earnings and profits.

Kimberly-Clark founders could also take some pride in Outagamie's position as a national center of the paper industry. The corporation is far from alone in the industrial family here today, but history does record that the four original partners, in setting up the company, likewise started the movement of the pulp and paper industry toward the west.

After two generations of steady growth, Kimberly-Clark became a corporation in 1928. Wider ownership and more finances were necessary if the corporation was to introduce new products that resulted from longtime manufacturing know-how and technical progress. Up to the time of World War I, the company had manufactured practically every grade of paper from straw wrapping to high grade bond and ledger papers. New products—book paper, wall papers, creped wadding that was the forerunner of such internationally known tradenames as Kleenex, Kotex, etc., and other products as Kimsul, Kimpak, Kimpreg—were either being introduced or in the planning stage. It was a time for moving ahead or for losing ground.

Starting with 40 employes in 1872, Kimberly-Clark employment now totals over 8,000, the majority still local residents, and many with a half-century or more of affiliation. There are, for instance, about 200 in the company's retirement program and nearly 500 still active in the mills and offices with service records going back 25 years or more.

They—as citizens or as a part of the company which they represent—have made much of Outagamie County history.

Knoke Lumber Company Stands On Old County Fair Grounds Site

County old-timers remember well the old fair grounds where the Knoke Lumber Company now stands. Opened with a flourish in the eighties, many good times have been spent there through the years when hundreds of county families, laden with picnic baskets, gathered each year until 1916 to exhibit, look the fair over and have fun at the exciting trotting races. Today the famous race-track is a huge lumber stock pile . . . the exposition building stood just in front of the present sawmill . . . and the animal house was where the wood yard stockpile stands today.

When Otto E. Knoke brought his lumber business to Appleton in 1921 the fair grounds already had disintegrated into a vast field of wild thistles, with only the windmill that supplied water to the animals left standing across the road from the present office building.

Mr. Knoke founded his lumber business 13 years before he located in Appleton, starting in Birnamwood in 1908. After operating this plant for five years, a new mill site and timber tract were purchased at Hatley in Marathon County. Logging camps were set up on the various tracts, the logs being hauled to the mill during the winter months on seven foot run sleighs over ice roads. A tie mill was also erected at Halder to produce railroad cross and switch ties that were in heavy demand at that time. This mill ran for many years.

Also during this period Mr. Knoke operated a beef cattle business that prospered on a large farm near Wittenberg. More than 400 head of Hereford cattle were sheltered and wintered in one of the largest barns known to have been built in Marathon county. These cattle grazed from spring until fall on hundreds of acres of the lush pasture on cut-over timberlands.

In 1921 the modern band saw mill was erected in Appleton on the former fair grounds.

On the death of Mr. Knoke in 1923 the business was held in trust for 10 years and was operated as the Otto E. Knoke Estate. The business was supervised by W. O. Baum of Bowler, a close friend of the family, and the two eldest Knoke sons. The present firm, which is one hundred percent family owned, incorporated in 1933. Mrs. Ida B. Knoke, the founder's widow, and her four sons, Elmer, Armin, Melvin and Leland, constitute the officers and board of directors of the firm. Two daughters, Mrs. Arthur Pahl and Mrs. Ted Holzem complete the circle of stockholders.

The corporation is engaged primarily in the manufacture of lumber, getting its raw material through the purchase of timber tracts in a radius of 100 miles from Appleton. Their woods' crews may still listen for that age-old lumberman's call, "timber-r-r" but the old logging days are gone. Knoke men work with modern mechanized equipment such as the power chain saws for felling and bucking timber, caterpillars for skidding, power cranes for loading and tractors with semi-log trailers for transporting logs to the mill.

The lumber produced from this timber at the company's mill is sold to industrial plants for the manufacture of flooring, boxes, furniture, truck bodies, meat blocks, paper mill supplies, venetian blinds, building lumber, doors, interior trim and crating.

In 1942 a subsidiary company known as the Knoke Realty Company was organized to purchase timber lands and farms and to build houses. During the past three years 22 houses have been built in Appleton by this company.

The firm looks forward to years of continued operations in the city and members of the family of the late Otto E. Knoke, founder of the organization, are grateful to him for selecting such a fine city in which to conduct a business and also to reside.

KNOKE LUMBER COMPANY

311 N. Linwood Ave.

Appleton, Wis.

THEY SOLD THE BARK
AND BURNED THE LOGS

BACK IN 1907 in North Central Wisconsin near the village of Rib Lake the settlers clearing land for farms considered themselves lucky to have a market for bark at the local tannery while the logs were worthless.

This waste of timber and the hardships of the depression which was on at the time, were enough to convince Stephan A. Konz, one of the settlers, to try to find some market for logs or lumber. A difficult task to be sure, but within a year a small sawmill was in operation, and things looked brighter for all.

As production increased he was faced with the problem of transporting the lumber to the nearest railroad, a distance of five miles over roads that were little more than trails, and impassable for heavy loads much of the time. This was overcome by moving the mill to the railroad in Rib Lake, and hauling the logs during the winter.

Sawing lumber had now become a full time job for Mr. Konz, 'Steve' as everyone knew him, and he was now started on the work he was to follow for the next forty years—prevention of waste in forest products through proper utilization. Many species of wood grow in the area and Steve bought them all; converting each to a product or shipping to a market for which it was best suited. His search for a market for some of the timber brought him to the Charles Hagen Box Factory at Black Creek, Wis., and lead to the purchase of that plant in 1915.

This business was incorporated as the Konz Box & Lumber Company, and continued at Black Creek until the fall of 1919 when it was moved to Appleton and its present location. Steady employment is had for 50 to 60 employees, and the principal product, round veneer cheese boxes, is distributed in Wisconsin and cheese producing areas in the middlewest. Wooden packing boxes and lift truck skids are also manufactured and distributed in Appleton and the vicinity.

Mr. Konz has recently retired from active participation in the business because of ill health. Ownership and management remains in the immediate family. The present officers are: Mrs. Stephan A. Konz, President; Rudolph C. Konz, Vice President and General Manager; Julia K. Singler, Secretary; C. R. Konz, Treasurer.

☆

KONZ BOX & LUMBER CO.

