



History of Neenah, illustrated: being a complete historical sketch from the "early days" to the present time, with interesting incidents and personal reminiscences, containing also a full and complete...

Cunningham, G. A. (Gustavus A.)

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"THE GAZETTE BOOK FOR 1877-8."

HISTORY OF NEENAH,

ILLUSTRATED.

Being a Complete Historical Sketch from the "Early Days" to the Present Time, with Interesting Incidents and Personal Reminiscences.

CONTAINING ALSO

A FULL AND COMPLETE RECORD OF

NEENAH ^{IN THE} REBELLION.

And a Complete City and Business Directory,

—BY—

G. A. CUNNINGHAM,

EDITOR OF THE NEENAH GAZETTE.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED HISTORICAL SERMONS AND SKETCHES BY
RESIDENT CLERGYMEN, MAKING A COMPLETE
CHURCH HISTORY OF NEENAH.

PRINTED AT THE
GAZETTE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
1878.



ВАЛЮТЫ И ТАКТИКИ

А. СТАТЬИ

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заключить договор о подписке на журнал
«Валюты и тактики» (существует отдельно).

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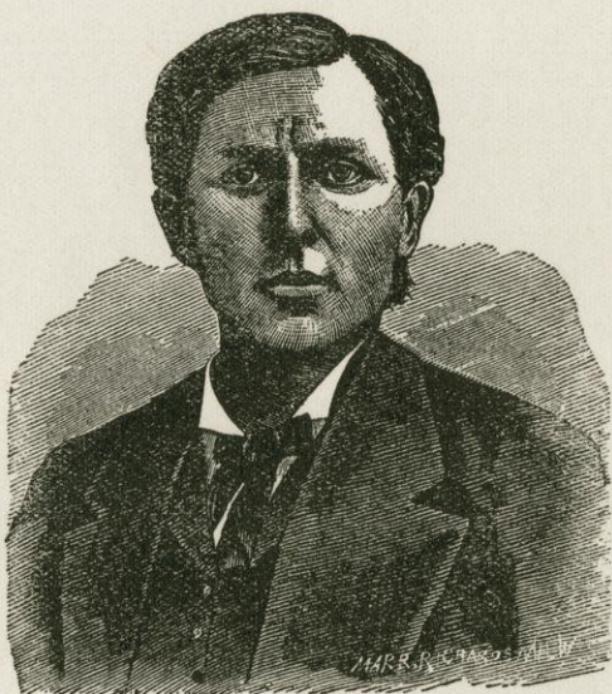
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САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГ
СОЕДИНЕННЫЕ ШТАТЫ АМЕРИКИ
1883



TO THE PEOPLE OF NEENAH IN
GENERAL,
AND TO THE PURCHASER OF THIS BOOK IN
PARTICULAR,
THE SAME IS HOPEFULLY AND AFFECTIONATELY
DEDICATED
BY THE AUTHOR.



G. A. Cunningham ♀

PREFACE.

 HIS work was undertaken with a view of furnishing a brief sketch of "earlyday" Neenah history. The fact that but few remained to tell the story of pioneer times, made it desirable that such interesting and valuable reminiscences as alone could be given by the first settlers, should be secured before those who had taken an active part therein, had passed to that bourne from whence no traveler returns.

No attempts have been made at fine writing, the object being to present, in a matter-of-fact way, the history of Neenah in its various phases, to trace the same from the earliest date to the present time, and place all on permanent record. We have experienced considerable difficulty in securing authentic dates on early day occurrences, as three men generally have as many different versions of the same story, but we are satisfied that in the main, where positive assertions are made, they may be relied upon as substantially correct.

The portion "Neenah in the Rebellion," we think will make the book a welcome guest in many homes, containing as it does the only complete and combined record of Neenah's part in that great conflict, and of the many incidents of the time.

The General and Business Directory, will also prove an invaluable feature, not only interesting at this time, but doubly so in the long years to come, when a glance will show every man at this time a resident of the city or engaged in business therein.

We are well aware that the book contains many imperfections, prepared amid a press of professional duties, and under many disadvantages for mechanical aids, it could not be otherwise. Still, as a whole, we offer the work to our friends and neighbors with the least little flush of pride as we doubt if as complete a local history has yet been written of any Wisconsin town.

G. A. CUNNINGHAM.

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Early Days in Neenah.

FIRST CHAPTER.

BEFORE THE SETTLEMENT.

THE FIRST WHITE MAN—FATHER MARQUETTE—DATE OF DISCOVERY—MARQUETTE'S DEATH—THE INDIAN TRIBES INHABITING THIS SECTION—ABORIGINAL HISTORY AND TRADITIONS—“HILL OF THE DEAD”—ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE—WISCONSIN UNDER THE FRENCH—CHANGES WHICH FOLLOWED—NATURAL BEAUTY OF THIS SECTION—RETROSPECTIVE, ETC., ETC.

HISTORIANS differ as to the exact date, but we are reasonably safe in saying that two hundred and five years ago, or in the year 1672, the eye of the white man first viewed the wooded banks and green slopes where now stands our beautiful city. Then the voice of the “pale face” first broke the stillness of the primeval forest and waked the echoes along these shores. The canoe of the discoverer then breasted the rippling currents of the noble Fox, and the paddle of the white man for the first time stirred the placid waters of our beautiful Winnebago.

The seasons for more than two hundred years have come and gone, seven generations have lived and died since then, and the red savage who was sole possessor of

this broad domain has disappeared before the march of civilization and is now little other than an object of curiosity or a fading memory of the past.

At this date, viz., 1672,* the famous Father Marquette made his first voyage from Mackinaw, up the Lower Fox, through Lake Winnebago, again up the Fox, and down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi. In the trip he passed this point, camping, no doubt, on the bank of the river, before entering the lake. He and his companions here lay and listened to the dismal hoot of the owl in the dark woods, the splash of the otter in the rippling stream, or the cry of the straggling savage returning from the hunt; all this where now is the roar of machinery, the flash of a thousand lights, and all the sights and sounds of a busy city.

This particular locality was highly prized by the In-

*There is considerable conflict of opinion on this subject, some writers avering that in 1639 Jean Nicolet visited the country bordering on Green Bay, and explored the Fox river, descending the Wisconsin to the Mississippi. No doubt the French missionaries knew of the existence of the Mississippi as De Soto had, nearly one hundred years previous, explored the "Great Water" as far as the confluence of the Missouri.

In a quaint old volume in the writer's possession, entitled "Old Mackinaw, or The Fortress of the Lakes," the author unequivocally states that Marquette was the first white man to explore the Fox river beyond the mission of St. Francis Xavier, near the present site of De Pere. We quote :

"On the 7th of June, having sailed upwards of two hundred miles, Marquette and his party reached the mission of St. Francis Xavier. They had now reached the limit of all former French or English discoveries. The new and unknown West spread out before them, and the thousand dangers and hardships by river and land, heightened by tales of horror related to them by the Indians, were presented to their imagination. Resolutely determined to prosecute the enterprise committed to their charge, they knelt upon the shore of Fox River to renew their devotions and obtain the Divine guidance and protection. Encouraged by past success, and urged on by a strong faith, they launched their canoes upon the bosom of the Fox river,

dians, being to them a veritable "happy hunting ground." The waters of river and lake swarmed with fish and fur-bearing animals, and was darkened by great flocks of ducks and geese; here, too, was a great point for the cultivation of Indian corn—the old corn-hills are even now to be seen at the east end of the Island, on the "point," and indeed all along the lake shore. There is much in the fate of these unfortunate beings to awaken our liveliest sympathies. "What can be more melancholy than their history? By a law of their nature, they seem to be destined to a slow, but sure extinction. Everywhere, at the approach of the white man, they fade away. We hear the rustling of their foot steps, like that of the withered leaves of autumn, and they are gone forever. They pass mournfully by us, and they return

and breaking the silence of its shores by the dip of their paddles, they sailed up its current. When they reached the rapids of that river, it was with difficulty they were enabled to proceed. There was not power enough in the paddles of the two canoes to stem the current, and they were obliged to wade up the rapids on the jagged rocks, and thus tow them along."

Marquette made the second visit to the tribes in Illinois in the year 1674, this time coasting along the shore of Lake Michigan, and cold weather overtaking him before the journey was completed, he spent the winter at the mouth of the Chicago river. The following spring Marquette was taken ill, while near the headwaters of the Illinois river, and having a premonition that he would not survive, he wished, if possible, to return to Mackinaw. He was accompanied by two Frenchmen, and upon reaching Lake Michigan they embarked in a birch bark canoe to make their way to the Straits. Marquette's health failed, and before they could reach their destination it became apparent that the journey of life for the good missionary was rapidly drawing to a close. Again we quote from the work named above:

"Conscious of his approaching dissolution, as they were gently gliding along the shore, he directed his companions to paddle into the mouth of a small river which they were nearing, and pointing to an eminence not far from the bank, he languidly said "Bury me there." That river, to this day bears the name of the lamented Marquette."

He died May 18th, 1675, aged 38 years.

no more. Two centuries ago, the smoke of their wigwams and the fires of their councils rose in every valley, from Hudson's Bay to the farthest Florida, from the ocean to the Mississippi and the lakes. The shouts of victory and the war-dance rang through the mountains and the glades. The quick arrows and the deadly tomahawk whistled through the forests; and the hunter's track and dark encampment startled the wild beasts in their lairs. The warriors stood forth in their glory. The young listened to the songs of other days. The mothers played with their infants, and gazed on the scene with warm hopes of the future. The aged sat down but they wept not. They should soon be at rest in fairer regions, where the Great Spirit dwelt in a home prepared for the brave, beyond the western skies. Braver men never lived; truer men never drew the bow. They had courage and fortitude, and sagacity, and perseverance, beyond most of the human race. They shrank from no dangers, and they feared no hardships. If they had the vices of savage life, they had the virtues also. They were true to their country, their friends, and their homes. If they forgave not injury, neither did they forget kindness. If their vengeance was terrible, their fidelity and generosity were unconquerable also. Their love, like their hate, stopped not on this side of the grave."

Of all the tribes of men who then held undisputed sway, their is nought remaining but their names. From the consolidated tribes of Sacs and Foxes, the river that flows through our city, the same to-day as then, was named the Fox. Truly, the broad rolling river might say, "Men may come, and men may go, but I flow on forever."

Our beautiful lake received its name from the Winnebagoes, who lived upon its shores, and the Outagamies are remembered in the county joining us on the north. Here the tribes met around their council fires and declared war or made peace, up and down these waters passed the missionaries who in early days raised the symbol of the cross all along this water route, from Mackinaw to the Mississippi, and along the shores of river and lake wound the great trail which made the main route north and south. Here, too, was fought one of the greatest and most disastrous battles occurring during the wars between the French and Indians.

Northwest of the city, on the shore of Little Lake Buttes des Mortes, at the point intersected by the C. & N. W. R. R., in early days was to be seen a high, large mound, which marked the burial place of hundreds of Indians killed at that spot. The following account of this famous battle we quote from Harney's History, and, though doubting that so great a number were killed as stated, still the general description is, no doubt, nearly correct:

THE BATTLE OF LITTLE BUTTES DES MORTS.

"The stronghold and principal village of the Sacs and Foxes was on the banks of the Little Buttes des Mortes, below Doty's 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 Capt. Morand, 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, instead of the rich booty they were so eager to obtain, 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 French expedition proceeded up the Upper Fox and down the Wisconsin to Prairie du Chien, where another great battle occurred with the Fox Tribe—who had long made war on the whites and the more peaceful tribes, their allies,—which, with the battle at “Little Butte,” nearly annihilated the hostile and savage Foxes, and secured the safety of the river passage to the whites and more peaceful tribes. The mounds at Little Buttes des Mortes are commemorative of the disasters which ended the supremacy of the Fox Indians.”

This section was for many years under the government of France, and this river route was the scene of their expeditions for conquest or trade, in which they were constantly engaged with the Indians. “New France,” as this whole Northwest was called, was a land of great promise to the people of that far-away country from whom it took its name, and from whence came the adventurous spirits who raised the tri-color along the great lakes and this river route. In 1759 “New France” passed into the possession of the English, the territory

embraced at that time including, of course, Wisconsin. In 1761 the British first took possession of the fort at Green Bay.

The trade in furs was, in those days, of vast importance, and this section was especially rich in this product. This territory was under the dominion of France ninety-nine years; of Great Britain thirty-one years; of the Colony of Virginia six years, and latterly under the jurisdiction of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, and finally, in 1836, it was organized as a territory under the name of Wisconsin.

This particular section is rich in aboriginal and traditional history, and it would be a pleasure to dwell upon the subject more at length, but the nature of this little work is such, and our space so necessarily limited, that we must needs pass at once to speak of the first white settlers.



SECOND CHAPTER.

THE GOVERNMENT IMPROVEMENTS.

SCHEME OF THE GOVERNMENT TO CIVILIZE THE INDIANS—MILLS ARE BUILT AND HOUSES ERECTED FOR THEIR USE ON THE PRESENT SITE OF NEENAH—MEN ARE SENT TO TEACH THEM THE SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE—LOCATION OF THE HOUSES BUILT—THE TERRITORY IS CEDED TO THE U. S. IN 1836 BY THE MENOMINEES—CONSEQUENT COLAPSE OF THE SCHEME FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE INDIANS—SALE OF THE PROPERTY TO HARRISON REED, 1843.



UNIQUE other localities, this point has a history preceding the first actual settlements, and to properly prepare and pave the way for introducing our pioneer sketches, we will first explain the condition of things immediately prior to the date at which the first settlers located here.

THE MENOMINEE RESERVATION.

The lands north of the Fox river, that is the Upper Fox, and west of Lake Winnebago, had been put aside as a reservation for the benefit of and occupancy by the Menominee tribe of Indians.

At that time, Fond du Lac was the extreme northerly limit of civilization, excepting the settlements at Green Bay and other lake shore points, with an attempt at forming a settlement on the south side of the Fox near the present site of Oshkosh. This entire section

was then known as the " Indian land," and as the lands were in no way in market, and no prospect of soon being, there was of course no attempt at settlement.

