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The Valley of the Lower Fox: historical, descriptive, picturesque. 1887

Neenah, Wisconsin: Art Publishing Company, 1887

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 THE VALLEY 

OF THE

LOWER FOX.

HISTORICAL,

DESCRIPTIVE,

PICTURESQUE.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

ART PUBLISHING COMPANY.

PRATT & OWEN, Proprietors.

1887.



NEENAH—THE OLD GOV. DOTY LOG-HOUSE, ON DOTY ISLAND.

VALLEY OF THE LOWER FOX.

What is known as the Valley of the Lower Fox River is the region extending along that river from Lake Winnebago to Green Bay, a distance of about thirty-eight miles.

It is a famous and interesting portion of country, rich in history and natural resources. The scenery is varied, picturesque and grand, the waterway an important one, and the numerous water powers, beginning at Neenah and Menasha and ending at DePere, are the most valuable in this country.

This work is designed to gather together such illustrations as will give the best delineation of this Valley in which the choicest gifts of nature are so abundant.

From the time of its first exploration by civilized man, the Fox River has been an object of delight and admiration. The early missionaries as they penetrated its wilds were amazed at the beauty and grandeur of the scenery which greeted their eyes at every step.

This Valley is a link in one of the great historic chains that stretches back into the early dawn of American civilization. The Fox and Wisconsin Rivers and Lake Winnebago, being the links connecting a chain from the Gulf of the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, were the earliest channels of the travel of the West. In all periods of history, water communication has figured as an important feature of savage and civilized activities.

The libraries of the land contain full and faithful histories of the struggles of civilization in gaining supremacy over this region. A simple hint here and there is all that is desired in this connection. A comparison of dates may be useful and interesting. The charter for the Colonies of Virginia was given by King James in 1606, and in 1609 Henry Hudson discovered the Bay of New York and the North River. In 1620 the first permanent settlement was made in New England, while, as early as 1634, Nicollet, an interpreter, commissioned by the Government of New France, traversed the Fox Rivers and Lake of the Winnebagoes for the purpose of discovery and of making treaties with the Indians. A council was held at the foot of Lake Winnebago at which was made the first treaty ever entered into between the Indians of the West and Europeans. Upon Nicollet's return to Quebec he gave such

glowing descriptions of the beauty and fertility of the region he had visited, and gave such a pathetic account of the thousands of untutored savages who were living and dying without the blessings of religion, that the zeal of the Jesuits was excited and they soon organized an expedition to establish mission stations in the far West.

The first missionary sent to Wisconsin was Father Claudeus Allouez, who founded a mission and built a mission house on the present site of the village of DePere about the year 1668. Soon after this the French Government took formal possession of Green Bay and surrounding territory. About the year 1673 Father Marquette traversed this region on his voyage of discovery.

In 1689 M. Perrot, commissioned by the Canadian Government, gained possession of Green Bay and established a fort on the west side of Fox River. The fur trade now began to assume immense proportions, the forests abounding in fur-bearing animals.

In 1760 the conquest of Canada by the English became complete with the surrender of Montreal, and the Fox River Valley region passed from French to English rule.

The success of the American revolution put an end to English rule, but it was not until 1786 that this region was formally surrendered by the English. At that date the Fox River Valley contained only about fifty-six white persons and all these were embraced within five families, namely: The De Langlades the Grignons, the Brunettes, the Roys and the La Dukes. These were all of French origin or extraction. When the English garrison left, their places were not occupied by American troops until the year 1816.

It is put down as a historical fact that the De Langlades and Grignons were the first permanent settlers of the Northwest. They came to Green Bay in 1745.

"Pierre Grignon, Sr., was the grandson of Baron de Grignon, Governor of Bretagne, France; and of the daughter of Marchioness de Seigne, whose name is familiar to the literary world. By his marriage to Miss De Langlade he became the father of nine children. One of these, Augustin Grignon, settled permanently at Grand Ka-ka-lin about the year 1799, though engaged there in the fur trade and transportation business some time previous." He entered largely into the business of that day, and was noted for his princely hospitality. Descendants of this pioneer are now living at Kaukauna.

In 1766 Captain Jonathan Carver, of the English army, ascended the Fox River. Arriving at Doty Island he found the Indian town of the Winnebagoes. The tribe was ruled by a queen who received him with great civility and entertained him sumptuously during his stay. The town contained fifty houses. He found the land very fertile; grapes, plums and other fruits growing in abundance. The Indians raised large quantities of corn, beans, pumpkins, watermelons and tobacco.

The Winnebagoes, or Men of the Sea, were a powerful tribe of Indians. Their name points to some act of migration across the great waters, but which ocean was referred to tradition affords no hint. They were of the Algonquin family and had established themselves on the headwaters of Green Bay many years before the visit of Nicollet, as they were then old in their habitation of the land. From them the beautiful lake received its name, while the river received its name from the tribe of Indians, or rather the consolidated tribes of the Sacs and Foxes.

GOVERNOR DOTY.

The name of James Duane Doty must always be associated with the Valley of the Lower Fox. In 1822 he received at the hands of President Monroe, the appointment of United States Judge, for this region of country. His circuit not only embraced the whole of Wisconsin, but all the region west to an indefinite extent, as well as the northern peninsula of Michigan. He opened and held his court at Mackinaw, in 1823, then returned east and married Miss Sarah Collins, a sister of Judge Collins of Appleton. He brought his young bride immediately to the West, and they settled at Green Bay, in 1824. In 1838 he was elected Territorial Delegate to Congress, and re-elected in 1840. In September of that year he was appointed Governor of the Territory to succeed Governor Dodge, who in turn was elected to fill the office of Delegate, made vacant by the resignation of Governor Doty. In 1845 Governor

Doty was succeeded by N. P. Tallmadge. In passing up and down the river he became favorably impressed with the advantages of the location at the foot of Lake Winnebago. In 1835 he acquired by purchase lands on the Island, known as Doty Island. About the year 1845 he built a log house near the mouth of the river which was a very pretentious structure for those days. It was christened by Mrs. Doty as the "Grand Loggery," and was known by that name for many years. The Doty homestead is now a famous summer resort, known as "Roberts' Summer Resort," and the old log house, still preserved as when first built, is a favorite cottage with guests. A view of the building as it now appears is given in this work. Governor Doty was a prominent figure in the state, and his memory is cherished and revered. His wife was equally prominent in all the relations of pioneer life with which her husband's name is connected. We find the following mention of her already in print: "She brought with her to her new home her kindly disposition, active usefulness, pure morals, strict integrity, and self-denying grace and dignity of character, ever silently but unconsciously teaching and impressing those who came within the pale of her acquaintance and influence. None did more than she to mould and shape the crude manners and customs of those early days, and reduce them to the proprieties of good breeding and generous hospitality. To many of the present generation her comfortable log home on Doty Island, with its cozy library and broad great fire-place of blazing logs, is a pleasant memory of a life time, and one that no person would forget even if he could, for the benison of her influence and presence is not dead, although she herself has been long since at rest in the cemetery at Oshkosh."

Rev. Eleazor Williams was a notable and mysterious character of the Fox River Valley. He was thought to be the long lost Dauphin Louis XVII. of France. The editor of the "Appleton Post" in a historical sketch, mentions him as follows:

"He came here in 1822 with the Oneida Indians from New York, succeeded after two years in purchasing a large reservation on the west side of Fox River, for the tribe, and remained with them all his life as their pastor and adviser. As to how he came to be suspected of being the Dauphin, no reliable information has come down to us, but certain it is that those best capable of knowing pronounced him as possessing all the family features and characteristics of the Bourbons. His origin was shrouded in mystery, he was a half-breed with the moral and intellectual characteristics of the European preponderating. He seemed to enjoy the delusion that enshrouded him, and while he did not aid in carrying it out, yet he was silent and taciturn as to his early life and origin. He was married to an Indian woman of intelligence and some degree of refinement." He died several years ago at his residence near Wrightstown.

After the settlement of the boundaries between the British possessions and the United States, by the treaty of Paris, Virginia claimed the Fox River Valley as part of the Illinois country explored by Colonel Clark; but on the first day of March, 1784, she ceded it to the United States, and a government was provided for the territory north-west of the Ohio, by the celebrated ordinances passed July 13th, 1787. By act of Congress, approved May 7th, 1800, the Fox River Valley became a part of Indiana territory. By act of Congress, approved July 11th, 1805, Indiana territory was divided and the Valley became a part of Michigan territory. By act of Congress, approved February 3d, 1809, it became a part of the territory of Illinois; and by act of Congress of April 18th, 1818, the State of Illinois was admitted to the Union and all the territory north and west was detached and again made part of Michigan territory.

By act of Congress, approved April 20th, 1836, the territory of Wisconsin was established and it embraced within its boundaries the present States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and part of the territory of Dakota; and on the 29th day of May, 1848, the State of Wisconsin was admitted to the Union.

In 1816 the Government of the United States took formal possession of the Northwest, and a fort was established at Green Bay. In 1820 the Government commenced the erection of Fort Howard.

By virtue of various treaties the Government acquired title to lands in this region.



APPLETON — DOWN COLLEGE AVENUE FROM APPLETON STREET.



MENASHA—FROM SOUTH END OF DAM, LOOKING NORTH.



MENASHA—VIEW ON THE CANAL, LOOKING TOWARD MILL STREET BRIDGE.



MENASHA—CANAL NEAR THE LOCKS, AND PAPER MILL OF GEO. A. WHITING.



APPLETON—VIEW IN RIVERSIDE CEMETERY.



APPLETON—VIEW IN RIVERSIDE CEMETERY.



NEENAH—LOOKING EAST ON PARK ROW.



NEENAH—LOOKING WEST ON PARK ROW.

THE VALLEY IN 1825.