APPLETON, WISCONSIN

Lutz Ice Company
Dates Back to 1885

When Lawrence W. Lutz started out in the ice business in 1885 in Appleton the old Turner Opera House stood on Fisk Street (now Franklin Street) and Union Place, approximately where the present Lutz Ice Company now stands.

Those were the old days in the ice business, gone with the life of yesteryear, when ice was harvested from the Fox River and Lake Winnebago. It took 75 to 80 skilled ice cutters from six to eight weeks to gather and store in sawdust the annual ice harvest. The implements used then are now museum pieces. A good "ice" man had to know how to use the augur, the measuring rod that resembled an overgrown corkscrew and made sure that the ice was safe to work on. Then, after marking the ice into blocks, each harvester manned a special, five-foot saw with wicked teeth and sawed by hand a record distance of 10 to 12 feet in an hour.

The rambling, wooden ice houses were part of the business, built near the harvest fields for storage. Through the years the Lutz Company took over many of these familiar landmarks—the Weimar Ice house at Telulah Springs, Melchior's in the old fourth ward, Murray's storage house on the Lake road and the Lehmann and Blackwood structure down at the river site of the historic Lehmann's Landing and the present Lutz Park. When the growing company bought its large piece of land at Lake Winnebago about 1920 it erected the main ice house there.

The history of ice making from the old, slow days to the modern mechanized plant is the history of the Lutz Ice Company. The old method of handsawing gave way to horse drawn ice plows, then to a power saw unit that cut in 10 minutes the amount of ice that formerly took one hour. Likewise ice house storage progressed with the times, too, with the ice being hoisted at first to the old series of "ski-slide" runways with ropes pulled by horses. The motor, winch and gasoline engine succeeded the horse, which in turn was succeeded by the endless chain conveyor and elevated slide.

Today a trip through the modern Lutz Ice Company shows the contrast between the old and the new. Pure, clean well water has supplanted the old fashioned "natural" ice making, a huge machine pumps 124 gallons of this water every minute of the day, a mile and a half of pipes serve as a cooling unit in the ice room that stores clear, 400 pound blocks of ice, pile on pile. Men ride electric cranes to carry, and lower cans of water in the brine room. Forty hours later these same cans discharge crystal clear ice cakes ready to ride the mechanical lugs into the storage room. Motors and machines purify the ice, keep the temperature constant, agitate the brine, release the ice cakes and even wash the cans, all jobs unknown in the old days. Today the ice harvest is a continuous process with 65 tons of ice in production every day while in a nearby room another machine turns out 128 ice cubes every three minutes. Crushed ice is packaged in pecks and half bushel parcels ready for customers.

L. W. Lutz, founder of the business, started out with Ed. Weimar and purchased his interest in 1886. The business became known as the Lutz Bros. Incorporating as the Lutz Ice Company in 1921, L. W. Lutz became president of the firm, O. S. Lutz the vice-president and W. C. Jacobson the secretary and treasurer. At the death of L. W. Lutz in 1928, O. S. Lutz became president and Mrs. Hattie Lutz the vice-president.

The year 1931 saw the building of the modern ice plant to eliminate the cutting of lake and river ice. The company built where the Wisconsin Malt and Grain Company and its predecessor, the Turner Opera House, used to stand. In 1936 the company added the sale of coal and coke to its business. The interests of O. S. Lutz were taken over by W. C. Jacobson in October, 1945, and the present officers of the company are W. C. Jacobson, president; Marjorie J. McKenny, vice-president; Hazel Lutz Jacobson, secretary and treasurer.

Milhaupt Auto Co. Goes Back To Day of Horse and Buggy

The story behind the Milhaupt Auto Company is really a story of yesterday, for when Conrad Milhaupt, carriage-maker, came to Appleton some 67 years ago, he had no idea that he was founding a company that stands today for the streamlined service and sales of the then unknown "horseless carriage."

Carriages, wagons and cutters were his field back in the gay days of fast-stepping trotters at the race track at Telulah Springs, when hauling was done by wagon and dray and farmers came to town in spring-seated wagons or shiny-hooded buggies. A good piece of horse flesh was the talk of the men folk and the "surrey with the fringe on top" was the family pride and joy. With the winter snows and sleet came the business of keeping the bob-sled and cutter in repair, for the whole countryside, farmer and city folk alike, took to sleighs and laprobes with the first heavy snowfall. The parking problem in those days involved warm horse blankets and a spare nosebag of oats, or, if the traveler intended staying in one place for any length of time, a warm stall for bedding down the horses.

Conrad Milhaupt came as a young man from Manitowoc to work in the carriage business located on the present site of the Milhaupt Auto Company. Within five years he was the owner of the new Milhaupt Carriage Works, which for years made and repaired buggies, wagons, cutters and sleighs. When his son,

Leo, joined the firm, the name of the company became C. Milhaupt and Son.

With the coming of the "horseless carriage" the business gradually swung over to the automobile and the truck until all wagon work disappeared with the colorful past. Auto springs and spring repairing has been a major part of the business for the past 35 years. Changing with the life of the community, the name of the firm became the Milhaupt Spring and Auto Company about the time the present owner and President of the firm, Edgar A. Milhaupt, joined the company 30 years ago.

By 1925 the old days were gone completely. Hydraulic brake repairing and re-lining became a specialty of the business. In 1936 truck sales and service were added to the company's business and continued until the war terminated truck production. In 1943 the franchise for Packard sales and service was acquired by the company and the name of the firm was shortened at this time to the present Milhaupt Auto Co., Inc.

From carriage trade to Packard automobile sales and service in a span of about 60 years has been the record of this company which has kept abreast of the times through all the years of change. The one constant quality that has not changed is its workmanship and service. Today, modern customers get the same fine care and pride of work on their cars and trucks that Conrad Milhaupt gave his carriage trade 60 years ago.

MILHAUPT AUTO CO.