IN 1835-6

The Government became interested in a scheme for civilizing and improving the condition of the Indians in this territory, and at this particular point it was proposed to locate a village, from whence the civilizing influences were to flow, which would make of the roving Menominee and Pottawatamie a scientific tiller of the soil, and a general adept in the arts and sciences. For the furtherance of this scheme the Government erected a grist mill, which was in existence, and still known as the Old Government Mill, until destroyed by fire in the spring of 1874. A saw mill was also built, on the site of which now stands the Neenah Paper Mills. These mills were erected by the Government for the use and benefit of the Indians. To secure the requisite water-power, a wing-dam was run out into the river intercepting and turning quite a stream into the race way which was dug to the newly built mills. This race followed the course of that now known as the " south race." In addition to the mills, the Government caused to be built twenty or thirty houses, including a school house and blacksmith shop, the latter fully equipped with tools and requisite supplies. Most of these buildings were sixteen by twenty feet in size, made of hewn logs, and put up as good as the circumstances would admit of. These were to be given to the Indians for their use, and for models whereby they could build others. Five of them were of more pretentious dimensions, being two stories high and provided with a " wing." These also were built of hewn logs, though otherwise finished

off in quite good shape, for the work being done under Government direction, no expense was spared. These large houses were for the use of the men who were to run the grist and saw mills, also for the use of those who were sent here to teach the Indians the art of agriculture, &c. Of the latter there was provision made for four. These "farmers" were paid a salary of \$800 per annum, the amount being allowed them from the Indian reserve fund. A school teacher and blacksmith was furnished them under the same plan. As might be expected, the Indians did not take kindly to the means provided for their education and improvement, and the extent of the experimental "farming," as one of the earliest settlers has told us, was for the "teachers" to get enough Indians around to do the work required to cultivate a patch of corn and potatoes for said "farmers'" own especial benefit. As for the Indians using the houses, it is said that they would pull out the floors and build fires on the ground instead of using the fire-place and chimney, while others would stable their ponies in the houses while they pitched their camp outside.

The five large houses were located as follows: One on the lake shore near the point, and on land now owned by Mr. Holbrook, is still to be seen (1878). One on the lake shore near the present residence of Mr. Lachman at the east end of Wisconsin avenue, and was for years the residence of Harrison Reed. One near the old grist mill (present Winnebago Paper Mills) was for many years occupied by Loyal H. Jones. One on the Blair farm, and one on the Neff place, not far from the "Hill of the Dead." Everyone of these buildings were still to be seen when the writer came to this place. The model block houses were scattered along at different points, and all

were not completed at the time the place was abandoned. The settlement was at that time called Winnebago Rapids. It must be borne in mind that these improvements were all carried forward under Government direction, and at Government expense, and were for the benefit of the Indians, there being then no white men here as actual settlers.

This utopian scheme was brought to a speedy close, however, as by a treaty made between the Menominee Indians and Gov. Dodge, at Cedar Rapids, (near Appleton), in 1836, this whole territory passed into the hands of the Government, and as a consequence the improvements made at this point were brought to a sudden termination and shortly after deserted by those who had been here under the employ of the Government.

From that time till the year 1843, the place was comparatively abandoned, occupied only by Indians and occasional wandering trappers or traders. To nearly every resident of the city this information is first conveyed through this little book, and to think of this settlement with its mills, school house and shops lying idle and disused for several years, forms an almost unparalleled bit of local history. The next record we have is in the passage of the property from the control of the Government into the possession of private parties, and the history of this transaction will prove especially interesting, as it was in many respects peculiar, being brought about by mere chance, and it also afterwards proved to be a transaction which affected the permanent and entire interests of the future city. The following description of the place, as it appeared at that time, also to show the difficulties to be encountered in reaching this section, is thus given by Mr. Henry A. Gallup, one

of the first two men to locate at Oshkosh. The following is his description of the trip from Green Bay to Lake Winnebago, in 1836:

"When we left Ohio our destination was Lake Winnebago, and leaving our father, and mother, and sister in good quarters at Green Bay, myself and brother started for that particular locality without making any inquiries, except as to the direction and distance. We started on foot, our course being up the Fox river. A sandy road of five miles, thickly settled by French and half-breeds, with quaint looking houses, many of them surrounded by palisades and the windows secured by shutters, brought us to Depere, a rival of Green Bay. Here we found quite a number of houses, and extensive preparations for building more. We were told here it was necessary to cross the river, and were accordingly ferried over in a skiff, an Indian trail pointed out to us to follow, and were told it was ten miles to the first house. Five miles carried us beyond civilization. We expected to find a new country, but were quite unprepared to find it entirely unsettled, and a foot path ten miles in length struck me as remarkable. Our trail led us directly along the river. Some times we were on the top of the hill, and then our path would wind down to the very water's edge to avoid some deep ravine, as nature seldom makes bridges. The scenery was beautiful, the side of the river we were upon was quite open, while the other side was heavily timbered. The waters of the broad river undisturbed, except by an occasional Indian canoe, which seemed to float so beautifully; we were sorry we had not adopted that mode of travel. Our trail would sometimes pass through a grove of wild plum and crab-apple trees with scarcely room enough

for a person to pass, which suggested to us ambuscades, and we were always glad when we were through them. Indian file was the mode of traveling in those days. Our ten miles was soon over; when we came down upon a low natural prairie covered with a luxuriant growth of grass; the river had quite an expansion, and in it were several little grass islands. This was Petit Kack-a-lin, and here was the house spoken of; a log house, with the same lay out buildings, and surrounded by a dozen Indian wigwams. This was the residence of Eleazer Williams, the veritable Dauphin of France; but he was as ignorant of the fact at that time as we were ourselves. As we approached the house, we were beset with an army of Indian dogs, and their bark was as intelligible to us as anything we heard on the premises. The Indians looked their astonishment at seeing two Kich-e-ma-ka-man boys in their encampment. We made many inquiries of them, but got laughed at for our pains. As none of Williams' family could be found, it seemed like seeking information under difficulties; and finding the trail that led up the river, we pushed on, feeling satisfied that if we had gained no information, we had not imparted any, so the Indians and we were even. Our next point, we had been told, was Grand Kack-a-lin, which, for some reason—perhaps the name—we supposed was quite a place. About sundown, we came down from the high bank upon which our trail had been, upon the most beautiful flat of land I ever saw covered with a tuft of short grass and dotted all over with little groves of crab-apple and plum trees. The flat contained perhaps a hundred acres, the hill enclosing it in the shape of a crescent, and the boiling rapid river in front, which here is more than half a mile in

width. Here we found several large springs, very strongly impregnated with sulphur, at which we drank. Upon this flat we discovered a large pile of buildings which consisted of a large dwelling house and trading post, with the necessary out buildings, and belonging to Mr. Grignon, an Indian trader. This was the Grand Kack-a-lin, but the name is applied to the rapids in the river.

Our greeting here was still more cordial than at our last place of calling, as there were more dogs. At this house we applied for food and lodgings, but without success. Things began to have rather an unpleasant look, and we began to think we were too far from home—twenty miles from Green Bay and fifteen miles from any place.

On looking about the premises we discovered, for the first time that day after crossing the river, something that wore pantaloons; and on accosting him, found that he could speak English. He was half negro, and the balance Stockbridge Indian. He informed us that Mr. Grignon was not at home, and there would be no use in trying to get accommodations in his absence. That he lived directly on the opposite side of the river—that his canoe would not carry us—but he would get an Indian to take us over, and that we should be his guests over night. To all these propositions we readily consented, and procuring an Indian to take us across, we got into a log canoe, when our ferryman, an old Indian of perhaps eighty or ninety years, taking his position in the stern with a shoving pole, shoved us safely through the boiling waters. Passing the night under the hospitable roof of our mixed friend, we hailed our native ferryman, and were again soon upon our march. Passing rapidly along, we came pat upon an Indian in a kneeling pos-

ture beside the trail and at the foot of a tall post, upon the top of which was a gilded rooster, while in a side box set in the post was the infant Jesus. We were quite startled, but Mr. Indian maintained a perfect gravity, and we left him at his morning orisons.

At a point five miles from the Grand Kack-a-lin, called Little Chute, we found a Catholic Mission in course of erection, to which Nym Crinkle gives a very ancient origin. The manner of building was a curious one, which was by setting up posts about eight feet apart, and then filling up between with small logs and pinning through the posts into the end of the logs. There were but one or two men at work upon it. It was afterwards occupied by a Catholic priest, who was also a physician, and administered to one body of the Menominee Indians, both bodily and spiritually, with very beneficial results. Five miles further brought us to the Grand Chute, now Appleton. 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 the plunge in going down, and be led up by ropes if quite light. Here the Durham boats, which did all the freighting at that time up and down the river, were obliged to discharge their freight and roll it along under the bank on poles to above the fall. 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 was passed up this way and detachments of soldiers often passed in the same manner. Nothing could exceed the grandeur of the scenery at this point, everything at that time being in its wild and natural state, and no habitation within miles. Just below

the falls, at the mouth of a little ravine, was a little plat of grass turf among a grove of plum and forest trees, entwined with wild grape vines, which was the favorite camping ground, and a more enchanting spot was never found. I had the pleasure of camping here two nights that same fall, in the month of November under most unfavorable circumstances—a crew of drunken Indians with nothing but the canopy of Heaven above us. But still the place had attractions for me. Following the bank of the river a short distance above, our trail suddenly diverged from the river, and we found ourselves floundering through the woods and mud of Mud Creek. This was the first place we had found but what had some attraction. This was dismal enough. A few miles and we emerged into another enchanting spot of ground known as Little Butte des Morts, or the Mounds of the Dead. Here on a rising piece of ground are several large mounds where the dead of some Indian battle had been buried. An expansion of the river here is called Little Buttes des Morts Lake, at the upper end of which appears to be quite a village. This was Winnebago Rapids, (now Neenah). Here the Government had built a grist and saw mill and had commenced the building of a large number of small log houses for the Menominee Indians, which were in different stages of completion, when the work was stopped by the Indians consenting to sell the land to the Government. Some of the houses the Indians had taken possession of by tearing out the floors and pitching their tents on the ground inside the walls. They were also furnished with four farmers to instruct the Indians in farming at a salary of \$800 per annum, which the Indians paid. These farmers were the only inhabitants of the place, at

the house of one of whom, Mr. Clark Dickinson, we were welcomed and furnished with our dinner. We could make but a short stay, as we still had sixteen miles to travel without a habitation."

After lying for some time in a deserted condition it was decided by the Government, through the War Department, to offer the mill site, with the buildings, improvements, personal property, etc., for sale, and to this end it was advertised to be sold at auction. The official record of the act authorizing this transaction is as follows: "These lands were sold by the War Department under act of Congress authorizing the sale of the lands, with the improvements thereon erected by the United States, for the use of their agents, teachers, farmers, mechanics, and other persons employed among the Indians. Approved March 3, 1843."

To further this object, the Government caused advertisements to be inserted in several papers, and among them was a paper published in Milwaukee. Harrison Reed was at this time interested in the Milwaukee paper and the announcement of the sale attracted his attention and he determined to investigate the matter in his own interest. To this end he consulted with Judge Doty, with whom he was acquainted, and Doty, knowing the location of the property and its value, advised Reed to buy it. Acting on this suggestion and his own conviction that it would prove a profitable investment, he bid off the property at the government sale in 1843, agreeing to pay for the same a sum between three and four thousand dollars. This sale bears date Oct. 2, 1843. The inventory included the mills, water-power, several hundred acres of land, and all the buildings and improvements thereon. It also included the blacksmith

shop, with its outfit and stock of iron, a quantity of sash, doors, nails, glass, lumber, carts, wagons, chains, tools, etc., also a quantity of logs and timber which had been cut and rafted by the Government, with the expectation of cutting at the mill.

It was indeed a great bargain, and Reed entered upon his possessions in high spirits, and as the sole owner of the village of Winnebago Rapids, he had just reason to indulge in bright dreams of future wealth and influence.

Harrison Reed is remembered by old settlers as a man of very considerable ability, a tireless worker, a great organizer, and a man fertile in all manner of plans and schemes. He did not have the knack of making and keeping money, however, and his financial and business management was such as to bring his best laid plans to nought. He was very sociable, attracting and making friends very readily.

In personal appearance he is described as being rather under medium size, thin featured, light complexion, blue eyes, hair thin, being quite bald, and, being near sighted, he generally wore glasses. Was a native of York State, and about thirty years of age when he came to Neenah.

Thus it will be seen that our history comprises an era ante-dating the earliest pioneers, and being that time when this spot was taken by the Government and improved in the interest of the Indians, the time when all this was abandoned and the place deserted, and is only broken through its purchase by Harrison Reed, and the coming of the first actual settlers, where our only authentic personal historical record can begin.

THIRD CHAPTER.

REED PURCHASES WINNEBAGO RAPIDS, OCT. 2, 1843—OCCURRENCES AND EMBARRASSEMENTS FOLLOWING THE PURCHASE—COMING OF THE FIRST SETTLERS—PENDLETON AND MANSUR—ARRIVAL OF Vining and HARLOW, AUG. 28, 1845—INCIDENTS ATTENDING THEIR INTRODUCTION TO THIS LOCALITY—CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT THAT TIME—THEY RUN THE OLD GOVERNMENT MILLS—IRA BAIRD AND FAMILY ARRIVE IN DECEMBER, 1845—THRILLING INCIDENT ATTENDING THEIR JOURNEY, ETC., ETC.