A description of the Valley, as it appeared to a visitor in 1825, has been preserved, and from it we make a few extracts:

"At the head of Green Bay we entered the Fox River. Near the mouth of this river is situated Fort Howard, where there are stationed three companies of U. S. troops under the command of Major Meigs. The buildings are all enclosed within a high board fence, whitewashed or painted, and the whole structure looks neat and trim. A sentry was posted and kept guard in front of the entrance. The stars and stripes floated from the flag staff, and the surrounding country seemed a dense forest. Not a house or inhabitant was visible. * * * * *

Three miles further up the river we arrived at our destination, "the settlement," known here as Shantytown. The old fort originally built by the English was located near here; it has now nearly all disappeared. * * * * *

This uncouth name was given to the place by the soldiers of the old fort. There are only three or four American families here. The Whitney's, the Irwin's and the Lawrence's; also two or three English families who came here many years ago, when the English held the old fort. All the rest of the inhabitants are French Canadians and their descendants, many of whom married Indian wives. The language most generally spoken is French, interspersed with a good deal of Menomonee Indian, and some English. The houses do not exceed one hundred in number. They are mostly situated along the bank of the river and are some distance apart from each other. The houses are all built of logs, one story high, excepting the tavern or public house, which is two stories high. This house is kept by Colonel Irwin, and is used at times for all kinds of gatherings, as well as for Court House and election purposes. * * * * *

John Jacob Astor of New York, has a large store house here, and several other trading posts in the interior of the country; and here in the spring is gathered the fruits of the winter's hunting and shipped to New York. The Indians come from great distances to trade. * * * * *

Presently we came in sight of De Pere. (The translation of these two French words signify the place of the father.) There is nothing here but an old dilapidated log church, surrounded by a few huts also dilapidated. The place seems abandoned. Here a French Jesuit missionary, named Claudeus Allouez, nearly a century and a half ago, planted the cross, and reported the Indians in the surrounding neighborhood as numbering about six hundred, and not only they, but thousands of others from a distance, had been baptized and admitted to the church. The inhabitants now seem to be very few. Those that turned out to gaze at us were all Indians. The women and children were in a half nude state, and very degraded, filthy, and entirely void of everything approaching Christian civilization. There is also an old saw mill here, but it seems to have been idle for some time."

At Little Kakalin the writer mentions the Oneida Indians, and at Grand Kaukauna, a trading post, kept by Mr. Grignon.

At Grand Chute, (Appleton), the writer described the scenery as follows:

"Here the river falls forty feet within a mile and a half. The volume of water seems to be greater than at any point on the river and in places rushes with a perpendicular fall over it of four feet. The banks on both sides vary from fifty to seventy feet in height and are quite precipitous. The river thence winds in graceful curves over a rocky bottom, dashed here and there against rocky obstructions and throwing silvery sprays and sheets into crystal mounds and hillocks. In the midst of this grand rapid is an island covered with a dense growth of majestic oak, maple and beach forest trees, and on either side are deep ravines like valleys that give an impression that they are grand avenues formed and adorned by the hand of nature, as entrances to some undiscovered Elysium beyond. Charmed with the rare beauty and grandeur of this place, we make our way up the steep banks and reach the table land above, and from here the landscape is exceedingly beautiful. The air is pure and invigorating, the water is clear as crystal, and the varied hues of the autumn forests which roll in profound undulations far away in the dim distance present a picture of rare beauty." * * *

Continuing the writer says: "In a short time we found the river to expand into a small lake, called by the early French traders Little Butte des Morts, or "hill of the dead," from the fact that on its banks are a number of mounds formerly used by the Indians as burial places, and furthermore it is said that here took place a great massacre of the Fox Indians under a French officer named Moran, just one hundred years ago. After traversing this lake we came to a large island called by the Indians Me-na-sha, and here again the river becomes a rapid and this locality is known as Winnebago Rapids. We passed across the first or northern branch of the river and paddled along the shore of the island and ascended the southern branch and here we came in view of a large Indian village situated on both sides of the river. This is the first Indian village we have seen during our trip. A great number of wigwams are in view and smoke ascending from many fires. We landed here and remained the balance of the day and night. The Indians were very peaceable and indeed hospitable. They very cheerfully provided us with fish and venison and made no objection to our going among them and examining their wigwams and manner of cooking and living."

In the year 1830, Mrs. Doty, wife of Governor Doty, wrote the following graphic description of the situation and scenery at Appleton:

"The brilliant light of the setting sun was resting on the high wooded banks through which broke the beautiful, foaming, dashing waters of the Chute. The boat was speedily turned toward a little headland projecting from the left bank, which had the advantage of a long strip of level ground sufficiently spacious to afford a good encamping ground. I jumped ashore before the boat was fairly pulled up by the men, and with the judge's help, made my way as rapidly as possible to a point lower down the river, from which he said the best view of the Chute could be obtained. I was anxious to make a sketch before the daylight quite faded away. The left bank of the river was to the west and, over a portion less elevated than the rest, the sun's parting rays fell upon the boat, the men with their red caps and belts, and the two tents already pitched. The smoke now beginning to ascend from the evening fires, the high wooded bank beyond, up which the steep portage path could just be discerned, and more remote still, the long stretch of waterfall now darkening in the shadow of the overhanging forests formed a lovely landscape to which the pencil of an artist could alone do justice."

The Menomonee Indians, in 1836, surrendered to the Government all their rights in this region, and retired to the Keshena reservation, about 60 miles north of Appleton. They numbered then over 2,000. The money to be paid by the Government was funded, and the interest, at six per centum, was to be paid them semi-annually.

The Oneida Indians came here from the State of New York in the year 1822. Their reservation is in the northeastern part of Outagamie county, and extends into the adjoining county of Brown.

THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT.

We have already said that the Fox River was a link in one of the most extensive and important waterways on the face of the globe, commencing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the north and running through the interior of the country, along the chain of the great lakes, up the Fox and down the Wisconsin and ending in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Government early discovered that the improvement of this river would be of vast importance, and inaugurated a movement which ultimately resulted in its completion.

In 1836 a survey was made by Mr. A. J. Center, from Fort Howard to Tail Point, a distance of about six miles.

In 1837 a hurried survey was made under direction of the War Department.

In 1838 the improvement of this route was recommended to Congress by the Secretary of War, for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of troops and munitions of war to the frontier. In 1839 a preliminary survey was made by Captain Cram under the direction of the Secretary of War.



NEENAH—LOOKING WEST ON WISCONSIN AVENUE.



APPLETON—RIVER VIEW FROM RIVERSIDE CEMETERY.



MENASHA—LOOKING WEST ON PUBLIC SQUARE.



APPLETON—VIEW FROM THE MIDDLE DAM.



KAUKAUNA—THE BADGER PAPER MILL AND VICINITY.



MENASHA — BROAD STREET, LOOKING WEST.



MENASHA — EAST ON CHUTE STREET,
FROM CORNER OF TAYCO STREET.

The estimates calculated for works to render the river navigable from Lake Winnebago to Green Bay, by digging canals around the following rapids:

<i>Name.</i>	<i>No. ft.</i>	<i>Distance</i>
	<i>Fall.</i>	<i>Apart.</i>
DePere - - - - -	8	0
Little Kaukauna - - - - -	8	6
Rapid Croche - - - - -	8	6
Grand Kaukauna - - - - -	50	4½
Little Chute - - - - -	38	2½
Cedar Rapid - - - - -	10	¾
Appleton - - - - -	38	4
Menasha - - - - -	10	4¼
Total - - - - -	170	28

In 1846 Congress passed an act granting to the State of Wisconsin, on its admission into the Union, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the river, and uniting it with the Wisconsin by a canal across the portage, a quantity of land equal to one-half of three sections in width on each side of the Fox River and the lakes through which it passes from its mouth to the Wisconsin at the portage to be selected by the Governor.

On January 29th, 1848 an act was passed by the Legislature accepting the grant. By this, and subsequent acts, nearly eight hundred thousand acres of the most valuable lands in the State were thus appropriated for the purpose of this improvement.

The State undertook the construction of the works under the supervision of a Board of Commissioners, and up to 1853 made the following expenditures:

DePere, - - - - -	\$ 1,365 81
Little Kaukauna, - - - - -	
Rapid Croche, - - - - -	26,105 02
Kaukauna, - - - - -	27,547 04
Little Chute, - - - - -	36,661 21
Cedar Rapids, - - - - -	25,997 42
Appleton, - - - - -	32,469 67
Menasha, - - - - -	
Upper Fox River, - - - - -	26,926 69
Portage Canal, - - - - -	69,754 02
Wisconsin River, - - - - -	15,105 39
Miscellaneous, - - - - -	156,953 56
Total, - - - - -	\$428,855 83

In 1853 the Legislature passed an act incorporating the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Company, with a capital stock of \$500,000, under bonds of \$200,000 to complete the work in three years from date. During the three succeeding years the work was carried through with great energy and activity, and in October, 1855,—two years and three months after the formation of the company—the first boat passed from Green Bay to Appleton. The following June a steamer made a round trip from Pittsburg, Pa., via the Ohio, Mississippi, Wisconsin and Fox rivers.

From 1856 until 1862, during summers, the river was lively with trade and traffic. In 1863 the railroad was completed to Green Bay and the commerce of the river began to decline. The Improvement Company was finally forced into insolvency, and in February 1866 the works of improvement, land grant etc., were sold at public sale. The purchasers organized themselves under the name of "The Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company." In 1871 the Government proposed to purchase the work and complete it, and the Company consenting to sell, an act of Congress was passed providing for

a Board of Arbitrators to appraise the property. The Company retained the land grants, water power privileges and other property, and turned the canal over to the Government in consideration of \$145,000. Since the Government took possession of the route in 1872, about two millions of dollars have been expended on the work, and improvements and repairs are continually being made.

The new Lawson Canal completed the present year is designed to furnish a large additional amount of power, and is already being utilized for manufacturing purposes.

It will be seen from the foregoing account that the beginning of improvements along this Valley was during the period from 1848 to 1853.

The dam at Neenah was authorized in 1847, which act authorized Harvey Jones, Loyal H. Jones, Harrison Reed, Charles Doty, and Curtis Reed to erect a dam across the channel.