312-316 N. Appleton St.   Appleton, Wisconsin

J. C. PENNEY

To the Courageous Pioneers Who Carved Our Community Out of the Wilderness...
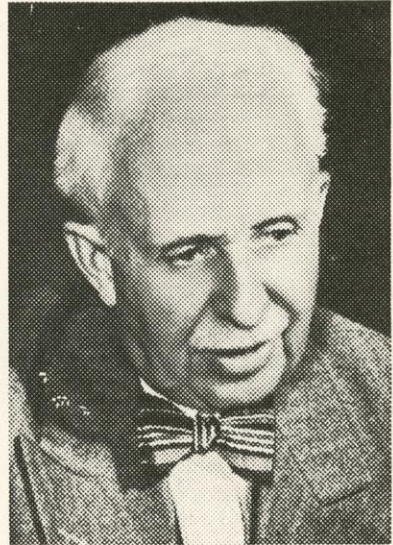
IT is fitting, as we celebrate the Centennial of the state of Wisconsin, that we pay tribute to those hardy settlers who recognized the great possibilities of the Fox River Valley. To them we owe our gratitude for the attractive, thriving community in which we live.

While not a century old, the J. C. Penney Company is a pioneer institution, now nation-wide. Its founder, Mr. J. C. Penney, opened his first store in 1902 at Kemmerer, Wyoming.

In 1922, an enthusiastic representative heard about Appleton, and brought about the establishment of one of the popular Penney department stores here. Its first location was on the ground floor of the new Aid Association for Lutherans building at College Ave. and Superior St. Mr. J. R. Whitman, the present manager, came here from Watertown, Wis., where he was managing another Penney store.

However, you good people of this community liked us so well that we outgrew our quarters within six years. Consequently, a building at 208 West College Ave. (our present location) was purchased from Jack McCann. A modern new store was erected, and was opened to the public March 20, 1929.

We are proud to be in Wisconsin and Appleton, and to serve so many wonderful friends.

J. C. PENNEY COMPANY

Meats   Sausage

The Petersen **82** Rehbein Co.

1866   1948

Years

The Petersen Rehbein Co. was founded by Fred Petersen, Sr. in its present location, 106 W. College Avenue, in 1866. In 1881 Fred Petersen, Jr., took over the active management of the business. However, he was more interested in the buying and shipping of live stock than in the retail business. Three to eight carloads of cattle and hogs were shipped weekly from the Appleton and Greenville yards to the Milwaukee or Chicago market.

Albert Rehbein started to work for Fred Petersen, Jr., July 1, 1892, at the age of 16, and was taken into partnership in April 1901.

Elmer C. Rehbein started to work for the company after school and during the summer and assumed the duties of bookkeeper while in the eighth grade and while attending Appleton High School. He did not work for the company while attending Lawrence College. In July 1929 he again was employed by the company and took over the active management of the business July 16, 1938.

The market at 104 E. McKinley Street was purchased in 1900 and is still in operation. Another market was opened at 516 W. College Avenue in about 1910 and was operated until 1920 when the market at 122 S. Walnut Street was purchased.

The Petersen Rehbein Co. was incorporated June 28, 1921 with Albert Rehbein as president, which position he still holds, although he has been inactive since March 1947 after being in the business for 55 years. Fred Petersen, Jr. was Secretary Treasurer and acted in that capacity until July 16, 1938.

When Albert Rehbein started to work for Fred Petersen, Jr. the store hours were from 6:00 A.M. to 6:30 P.M. every day except Saturday when the markets were open until 11:00 P.M. The market was also open Sunday morning from 6:00 A.M. until 10:00 A.M. while all other markets remained open until 12:00 o'clock. Besides, the slaughtering was usually done after closing hours. For the 77 hours a week work he received $6.00 per *month* and room and board. When he was taken into partnership he received $40.00 per month. The minimum wage scale for journeymen meat cutters today is $57.50 per week of 48 hours.

In the early days cattle were bought from the farmers and dressed locally. There were farmers near Chilton and Hilbert who raised steers, and these would be driven to Appleton. This was always a long, hard days work and required a lot of running. On one occasion Charles Koepke, our cattle buyer, and Elmer Rehbein left the barn at 530 N. Bateman Street at 2 o'clock in the morning with Old Dick hitched to the buggy. They drove to Dundas where they met the farmer with about 20 steers at 7 o'clock in the morning. He had driven these steers for over two hours; we drove them from Dundas to Appleton, watching for open gates and fields without fences. Old Dick was a real cattle driver and would bite on the tail those which lagged behind. We reached the city limits about 6 o'clock and the other men from the market met us and helped drive the steers through Appleton. They were driven across John Street bridge out Lawe street to Wisconsin Avenue and then to the Giebisch slaughter house on North Mason Street. Modern trucking today would have them in the slaughter house in less than two hours instead of the sixteen hours it took then.

Two of the men who helped drive cattle are still with us. John Arts has been with us 32 years and Lawrence Selig has been with us 23 years. Meat was hung on racks in the market in those days where today refrigerated cases display pre-cut meats along with other modern methods.

It has been a pleasure to serve this community all these years and we appreciate the confidence which people place in our products.