AS recorded in the last chapter, Harrison Reed bid off the property of Winnebago Rapids, both real and personal, on the 2d day of October, 1843, and shortly after entered into full possession of his purchase. After being informed of his bid being accepted, Mr. Reed wrote to the General Land Office to enquire in whose possession or care the property was, and what steps were necessary for him to take. He was informed that the property was deserted, and, as he was the buyer he had better take possession at once and look after it. The man who drew the elephant was in much the same fix as Mr. Reed with his new possessions, as his pecuniary circumstances were such as to make it impossible for him to pay for the property when it was tendered on his bid. He obtained bondsmen, however, in the usual form when presenting his offer, and he was allowed some time to close up the contract, and being well satisfied as to the

value of the lands, and sanguine that something would "turn up" to help him out of his difficulties, he at once took possession of the property and began making use of certain portions of it—using and selling building material and other items of personal property included in the inventory, and occupying and running the saw and grist-mill, but as he had not perfected his title, he could not sell any of the real estate or in any way offer inducements to actual settlers, neither had he any means with which to improve the water-power. The property lay in this condition for upwards of two years, and until the coming of the Jones', an account of which will be given hereafter.

Mr. Reed took up his residence in one of the large houses built by the Government, and situated near the lake shore at the east end of Wisconsin avenue, where he resided for many years, his house being a stopping place for all the earliest comers.

Shortly after the coming of Mr. Reed, George H. Mansur arrived on the ground and took up a claim on the lake shore, which he afterward purchased in due form, when the lands came in market. Mr. Mansur still resides on this same land. Peter Pendleton arrived at about this time and also made a "squatter's claim" on land still owned by his children. Stephen Hartwell and one Johnson, a Dane, were also here in this year, the latter being mail carrier between Fond du Lac and Wrightstown, he having made a claim on lands which afterward came into the possession of Brein, the former taking up lands which are now one of the additions to Sherrytown. Johnson was one of the two men dying in one day, mention of which is made elsewhere.

In 1845 came several adventurous spirits, who are still among us, and who are inseparably connected with the history and incidents of the pioneer days. During this year came Gorham P. Vining and George Harlow, also Ira Baird and family, and Rev. O. P. Clinton made his first visit to the Rapids in December of that year.

The circumstances attending the first visit by Vining and Harlow are somewhat laughable, and show how the merest chance oft times changed the course of enterprising spirits looking up a "site," and would afterward definitely fix their location.

In the summer of 1845, in company with a young companion named Wallingford, both from Lowell, Mass., Vining left the east to look up a home in the great west. Coming to Wisconsin, they got as far as Watertown and there stopped for several days. While here they made the acquaintance of Harlow, who, like themselves was looking for a satisfactory location, and was stopping at Watertown, that being as far as they could travel at that time with any accommodation. After consultation and discussion it was resolved to push on to Fond du Lac, which place they had heard mentioned as a promising point. To make this trip a wagon and pair of horses was provided to take them over the prairies and through the woods, Harlow accompanying the party. Arriving at Fond du Lac they remained there several days and looked the country over to their entire satisfaction, and were anything but pleased with it. Coming from the hills of Massachusetts and Vermont, the low, flat, marshy surroundings of Fond du Lac appeared especially disagreeable, and they concluded to strike out for some other section of the State. While expressing his feelings, and at the same time his determination not

to give up looking, Vining made use of the expression that "he was going to get out of that mud hole, and find some place in Wisconsin where water would run down hill." This remark coming to the ears of one of the settlers, the latter was quite indignant at the implied reflection on this section of the territory, and informed the party that "if they would go to Winnebago Rapids they could see water run down hill." This led to inquiries concerning the place, and our travelers made up their minds not to leave until they had visited the Rapids. But how to get there. That was the one great obstacle. Vining was particularly determined to see the place, his companions rather favoring a retreat, and, finding a little old steamboat, the Manchester, lying at the lake shore, then the only boat on these waters, and that but an excuse for one, he offered the man on board of her twenty-five dollars in gold to take him to the Rapids, but the owner of the boat not being at home, the man having her in charge refused to undertake the trip, and this means of reaching the coveted spot was reluctantly given up. Finally they found a large skiff in which the three men embarked for the north shore of the lake. Darkness overtook them along the bank near Stockbridge, and they passed the night as well as they could under the circumstances, embarking again in the morning and crossing the lake to their destination, landing at the residence of Harrison Reed, on the lake shore. Here they met Gov. Doty, who with Reed gladly availed themselves of the privilege of showing the party about the place. Here they saw water that unquestionably did run down hill, and lively too, and plenty of it, and they were in all other respects greatly pleased with the location, and after con-

sultation determined to make it their stopping place. It was necessary, however, for them to return with the boat, and to look after their goods. For fear they might weaken in their resolves, or that something should transpire to cause them to change their plans, it was decided between them that any such occurrence should be provided against by their *leaving here* something which would make it absolutely necessary for them to return. It is said that Harlow demurred to this plan, and refused to take any chances on leaving valuables behind him, but he promised his companions faithfully that he would return. This was satisfactory to Vining, who, however, left his gun, as did his friend Wallingford. The articles were left with Harrison Reed, who was only too glad to receive them, as it was a pledge to him that he was soon to have company in his lonely quarters. They then started back to return the boat, and secure a stock of provisions, they having decided to winter at Winnebago Rapids.

The difficulties which they encountered in securing their provisions, and the expense and labor necessary to get them here, gives a good idea of the hardships and discomforts common to all pioneers, and as the two leading characters are still with us and well known, it will both point a moral and adorn our tale to give the circumstances of the trip.

After returning to Fond du Lac, it was determined that one of the party should go south as far as Watertown for the supplies. It was further decided that each man should contribute twenty-five dollars for their purchase. The next question to decide was who should go and invest the money and return with the proceeds. As Harlow had left his trunk at Watertown, it seemed

as though he was the man to go, but Wallingford, remembering that he had refused to leave any pledge at the Rapids, and they, of course, being entire strangers, hesitated about advancing the money, whereupon Vining remarked to Wallingford that his (Harlow's) face was good for twenty-five dollars, and he advanced Wallingford's portion, sending fifty dollars.

Leaving his two companions, Harlow struck out through the woods for Watertown, and, though delayed some time, which made his friends very anxious, he was finally seen piloting an ox team through the woods, returning with the supplies. It was then determined to bring the goods to Neenah by the same conveyance; therefore the three men started and, clearing the roads, they slowly made their way from Fond du Lac here, it being one of the first loaded wagons that had ever come over the trail.

Their arrival at Reed's caused that gentleman most unbounded gratification, and he did all in his power to provide for their wants, placing at their disposal the large Government house near the grist-mill, where Vining and Harlow lived that winter. Their companion, Wallingford, was taken ill shortly after their arrival and went back to Massachusetts that same fall, never returning to Neenah.

Harlow and Vining made an arrangement with Reed shortly after their arrival, whereby they undertook to run the grist and saw-mill for the winter of 1845-6. At that time the Government mill was the only one in the county, or, indeed, in this section of the State, that could do work during the winter months. As a consequence grists came for many miles; as far north as Green Bay, from Stockbridge, from beyond Oshkosh; indeed,

The writer has been informed that it was not an uncommon sight to see one hundred or more different grists in the mill at one time. The settlers would bring them many miles, and returning home, come again after waiting days and weeks for them to be ground. The cause of the rush at this point was that what few little mills there were in this part of the State were situated on small streams, and during the winter everything would freeze up, and, as a consequence no grinding could be done, while at this place, although in those days much troubled by the frost, still they managed to keep the old wheels moving. The agreement with Reed was that the two men should fix up the dam, which was greatly out of repair, make some needed changes about the mills—both the saw-mill and grist-mill—and that they should have one-half the toll received for grinding and one-half of all money received for sawing lumber. Stephen Hartwell, who was here at this time was engaged to help them in the grist-mill, he being a miller, and under this management, the two old Government mills did their first winter's work under the control of private parties. Reed had run the mill a little the winter before, but not to any extent.

The trials and dangers attending those early days would furnish us a theme for an entire volume, and prove interesting reading. People hereabouts who nowadays think they cannot well go to town without a fine spring wagon, should remember how many who are still among us were forced to do in "the early days."

An account of the trip of Ira Baird, accompanied by his wife and child, will fairly illustrate the hardships endured by those who resolutely turned their faces from kindred and friends looking forward to the making

of a new home on the prairies or in the forests of the west. Brave spirits they, and, thanks to the laws of compensation, all such, in nearly every instance, were in time rewarded to the extent of their expectations.

Ira Baird was among the very first who brought their families to Neenah, he having arrived here in the month of December, 1845. An account of his journey from Watertown we have from the lips of the sturdy old pioneer himself, who is still hale and hearty.

Having first prospected, and being pleased with the place, he returned to Watertown for his wife and child, having left them there while he went in search of a location. Having but little money, and firmly resolving to keep enough of it to buy eighty acres of land, he was very careful in investing the surplus. The great object was to secure something with which he could convey his family and their few worldly goods to the Rapids, and to accomplish this he purchased a pair of three-year-old steers and an old wagon. With this rig he started from Watertown, in the month of December, the weather being exceedingly cold. After a weary trip they reached Fond du Lac, and from there pushed on to Oshkosh.

Mr. Baird's account of crossing the Fox river at Oshkosh forms a thrilling episode in the journey.

They arrived at the river at about nine o'clock at night, more dead than alive, the cold being unusually severe; indeed, the steers actually froze their noses, and Baird his hands and face, while it required every particle of clothing possessed by the adventurous couple to keep the woman and child from actually freezing to death in the wagon. Arriving at the river bank in this condition, there was nothing to do but cross, as to

remain out-doors with no shelter was to perish, while across the river they knew they should find a cabin of a settler. Starting down upon the ice our travelers were startled by what appeared to be an open channel in the river, it looking quite black, while the ice on each side was white. Fearfully approaching this black line Mr. Baird found that it was ice, though very much thinner than that on either side. Its appearance was accounted for from the fact that the ice first forms from the river banks, leaving an open channel in the centre, where the water flows swiftest, until severe frost coats that also, when it generally appears clear and black in comparison to that near the banks, and this it was which alarmed our travelers.

The ice in the centre was apparently much thinner than that at the sides, and that chances for crossing in safety with the cattle were not flattering, but there was nothing left for them, as to remain where they were would be to freeze, and so desperate was their condition, cold and almost disheartened, that the husband said to the faithful wife: "There is no other way, Amy, we *“must cross the river. If the cattle go through, the wagon and all we have on earth will go with them, and I shall follow you. We will cross to the other side or go to the bottom together.”*"

With this desperate feeling in their hearts, they started to cross the thinly frozen channel, expecting every moment to be engulfed in the dark waters, but bending and cracking under the tread of the steers, hurried on by their frantic driver, the ice bore them in safety to the other shore, and they soon after found shelter in one of the few cabins which then marked the present site of Oshkosh. The next day they pushed on for the Rapids,

following a route nearly the same as that now known as the "Lake Shore Road," and arriving at their destination, took up their quarters in a portion of the old house near the mill.

The next spring Mr. Baird entered lands now comprised in the farm owned by Wm. Tipler, about one and one-half miles west of the city. Mr. Baird earned an honest penny many a time by piloting new comers about the country in search of desirable lands, and often went to Green Bay, where the Land Office was then located, to purchase land for other parties. Strangers to the country, who did not know the way, and as it often happened, were afraid of the Indians, would commission him to go to the Land Office, and purchase their lands, while they would stop at his house during his absence. During these trips he met with many adventures, Indians and wild beasts being often encountered.

This will fairly illustrate the trials and dangers endured by those who, first pushing forward, marked the routes to new homes and led the way for the army of pioneers soon to follow.



FOURTH CHAPTER.

FIRST SURVEY OF LANDS IN THIS VICINITY—FIRST LANDS ENTERED—CONCERNING THE SALE OF LANDS ON THE ISLAND, WHICH OCCURRED IN 1835—PRICES PAID—WHO PURCHASED, ETC., ETC.—GOV. DOTY BUILDS THE “GRAND LOGGERY”—DATE AND CIRCUMSTANCE OF HIS ARRIVAL IN THE STATE—DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN ENTERING LANDS HEREABOUTS—SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NAME “NEENAH”—INCIDENT IN RELATION THERETO—THE “COUNCIL TREE.”

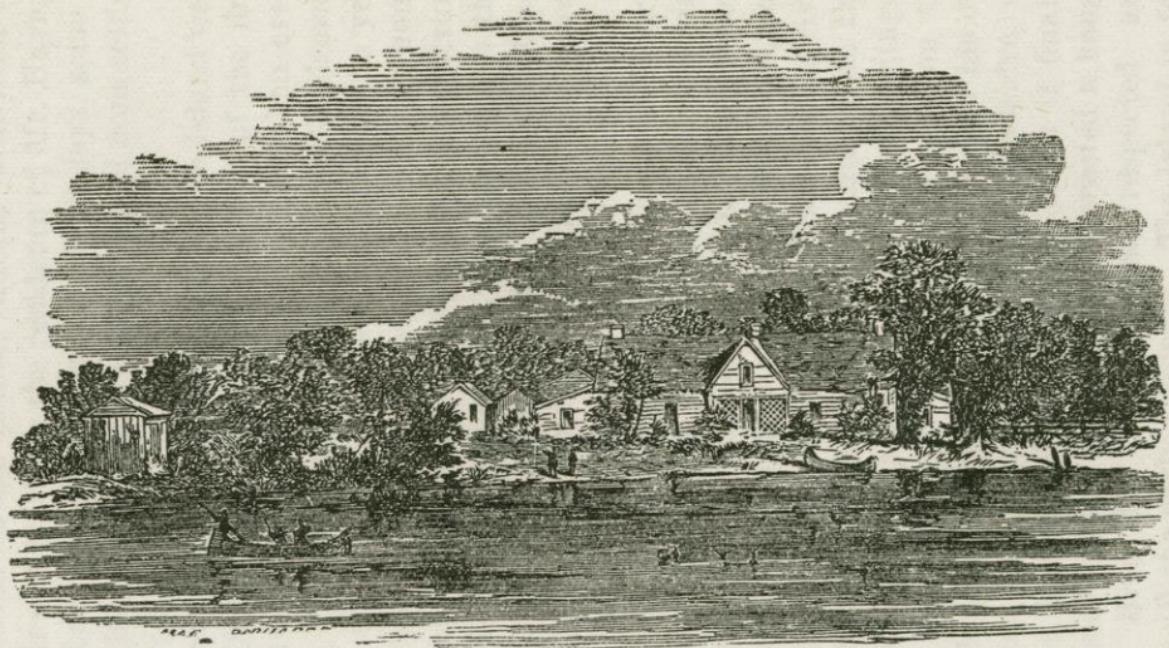
HE lands on the Island, and on the Menasha side of the river, were surveyed in 1833, and in 1835 they were placed in the market and offered for sale. The lands on the west side of the lake and river, or, more properly speaking, in the towns adjoining this city, were surveyed by Garrett Vliet, under the direction of A. G. Ellis, Surveyor General, in 1839, three years after they had been ceded to the United States by the Indians.