By act of March 1848 Curtis Reed and his associates were authorized to construct a dam across the north channel at Menasha. Work, however, along the route was mainly begun in 1850, and progressed during the next two years as already stated.

The Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company still own a large amount of water power along the river. The office is located at Appleton. The President of the company is John Van Nortwick of Batavia, N. Y.; Vice-President, H. J. Rogers of Appleton; Secretary and Treasurer, Aug. Ledyard Smith, Appleton.

A VALLEY OF INDUSTRY.

The Valley of the Lower Fox is not merely a region of picturesque and magnificent scenery, but it is emphatically a valley of industry, although in this latter respect it is but in its infancy.

Lake Winnebago has two outlets known as the Menasha and Neenah channels of Fox River. The former is 11,800 feet and the latter 7,500 feet in length. The two channels unite in a beautiful little lake known as Little Lake Buttes des Morts. The island thus formed is known as Doty's Island.

Lake Winnebago is a body of water 35 miles long and from 9 to 14 miles wide, having an area of not less than 350 square miles. It also is connected with lake Poygan which is about 30 miles in circumference, and with lake Buttes des Morts of somewhat less dimensions. These reservoirs are so vast in extent that droughts and freshets have but little effect upon them. While other streams are crippled by droughts or rendered furious and dangerous by freshets, the Lower Fox flows ceaselessly on, a faithful servant of the mighty industries along its way. This uniformity makes it a water power that is without equal in the whole country.

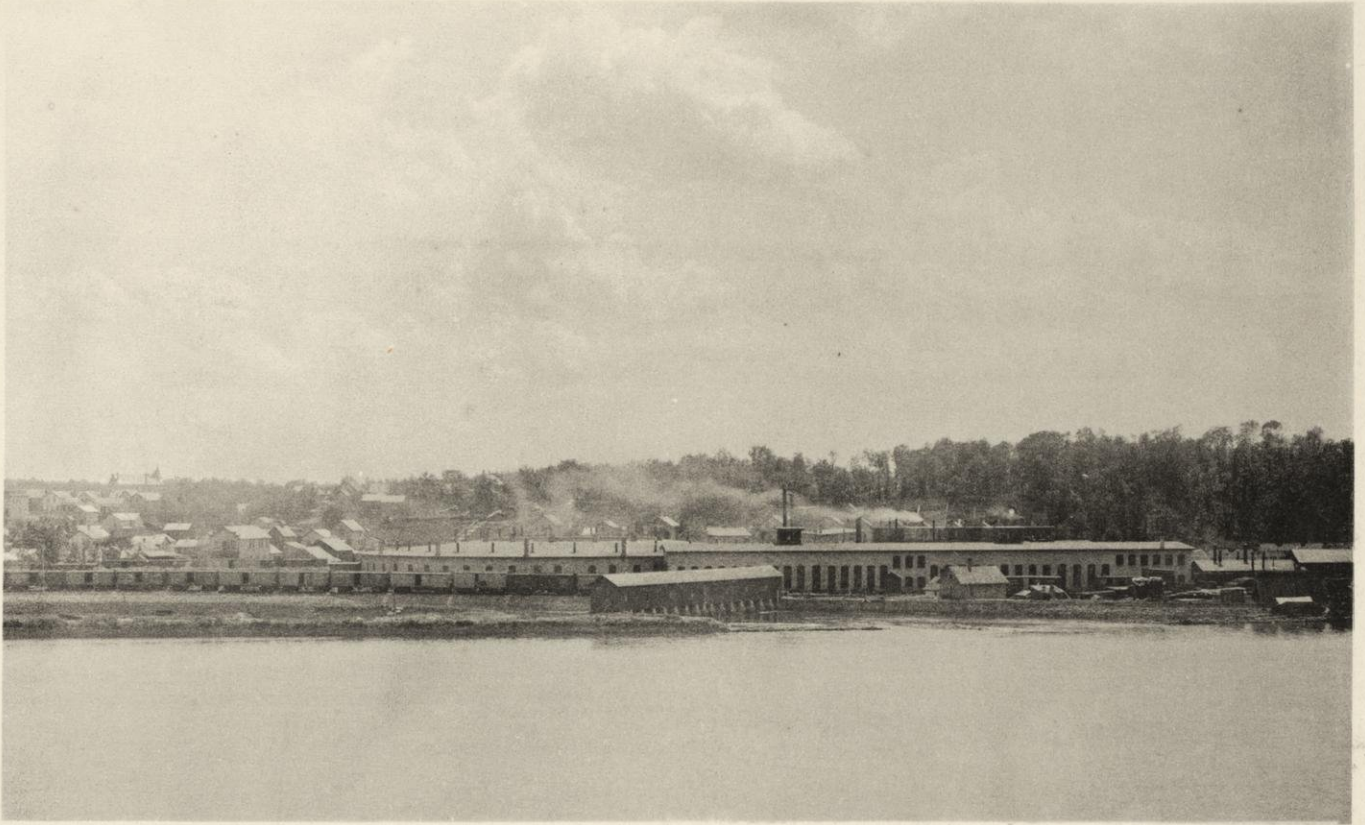
The total fall from Lake Winnebago to Green Bay is about 170 feet, and the distance thirty-seven and one-half miles. The minimum volume of the Lower Fox is given by Wm. Westbrook at 2,320 cubic feet per second.

As may be seen from the tables already given there is a continuous series of water powers from Lake Winnebago to DePere. At Neenah, Menasha, Appleton, Kaukauna and DePere, the power is employed to a greater or less extent, but a vast amount of power is yet available, while at other points the magnificent powers, now idle are waiting to turn the wheels of industry. At all points there is still room and power for other manufactories.

Although mighty manufacturing industries are already firmly planted along the banks of this magnificent river, yet this valley, as a manufacturing district, is yet in its infancy. It is not in the nature of things that an inch of this water power will forever remain idle. Even now projects are appearing which indicate that industries will multiply more rapidly in the future than in the past. There is everything to warrant the prediction that the time will come when, from Lake Winnebago to Green Bay, there will be an almost continuous city.



APPLETON—RESIDENCE OF HON. J. E. HARRIMAN, BELLAIRE PARK PLACE.



KAUKAUNA—M. L. S. & W. CAR SHOPS, SOUTH SIDE OF RIVER.



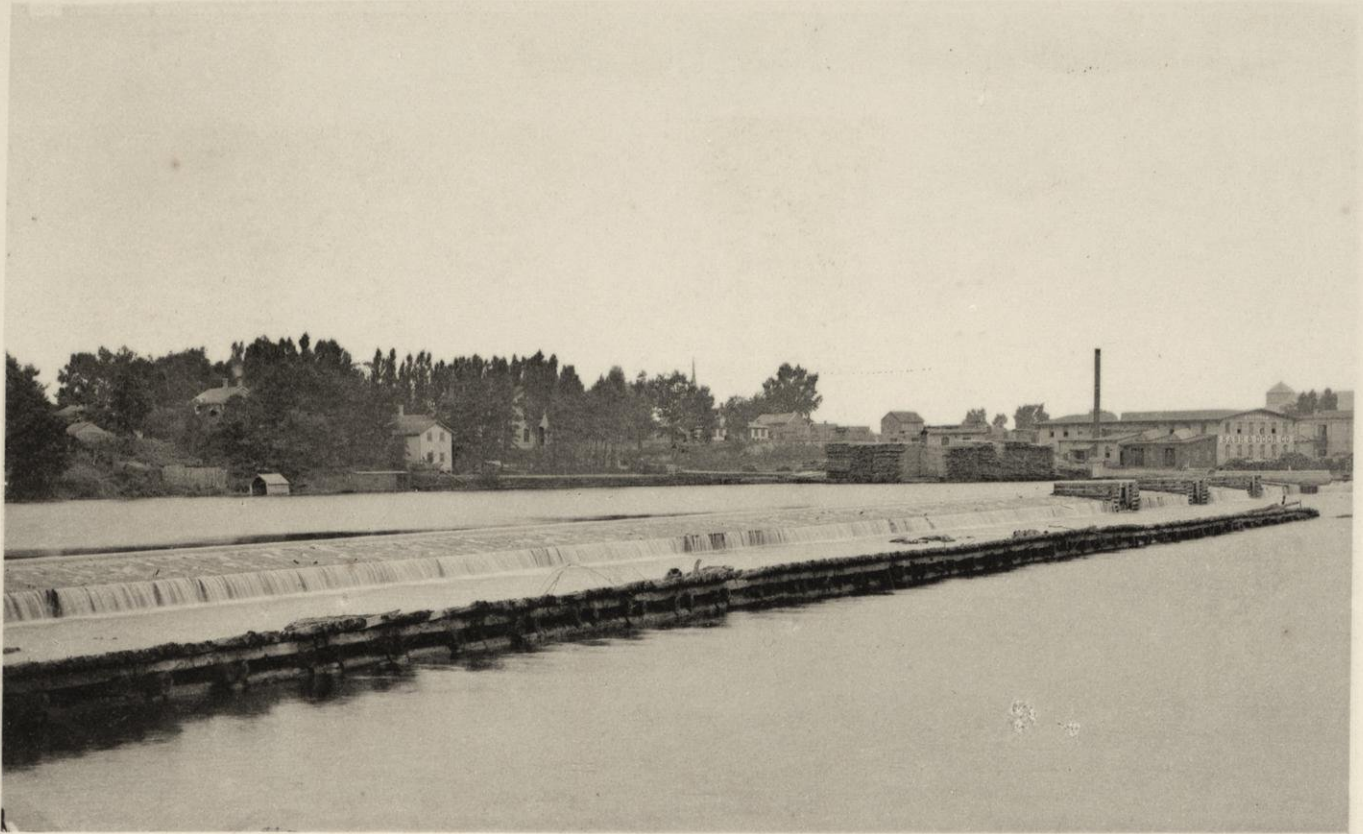
KAUKAUNA—VIEW OF THE NORTH RAPIDS.