STURGEON BAY STORE

GREEN BAY STORE

WISCONSIN

APPLETON STORE

SHEBOYGAN STORE
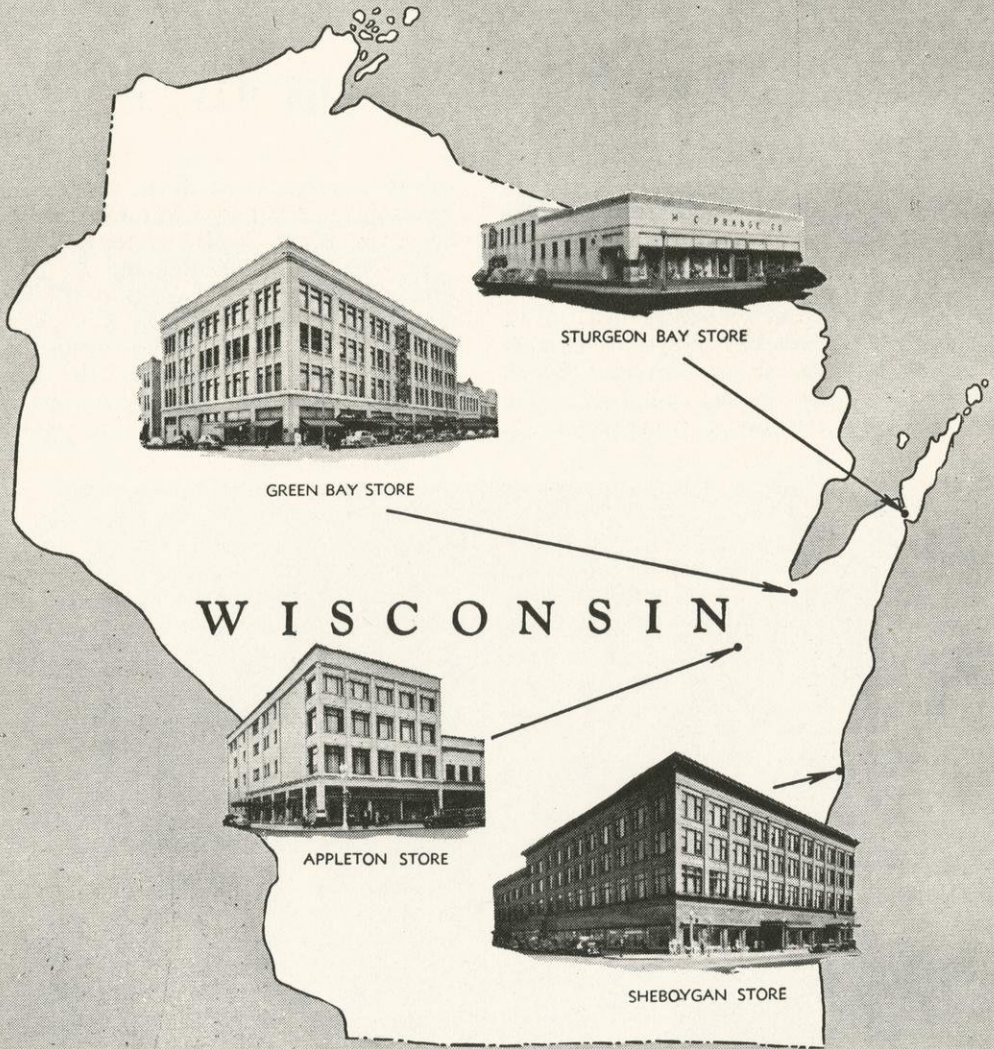
**Reliability in Merchandise
for more than Sixty Years**

H.C. Prange Co.

Department stores serving Eastern Wisconsin

Riverside Greenhouses Founded by Cemetery Association in 1877

When the Appleton Cemetery Association began the operation of the Riverside Greenhouses, with Dennis Meidam in charge, it was built in 1877 in the cemetery itself just south of the present G. A. R. lot.

In those days, the woodpile had to be enormous, all cut, stacked and ready, because the greenhouses had flues under each bench inside and they were heated completely with wood. Keeping greenhouse temperatures up

side floral pieces went all the way to Tigerton, Wittenberg, Marion, Clintonville, Shawano, Shiocton, Black Creek and Seymour.

In 1905, J. H. Boelter and L. A. Rogers formed a partnership known as the Riverside Greenhouses, L. A. Rogers Company. Two years later Rogers sold his interest to B. J. Zuehlke. Shortly after this, the lease was purchased from the Cemetery Association and all the land to Pacific and Leminwah streets

through the freezing winters to protect the plants meant hours and hours of work on both woodpile and firing.

Later, two large and two small houses were erected north of the present Riverside Chapel. A coal burner was then installed. Delivery service in those days was by horse and wagon, or by bicycle on short trips, the delivery boy pedalling down the street as he balanced a floral package under each arm. Flowers were sent out of town by way of express and River-

was acquired. A new plant was erected on the present site of the greenhouse.

Mr. Boelter became the sole owner of the business in 1935. On August 1, 1945, after forty years association with the greenhouse, Mr. Boelter sold the business to Paul Mueller and Arthur Radtke, the present owners. The business now comprises eight greenhouses which have 40,000 square feet of glass. During its existence the houses have been enlarged three times.

Riverside Paper Corporation
Organized 56 Years Ago

The Riverside Paper Corporation, Appleton, Wisconsin, came into existence on January 18, 1893, as the Riverside Fiber Company, organized to build and operate a sulphite mill. The original capitalization was $75,000.00, the incorporators being Lamar Olmstead, Thomas Pearson, W. B. Murphy, H. D. Smith, and J. A. Kimberly, Jr. Spruce pulp wood was used, and the mill was one of the first bleached sulphite mills in the country. As such, it operated for about ten years with a daily capacity of 35 tons of bleached sulphite, all of which was sold to mills in the immediate vicinity.

In 1902 a paper mill was added to the company's holdings, and a plant was constructed west of the present South Oneida Street directly on the government canal. At that time the officers were H. D. Smith, W. B. Murphy, Peter Thom, and William Gilbert. The paper mill for a few years manufactured wrapping paper made from the product of the sulphite mill.

In 1903 the sulphite mill was destroyed by fire but was rebuilt with no increase in capacity.

The name of the company was changed to the Riverside Fiber and Paper Company with the addition of the paper mill, and in 1905 production of bleached sulphite papers was started, the grades being mainly sulphite bond and ledger papers. Later, as the need for new papers developed, mimeograph, post card, index, and duplicating papers were added to the company's lines.

In 1915 the sulphite mill was motorized; the steam engines were removed and power was purchased from the Wisconsin Traction, Light, Heat and Power Company. Also the old milk of lime system was discontinued and a modern Jensen tower acid system installed.

In 1924 the company erected a new paper mill directly east of sulphite mill fronting on South Lawe Street. Another paper machine was added, increasing the capacity to 70 tons per day of finished paper.

In December 1929, the sulphite mill was shut down and discontinued, but early in 1930 the present converting department was organized with the result that this enabled the company to re-employ practically all of the old employees of the sulphite mill. With the discontinuing of the sulphite mill, the corporate structure of the company was changed, and the present name of Riverside Paper Corporation adopted, with $1,500,000.00 invested capital.

The converting department specializes on the furnishing of school papers, both ruled and plain, and has a wide distribution in its particular field.

From 1935 on the latest improvements have been added, and the present capacity of the mill is the greatest in its history, the paper produced being watermarked and unwatermarked bond, mimeograph, and ledger, also duplicating and drawing papers, in addition to a full line of converted papers for school use, all distributed on a nationwide basis.

About 230 men and women are employed.

The present officers are: C. B. Clark, President; E. C. Hilfert, Vice-President and General Manager; E. J. Dempsey, Secretary; E. F. Davis, Treasurer; F. R. Watson, Ass't. Secretary and Treasurer.