It is a fact, though not generally known, and the reasons therefor still less understood, that the lands on the Island and on the Menasha side, came into market several years before those on this side of the river. The Island, and lands on the north bank of the river, were surveyed in 1833, and not being in the Indian reservation, that tract including only the territory west of Lake Winnebago and the Fox river, they came into market

much the earliest. Therefore we find them offered for sale August 31st, 1835. As will be readily understood, all who were acquainted with the location and the circumstances, knew full well that this property would be especially valuable, as the Government had already commenced to build the mills and make other improvements on this side of the river. Therefore we find the more valuable lands along the river bank quickly bid off at high prices on the first day it was offered for sale, and we find among the purchasers some of the men best informed as to the value of the property in this section of the State, including Daniel Whitney, James D. Doty, Morgan L. Martin and others.

This will explain *why* and *how* the land on the Island was purchased long before that on this side came into market, in fact before the United States owned it, the facts being that the lands on the east shore of the river and lake already belonged to the Government, while that on *this* side was an Indian reservation, and did not come into the possession of the Government until in 1836, and was not surveyed until 1839, and offered for sale in 1846. The lands on which the improvements had been made were excepted in the above, they being reserved by the War Department, and sold in 1843, as before stated.

We find by the records that the lands formerly known as the Doty homestead, now Roberts' Summer Resort, were bid off August 31st by Daniel Whitney, of Green Bay,—no doubt in the interest of Gov. Doty,—as the patents were made out to him. Samuel W. Beall, residence given as in Brown county, Michigan territory, appears as the purchaser of one hundred acres on the river bank east of the present railroad track, at between



THE "GRAND LOGGERY" (Doty's Residence) AS IT APPEARED IN 1850.

See page 43.

six and seven dollars per acre. Daniel Whitney purchased 90 acres on the Island, running west from the present railroad track, to the residence of Mr. Haynes. This land brought great prices for those days, some of it going as high as ten dollars per acre, and none selling at less than five or six.

Thus it will be seen that the lands on the Island were bought fully ten years before the arrival of the first regular settlers, they having been purchased in every instance as a speculation, and not for actual settlement. Gov. Doty did not build on his property until the year 1845, full ten years after its purchase. The log house of Gov. Doty, which was a very pretentious structure, and its owner a well-known and popular man in this section of the State, was by Mrs. Doty christened the "Grand Loggery," and by that name it was known up and down the Fox river for many years.

James D. Doty was appointed by President Monroe in 1824, judge of a newly arranged circuit, comprising all this north east section of the State. Judge Doty held his court at Green Bay and Fort Winnebago, now Portage City, and in passing up and down the Fox river to and from the fort, he became acquainted with this locality and was favorably impressed with its advantages, and early determined to secure a homestead on the Island, and make this beautiful spot a home for his declining years, and in conformity with this resolve, we find him on hand to bid off the land when it finally came into market, and in due time he erected a house, where he lived for many years, respected and honored by all the early residents. The Island in former years was spoken of as "Doty Island," and was thus known throughout the State. It is said that Judge

Doty owned the first framed house ever erected in Wisconsin. It was built for him at Green Bay, in 1825, by Col. Ebeneezer Childs.

In early times it seemed as though a fatality hung over Neenah, at least so far as regards the opportunities and advantages for buying lands were concerned. We find that while Harrison Reed held the Winnebago Rapids property he could not sell any lands, and we are informed by those first entering Government lands hereabouts that it was with the utmost difficulty that the first lands could be secured. In the winter of 1845 Stephen Hartwell went to the Land Office at Green Bay to purchase forty acres which he had selected, but was informed by the officer in charge, Col. Hodges, that "these lands were not in market," and insisted that Hartwell could not get them, at the same time offering him lands in other sections. When Hartwell returned and it was learned that the officer would not receive money for lands here, it created considerable anxiety and indignation also, as those best informed, including Gov. Doty, said that the lands were properly in market, and that the action of the agent at the Land Office was but a ruse to keep settlers from coming here, and at the same time attract them elsewhere.

Gov. Doty then made note of the fact that there was continually something to hinder and delay the settlement of Neenah. In the following spring George Harlow, G. P. Vining, and one or two others went to the Land Office to enter some lands, and, as in the case of Hartwell, they were informed that "the lands were not in market." But Vining and Harlow were not to be put off in this way, and being provided with the President's proclamation offering the lands for sale, they soon

caused the agent to "see the point," and he finally concluded that there had been some mistake about it, and their money was received and the lands duly entered. This was in the spring of 1846, when the first sales of lands hereabouts were made. Land on Ball Prairie and in the towns adjoining Oshkosh had been purchased and settled upon some time before, Brooks, Kimball, Cross, Quatermas and others being there at work making farms, but none of the lands in or adjoining Neenah were properly purchased before 1846 excepting the sale to Harrison Reed, and that was not fully consummated until the same year.

The name of our city, Neenah, is an Indian word, signifying in the Winnebago language, "water." Only this and nothing more. It is said that its application to this locality was as follows: On one occasion Gov. Doty met quite a band of Indians here, and during their talk he asked one of the chiefs, pointing to the river, "what is that?" meaning to ask the name of the river. The Indian answered *Nee nah*, supposing that Doty was asking him what he called the water. Doty took a fancy to the name, or more properly speaking, the word, and ever afterwards applied it to this locality, and in time it became its only name.

THE COUNCIL TREE.

The giant elm, which marks and adorns the Point beyond Riverside Park, has, from the earliest times, been known as the "Council Tree," or "Treaty Elm," the tradition being that many councils and important treaties were held under its broad shadows, but Rev. Mr. Chapin, in his historical sketch disclaims any such honors for the forest giant, and assures us that its great age and broad-spreading limbs are alone its only claims for

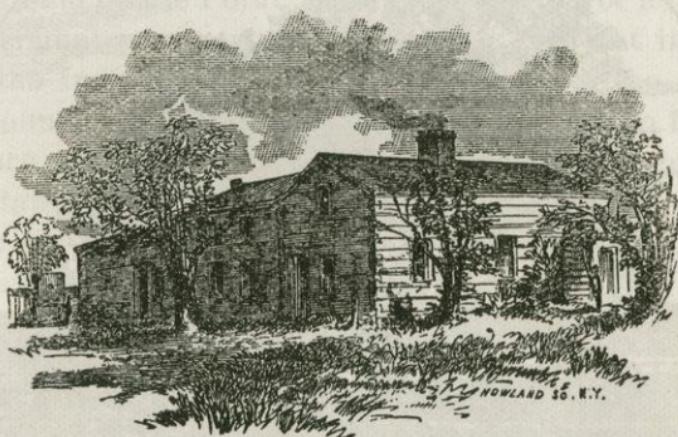
notice. We find, however, that this view of the case is not entirely in conformity with known facts and traditional history. We have it from Mr. Clinton that Gov. Doty often said that the tree was a general rendezvous and treaty ground for the tribes and bands of Indians up and down the river, and he unqualifiedly stated that the Indians spoke of the tree and that particular spot of land on the Point, as a favorite place for holding their annual pow-wows, and councils, and that it was from the Indians themselves that it received the name of "Council Tree," and though there appears to be no evidence pointing to the spot as marking any of the important treaties between the Indians and United States Commissioners, still, we think that among the Indians themselves for many generations, it was a favorite resort, its location and surroundings all combine to make this claim exceedingly reasonable, and we believe the tree is justly entitled to its significant and romantic title.





THE COUNCIL TREE—Near Riverside Park.

See page 45.



HARRISON REED'S RESIDENCE.

The First House in Neenah Occupied by a White Family.

See page 47.

FIFTH CHAPTER.

INCIDENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ARRIVAL AND RESIDENCE OF HARRISON REED—WHO WERE HERE ON HIS ARRIVAL—HIS WAGON THE FIRST TO CROSS THE FOX RIVER AT OSHKOSH—PROCURED A POST OFFICE, AND NAMED IT NEENAH, IN 1844—SIMON QUATERMAS THE FIRST MAIL-CARRIER—BUILDS THE FIRST BARGE, THE “GROWLER”—HIS DAUGHTER, NINA, THE FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN NEENAH.

ARRISON REED moved to Neenah in the winter of 1843-4,* coming from Fond du Lac on the ice. On his arrival he found Peter Pendleton, a “squatter,” living in the block house on the lake shore, into which Mr. Reed moved, and where he lived for about eighteen years. There all his children, save the eldest, were born, and there two were buried. During the year 1844 Mr. Reed was comparatively alone,

*The facts and incidents related in the following chapter were furnished us by Mr. Reed himself, now a resident of Jacksonville, Florida, and engaged in the publication of a magazine called the SEMI-TROPICAL. Mr. Reed left Neenah during the early years of the war, and at the close of the rebellion went to Florida, where he afterward secured high political influence and position, being at one time Governor of the State. Strange as it may seem for a man who at one time considered himself the sole owner of the entire village, and who was so instrumental in shaping the course of all matters in the early days, Mr. Reed does not own a foot of ground of all his original possessions, and has no property interest where he once braved the dangers of frontier life to make a home for himself and family. A marked example of the waywardness of fortune, and the ups and downs in the whirligig of life.

there being but four or five traders to keep him company, and the Indians, of which, in those days, there were hundreds. Smith Moore, an Indian trader from Green Bay, was here, also a Col. Tuller and Robert Irwin, who lived in the block house on the Point, where they were trading with the Indians on Reed's arrival. Colwell, a white trader, also lived with a band of Indians on the west shore of the lower lake. Moore afterward purchased lands, and built a house about one mile west of the present city, now standing and owned by Rev. Mr. Freeman. Moore is described as a man of ability and great force of character, and had he lived would doubtless made quite a mark in the local history of the place, but he died about 1853, from small pox, contracted while visiting an Indian payment near the present town of Poygan. Irwin and Tuller never settled here. Reed cut out the first road between Neenah and Oshkosh. Gill Brooks, then a new comer near Oshkosh, and a man employed by Reed, assisted in the work, while Mrs. Reed followed them through with a buggy. Reed's wagon was the first double wagon to cross the Fox river at Oshkosh, being ferried over on an old scow owned by Robert Grignon, at what is now Algoma. Mr. Reed secured the establishment of a post office in 1844, and called it "Neenah." The office was then kept at his own house, and the mail could be carried in his hat. Simon Quatermas was the first mail-carrier, and it is said that on his first trip to Oshkosh, in attempting to go down the lake shore, he got lost in the big swamp and nearly drowned his horse. At that time the lands all through back of Mansur's were considered an impassable swamp, and Smith Moore, in order to compel the mail to be brought around by the "trail" on the "ridge"

and thus pass his place, so represented it to the Department.

In those days the travel was mainly by boat in summer, and on the ice during the winter. Harrison Reed constructed the first scow or barge on the lake. It was built in 1844 by Colwell, a white trader, on the lake shore near Reed's house, where she was launched. She was forty-five feet long and was named the "Growler," and was in use for many years. A daughter of Harrison Reed's born in August, 1846, was the first white child born in Neenah. She was christened "Nina" in consequence, that being a near approach to the name of the place.

Reed printed the first newspaper in Neenah, an account of which may be found elsewhere.

The first attempt at a regular religious service was at Harrison Reed's house in 1845, the preacher being a Methodist on his way to Green Bay. Only five or six persons were present at the time.



SIXTH CHAPTER.

JAMES LADD—HIS RECOLLECTIONS OF PIONEER DAYS—ARRIVAL IN NEENAH, 1846—BUILDS THE FIRST BRIDGE ACROSS THE BIG SLOUGH—BUILDS THE WINNEBAGO HOUSE, 1847—FIRST TOWN MEETING.

N March, 1846, in company with Deacon Mitchel and Mr. Wheatly, I arrived in Neenah. We came from Dodge county, but had to leave our team on the other side of the river in Oshkosh, cross the river in a skiff, and proceed on foot, following the Indian trail through the woods. We found a few log or block houses built by the Government for the benefit of the Indians, also the Government mills. At this time there were seven or eight families within four miles of Neenah, and a large sprinkling of Indians. We stopped over night with Harrison Reed near the Point. We made inquiries of him concerning Government land. He directed us to Gov. Doty, on the Island, and was there directed to Mr. Pendleton, who lived on the Cronkhite place, he being the oldest settler and best acquainted with the country. We got what information we could respecting the best locations and started off through the woods to look for land. We lost our way and after wandering a long time, struck on an Indian trail, which brought

us to Mr. Jourdan's on the Neff farm. It was late in the afternoon and we were tired and hungry, but here we were served to a good dinner of wild ducks, etc. After wandering about through woods and brush, crossing the streams in a skiff, I concluded to make a claim where I now live. In October following I moved my family into a block house with Mr. Colwell, who lived with an Indian wife on the Blair place. Other families moved in that summer and fall. We had no way to cross the lower lake with teams but to ford it, going into the lake by the old mill, and guiding our course by an old oak on the Jourdan place, the water coming up to the middle of the wagon box, so that we were obliged to place ourselves and effects on top of the box to keep dry.