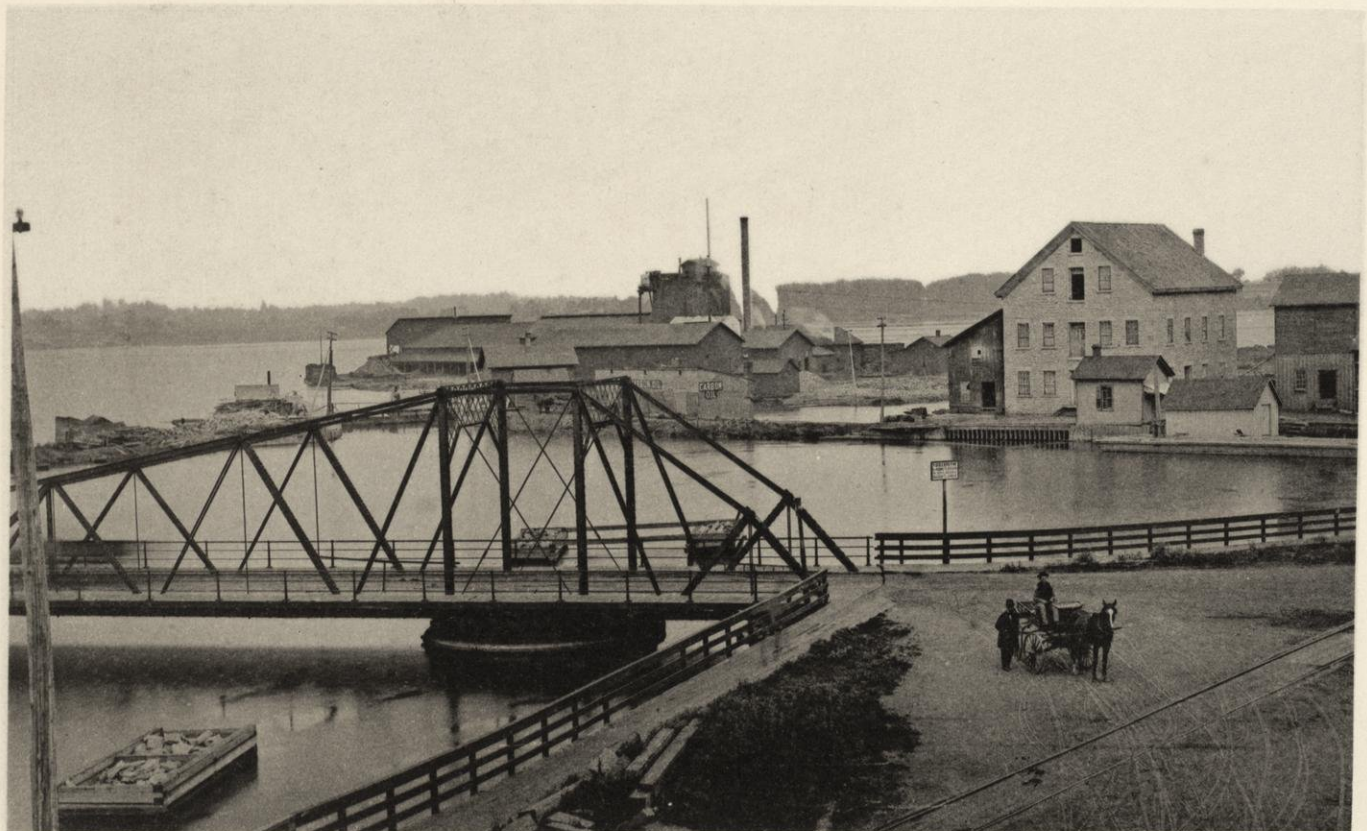
NEENAH — VIEW IN RIVERSIDE PARK.



NEENAH — AN OUTLOOK WEST FROM RIVERSIDE PARK.



DEPERE AND WEST DEPERE—SECTION OF DAM, AND THE NICOLLET SASH, DOOR AND BLIND WORKS OF WEST DEPERE.



DEPERE AND WEST DEPERE—DEPERE LOCKS, STONE FLOURING MILL AND WORKS OF NATIONAL FURNACE CO.



APPLETON—VIEW AT THE UPPER DAM.



MENASHA—LOOKING EAST FROM PUBLIC SQUARE.

DOTY ISLAND.

The two outlets of Lake Winnebago, known as the Menasha and Neenah channels of the Fox River, unite in Little Lake Buttes des Morts, and form an island which is known as Doty Island. It was thus named in honor of James Duane Doty from circumstances already mentioned. The island is about one mile in its greatest width, and about one and one-half miles in its greatest length. Upon the east is Lake Winnebago, on the west Little Lake Buttes des Morts, and the north and south boundaries are the two channels of the river. One half the island belongs to the city of Menasha which lies upon the north channel of the river, and the other half belongs to the city of Neenah which lies on the south channel of the river. It is a most delightful spot and its scenery is not surpassed in this country. It was originally heavily timbered with oak and hickory and the march of progress has hewn its way with a careful hand, and the forest has been disturbed only so far as has been necessary to use and beautify the space.

This island was once the home of the Winnebagoes, a powerful tribe of Indians, from whom the lake derives its name. Here was their village and corn ground and here, too, was fought one of the most disastrous battles of the French and Indian wars. The following is the account of that battle as already published. "The stronghold and principal village of the Sacs and Foxes was on the banks of the Little Buttes des Morts, below Doty Island. They were fortified by mounds and ditches, and attacked the traders in their passage up and down the river, from whom they demanded tribute. The boats were obliged to stop and comply with their extortionate exactions. So annoying had this become, that an expedition was fitted out against them under the command of Captain Moran in 1746. He proceeded with a large fleet of Durham boats and canoes, covered with oil cloth to conceal the cargo. When he neared the Indian Blockade he sent a land detachment to attack them in the rear. When he came opposite the village, the Indians as usual signalled him to stop. He at once complied with the request, and when the boats approached the shore the Indians thronged the bank in great numbers, preparatory to boarding the boats, when to their surprise the oil cloth was thrown off, and several hundred armed men arose and poured into them a deadly discharge of musketry. The detachment that was formerly landed came up and cut off their retreat. More than a thousand warriors perished in this short and decisive battle." The burial place of those killed was marked by a large, high mound which is still remembered. This circumstance gave the name of Little Lake Buttes des Morts, or place of the dead, to the lake.

Bordering on the south channel and near Lake Winnebago is the old Doty homestead, now "Roberts' Summer Resort."

Nearly opposite Roberts' Resort is

RIVERSIDE PARK,

which extends back from the river and is bounded on the east and south by residence streets. The river at this point is quite broad and winds itself along in graceful curves until it reaches the Little Lake. Along the water's edge a driveway follows the winding course of the bank and affords a charming view. This is one of the most attractive spots for excursionists in this whole region, and during the summer months there is scarcely a day that an excursion boat does not bring a load of pleasure seekers to enjoy its delightful shade and views. The city of Neenah has recently taken control of the park, and each year is increasing its beauty and attractiveness.

AN HISTORIC SPOT.

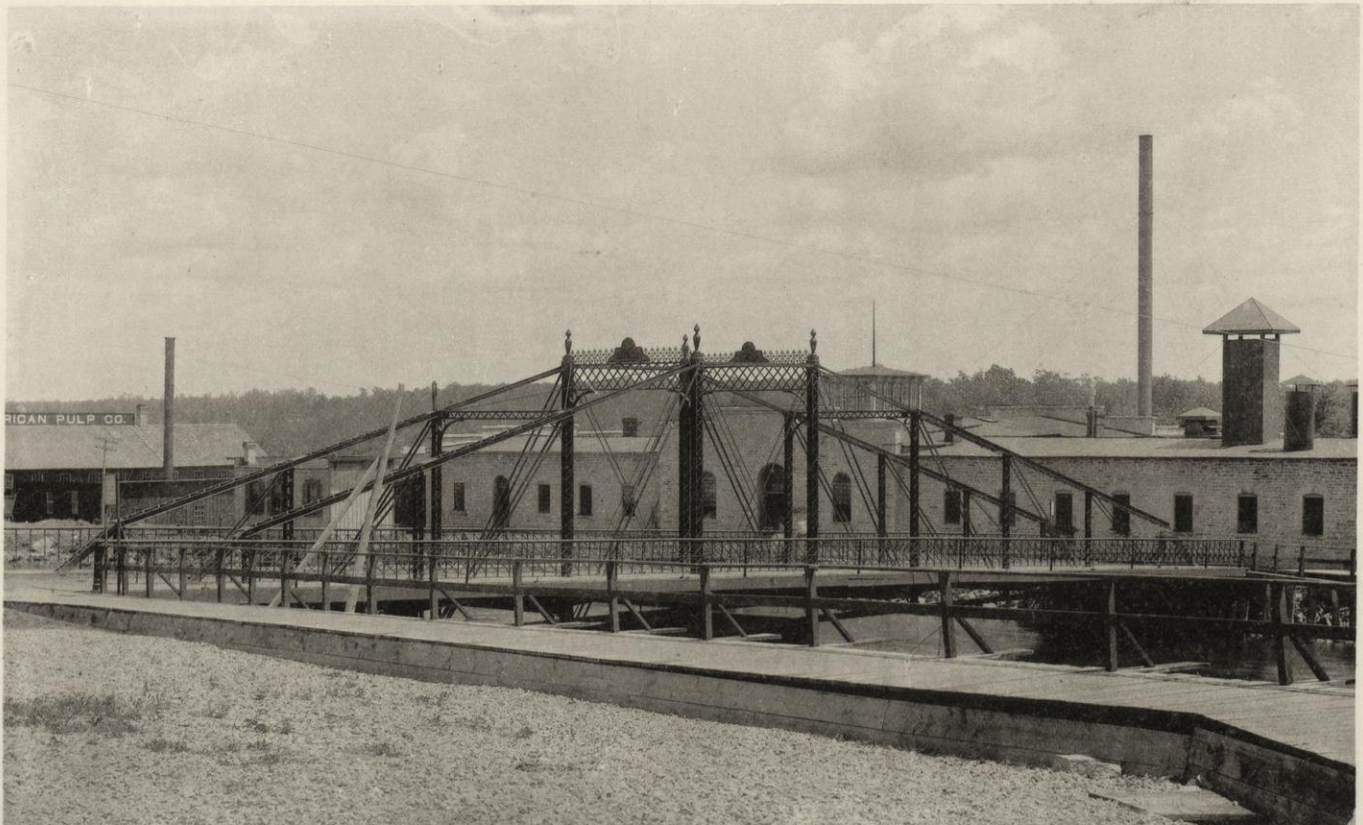
There is an historic spot in the grounds of Hon. Aug. Ledyard Smith at Appleton. In the lawn at the head of a ravine which is crossed by a rustic bridge, as shown in the view which is given in this work, is a well nicely walled up and carefully guarded. In the midst of most magnificent grounds it



NEENAH—LOOKING NORTH FROM TOP OF RUSSELL HOUSE.