The Standard Manufacturing Company
Goes back to the day of real shutters, gingerbread trim and wooden cisterns

AT THE TURN of the century when Standard started out in business, houses had porches with the famed gew-gaws of gingerbread trim that took expert scroll sawn work . . . windows were closed at night with shutters that really shut and locked. Fancy carved newel posts decorated stair cases and stair rails were highly polished hardwoods that were shiningly beautiful as well as a thrill for the young fry to slide down. Ornate pillars or patterned fret work divided the old parlor from the family sitting room . . . beamed ceilings were in style . . . fancy plate rails, massive, built-in buffets and wainscoted walls decorated the large dining rooms.

These were the days of wooden sidewalks, the old Waverly cigar named for the Waverly House and bicycles built for two when every home boasted a sturdy, large, wooden cistern in its backyard.

On Jan. 26, 1901, several Appleton business men met in the College ave. store of L. C. Schmidt, Appleton's leading cigar maker, to organize the Standard Manufacturing Company for the purpose of manufacturing sash, doors, blinds and general woodwork. In February the firm incorporated with its founder, L. C. Schmidt, becoming its first president, which position he held until his death.

The company located on its present site on N. Lawe street and through the early years built up its factory, boiler house, dry kiln and obtained a railroad siding. Soon after the founding of the business the sons of Mr. Schmidt came into the firm, including George H., Robert O., Edward C., Walter and L. J. Schmidt. Robert succeeded his father as president of the firm in 1920.

The company operated a sawmill on the property for many years until about 1925 when it proved unprofitable coupled with the fact that local supplies of native hardwoods were rapidly dwindling. In those days the sawmill operated principally in the winter to accommodate the large farmer business. Farmers in the county used to bring their winter's cutting of logs into the mill to be custom sawed and often sold to the company as a large and profitable cash crop for the season.

As an outgrowth of the Appleton company, Mr. Schmidt organized two other, separate firms. In 1912 Walter and L. J. Schmidt went to Fond du Lac to manage and operate the Combination Door Company which manufactured combination and screen doors. In 1918 E. C. Schmidt took charge of the Standard Body Company in Appleton which made an early commercial wooden body for trucks. This business dissolved when steel bodies came into the automobile picture.

Robert O. Schmidt was active in the business until his death in 1947. The present officers of the company include George H. Schmidt, President; Robert E. Schmidt, Vice President; Elmer W. Root, Secretary and Manager; Victor P. Schmidt, Treasurer.

The company today operates a retail lumber yard and a retail building supply yard. It is known throughout the state as a custom plant that manufactures architectural woodwork for residences, manufacturing and commercial buildings, churches, schools and institutions.

In its beginning the supply of lumber came from hardwoods on near-by tracts and farms but today its lumber source is far reaching. Redwood and spruce comes from the west coast, gum, cypress and poplar from the South and many of the hardwoods such as birch, maple and oak are obtained from northern Wisconsin and upper Michigan.

Trends in building have changed since those early days . . . plywood has come into its own . . . wide casings and heavy moulding have given way to simpler, more functional design . . . ornate woodwork definitely belongs to yesterday.

Indian Moccasins were stylish here when shoemaking came to America

The first shoemaking in America began in 1629 when Thomas Baird arrived on the second voyage of the Mayflower to make shoes for the colonies by contract with the Massachusetts Bay Company. Shoemakers in this Colonial day were at first itinerant cobblers. Loaded with his packs slung across his shoulders, the cobbler came as a welcome visitor to a family to make shoes for all its members and exchange news and gossip. As settlements grew the shoemakers settled down in small shops with apprentice helpers. The first shoe shop to operate successfully on a factory system in 1750 led to the rise of the "Ten Foot" shops, named for their size.

During these years what is Outagamie County was a forest wilderness, inhabited by Indians who wore skin moccasins, a version of the earliest primitive type of footwear. Even the white man who came in the 17th century to this new world adopted the footwear of the Indian country. Their "civilized" boots belonged to a world left behind them.

The pioneer family wore sturdy shoes of leather, often made by the father of the household. For him a trip to the nearest settlement meant a long journey, often on foot, through wild forests and over Indian trails. After the day's work was done on the farm clearing the settler spent many an evening making shoes for his large family while his wife knit their clothing. Wooden shoes came to the county when the Hollanders arrived in 1848 with Father Vanden Broek. Even today they are worn and made in Little Chute. Every year the villagers, young and old, don their wooden shoes and dance the Flying Dutchman during the festival of the Kermis.

Several tanneries were leading industries in early Appleton, situated near the water power. There is a record of the Appleton Boot and Shoe Company organized in 1881. Appleton's Frank Weyenberg, one of the first important

manufacturers of complete shoes in all Wisconsin, opened his first shoe business in Chippewa Falls at the turn of the century. These "Chippewa" boots were hand sewed and used wooden pegs instead of nails. By that time supplies came into the area by steamboat and rail in the heyday of the shoe with the toothpick toe. The high shoe was popular for many years dating from Civil War days up through the first World War. They went from brass tips to bull-dog toe, and with the exception of the Wellington boot, all buttoned or laced.

Jack Stewart remembers well the buttonhook days, for he started out in the shoe business in 1915 in Cleveland, Ohio. Shoes were really high and shoe clerks faced the occupational hazard of calloused and sore hands after a long day's work trying shoes on long-skirted matrons. High shoes were in style until the twenties when women got the vote, took to tailored clothes and spats and invaded business. High heels, fancy beading, rhinestones and cut steel buckles were the fashion then.

Jack Stewart came to Appleton in 1939 when the new bold style of open toes and heels hit women's shoes. After eight years with the shoe department at the Pettibone-Peabody store, he opened his own shop in the Zuelke Building in 1947. This modern, air-conditioned shop with its attractive colors blending with the walls of bleached mahogany and white oak is a far cry from the old ten-foot shops of yesterday.

Yet, today the clock is turning back in shoe styles. Women's shoes are going back to old styles, closed heels and toes, the kidney heel and the high, curved French heel of 20 years ago. Spats are coming back and that high back buskin look goes way back to the middle ages for its origin.

JACK STEWART SHOE STORE

Zuelke Building . . . Appleton, Wisconsin

THILMANY CELEBRATES ITS 65th BIRTHDAY THIS YEAR!