Some Frenchmen with a load of calico and trinkets, going through to trade with the Indians at their annual gathering to receive their annuity from the Government, in attempting to cross just at night, to stop with me—there being no place in Neenah to stop—got out of the right course into deep water with a muddy bottom. They called for assistance, and I went to them in a skiff. The men and horses were rescued, but wagon and goods were left to soak over night; the next morning by means of long poles tied together, and oxen, the wagon was drawn ashore. They dried their goods, and resumed their journey, thinking they would be none the less valuable to the redskins for having been soaked.

My house, which consisted of three rooms, with low chambers, was the only stopping place for travelers that winter west of the slough and the lake. That fall the settlers that were here clubbed together—their being no town board to raise an extra tax—to hire the Indians to cut a road through to the Oneida settlement, a

distance of fourteen miles. We were to furnish them with provisions while they did the work. That road connected with a road to Green Bay, which was the only way we could reach the Bay with teams. The Indians camped in rude huts as they worked their way along, taking my house for the terminus of the road, which they reached one night, headed by their chief, Mr. Breed. We gave them (twenty in number) a good supper, after which each took his blanket and lay down before our old-fashioned fire-place. Before leaving in the morning, they presented me a cane with a snake's head neatly carved on the top of it. These Indians brought us our lumber for the first building in Neenah, from their mills on Duck creek.

We soon thought about some way to get across the Neenah slough. Some six or eight of the settlers agreed to pay me one hundred dollars to build a bridge, which I did by making cribs of logs, laying stringers from crib to crib, and covering with poles. This bridge was completed in the spring, and lasted a number of years.

One of my family was taken sick that spring, and I sent to Oshkosh for a physician—there being none nearer—but he did not understand the case, and I sent to Stockbridge for Dr. Marsh. The only way to get there was to cross the lake in a skiff. Mr. C. Northrop, of Menasha, went across, a distance of fourteen miles, and returned with the doctor. We had to take him home and send for him a second time in the same way.

Work on the Neenah dam was begun in 1847, and as there was no place to board the men, I built the barn back of the Winnebago House, moved into it, and took fifty boarders, besides keeping what travelers came along. I have no record of the arrivals, but think there

would be a longer list than our friend Russell has now to record. We often had to bake a barrel of flour in a day. We lived in the barn that summer, and until I built the Winnebago House.

The work on the dam caused quite an influx of men this year, while large numbers were constantly arriving for the purpose of taking up claims of Government lands, and, on the whole it was quite busy during the fall of that year.

During that winter the territorial was changed to the State Government, the first town meeting in Neenah, was held in the spring of 1847. Gov. Doty, Cornelius Northrop and myself were appointed supervisors, and Lucius Donaldson, town clerk.

JAMES LADD.

Neenah, 1877.



SEVENTH CHAPTER.

1846—FIRST YEAR OF ACTUAL SETTLEMENT—QUITE A NUMBER ARRIVE IN THIS YEAR AND TAKE UP LANDS—FIRST BIRTH—FIRST MARRIAGE, AND FIRST DEATH—MARRIAGE UNDER THE COUNCIL TREE.

WITH the exception of George H. Mansur, Gorham P. Vining and George Harlow are, of the present residents of the city, the earliest bona fide settlers, they having come here on the 28th day of August, 1845, Harrison Reed and Mansur then being the only white men on the ground, Gov. Doty coming shortly after and commencing work upon his house, which to-day is standing, one of the most historic and striking relics of the early days, it being a prominent feature of Roberts' famous Summer Resort, the large hotel being erected on the lands formerly owned by the governor, and near the old log house.

It would appear that Rev. O. P. Clinton, both directly and indirectly, had much to do with attracting attention and immigration to this section in its earliest days. He it was who secured a purchaser for Mr. Reed in the person of Harvey Jones, and afterward through eastern friends of his, and more particularly through his letters and reports to the Board of Home Missions, which were published many were attracted to this section as Mr. Clin-

ton described it in most glowing colors, his truthfulness and good judgment, however, having been amply verified by subsequent events.

In the spring of 1846 quite a number of settlers arrived and began taking up lands. One large party were directed here by Loyal H. Jones and Perine Yale, who met them near Watertown while on their way to Waukesha after their first visit of inspection to Neenah. Jones urged the party to go to the Rapids, and gave them such a glowing description of the country that they decided to do so.

This party was composed of the following familiar names, nearly all of whom are now residents of the adjoining towns: W. H. Scott, A. Jenkins, Salem T. Holbrook, D. C. Darrow, Alex Murray, and Wm. M. Stewart. The Huxley's also came in that year, as did Jas. Ladd, Jud. Thompson, Ben. Strong, Mr. Wheatly, Deacon Mitchell, Albert Brien, H. Conrad and others.

The records of the land office show that quite a number entered lands in this year, though it is the first year in which any actual settlement can be dated. As has been noted, several persons arrived in the fall or winter of the year preceding, but too late to locate or take up lands, and indeed they were not in market until in '46.

THE FIRST WHITE CHILD

Nina, a daughter of Harrison Reed's, born in August, 1846, was the first white child born in Neenah. Quite a demonstration was had over this auspicious event, every pioneer feeling an interest in so important a matter. The child was born in the old block house on the lake shore, at the upper end of what is now Wisconsin avenue, and was christened "Nina."

A. D. Clinton, son of Rev. O. P. Clinton, was born in

October of this year, and was the first *male child* born in Neenah. The old block house on the Point, which stood near the "Council Tree," was his birth place, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton residing there at the time.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE.

The first marriage in Neenah occurred in May, 1846, in the old block house near the "Council Tree," John F. Johnston and Miss Jeanette Finch being the contracting parties. This was an exceedingly important occasion, and nearly every white person in the settlement attended the wedding. Rev. O. P. Clinton was the officiating clergyman. The Point was also the scene of another early day marriage, Henry Finch and Miss Brien being married on the Fourth of July, 1847, under the spreading branches of the "Council Tree" Mr. Clinton performed this ceremony also.

THE FIRST DEATHS.

In this year occurred the first death, Stephen Hartwell suddenly dying in September. Hartwell had been summoned to the east, and though quite sick, was on the point of departure, having left his cabin and goods in charge of Vining, and intending to leave for Fond du Lac in a boat, he went to the block house on the Point, from whence he was to start. While there he was taken very ill, and died within a day or two.

A Dane named Johnson was sick at the time, and died the following night, and the next day two out of the small company then here, lay dead. They both died of fever and ague, in an aggravated form, and no doubt largely for the want of proper care and nourishment. Ira Baird was also sick at the time, and gave out as he, with a few others, were carrying the body of Hartwell to the spot which they had selected for his in-

terment, and was left behind under a tree. Hartwell and Johnson were both buried on what is now the Neff farm, and not far from the Indian mounds. Gov. Doty and G. P. Vining were masters of the ceremonies. Doty was the orator of the occasion, and delivered an eloquent eulogy over the bodies of the unfortunate men who had thus yielded up their lives while endeavoring to find a home in the woods and wilds of the west. This event cast a gloom over the spirits of the few persons remaining at the village, which required some time to dispel.

FIRST RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The first religious services held in due form in Neenah, occurred in the spring of 1846, Rev. O. P. Clinton officiating, and were held in the block house near the Council Tree, where Mr. Clinton then resided. The following is a correct list of those present, and this record of the first congregation assembled in Neenah for worship will prove of especial interest. The following persons were in attendance: Gov. J. D. Doty and wife, and their housekeeper, Miss Emily Elliot, Harrison Reed and wife, and his aunt, a Mrs. Griswold, Thos. Burdick, John F. Johnston, Henry Finch, Jeanette Finch, and Mr. and Mrs. Clinton, making twelve in all.



EIGHTH CHAPTER.

THE COMING OF THE JONES'.

REV. O. P. CLINTON'S ARRIVAL—HE ADVISES THE JONES' TO COME TO NEENAH—CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO THEIR BECOMING INTERESTED HERE—LOYAL H. JONES VISITS THE PLACE IN MAY 1846—HARVEY JONES FIRST VISITS NEENAH IN SEPTEMBER OF THE SAME YEAR—MADE A SECOND VISIT IN 1847, AND CAME HERE FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE IN 1848—LIVED AT THE OLD HOUSE NEAR THE COUNCIL TREE—BUILT THE SECOND FRAME BUILDING IN NEENAH—ETC., ETC.

N December of 1845, Rev. O. P. Clinton, sent west by the Board of Home Missions, made his first visit to Neenah, and was most favorably impressed with the natural advantages presented at this point. Mr. Clinton was the agent through which the Jones' afterward became interested in this place, and transactions which soon followed had much to do with shaping the prospects and future destiny of the village. Mr. Clinton had made the acquaintance of Loyal H. Jones, who then lived at Prairieville, now Waukesha, engaged in mercantile pursuits. Knowing that Clinton was about to make a trip to the frontier settlements, Jones requested him to note any favorable opportunities for investing in new lands, and informed him that, should he find any good location, with water-power and other requisites for building up a town, he should like

to know it, as his brother Harvey, who resided at Gloversville, N. Y., thought some of investing in western lands. Stopping with Reed on his first visit to the place, Mr. Clinton was soon made acquainted with the circumstances in which the former was placed, and upon Clinton's informing him of the requests and wishes of Mr. Jones, Reed at once made Mr. Clinton the bearer of a proposition to Jones.

The time having nearly expired which had been allowed Mr. Reed to close up his bargain, and he being unable to do so, and not having found any one to help him, he was exceedingly anxious, the more so, no doubt, as he had converted to his own use much of the personal property, and in consequence of failure to pay for the same, he or his bondsmen would be called upon to make good all which he had used or disposed of.

This was the condition of affairs when Mr. Clinton arrived, and Reed proposed that he should return and report to Jones, and to say that if his brother would furnish the purchase money, he would deed to him one half the entire property of Winnebago Rapids, with the exception of the farm then occupied by Reed, and the place now known as the Blair farm. These two places, with an undivided one-half of the balance, Reed wished to keep as an offset to the advantages offered Jones.

Mr. Clinton returned to Waukesha and informed Loyal Jones of what he had found, and his description of the property and the advantages offered were such as to induce the latter to inform his brother of it, and urge upon him to secure the trade.

Harvey Jones being favorably impressed with the plan as proposed, sent Perine Yale to accompany Loyal Jones, and the two acted as his agents to look the property

over and get the best terms possible from Reed, and submit the same to him.

In conformity with this plan, Jones and Yale came to Neenah in May of 1846, and being pleased with the site, and satisfied with the representations and propositions of Mr. Reed, they partially effected an arrangement whereby Harvey Jones should furnish the money required to secure the property in due form of the Government. Shortly after this Harrison Reed went to Gloversville, N. Y., the residence of Harvey Jones, and there, in the month of July, 1846, the trade was finally consummated, and the money furnished, with which Reed went to Washington, paid the amount of his bid on the property, with the interest which had accrued, and received his patents for the lands. The exact conditions of this bargain between Jones and Reed are difficult to ascertain, and it is of no particular significance at this time. Misunderstandings, however, arose almost immediately between them, which were never amicably settled, and did much to retard the growth and prosperity of the place in early days. The death of Harvey Jones, which occurred before he had time to mature or carry out any of his plans, also greatly added to complicate matters.

It is the general belief, however, and so expressed by Mr. Reed, that had Harvey Jones lived, all their differences would have been amicably settled, and that the material growth and prosperity of the place would have thereby been greatly accelerated, and years of weary and vexatious litigation avoided. After closing up the trade, Reed returned to Neenah, and Harvey Jones also shortly followed him. Harvey Jones first came to Wisconsin in the month of August, 1846, stop-

ping a short time at Waukesha to look after his interests, as Loyal Jones had been carrying on business there with the former's capital.

In the month of September, 1846, Harvey Jones made his first visit to Neenah, and on this occasion was accompanied by his wife and eldest son, Gilbert C., now a resident of this city. He remained here until the following spring, and during most of the time boarded with Mr. Reed at his house on the lake shore, though late in the winter he moved to the old "mill house," into which Loyal Jones had moved that winter. Mr. Jones began at once on his arrival to make improvements on the property, his first work being to deepen and widen the raceway to the two mills. He took hold himself and worked in the mud and water, it being very difficult at that time to secure the aid of laborers to work. There are a few of those still here who helped him at that time, among them Henry Conrad, Mike Jacobs, and the McGahns. Burtz, Burdick, and Danforth were also here among the first, and were employed by Jones in the grist mill. He returned to Gloversville in February, 1847, and came back to Neenah in the fall of that year, and remained the second winter. While at Gloversville, during the summer of 1847, Mr. Jones met with a severe loss in the death of his wife, who had spent the preceding winter at Neenah, returning with him to New York in the spring.

In the spring of 1848 Jones moved to Neenah for the purpose of taking up a permanent residence, having fully determined to spend his means and life to build up a home, a town and a fortune at this point. But, unfortunately for him, and unfortunately for the place, death overtook him ere his plans had much more than

been begun, and the confusion and mismanagement which followed was a sad ending for his hopeful prospects.

Mr. Jones took up his residence in the old block house near the Council Tree, living with a brother-in-law, Mr. Charles Yale, and remaining there until his death. While living there he had built an addition, or rather a separate building adjoining the old block house, and quite near the Council Tree. This house was the second frame dwelling erected in Neenah. Newell Dermitt was the architect and builder, being employed by Mr. Jones. This house was built in 1848.

The first frame house was built by James Ladd, and is still standing near the railroad track on Wisconsin avenue and was for years known as the Winnebago Hotel. This house was erected in the winter of 1847-8.



NINTH CHAPTER.

DEATH OF HARVEY JONES, Nov. 8TH, 1849—PERSONAL APPEARANCE—INCIDENTS, ETC.—WHEN AND WHERE BORN—THE MANAGEMENT OF HIS ESTATE—L. H. JONES AND E. W. DRURY, ADMINISTRATORS.