KAUKAUNA—VIEW ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER.



KAUKAUNA—VIEW AT THE CANAL BRIDGE, NORTH SIDE.



NEENAH—NORTH SIDE WISCONSIN AVENUE, FROM CEDAR STREET WEST.



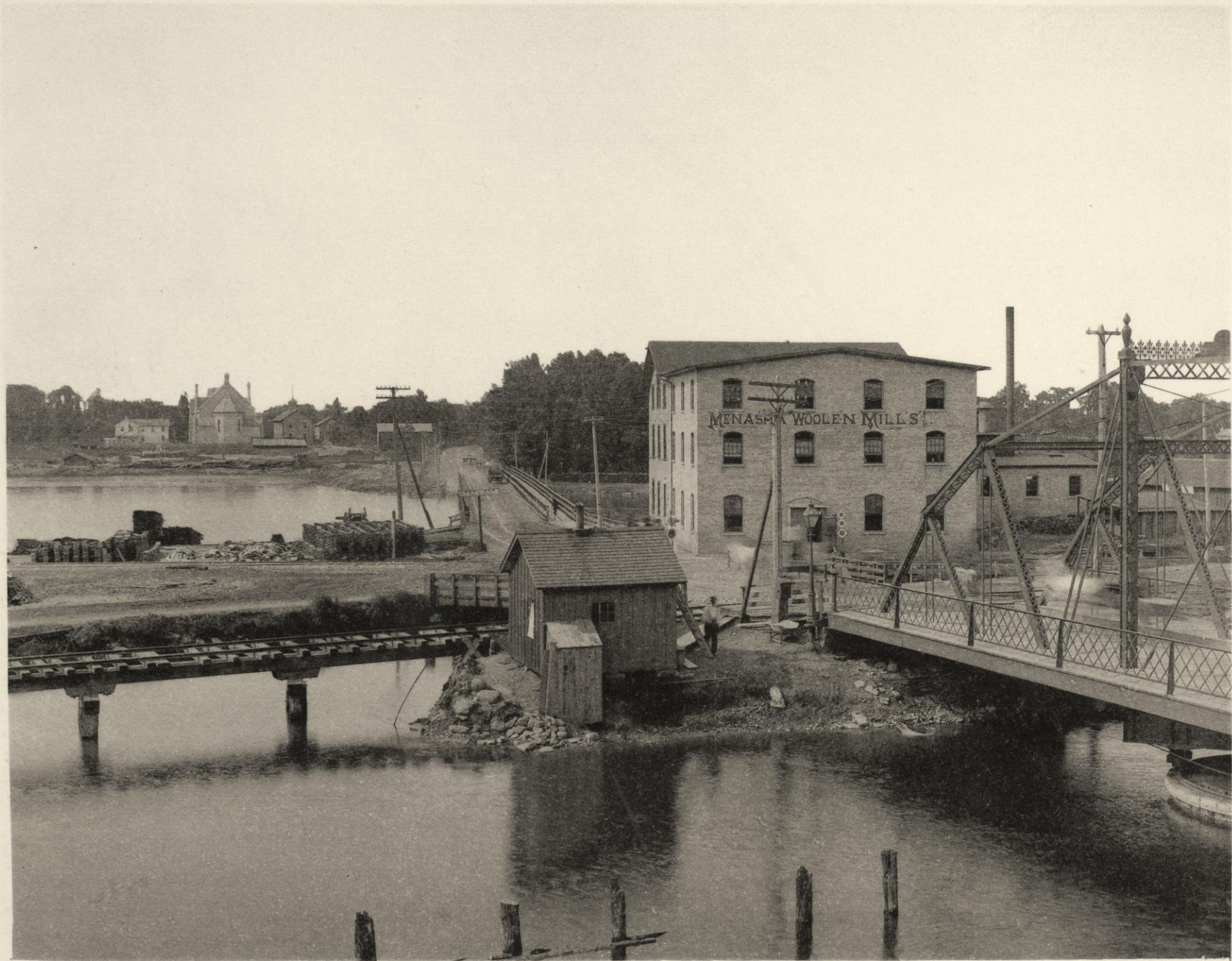
MENASHA—FROM TOP OF NATIONAL HOTEL, LOOKING ACROSS THE UPPER BRIDGES.



DEPERE AND WEST DEPERE—HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING AT WEST DEPERE.



DEPERE AND WEST DEPERE—DEPERE BORDERING ON THE RIVER.



MENASHA—LOOKING SOUTH FROM TAYCO STREET CANAL BRIDGE.



APPLETON — RESIDENCE OF CAPT. N. M. EDWARDS, LAWRENCE STREET.



APPLETON — RESIDENCE OF R. M. LUNT, COLLEGE AVENUE.



1. HIGH SCHOOL.

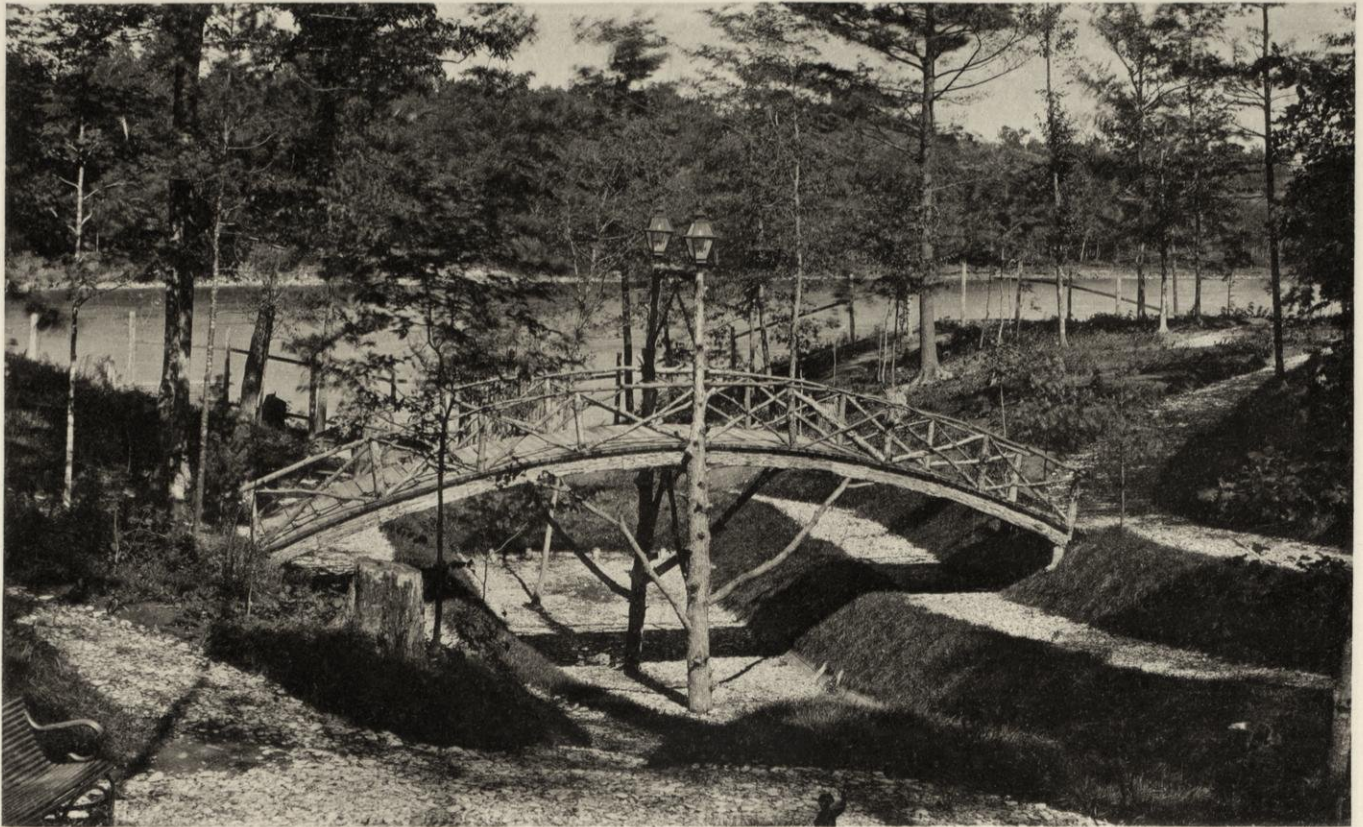
2. VIEW ON THE WATER POWER.