IN 1883 Oscar Thilmany organized the Thilmany Pulp and Paper Mills at Kaukauna for the manufacture of butter plates from ground wood pulp. From that humble beginning emerged the present Thilmany enterprise which was destined to inaugurate many important papermaking developments and continue as an important leader in the specialty paper field.

In October of 1889 the first paper at Thilmany was being produced on a machine built earlier that year. By 1897 this capacity had been increased to four machines—three of these units being "Yankee" Fourdriniers of a type originated in Germany and built by Mr. Thilmany from modified German plans.

In 1897 C. W. Stribley was employed as manager and his association with Thilmany continued until his death in 1941. In 1901 Mr. Thilmany sold his interests to the present owners but continued as its president for a short time. He was succeeded by M. A. Wertheimer and Mr. Stribley was named treasurer and director.

Mr. Wertheimer was a man of outstanding business ability and possessed a keen imagination—a rare combination which reflected itself in the growth and development of the business under his guidance. He is credited with pioneering light weight, strong, machine glazed papers as substitutes for the heavier, coarser grades. In collaboration with his superintendent, O. M. Farwell, and Stribley, the idea for machine marking rolls was conceived. Thus, Thilmany became the first mill to produce wrapping papers with surface designs impressed on paper in the drier train. Wertheimer's association with Thilmany continued for nearly forty years, until his death in 1939.

Another individual who contributed greatly to Thilmany's progress was J. E. Thomas who joined the organization in 1905. He served as Vice-President until his death in 1919.

The forerunner of the present sulphate pulp mill was constructed in 1911 with a capacity of 30 tons of kraft pulp per day. Expansion has increased its production to the present capacity exceeding 140 tons daily. One of the first plants to bleach kraft was also installed and provided, in part, facilities which permitted wide experimentation and development of papers having unusual strength, pliability, and moisture resistance among their many characteristics. Amber waxed carton liners, which revolutionized the cracker and food packaging industry, originated in the Thilmany Mills during this period of development.

The purchase of the Wisconsin Tissue Paper Company at Appleton in 1916 increased to seven the number of paper machines in operation, but in 1930 all manufacturing was consolidated at Kaukauna.

In 1931 the Waukegan Bag Factory was purchased and moved to Kaukauna. Today's bag mill operation at Thilmany consists of 44 machines devoted to the manufacture of millinery, notion, and specialty bags of top quality.

In 1945 the property formerly occupied by the Union Bag and Paper Corporation was acquired. This transaction provided an additional 80,000 square feet of space for manufacturing, converting, and materials handling.

A pioneer in the production of asphalt laminated papers, Thilmany originated and developed many new uses for these particular grades. A building to house a modern 120-inch machine was erected in 1941 and from it has come a steady flow of unusual asphalt laminated products. Additional converting equipment includes a waxing division and supercalendering department as well as facilities for producing decorated and embossed wrappings.

In 1942 another 120-inch Fourdrinier machine was added and another rebuilt to a modified "Yankee" type. Another machine of the same type is being installed now. With the disposition of older units and the addition of other new machines, Thilmany today has a total complement of seven paper machines in operation.

Thilmany is not content to "rest on the laurels" of its 65 years of progress. Its research staff and skilled personnel, combined with complete production and converting facilities will continue to keep it one of the nation's leaders in the production of paper specialties.

Valley Iron Works Company ... Pulp and Paper Machinery Builders Took Over Older Firm in 1900

The Valley Iron Works Company, located at Appleton, Wisconsin, is one of the leading pulp and paper mill machinery builders of that industry. This company was incorporated March 26, 1900, by E. A. Peterson, A. L. Smith, W. A. Fannon, G. S. Hobart and George M. Brill to succeed the Valley Iron Works Manufacturing Company, an organization that had been engaged in the manufacturing of pulp and paper mill machinery, general milling machinery, waterwheels and other products. The new corporation enlarged and improved the line of pulp and paper mill machinery and discontinued the manufacture of general milling machinery and waterwheels.

With the passing of time changes naturally occurred in the ownership and in the official personnel. In 1903 George M. Brill and G. S. Hobart disposed of their holdings and in January, 1905, the estate of A. L. Smith sold the last of their interests in the company to E. A. Peterson, W. H. Burns, W. A. Fannon, E. A. Morse and A. I. Peterson. The interests of the company remained in these hands until June 2, 1920, at which time the stock of W. A. Fannon, E. A. Morse and A. I. Peterson was sold to a group of new stockholders.

During the early years of the corporation W. A. Fannon was the president but in 1921 Emil August Peterson, who for many years had been treasurer and general manager of the company, was chosen president, which office he held until the time of his death, September 13, 1936.

William H. Burns was long associated with the business in various capacities. He was born in Oakfield, Wisconsin, May 30, 1873, and died in Appleton, January 11, 1939. In 1901 he entered the employ of the Valley Iron Works Company in the capacity of bookkeeper and in 1906 was elected to the office of secretary, in which relation he continued until his death.

The present officers of the corporation are as follows: Raymond A. Peterson, President and General Manager; Ernst Mahler, Vice President; William K. Kolb, Vice President and Works Manager; W. A. Homes, Secretary and Treasurer. The board of directors include John R. Kimberly, John S. Sensenbrenner and the above officers.

VALLEY IRON WORKS COMPANY

APPLETON, WISCONSIN

Adler Bräu

For 86 Years the Favorite

AGE and tradition, two elements that are important to our product, likewise apply to the Geo. Walter Brewing Co. itself. Within 14 years after Wisconsin became a state in 1848, this industry was born.

Its history dates back to August 11, 1862, when George Muench started the first brewery in our present location at S. Walnut and W. Lawrence Streets.

Up to 1885, there were frequent changes of ownership. George Mayer purchased the business in 1868, and sold it to Michael Fries in 1870. Mr. Fries died in 1876, and ownership passed to his children, Frank Fries, Mrs. Susan Kohl and Mrs. Elizabeth Kohl. They sold a half interest to Werner Winz in 1877.

Shortly thereafter, George Walter came into the picture and gave the company the name it has had ever since. He bought the Winz interests in 1880 and the Fries interests in 1885, thus becoming the sole owner.