HARVEY JONES was unfortunate in his western speculations. He was unfortunate in his dealings with Reed, and was unfortunate in araying against himself a combination of rival interests, which but multiplied the many natural obstacles met with in founding a new settlement. As before noted, disagreements and misunderstandings between Jones and Reed followed directly on the heels of their first trades, and while Jones lived the two men at no time worked in sympathy or for a common purpose. The various phases and features of their movements and difficulties belong more to a personal narrative than to this sketch. Suffice it for us to say that the complications beginning between Reed and Jones lasted until the latter's death, and was continued in long years of litigation with the administrators of his estate, and was in fact never settled until all the heirs became of age and the property passed into their hands.

Harvey Jones is described as a typical New England business man and manufacturer. Close, careful and methodical in all his business arrangements, he plainly

showed his training in the eastern school, where business is conducted more in conformity with certain rules and usages than at the west. Mr. Jones had been a promising and successful business man. Beginning life as a poor boy, he commenced clerking in a country store early in his teens, and step by step worked himself up until he owned and controlled quite an extensive manufacturing establishment in Gloversville, being one of the very first to begin, on a large scale, the manufacture of gloves and mittens. He was also interested in a mercantile house in New York city, and on the whole was in a very prosperous condition when he became infatuated with the plan of building up a town in the west. We have from the lips of a gentleman, now a resident of this State, who knew Jones and his family in New York, the following incident as illustrative of his trading propensities while yet a boy. It was a habit of Jones' father, who was owner of a New England farm, to give each of his boys a piece of land which they cultivated for their own profit, putting in just such crops as they wished, and disposing of the same as best suited them. It is told of Harvey Jones, that no sooner would the other boys get their crops in than he would begin buying and trading with them, and as a rule, by harvest time he would own or control the product of each boy's bit of land.

What the final outcome of this western scheme would have been, can but be conjectured, as his untimely death cut short all his plans, while the years of mismanagement which followed at the hands of the administrators of his estate, secured to his children little more than fragments of that which he had hoped to bequeath them.

Harvey Jones is described as a man of medium height,

slim and straight, weighing about 145 pounds. His complexion was rather light, with hazel eyes and grayish hair. His face was always cleanly shaven. His manners were very gentlemanly and he was always courteous in his business. He was a man of untiring industry, rather nervous, and exceedingly anxious concerning all matters wherein he was interested; indeed, it is the general belief among the early settlers that his exceeding anxiety concerning his matters here, more particularly the vexatious litigation with Reed, and the disappointment in failing to secure the Improvement on this side of the Island, so wore upon him as to hasten his death, which occurred Nov. 8th, 1849. He was born at Johnstown, N. Y., June 23, 1805, and was consequently but forty-four years of age at the time of his death.

Harvey Jones died, leaving no will, or at least none that was ever admitted to probate, and his brother, Loyal H. Jones, was by Judge Blodgett, of the County Court, appointed as administrator of the estate until the heirs should become of age. The year after, E. W. Drury, of Fond du Lac, was appointed to act with L. H. Jones, and all persons who, between the years 1850 and 1864, wished to buy real estate in Neenah, have a distinct remembrance of the vexatious condition in which the business was always to be found. It is a dark page in the history of Neenah, for had the property here been spared the years of needless litigation, during which no one could, with safety, purchase, there is no question but what the growth and wealth of Neenah would have been increased thousands of inhabitants, and millions of dollars.

We neglected to state in the preceding chapter that

the final trade been Reed and Jones differed greatly from the first proposition made by Reed, as the latter deeded to Jones the bulk of the Winnebago Rapids property, and the administrators of the Jones estate had the handling of most of the village property during their control of it.

Jones left three children as the heirs to his property, all of whom are still alive, and two, Gilbert C. Jones, and Willard Jones, are still residents of Neenah. The daughter, Abigail, married Rev. James Bassett, a Presbyterian minister, and both are now in Persia, in the missionary interest.

NOTE - The following matter should be read in connection with the Second Chapter, the facts herein given having been secured after the first pages were printed. We are pleased to be able to give the names and circumstances attending the coming of the first white men to this section, viz: those who were sent here by the Government in 1832-6 :

The first inhabitants of Winnebago county, other than Indians, were Augustine Grignon, one of the French settlers of Green Bay, an Englishman by the name of Powell, who located here for the purpose of traffic with the Indians, James Knaggs, a half-breed, who kept a ferry just above the present site of Algoma, where the trail leading from Fort Winnebago to Green Bay crossed the river. Grignon located at Buttes des Morts, and Powell a little lower down the river. About the same time, a white man by the name of Archibald Caldwell, settled among the Indians near the rapids, the present site of Neenah. In 1835, the United States Government established an agency for the benefit of the Menomonee

Indians, at Neenah, in the benevolent enterprise of education in agriculture, mechanics, morals, and science, and the general principles of civilization. William Dickinson was the contractor to prepare the way for the perfection of this grand enterprise, by the improvement of the waterpower, the erection of a saw and grist-mill, blacksmith shop, farm houses, and school house. This contract was entered into as early as 1831 or 1832. The work was commenced by Mr. Dickinson, but before its completion, the business was transferred by a subsequent contract to David Whitney.

The scheme embraced the instruction of the Indians by theory and practice. Competent and practical instructors were employed. Two brothers, of the name of Gregory, the one an Episcopal clergyman, the other an experienced teacher were at the head of the department of science, morals and religion. Religious meetings were regularly held on the Sabbath. Clark Dickinson, Nathaniel Perry, Robert Irwin, Gen. Ruggles, and a Mr. Baird, father of Hon. H. Baird, of Green Bay, were employed as farmers. Col. David Johnson was miller, Jourdan and Hunter were the blacksmiths, (the former settled here, and Tom Jourdan, now a resident of this city, is a son of this same man.) The contractors gave employment in 1835 to about twenty-five or thirty laborers in the various departments of the enterprise. This arrangement continued about two years, during which the Indians who did not come into the arrangement for civilization, were numerous about Neenah, living in their wild manner. The small-pox made its appearance among them and swept off about one-third of their number. Col. Boyce, of Green Bay, being Indian agent, sent to their relief a surgeon of the United States troops

to give them the benefit of vaccination. But Mr. A. Caldwell, a resident and trader at Neenah, benevolently took charge of the sufferers, spending much of his time in nursing and nourishing the sick, and contributed greatly to alleviate their sufferings at the hazard of his own life; he took the disease, suffered severely and barely escaped the fate of the unfortunate victims.

Webster Stanley, the first white settler at Oshkosh had been employed on the mills at Neenah, and when the work stopped, went from here and located at Oshkosh.



TENTH CHAPTER.

THE FOX RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

GREAT INTEREST TAKEN AT NEENAH AND MENASHA IN THE IMPROVEMENT—STRIKE TO SECURE ITS LOCATION—PARTICULARS OF THE FINAL DECISION—A BIT OF HISTORY—SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE IMPROVEMENT.

HE scheme for the improvement of the Fox river, which was fairly inaugurated in 1848, created a great interest at this point, and it was then looked upon as the great thing which should make a town here. Curtis Reed had become interested in real estate at Menasha in 1846, and it was his object to found a rival town; therefore, we find that a strong spirit of rivalry and competition arose as to who should have the "improvement," in other words whether the canal should be cut and locks built at Neenah, or Menasha. Of course all natural advantages pointed to this place, as quite a town had already been started, four mills were running, and settlers were coming in very rapidly, while at that time there was but little to show on the other side. On this question, therefore, the feeling ran high, and we find that Gov. Doty threw his interest with Reed and the Menasha side, while the unfriendly feelings between Harrison Reed and Jones deprived the latter of the former's active aid and sympathy, and it looks as though Jones was left alone to do his figuring.

At last, in the summer of 1849, the commissioners for the Improvement met at Oshkosh to receive propositions from different parties for the route and location of the canal, more particularly to receive propositions from the towns of Menasha and Neenah.

Harvey Jones had determined to offer to build the locks and cut the canal if the Commission would locate the improvement on the Neenah side. It is generally understood that this plan of Mr. Jones' was in some way treacherously carried to Reed, who, when the time came, and the parties met before the Commission, of course was prepared to make a *better* offer than Jones should. Reed, therefore, offered to build the Improvement, and give \$5,000 for the privilege. This, of course, captured the game, and Menasha was awarded the improvement, to the great chagrin of Jones, who, however, at once determined that Neenah should have the benefit of the Improvement, even if he built locks and cut a canal himself, which he at once proposed to do. He did not live to carry out his scheme, but he commenced it, and it was carried to completion by his administrators, and Neenah did have the steamboat business in early days equally with Menasha, and the writer can well remember seeing the boats pass through the locks. The Appleton Belle at that time made regular trips through on this side, but with the coming of the railway the boat business soon fell into disuse.

It is a matter of history and interest, fully appreciated by early settlers, that Mr. Reed not only failed to pay the \$5,000 bonus, but by some sharp management he afterward received pay for the work done on the Improvement, all of which had been offered as a free gift.

In connection herewith we give a concise history of

the Fox River Improvement, from its inception to the present day.

THE FOX RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Of all the enterprises, both public and private, that tended to develop the natural resources of the Fox river valley and draw hither capital and population, the works undertaken for the improvement of the river for navigation were the greatest. For a while the volume of water in the river was amply sufficient for the purpose of navigation, yet the great and rocky rapids at Neenah, Appleton, and Kaukauna rendered the river impassable for vessels. As early as 1834, the United States Engineers made a survey of the river for the purpose of estimating and designing the works necessary to overcome these obstructions, and in 1842 the first company was organized to execute the work, but nothing was done.

In August, 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 Fox and Wisconsin rivers and of constructing the canal to unite the said rivers at the Portage, a quantity of land equal to one-half of three sections in width on each side of said Fox river and the lakes through which it passes from its mouth to the Wisconsin, at the Portage, to be selected by the Governor.

In 1848, immediately after the admission of the State into the Union, the Legislature passed an act accepting the grant, and shortly after Gov. Dewey selected the lands, and the State undertook the work, and provided by law for the appointment of a Board of Public Works, under whose direction and supervision the improvement should proceed. Surveys, plans and specifications were made and the whole was parcelled off into sections, and

each section was separately let to the lowest bidder to do the work. To defray the enormous expenses of the Improvement, a Land Office was opened at Oshkosh, for the sale of the lands so granted. For a year or two sufficient funds were thus realized, but by degrees the Improvement kept sinking the State in debt. Much opposition was manifested in the southern part of the State and a public disposition was manifested to abandon the work before it was half finished and after \$450,000 had been expended on it. But a number of persons, living along the route, and who were interested in its completion ordained otherwise. In 1853, the Legislature chartered a new corporation, styled "The Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company."

To this company the State transferred all the lands remaining unsold and all rights, franchises, etc., in the locks and dams, making proper provisions that the State indebtedness should be paid, and requiring bonds to render the State secure under the arrangement.

This new company went on and undertook the completion of the work, and in doing so incurred liabilities to an enormous amount, and thereby became hopelessly bankrupt. But nevertheless they succeeded in opening a water route and highway from the great lakes to the Mississippi, and in June, 1856, they purchased a steam-boat at Pittsburg, Pa., had her taken down to the Mississippi, thence up that and the Wisconsin rivers to the Portage, thence through the canal into the Fox and thence down the river to Green Bay. When that boat passed through it was a day of great rejoicing throughout the Fox river valley. Guns were fired, flags were hoisted, speeches made and uproarious rejoicings were indulged in at every landing. That was a great day for the Fox river valley.

The company, being now hopelessly in debt, and many of the locks and dams in an unsafe and unfinished condition, the company sought power to mortgage their property and franchises and the lands still remaining unsold and raise funds to pay off its indebtedness and complete the work. To this end, the Legislature, on the 3d day of October, 1856, passed an act authorizing the company to convey all their property, franchises, etc., to three trustees, and to issue bonds on the security of said trust deed. The bonds were issued and discounted by eastern capitalists and the company for the time was relieved. Prosperity now flowed in upon them. The Improvement was the only highway for commerce and travel in the Fox river valley; times were good and emigrants numerous. From 1856 to 1862, the river resounded with the hum of industry, the panting throbs of steamboats and the echoing scream of the steam whistle; but soon all became changed. When the railroad was opened to Green Bay travel and business forsook the river and the Improvement was laid up amid the memories of the past. Thus matters remained until 1866, when the trustees, at the instigation of the bond-holders, foreclosed the trust deed and the Improvement and the lands became the property of the

GREEN BAY & MISSISSIPPI CANAL COMPANY.

The principal stockholders in this new corporation are Samuel Marsh, Erastus Corning, ex-Gov. Seymour and a few others, all men of great ability and influence —men whose far-reaching thoughts and sound judgments have realized for them great fortunes, and here we find them united in a speculation which, in ordinary hands, would be fruitless, but in theirs a mine of wealth. They had now an immense prospective value, and a

water-highway that cost nearly two millions of dollars, but now of no value unless the Government could be induced to take it.

A few years ago a great commotion sprung up all over the country about the great cost of transportation of the products of the country from the interior to the seaboard, and elaborate articles appeared in magazines and newspapers, showing up the advantages of water carriage over land carriage, and the great saving effected by the former. And soon the excitement reached Congress and on the 7th day of July, 1870, an act was passed, authorizing the Secretary of War to ascertain the sum which ought, in justice, to be paid to the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company as an equivalent for the transfer of its property in and on the line of water communication between the Wisconsin river and mouth of the Fox river, including its locks and dams, canals and franchises, or so much of the same as may be needed; and the secretary was further authorized to join with the Company in appointing a board of arbitrators, one to be selected by the secretary and another by the G. B. & M. C. Co., and the two so chosen were to appoint a third. Under this act, Secretary Belknap appointed the Hon. Wm. Larrabee, of Iowa, the Company appointed ex-Senator Doolittle, and these two appointed ex-Gov. Dillingham, of Vermont. These arbitrators appraised the property and interest of the Company in the Improvement in the sum of \$320,000, as follows: Dredge boats and personal property, \$40,000; water power and lots, \$140,000; and locks, canals, etc., \$145,000. The Government, in 1872, took the latter and paid the Company therefor \$142,000. Soon afterward navigation was shut off for improvement and the Government has since expended nearly a

million of dollars in building locks and dams. Last summer navigation was resumed and the Improvement is now (1877,) in excellent condition, and navigable throughout its whole extent for vessels drawing four feet of water.