3. VIEW ON THE CANAL.

4. FRONT ENTRANCE TO LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY, FROM COLLEGE AVE.

5. MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

6. OUTAGAMIE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.



KAUKAUNA—VIEW IN EATON PARK.

seems a strange place for a well until the reason for guarding it so carefully is ascertained. It is historic ground. It was originally a spring from which poured a stream of the purest water down a romantic ravine to the river. The early Indian trail led past this spring and was undoubtedly traversed by the early missionaries and discoverers who explored this valley, and whose names are linked with its history. It is not unlikely that here they may have paused to lunch and refresh themselves with the pure water which the spring furnished in such abundance. No more delightful spot could be found along the entire valley. At this point the bank of the river rises to a high point, with a graceful slope. A bend in the river forms a miniature bay, and from one of the highest points of the bank a most magnificent view of the winding river is obtained. Then solitude reigned over its whole extent, now the view takes in great industries thickly scattered along the river, while beautiful homes peer through the foliage that crowns the winding bluffs far as the eye can reach. There is also another historical feature of this well, it having been the scene of the first murder committed in the state of Wisconsin. At an early day a pedlar was murdered in the ravine and before life became extinct, succeeded in dragging himself to the spring, where his body was afterwards found.

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.

This noted educational institution is located at Appleton and is really older than the beautiful city in which it is located. It was founded by Hon. Amos A. Lawrence of Boston, Mass., and was chartered as Lawrence Institute in 1847. In 1849 it was re-chartered as Lawrence University. The foundation of the Preparatory building was laid before there was a finished dwelling in the city and in the fall of 1849



KAUKAUNA—VIEW OF THE BADGER PAPER MILL.



NEENAH—VIEW AT LOWER END OF WATER POWER.



APPLETON—AT THE WATER WORKS.



APPLETON—COR. COLLEGE AVE. AND DURKEE ST.



DEPERE AND WEST DEPERE—VIEW IN THE FAIR GROUNDS.

the school was opened, although there were as yet not twelve houses in the place. The first college class was organized in 1853. Soon after, Hon. Samuel Appleton, a relative of Mr. Lawrence, donated \$10,000 as a Library Fund and in grateful appreciation of this generous act the name of Appleton was given to the city. In 1861, Hon. Lee Clafin of Boston, gave property valued at nearly ten thousand dollars to found the Clafin Professorship. Other donations have swelled the resources of the University until it has a fair property accumulated. The college buildings are located on the bank of the river at a point which commands a delightful view up and down the valley. The buildings are surrounded by a beautiful park. Among the illustrations in this work will be found one giving a glimpse of the front, or College Avenue entrance to the University building.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

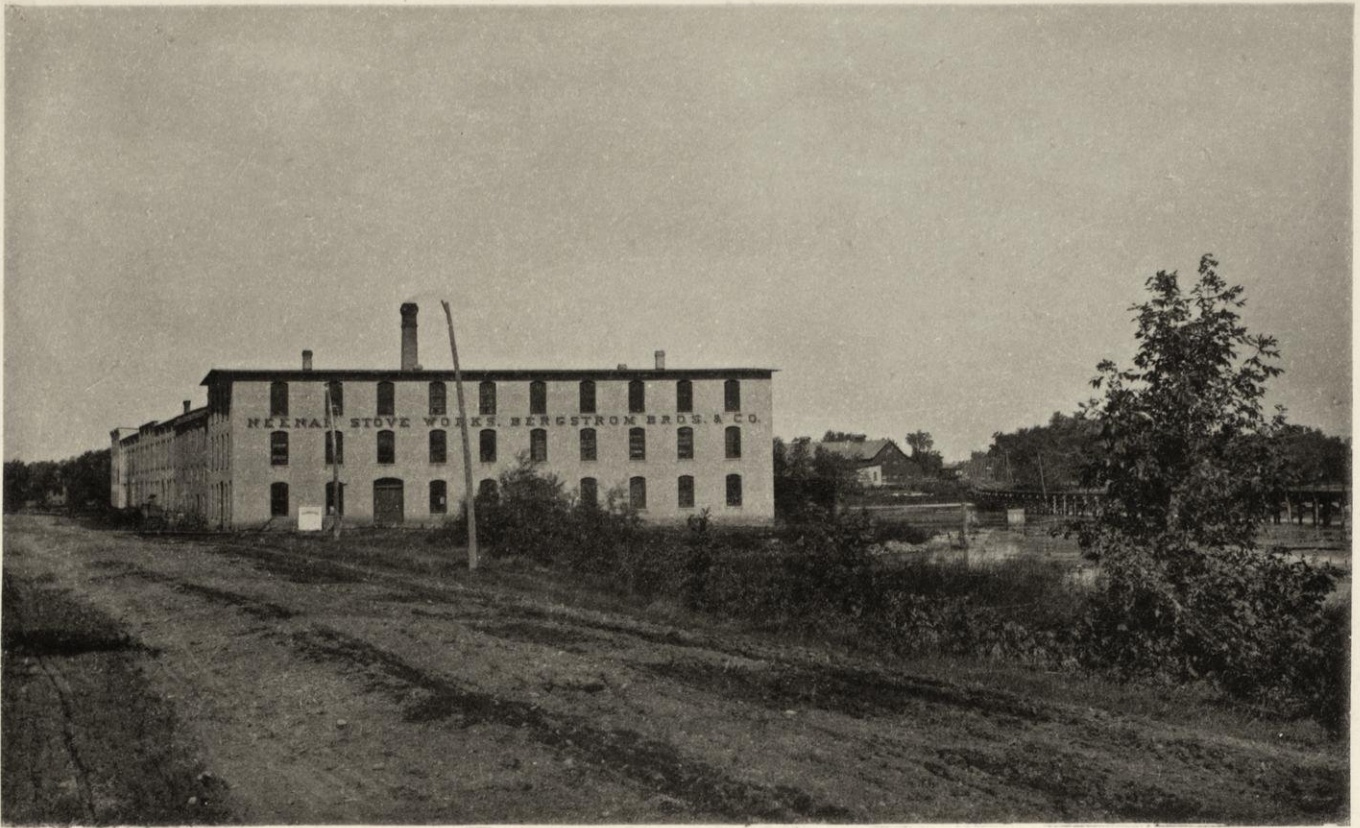
The Valley of the Lower Fox is so full of excellent subjects for appropriate and interesting illustrations that it is a somewhat difficult task to select a few from so many. Picturesque scenery abounds everywhere and the industrial features of this region are so important and numerous as to call for representation in a work of this character.

The title of each illustration is given in connection with it, but a word of description may add to the interest of some of the views:

Riverside Park, at Neenah, has already been mentioned. No illustration can give a full conception of the beauties of its location and surroundings. The view which we give of the entrance to the park is taken from Wisconsin Avenue at the upper end of what is known as Park Row. At this point the river



NEENAH—RESIDENCE OF DAVIS BROS., WISCONSIN AVE.



NEENAH—ON THE SOUTH SHORE, BUTTES DES MORTS.

Two views from the public square in Menasha are given. The one looking east shows one of the business streets with the river in the distance. The large brick building on the right is the National Hotel.

The view looking west shows the bank building of Hewitt, Son & Co., a large brick building adjoining, and beyond is seen the tower and outlines of the city hall, a fine brick building of modern design, recently erected.

A view on the canal in Menasha shows a section of the water power. The two large brick buildings are the paint shop and office of the Menasha Wooden Ware Company, the largest works of the kind in the world. The buildings shown are at the east end of its plant, the other buildings being shown in another view. To the east are the Handle factories of C. R. Smith, the Excelsior works of D. T. H. Mackinon, sash and door factory of John Schneider, the Star flouring mills and the chair factory buildings.

From the office of the Menasha woolen mills a view takes in a portion of the Tayco street bridges, glimpses of the canal and river, the Menasha woolen mills of W. P. Hewitt & Co., and then stretches across the river to Doty Island. The street shown is the main thoroughfare between Menasha and Neenah. On the left in the distance is a Catholic church, recently built, and upon the right, but concealed in the thick foliage, are the residences of Henry Hewitt, Sr., and A. J. Webster.

At the foot of the Menasha canal we get a view of the miniature lake which the canal forms just above the locks, the paper mill of George A. Whiting, and upon the left the view runs along the canal until it fades away in the outlines of mills and factories.



NEENAH—HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

widens into a miniature bay which forms the western boundary of the park, and extends in to the line of the avenue. The drive-way leading into the park is broad and follows the graceful curves of the shore.

Another view looking west reaches across the little bay showing faintly the residence and grounds of J. A. Kimberly, and the foliage along Wisconsin Avenue.

Another view looks in a northeasterly direction along the winding drive-way, showing the river through the trees.

In the view showing the entrance to the park a portion of the bay and river is also shown. Upon the opposite of the river in the distance is Roberts' Summer Resort. At the mouth of the river the Government boats are faintly outlined, engaged in widening the channel at that point.

Two views of Wisconsin Avenue, Neenah, are given. The larger one shows the full width of the street from the Russell House to the Wisconsin Central Railway Depot and Lake Buttes des Morts. The smaller one shows the north side of the street from Cedar Street west to the same points. This street is very broad and extends from Lake Winnebago to Lake Buttes des Morts.

The view from the roof of the Russell House, Neenah, looking north, shows Cedar Street, north of Wisconsin Avenue, a portion of the water power, the three bridges, and then stretches away across the Island along Commercial Avenue, until the faint outlines define the location of Menasha, a mile distant. In the foreground, the large red building, occupied by the stores of William Kellett and A. Billstein, is one of the pioneers of the business center.



VIEW ON FOREST AVE.