Heirs of Mr. Walter carried on the business after his death in 1899, and sold out in 1903 to a new corporation formed by well-known Appleton citizens. John Berg became president, Martin Walter, vice-president, and H. A. Schmitz, secretary-treasurer. Others listed among those early stockholders were Joseph and Matthias Rossmeissl, Christ and John Walter, Humphrey Pierce, John Loos, F. Santo, P. Van Roy, and Fred Dorrow.

At the present time there are 70 stockholders, the majority living in this community. The brewery employs fifty people with an annual pay roll of $175,000.00.

Presidents, who have since served the corporation are: Martin Walter, 1906-1911; Joseph Stier, 1911-1913; Christ Walter, 1913-1914; Michael Alberty, 1914-1925; and Nic Dohr, 1925-1945.

After Mr. Dohr's death in 1945, the present officers took over the direction of the business: namely, Frank Fries, president, George J. Walter, vice-president, and Leo J. Toonen, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Toonen is also the general manager.

Erection of a new bottling house in 1938 was the most recent of many expansion and modernizing projects that kept the company in pace with progress.

The present capacity is 50,000 barrels. The entire output is sold within a fifty mile radius.

However, throughout the years, there has remained the tradition of its early brewing methods. That is why the name ADLER BRAU, adopted by the corporation 45 years ago, remains today the symbol of the finest and most popular beer to be had.

GEO. WALTER BREWING CO.

APPLETON, WISCONSIN

CROSS SECTIONAL DIAGRAM AND LOCATION MAP
OF THE
WORLDS FIRST HYDRO ELECTRIC CENTRAL STATION
STARTED SEPTEMBER 30, 1882
APPLETON, WISCONSIN

Fox River: Approximately 10' below level of West's Canal

SECTION OF APPLETON SHOWING LOCATION OF VULCAN STREET PLANT

West's Canal
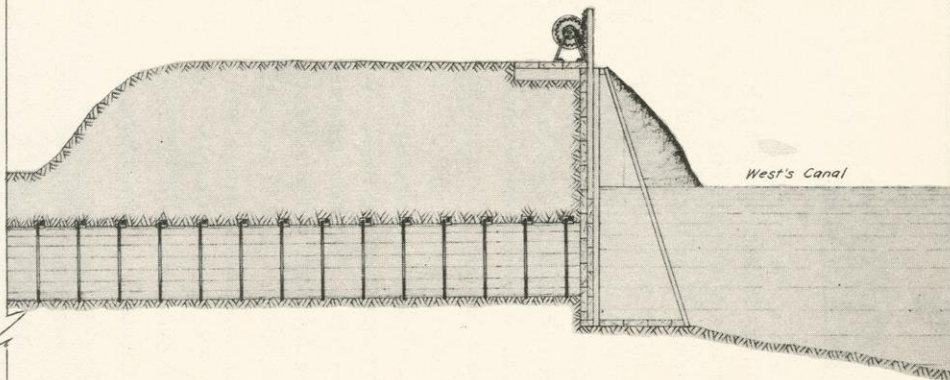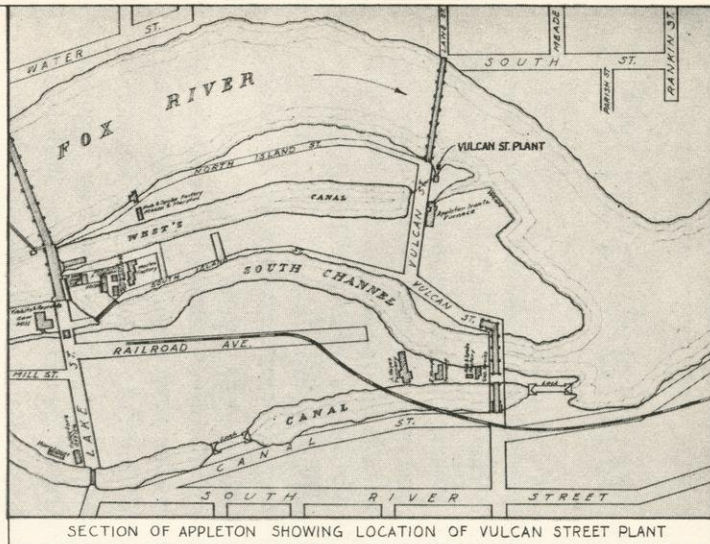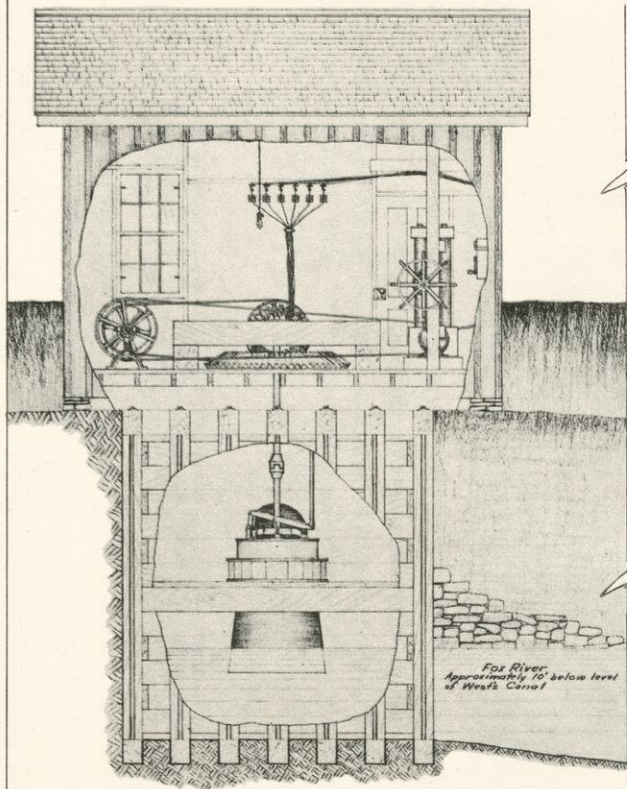
WISCONSIN MICHIGAN POWER COMPANY
SEPTEMBER 30, 1932

NOTE
Drawn by J.H. Dunham from information obtained from Mr. Ed. O'Keefe, the builder of the original Vulcan Street Plant, from Mr. Wm. D. Kurz the operator of the original plant, and from various old photographs.

Attest: W.E. Schubert
Date 8-25-'32

ZWICKER'S . . .