The importance of this highway has not, we believe, been over-estimated by its earlier or later advocates. It is true that, since the re-opening of navigation, it has been utilized only to a comparatively small extent, but the advantages which it offers for cheap transportation, will certainly be improved, more and more, as time advances. But, it must be remembered, that the importance of this route to the people is not confined to the business which is actually performed upon it. The competition which it offers to land carriage has the effect of reducing the general tariff of transportation, to a very wholesome extent, and in this is found one of its most important desiderata to the people."



ELEVENTH CHAPTER.

RECOLLECTIONS OF REV. O. P. CLINTON.

HIS ARRIVAL AT THE RAPIDS—STOPS WITH HARRISON REED—INCIDENTS IN CONNECTION WITH HOLDING RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE EARLY DAYS—PLACES WHERE HE PREACHED—A TRIP TO GREEN BAY—JOHN R. KIMBERLY'S ADVICE TO THE BREWER—EARLY DAY INCIDENTS—KILLING OF BEAR AND DEER ON THE ISLAND—ETC., ETC.

To G. A. CUNNINGHAM :

SIR:—In reply to your request to furnish a sketch of early day transactions, I submit the following roughly-drawn and brief narrative of my coming to Neenah, and a few incidents of early day doings.

 Y first visit to the place was in December, 1845, when I was hospitably entertained by Harrison Reed, Esq., and his agreeable lady, at their block house during my short stay. I saw at a glance the importance of the locality, and at once interested myself in directing attention to it both by personal conversation and written reports. Results have proved that I did not overestimate the importance of the point. Among the persons immigrating to the outlet of Winnebago lake, as the result of these personal efforts directly or indirectly, I may mention L. H. and Harvey Jones, and other relatives, James Ladd, J. F. Johnston, H. T. Finch, Deacon Mitchell, L. Wheatley, John Sanborn, Deacon Donaldson, C. Northrup and son, and others.

In the month of March, 1846, I removed my family

from Lake Mills, Jefferson county, to Winnebago Rapids, occupying a block house on the Point above the outlet of the lake, and the following Sabbath held religious services at my house, which was the beginning of religious meetings in Neenah. I then represented the American Home Missionary Society as a missionary for Northern Wisconsin. My preaching places for that season, regular and incidental, were Oshkosh, Rosendale, Springvale, Waukau, Rushford, Strong's Landing, (now Berlin,) Fond du Lac, and Neenah.

To compass my circuit required four weeks, making my regular service at Neenah every fourth Sabbath, the intermediate Sabbaths being occupied with Sabbath Schools and reading meetings. In the early part of the summer of 1841, we renovated an old block house, which we found without floor, door or windows, and appropriated it to church and school purposes. In this house the lamented Deacon Mitchell was married in a public congregation to his estimable wife, Miss Caroline Boynton, a former pupil of mine. Those were days of small things, of sacrifices, privations, and earnest work, and yet days of sobriety, friendship and peace. Our gatherings were seasons of warm, friendly greetings, with the pioneer grip which none but first settlers can appreciate.

My first missionary year in north Wisconsin cost me drives in all of about seven thousand miles, affording me the opportunity of preaching about two hundred sermons. Nearly all the supplies for my family were hauled from Oshkosh in my buggy, on my monthly return trips, over horrible roads, always taking an axe along to chop around the seemingly bottomless mud pits. Little rest and no rust in those pioneer times.

In the summer of 1847 an exchange was arranged between Rev. J. Porter, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Green Bay, and myself. But how to execute the arrangement, with no roads or bridges, was the difficulty. But the pioneer doctrine is "Where there is a will, there is a way" Well, by virtue of having a brother who was a blacksmith, I nailed some shoes to my horse's feet, (it could not be called shoeing,) took Mrs. C. and the little C.'s into the buggy, forded both rivers at the outlet, followed the beach of the lake to Clifton, often in rounding trees and logs, plunging the horse into water nearly to his girth. At that time there were no settlers at Clifton. Having despatched our lunch upon the native grass, with axe in hand I lead the way, following an overgrown road of Black Hawk antiquity, and cut our way through two miles to the military road, and then the way was clear to Green Bay. Several times I drove from Neenah to Jefferson county to meetings of councils, conventions, and once from Fort Atkinson to Palmyra and preached the ordination sermon of Rev. C. Camp, now of Waukesha.

In an early day, one Jones, of Welsh extraction, or some other honorable nationality, dropped in to our settlement and proposed to start a respectable brewery. Some questions arose between the proprietors of the soil and the would-be brewer, as to the site of such an institution. John Kimberly, Esq., had chosen Neenah as his home and he was thought to be a competent adviser in this grave matter. The question was therefore proposed in a business like manner: "Mr. Kimberly, where do you think would be the best site for a brewery?" The characteristic reply was, "In h—l, sir!" But this opinion of Mr. Kimberly's was overruled by

other counsel, who thought the machine could be run more successfully in Neenah. And so it was erected upon the beautiful banks of the Fox river, in full view of Mr. Kimberly's residence, a practical proof of the successful rivalry of Neenah.

In the autumn of 1847 I moved into Gov. Doty's house, on Doty Island. The following summer a bear put in an appearance on the opposite Point. Taking a gun, I paddled my dug out across below, and cut off his retreat. Discovering his danger, he artfully crept from my sight, took to the water and struck for the Island. Mrs. Clinton, seeing Bruin's prospects of escape, with stones and clubs, and terrific shouting, kept him at bay until an Indian reached the scene of excitement and dispatched his bearship. The Indian complimented Mrs. C. as best he could, calling her "brave squaw," etc. One evening a huge panther came prowling around our premises, uttering the most terrific screeches. Several shots were fired at him in the twilight, some of which evidently took effect, as a young panther, a short time after came out, moaning, in a starving condition, and was shot and killed by one Thomas McGhan, then in my employ. Deer were quite plenty, and the Island was a favorite resort for them. I killed one near the present site of the Northwestern depot. We occasionally had a bear hunt on a small scale. On one occasion I had a fine sight of one and my gun missed fire, but he was soon halted by Lum Hart's sure fire. Judge Wheeler killed one with a shot gun. So you see our fresh meat markets were flush, if somewhat scattered, consisting not only of deer and bears, but coons, squirrels, rabbits, pigeons, pheasants, etc., to say nothing of fish and water fowls, which were abundant.

But I am taxing your patience. I could tell you of our early navigation; of the little steamer Manchester, which could run to Oshkosh almost as soon as a boy could walk it. Also how we landed women and children from the sail boats in a brisk wind and storm, some on horse-back and some on human-back. Ask Mrs. Enos how she was taken from a boat in front of my house, when she was a young lady. I could also tell you of missionary tours to Oshkosh and Stockbridge in a dug-out. But I hear you say enough such, and I am of the same opinion. Yours in remembrance of old times.

O. P. CLINTON.



TWELFTH CHAPTER.

BUSINESS IN EARLY TIMES.

BUSINESS AND IMPROVEMENTS ON THE WATER-POWER—THE OLD SAW MILL BUILT BY HARVEY JONES, AND RUN MANY YEARS BY ROBERT HOLD—J. & H. KIMBERLY BUILD THE FIRST FLOUR MILL—THE OLD EMPIRE MILL—BUILDING OF THE WINNEBAGO FLOUR MILL—THE FOX RIVER MILLS—THE STONE AND BRICK MILLS—OTHER IMPROVEMENTS AND CHANGES, ETC.

E now turn to trace the growth and course of business during the early period of the city's history, and to mark the first plans for founding the industries which in latter days have made Neenah one of the most important and prosperous points in the entire State.

In speaking of the business interests of Neenah, of either latter times or of earlier days, we must needs first mention those located upon the water-power, as they take prominent precedence in the business and industries of the place. Neenah's water power is her grandest triumph; without it she would be but as thousands of quiet hamlets the country over, while with it she is known far and near, and her name and fame as a manufacturing city is the boast of the entire State, and the just pride of her citizens.

The first attempt to utilize the water-power was at the time the Government erected the old grist and saw-

mill, an account of which may be found in the earlier chapters of this volume. What little business was transacted at these mills was the first business in Neenah, aside from trading with the Indians. The first written history of these old mills may be found in the first chapters of this book, and as the citizen of to-day notes the long line of mills and factories that adorn and enliven the banks of the noble Fox, and as the reader of this book in years to come notes the illustrations of splendid paper and flour mills which to-day stand as successors to those first feeble efforts to utilize this great power, we cannot doubt but they will marvel at the growth and improvements in but a lapse of thirty years.

The first mill built on the water-power by private parties, was a saw-mill, erected in 1848 by Harvey Jones, northeast of the old Government saw-mill, and directly on the spot where now stands the Neenah Paper Mills. Charles Lindsley was interested in the scheme with Mr. Jones, but the latter purchased his interest before the mill was finished. This mill was the scene of Robert Hold's first business venture in Neenah, he having purchased it in 1850, in company with Wm. L. Lindsley and Asa Jones. By these parties it was conducted for about two years as a lath mill and furniture manufactory. In 1852 Mr Hold became sole owner of the concern and continued the business for many years; indeed, up to the time when the old mill was torn down, (in 1864,) to make room for the Neenah Paper Mills.

Mr. Hold gives some laughable accounts of business transactions at that time. Money was very scarce, and nearly all business was done on the principle of barter, "store pay" being the leading circulating medium.

Hold employed fourteen men, and to use his own words "on Saturday night they each got a five franc piece, if we had it, but, as it very often happened, if we did not have it, they were forced to take all their wages in orders, or something to live on."

This old mill was also the scene of C. B. Clark's introduction to business in Neenah, he being first employed by Hold to work in this mill at the munificent salary of seven dollars a month. Mr. Hold gives an amusing account of his first interview with Clark, and, inasmuch as the latter is now one of our most prominent and wealthiest business men and manufacturers, it will not be amiss to give it herewith. On the morning of Clark's arrival in Neenah, a penniless boy, he applied to Mr. Hold for a job, but was told that no more help was wanted. This was discouraging and the boy, looking around among the men and boys at work, said "that he should think among so many he might find something to do." Mr. Hold, as he expresses it, seeing that there was considerable "git up and git" about the boy, consulted with the foreman and it was discovered that one of the boys was about to quit work, and that a place might be made for the applicant. Therefore, Mr. H. returned and informed the waiting lad that he might commence work next morning. "But," says Charley, "I want to commence now." This was a poser, but it was finally decided that he should go to work at once, which he did, his first employment being bending chair backs.

The next improvement on the water-power was the erection of a building by Donaldson, Lajess & Co., which was afterward known as the Empire Flour Mills. S. R. Kellogg was the "Co." in this concern, and the intention was to carry on the business of manufacturing sash

doors, blinds, etc., and do a general planing-mill business. Cronkhite, Burdick & Co., afterward converted this building into a flour mill, and, passing through several hands, it so continued until torn down—in 1874,—to make room for Patten's Paper Mill.

J. & H. KIMBERLY

Appear as the next builders of a mill, they having commenced the erection of the Neenah Mills in 1850, and of all the early day institutions on the water-power, this is the only one now in existence in its original form, with the single exception of the Winnebago Mill, which was built shortly after. The machinery and grinding stones for this mill were taken from an old mill in Rensselaer county, N. Y., shipped by water to Green Bay, and from there brought up the river in Durham boats. It was necessary to make several portages on the trip, and it was in all respects a difficult task to transport heavy articles on this route. H. A. Burts was the mill-wright and S. G. Burdick the first miller. Kimberly's mill has the distinction of being the first flour mill built in Neenah by private parties.

Next on the list come the Winnebago Mills, owned by
SMITH & PROCTOR.

This mill was built in 1852, by Edward Smith & H. Wheeler. Hugh Sherry was interested in the plan when first started, but sold out before the mill was finished, and shortly after erected the Fox River Mills. Edward Smith has retained his ownership from the first, and since 1857, when John Proctor purchased half the property, these two men have continued its owners and managers.

Eben and John Welch, at an early day built a small mill on the site now occupied by the flour mill of How-

ard & Davis, and C. O. Page and brother built the planing mill now owned by Henry Sherry and occupied by Hooker & Wickert for a like purpose, though for several years it was used as a flour mill. A little old building was also erected along about 1850, near where A. W. Patten's paper mill office now stands. This was used as a foundry, a machine shop, a furniture factory and other purposes. It was known as the Panghorn property for many years, and was destroyed by fire about ten years ago.

Next on the list comes the Fox River Mills, built in 1856, by

HUGH SHERRY.

This property was shortly after purchased by Wm. E. and J. R. Ford and owned by the latter until sold to Kimberly, Clark & Co., who erected thereon the Globe Paper Mills.

The brick and stone mills were the next addition to the manufacturing interests, the first built by

MILLS & PEET,

And the latter by James Smith. Both these mills have been for several years owned and run by Clement & Stevens. Sanford's planing mill was originally an elevator and warehouse, standing on the south race near the railroad track, and moved to its present site by James Bassett in 1867. Bassett also built the shingle mill, now owned by Henry Sherry, and run as a saw mill. The stone flour mill of Striddie & Krueger, now run by A. H. F. Krueger, and the stove foundry of Peckham & Krueger were comparatively late day additions. The foundry was torn down to make room for a large addition to the Globe Paper Mills. Before the completion of the Improvement and commencement of steam-

boat navigation, merchandise was brought from the east by lake to Green Bay, and from there up the river in Durham boats, frequent portages being necessary to get the goods around places in the river so rapid and rocky as not to admit of the passage of a loaded boat. During the winter months teams were kept on the road hauling supplies to and from Green Bay. All the flour and feed shipped from the mills here was transported to Green Bay in this way, until the building of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad to that city in 1863, and scores of teams were thus employed for a number of years. Many of the early settlers who were fortunate enough to own horse teams, would turn an honest penny in this way, while the millers themselves owned teams which they kept steadily on the road.