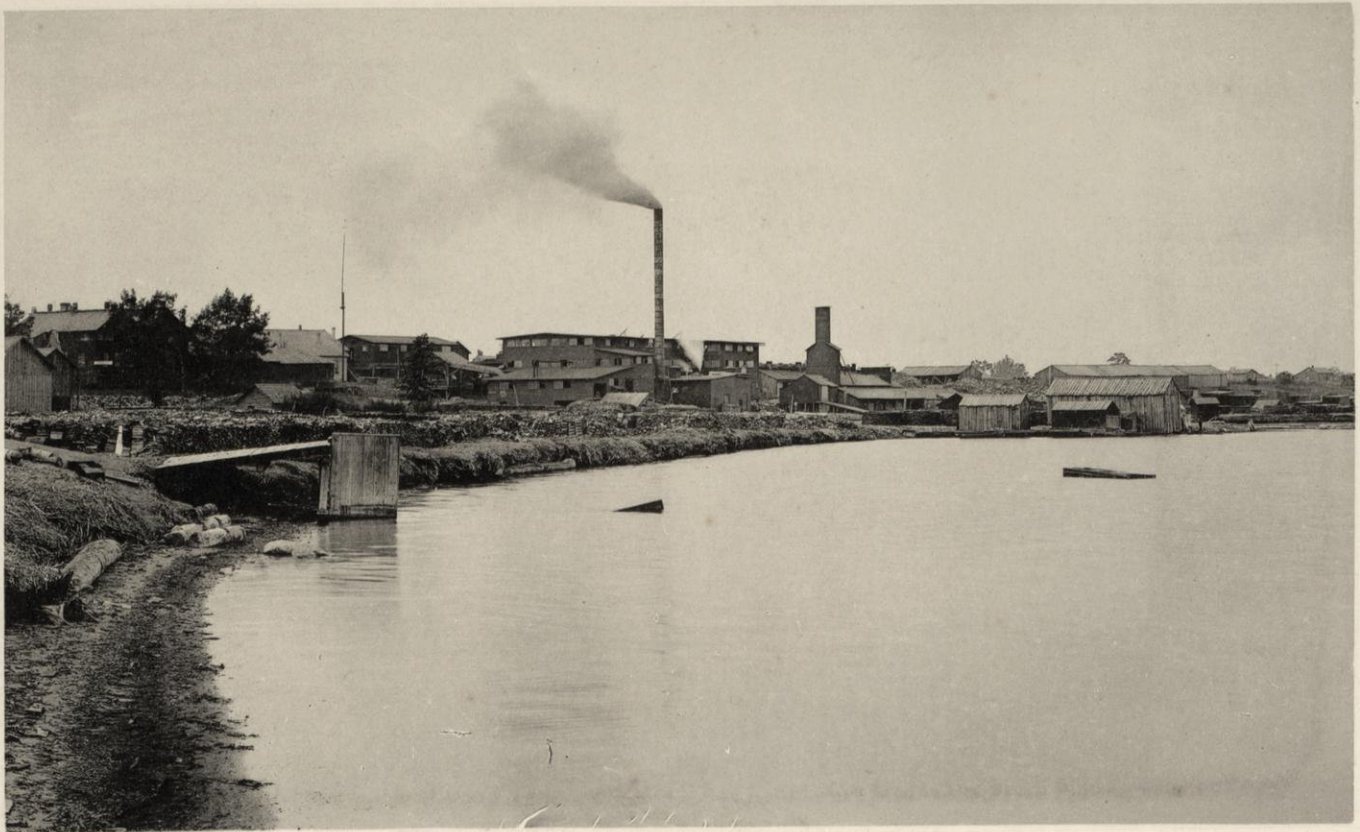
IN RIVERSIDE PARK.

ENTRANCE TO RIVERSIDE PARK, FROM WISCONSIN AVE.

NEENAH.



KAUKAUNA—STREET VIEW AT SOUTH KAUKAUNA.



DEPERE AND WEST DEPERE—ON THE SHORE AT WEST DEPERE.

Ware Company, and upon the right is the mammoth paper mill of William Gilbert, just approaching completion. Beyond is the paper mill of C. W. Howard, the walls of which are only partly up. The canal and river are also shown.

The extensive plant of the Webster Manufacturing Company's works is shown in the view looking west from the roof of the woolen mill. These works occupy the entire space between the canal and the river and include nearly all the buildings shown in the view. The company is engaged in the manufacture of hubs, spokes, bent work and chairs.

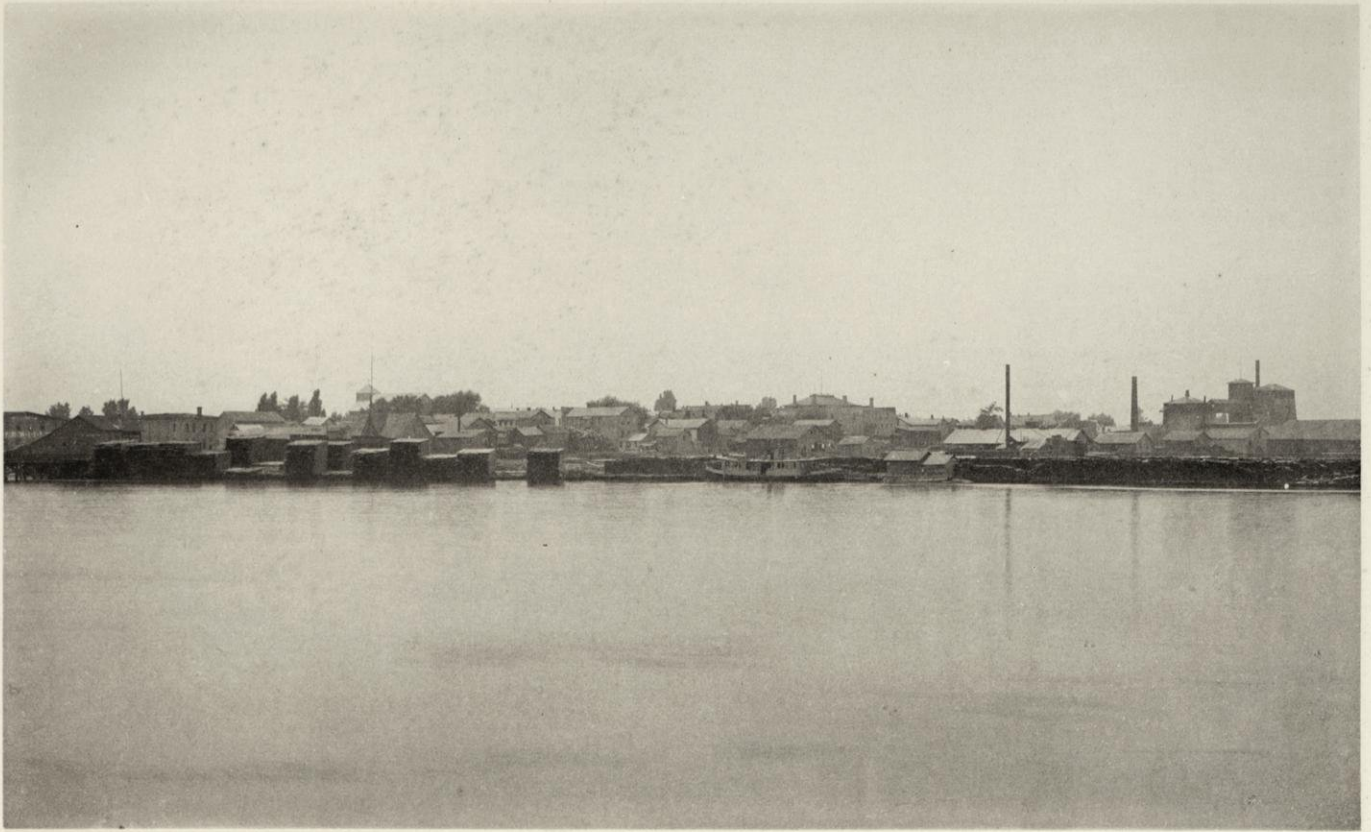
The fair grounds and public park at DePere and West DePere are situated upon the river, and face the town upon both sides of the river. It is a very attractive location and commands a delightful view up and down the river.

A view on Forest Avenue, Neenah, gives a glimpse of one of the principal streets on Doty Island. The view is taken from a point near the residence of George A. Whiting, and looks east past the residences of Frank Johnson, M. H. Wheeler, D. W. Barnes, A. Syme and Roberts' Resort.

A view from the upper river bridge at Menasha shows the steamer, K. M. Hutchinson, lying at dock. This is one of the river steamers that run between Oshkosh and Green Bay. Captain Bangs is master and part owner.



DEPERE AND WEST DEPERE—VIEW IN THE FAIR GROUNDS.



DEPERE AND WEST DEPERE—LOOKING TOWARD WEST DEPERE.



KAUKAUNA—VIEW ON THE RIVER ABOVE THE CAR SHOP.



DEPERE AND WEST DEPERE—OUTLOOK FROM THE FAIR GROUNDS.

the "Commercial" hotel, which is situated near the river. From the top of this hotel is a view, showing the canal bridge, locks, the stone flouring mill of John P. Douseman and the works of the National Furnace Company.

The Appleton Electric street railway is an institution that has attracted considerable attention on account of its being the only street railway on which electricity is used as propelling power, in this section of the country. The company was organized in January, 1886, and the line was ready for operating the following September. There are three and one-half miles of track and five cars are used. The Vanderpool system is used and the Dynamo is located on the lower water power. The experience thus far has been highly satisfactory to the company. The officers of the company are as follows: President, J. E. Harriman; Vice-President, N. B. Clark; Secretary and Treasurer, Joseph Koffend; Directors, J. E. Harriman, R. M. Lunt, G. W. Gerry, N. B. Clark and N. M. Edwards.

Pierce's Park at Appleton is a very delightful suburb, situated just above the upper dam, beyond the smoke and dust of the mills, and yet overlooking the river to a great distance each way. The views made in this vicinity show the outlooks upon the river each way, a street view looking toward the more thickly populated portions of the city, and a glimpse of one of the ravines in the park.

Two water power views at Menasha are taken from the roof of the Menasha woolen mills. The one looking east shows the pail and tub factory of John Strange, the works of the Menasha Wooden



RESIDENCE OF EDWARD WEST.



MENASHA—LOOKING ACROSS THE RIVER TO DOTY ISLAND.

The view on Broad Street, Menasha, looks to the west from a point just west of the Congregational church. This street extends from lake to lake.

The view from the corner of Tayco and Chute Streets, Menasha, is looking toward the public square, and beyond in the distance is the river and lake.