In 1905 Robert Emil Zwicker came to Appleton as head knitter at the old Crescent Knitting Company, located on the present site of the police and fire departments. Prior to this time he had been engaged in the knitting trade in Saxony, Germany and in America.

He started his own business in 1908 in the old watch factory on W. Wisconsin avenue, where his young sons learned to knit at an early age.

In 1910 the Saxony Knitting Works was formed, with the business moving to 122 N. Richmond street. Robert E. Zwicker became the President; Arthur Zwicker, Vice President; Otto H. Schultz, Secretary and Treasurer. Gloves, shawls, tocques and sweaters were manufactured there. The business dissolved in 1914 when the elder Zwicker moved to Eagle River where he continued in the knitting trade until his death.

Walter Zwicker, purchasing some of the machinery of the Saxony firm, began his own business in the N. Richmond street building. In 1916 Dewey Zwicker joined him and the business continued as a single proprietorship until 1919, when Arthur Zwicker joined the firm. On incorporation the name of the firm became the Zwicker Knitting Mills with Walter Zwicker, President; Arthur Zwicker, Vice President; and Dewey Zwicker, Secretary.

A few months after incorporation the business moved to the corner of N. Richmond and W. Packard streets, a location still occupied. The "new" building was formerly a saloon and dance hall and for several years the owner lived in the rear of the building. In 1923 the corporation purchased the building and the entire area was converted to manufacturing. Knit hosiery, gloves and mittens were produced during this period but the manufacture of hosiery was discontinued in 1932 in favor of a program of concentration on a specialty line of gloves and mittens.

Dewey Zwicker assumed the position of President in 1929 when his brother Walter met his untimely death in an automobile accident. Robert Ebben became Vice President and Arthur Zwicker, Secretary. The latter retired from active participation in the business in 1937.

In 1933, at the height of the depression, a building was constructed facing N. Richmond street to take care of the expansion of business. Only four years later further construction was necessary to double the manufacturing area. Business continued to grow in volume year after year until the Zwicker Knitting Mills held its position of leader in its field prior to the war.

During the war years the business produced a large share of the glove requirements of the armed forces. In 1945 a building was purchased in Waupaca to increase production further. Two sons of Walter Zwicker joined the business, Robert Zwicker in 1945 and John H. Zwicker in 1946. David Zwicker, son of Dewey Zwicker, joined in 1948.

ZWICKER KNITTING MILLS

APPLETON, WISCONSIN

The Memorial Park is American . . .
An Idea of Democracy and Beauty

Within the past decades a strong and altogether desirable movement has developed in favor of providing a resting place for the dead that shall be forever free from the gloom and desolation of the old time graveyard—a place where all graves are marked in democratic simplicity with a tablet of imperishable bronze instead of the expensive monuments whose ghostly forms crowd the older cemeteries of today.

In 1933 a group of public spirited business men organized Highland Memorial Park. These founders pledged themselves to build a beautiful Burial Park into "A Living Shrine of Perpetual Beauty, Dedicated to Sacred Memories." These men introduced to the community the modern garden plan of cemetery design, expertly landscaped so that visitors gain a sense of beauty instead of renewed grief.

Today, the dignified stone entrance opens into a spacious park of 85 acres with a wide boulevard sweeping around the lovely, illuminated Memorial Fountain. Behind this circular pool rises the Singing Tower, a replica of the famous Bok Tower in Florida. The winding drives and paths lead further back to the uniquely stone-carved Lord's Supper Memorial with its Cumberland Mountain stone walls blending peacefully into the natural landscape of the only Park Memorial burial ground in the county.

HIGHLAND MEMORIAL PARK

The Cemetery Beautiful

Scoldy Lox GLAMOUR GUARDS

NEVER LET YOUR HAIR DOWN

THESE are the milestones in the history of the Scolding Locks Corporation which grew in 29 years from a small hairpin factory to an established firm in the community providing a buying power of more than $300,000 a year. This is the company that today supplies Bob Pins, Hairpins and the new GLAMOUR GUARDS, those essential tools of the beauty kit, to women in the four corners of the globe on all the continents in the world.

On October 13, 1919, Herman and F. E. Saecker organized the Scolding Locks Hairpin Company, opening their business at 130 E. College Avenue, later moving to the old McCann building. Herman G. Saecker, Albert Weisenborn, Frank J. Harwood, Homer P. Smith, Francis B. Bradford and Dr. V. F. Marshall comprised the first board of directors.

In 1922 the firm moved to its present, modern factory location at 1520 West Rogers Avenue. The present Scolding Locks Corporation was organized in May 1929, and in 1938 the present officers purchased all outstanding stock and became sole owners of the corporation. The officers comprise the following:—Corwin Van Housen, President and General Manager; Herman F. Heckert, Vice President and Treasurer; and A. B. Weisgerber, Secretary and Superintendent.

During World War II the company turned to the manufacture of parts for war machines and 26 of its young men and women joined the armed services.

Steady progress has followed under the present management with building additions made in 1936, 1940 and 1945. The company presently employs about 125 workers.

SCOLDING LOCKS CORPORATION • APPLETON, WISCONSIN

SPONSORS

Town of Liberty	S. S. Kresge Co.
Town of Greenville	Julius Bubolz
Town of Ellington	E. Liethen Grain Co.
Town of Osborn	E. A. Dettman Co.
Town of Deer Creek	Peotter Towing Service
Town of Seymour	Appleton Pure Milk Co.
Town of Cicero	J. R. Benton, D.D.S.
Town of Kaukauna	Fox River Valley Knitting Co,
Town of Freedom	Jos. J. Plank & Co.
Town of Black Creek	Gillis Motor Service
Town of Hortonia	Carl J. Becher
Town of Grand Chute	Meyer-Seeger Music Co.
Town of VandenBroek	McKee & Jaeckels
City of Kaukauna	D. M. Gallaher, M.D.
City of Seymour	Gustave J. Keller
Village of Black Creek	Clyde E. Chapelle
Village of Bear Creek	E. J. Zeiss, M.D.
Village of Hortonville	E. H. Brooks, M.D.
Village of Shiocton	W. J. Frawley, M.D.
Village of Little Chute	J. B. MacLaren, M.D.
Appleton Marble & Granite Co.	George S. Nolting

R