The view of the Menasha dam is taken from the paper mill of C. W. Howard, and shows in the distance the outlines of buildings north of the canal. The dam was rebuilt by the Government a year ago.

The view of the Government dam at Kaukauna is taken from the bank of the canal and shows in the distance the shops of the M. L. S. & W. Railway.

From the top of the Badger paper mill at Kaukauna are two views which we give, one looking up the valley and showing a portion of the north side of the city; the other is a glimpse of the valley north of the mill. There is also a view looking across the river and showing a portion of the south side of the city. The river at this point flows along a beautiful valley and the city is built mainly upon the bluffs on either side. The river also divides itself into several branches below the dam, and one of our views gives a glimpse of the rapids on the north branch. The scenery is romantic and grand along the river at this point.

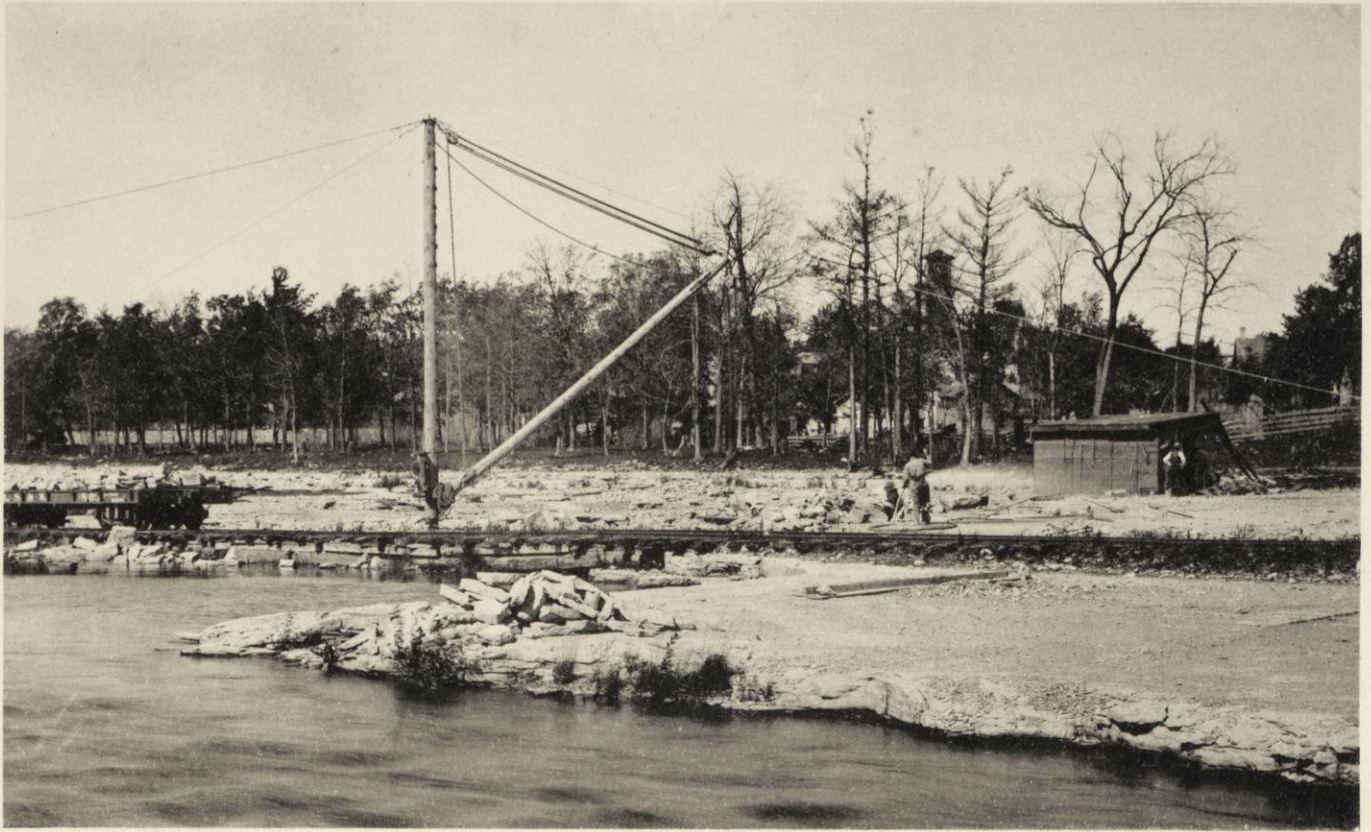
The view up the river from Riverside Cemetery, Appleton, extends over a beautiful portion of the river. Upon the right is Bellaire Park, a most romantic and delightful suburb of Appleton. On the left is Telullah Park and in the distance the great water power stretches itself along the valley.



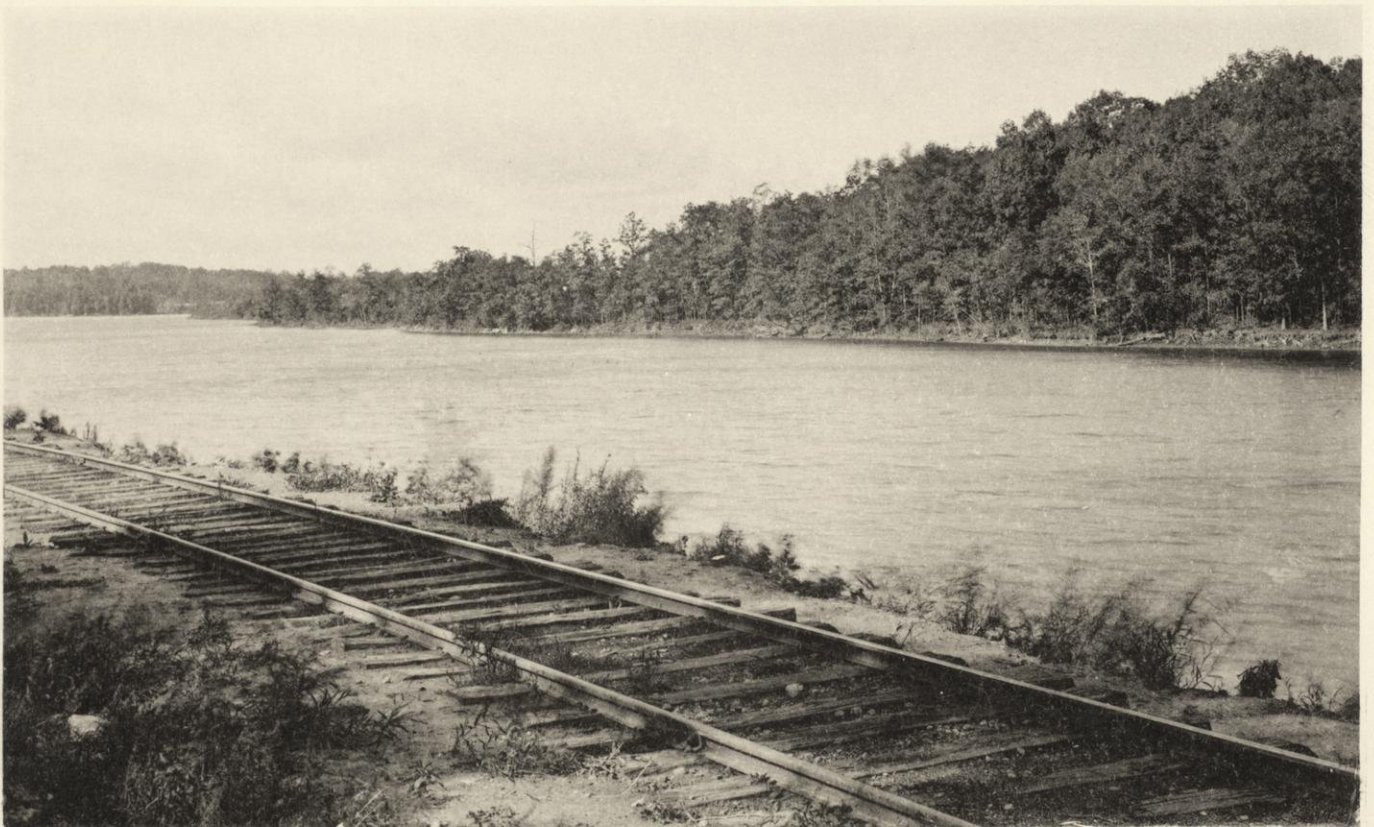
APPLETON—VIEWS IN AND ABOUT PIERCE'S PARK.



MENASHA—LOOKING WEST OVER WORKS OF THE WEBSTER M'F'G CO.



KAUKAUNA—RIVER VIEW AT THE QUARRY.



NEENAH—DOWN THE RIVER FROM RIVERSIDE PARK.



DEPERE AND WEST DEPERE—STREET VIEW AT DEPERE.

Riverside Cemetery, Appleton, lies just beyond and adjoins Bellaire Park. It is situated upon a high bluff overlooking the river, and commands a fine view up and down the stream. One of our views shows a spot near the center of the grounds, where a winding ravine is crossed by a bridge. The other view is an outlook through the trees upon the river from the entrance to the cemetery.

A view of the upper dam at Appleton is given showing also the paper mills of H. J. Rogers, and the Kimberly Clark Company mills.

The view from the middle dam shows the Riverside flouring mills and the paper and flouring mills of Whorton Bros., and in the distance the bluffs, and the foliage that covers them.

The view of College Avenue looks down the avenue from the Opera House corner, and ends in the distance among the foliage in the vicinity of Lawrence University. This is the main business street of Appleton and is very broad and long.

The view of a section of the dam at DePere and West DePere is taken from the bridge just below the dam and shows less than one-half the length of the dam. In this view are shown the Nicollet sash, door and blind works at West DePere and the shore line of a beautiful point that reaches out into the river.

Another view shows a section of DePere along the river, beginning in the vicinity of the buildings of the Wingard & Person's Company, and reaching down to the canal bridge. Near the bridge is



NEENAH—VIEW ON THE WATER POWER.