In addition to the mills on the race we have several industrial institutions operated by steam power, and located elsewhere in the city. Prominent among these is

BROWN'S STAVE WORKS.

This institution was commenced in a small way by Theodore Brown, in 1860, and is now one of the leading industries of the city, employing a large force, and making a market for stave and heading material for all the adjacent country.

THE NEENAH STOVE WORKS,

Started in 1854 by Moore and Bro., as a general foundry, is also one of the substantial institutions of the place. Of late years this concern has been owned and managed by Messrs. Smith, Van Ostrand & Leavens.

THE NEENAH PLOW WORKS.

Business commenced at an early day by John Bergstrom, as a general blacksmithing establishment, and afterward enlarged and extended so as to embrace the

manufacture of plows on a large scale. This institution is now carried on by a son of the founder, Geo. O. Bergstrom.

AYLWARD'S PLOW WORKS,

Established in 1872, by Wm. Aylward, is a thriving establishment, doing a general foundry business, but making a specialty of cast iron plows.

All later changes and improvements on the water-power may be found in our summarised list of local transactions.



THIRTEENTH CHAPTER.

EARLY DAY COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

THE FIRST STORE, BY JONES & YALE—J. & H. KIMBERLY BUILD THE BRICK STORE—EARLY DAY TRADING—HARD TIMES—SMITH BLOCK—VIEW OF WISCONSIN AVENUE IN 1856—E. & H. SMITH—ALEX. BILLSTEIN—OTHER EARLY DAY BUSINESS MEN—BUILDING OF PETTIBONE BLOCK—LATER CHANGES ON THE STREET, ETC., ETC.

HE first stock of goods offered for sale in Neenah, aside from that of Indian traders, was by Jones & Yale, in 1847. The store was kept for a while at the old mill house, opposite and near the grist mill, and afterward for a time in an old log block house not far from where the brick store of Mr. Geo. Christensen now stands on Main street. The volume of trade at that time, as the reader will readily guess, was very small, and such as it was made up largely of barter with the Indians, the exchange of calico, blankets, gunpowder and other articles for furs. Settlers were few and their wants the same, and for this class, aside from pork, flour tea, nails, glass, and a small demand for the simplest varieties of dry goods, there was not much buying until the garments brought with them had totally disappeared, and until some products had been secured with which to get others. Those who still survive those early days well remember how few, in comparison with to-

day, were the actual wants of men and women in those early times. That which to-day is considered an actual necessity, was then an almost unthought-of luxury.

The next business men to appear on the scene were

JOHN AND HARVEY KIMBERLY.

They first came to Neenah in June, 1848, and in the autumn of that year took up their permanent residence here, and had much to do with shaping the course of events during those early years, as they built fine residences, and shortly became interested in both mercantile and manufacturing interests.

The Kimberly's brought a stock of goods west with them, and after concluding to locate at Neenah, they secured a portion of what was then called the Paddock building, erected that year by Benjamin Paddock, who died at Neenah in 1877, and into this building, or part of building, they moved their goods and opened a store.

At that time, what we now call the "upper end of town," was supposed to be the site of the business centre of the future city, and the four corners near the present track of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, was considered the four most desirable corners in the entire plat.

J. & H. Kimberly were exceedingly anxious to secure a building lot at or near these corners, and urged Harvey Jones to sell them such lots as they wished, but Mr. Jones not wishing to dispose of the most eligible locations, refused, and would offer them nothing with which they were satisfied. Finally the Kimberly's began to cast about and thought that they might perhaps do better elsewhere, and they had at that time a most favorable opinion of Depere, which location they had seen while coming up the river. Mr. Curtis Reed, of Me-

nasha, just then interested in securing settlers, and particularly business energy and experience, as well as capital, made the Kimberly brothers exceedingly favorable offers, all of which becoming known to Mr. Jones, and he seeing that they were determined to have what they wanted, or nothing, finally concluded to give them choice of lots, and arrangements were soon perfected securing a location on which they shortly afterward built a brick store, (still standing) and residence lots as well. The large white house, still standing, and one-half of it now occupied by John R. Kimberly, was erected in 1849, and was then and for some years, the finest house in the county, and the admiration of all the early comers.

In 1849, Jones & Yale built what was for many years known as the

YALE BUILDING.

A part of this old frame is still standing, situated near the railroad track, on Wisconsin avenue, and latterly known as the Jensen House. To this building Jones & Yale removed their store, where it was kept for some time. The upper floor of this building was finished off as a hall, and religious services were held there for many years. It was also, at one time, used as a public school room. In the winter of 1849-50, J. & H. Kimberly built the

"BRICK STORE."

Still standing, and for several years occupied as a cooper shop, and owned by Clement & Stevens, of the Falcon Flour Mills. At the time of building, this was a most pretentious establishment, and for many years was *the* store of the place. This store was owned and conducted by J. & H. Kimberly until 1857, when J. A. Kimberly,

son of John R. Kimberly, and Havilah Babcock formed a partnership under the firm name of

KIMBERLY & BABCOCK.

They carried on the business in the brick store until the winter of 1863-4, when they moved to their present quarters, the brick block now known as Pettibone Block having just been completed by Wm. E. and J. R. Ford, and afterward sold to C. J. Pettibone, who at that time occupied the corner store, where the National Bank is now located.

Quite a number of stores were erected on Wisconsin avenue and on Main street from 1850 to 1856, including Smith's block and Weeden's Hotel. Then followed a very dull time in the city's history, and up to 1863, when the Ford Bros. built the large brick block on the corner of Wisconsin avenue and Cedar street. There was no particular improvements on the street worthy especial mention. Smith's block, a double brick store, still standing and now occupied by Wm. Kellett and Alex. Billstein & Co., was erected in 1855, by Edward Smith, and he and his brother Hiram occupied the corner for a long time as a general store. Alex. Billstein came to Neenah in 1856, and began business in the store which he still occupies, and where he has amassed a handsome fortune.

A VIEW OF WISCONSIN AVENUE IN 1856,

Which we present herewith, is copied from a daguerreotype taken that year, and will be readily recognized by all old settlers, and will bring to mind many names and incidents long since forgotten, and forms quite a striking contrast to the street scenes of to-day.

The view is taken looking up toward the lake, and from about opposite where Robert Hold's furniture store

now stands. At that time there was little or nothing in the way of buildings on the north side of Wisconsin avenue west of Cedar street. As will be noticed, but few of the buildings shown in the picture are now in existence, and those mainly east of the Russell House, the business since those days having gradually worked west, and towards the Island, and stores built twenty-five years ago in what was then considered the most desirable locations, are now deserted for those situated where at that time no one wanted lots.

In addition to the above, the following parties, still here in trade, figured among the early day business men.

E. P. Marsh, who began business in 1858, in the building now occupied by Joe Kellett as a meat market, at one time was in the corner store under the old Dolson House, and in 1870, built the handsome brick store where he is now located.

Henry Wildfang was also in trade at an early day, commencing in 1856. In 1874 he built a fine brick store and is at this date located therein. W. P. Peckham and H. P. Leavens were also old timers, commencing in the hardware trade in 1858. Peckham is still in the same business, though at this time alone.

James Galigan, John Brown, C. W. Leavens, George Rogers, G. Christenson and E. Elwers were also early day traders, and are still in business. The present

NATIONAL BANK

Was established in 1861, Henry Hewitt, sr., President, and Robert Shiells, cashier, and is still under the same management.

Wm. Kellett, Krueger & Willard, Geo. E. Scott, S. F. Henry, Wildie & Gleason, A. Striddie, E. Newdeck and others are comparatively late day additions, and for



VIEW ON WISCONSIN AVENUE IN 1856. Looking Toward the Lake.

From Daguerreotype by J. F. HARRISON.

further particulars the reader is referred to our condensed history of local transactions, and the Business Directory.

Returning to the subject of business in the early days, we find that for four or five years after the death of Harvey Jones, the outlook was, as an old settler has expressed it, "almighty blue." The fact of nearly all the real estate being in hopeless litigation, and no prospect of a settlement until the heirs of Jones should become of age, combined with the mismanagement of the estate by the administrators, prevented capital from locating upon and improving the water-power, and almost entirely put a stop to any further business enterprise in the village. Hundreds of men came here from the east, many of them with ample capital, and would endeavor to secure water-power privileges and other real estate, but when they learned the condition of affairs, few chose to take the chances on buying lands when no title could be given, and so it happened that while Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Appleton and other points, with far less natural advantages, were being rapidly settled, Neenah was almost at a stand still, and things did look "almighty blue." As a proof that the above named circumstances were principally accountable for this deplorable condition of affairs, we have the well known fact that after the heirs all became of age, and the Jones estate was finally settled, and after Abigail Jones married Rev. Mr. Bassett and her portion of the property was placed in market, as well as more or less of that going to the other children, Neenah made a more substantial growth during the first five years succeeding, than for the whole fifteen preceding, confidence and security being fully restored, and the yearly sales of real estate three times that of the preceding years.

FOURTEENTH CHAPTER.

CONDENSED HISTORY.

OR a period of six years, beginning with January, 1872, and extending to January, 1878, all local transactions of general importance or interest are given in the succeeding pages. This will be an invaluable feature of the work, and alone worth the cost of the book. It has been a tedious and laborious undertaking to secure and arrange all this matter, but we feel that all who are interested in the book will fully appreciate our efforts to place before them a complete historical record of our city.

The matter is arranged by months, showing the monthly occurrences during each of the years named, and the exact date is given in matters of more general interest.

G. A. C.

1872

JANUARY.

Lamar Olmstead seriously injured while at work in the flour mill of J. H. Kimberly & Co. Eben Welch, for several years teacher in the Neenah schools, died in town of Clayton. First festival and supper by the Daughters of Rebecca. E. T. Williams became a partner in the Neenah Stove Works with Mr. A. K. Moore. Aylward's Plow Works established.

FEBRUARY.

Robert Brown begins the manufacture of shoddy material in Olmstead's mill. Leavens & Clark dissolved partnership in the hardware business. Grand Leap Year sleigh ride to Appleton, and banquet at the Levake House. W. A. Wilkes examined and admitted to practice as an attorney. *Cerebro spinal meningitis* appears in epidemic form and creates quite a scare. Articles of association incorporating the Fox River Paper Mill Co. Henry Shoemaker died Feb. 16th, of *cerebro spinal meningitis*. S. D. Hinman, of Princeton, goes into business with U. C. Wheeler.

MARCH.

First switch engine located at this point. Theodore Tilton lectured in Pettibone Hall. Firm of Kimberly, Clark & Co. formed, and arrangements made for building the Globe Paper Mills.

APRIL.

The old Fox River Mills torn down to make room for the Globe Paper Mills. Alex. Billstein elected village president, over Hugh McGregor. Geo. E. Scott engages in the hardware business with J. C. Mossop. The cantata "Haymakers" given under management of Prof. Brand.

MAY.

Moore's foundry rebuilt. Little son of Mr. Warnes drowned. A boy named Peter Estes killed by a runaway team. T. G. Kellogg died, age 75 years. G. Olds begins the manufacture of buses.

JUNE.

Mrs. J. E. Chapin died at Albany, N. Y. Riverside Park purchased by village authorities. Death of Hattie

Smith. L. C. Porter purchases the Empire Mills.
Death of J. Jaquith, aged 70.

JULY.

Miss Nettie Hewitt and Miss Maggie Shiells go to Europe. Loos' steam bakery built. Savings department, of Bank of Neenah organized. Wheeler and Cunningham lease the Old Government Grist Mill. Henry Sherry lays out and improves Lake View Addition.

AUGUST.

Rasmus Nelson died from sun stroke. T. T. Moulton builds lime kiln near the railroad track. Grant and Wilson club formed. Mrs. Samuel Oborn, mother of Mrs. John Stevens and Ed. Oborn, died at Cleveland, Ohio.

SEPTEMBER

Great temperance meeting held on Doty Island, addressed by Father Willard, Col. Watrous, and others. Barnum's World's Fair exhibited in Neenah. Mrs. J. W. Williams narrowly escapes death from asphyxiation at the residence of R. T. Morgan, Oshkosh.

OCTOBER.

Globe Paper Mills commence operations. Rev. M. V. B. Bristol is assigned to the M. E. Church. National Bank takes possession of their present quarters, corner Wisconsin Avenue and Cedar street.

NOVEMBER.

The remarkable epidemic, known as the horse epizootic, makes its appearance. McConnell elected to the Legislature over I. W. Hunt. Mr. H. Shoemaker receives \$500 from the village for injuries sustained by driving into an opening carelessly left in the street. Epizootic and bad roads cause a wood famine.

DECEMBER.

Deacon Walbridge died, Dec. 5th. H. Mack received \$275 for damages received through defective sidewalk. Horses resume work, after having the epizootic. Residence of A. J. Webster burned. Extremely cold, thermometer ranging from 32° to 38°. Vote to ratify purchase of Riverside Park, and amendments to village charter.

1873.

JANUARY,

In this month died A. K. Moore and Lulu Manville. Slight small pox scare during this month. Great snow storm occasions stoppage and delays of railroad trains. Pettibone Block narrowly escapes destruction by fire.

FEBRUARY.

Influenza, in epidemic form, not unlike the epizootic, proves a sore affliction. The Presbyterian Church adopt the plan of sustaining expenses by contribution. Several railroad accidents occur near Dixie.

MARCH.

In this month Neenah was incorporated as a city. Clement & Stevens made the first purchase of wheat in Minnesota, shipping via the West Wisconsin and Green Bay & Minnesota railroad to Green Bay, and thence by Chicago & Northwestern to Neenah their first purchase was 20,000 bushels. Messrs. Smith, Van Ostrand & Leavens purchase the Neenah Stove Works. and begin active operations in the manufacture of stoves. Postmaster John W. Williams died suddenly, March 21st.

APRIL.

In this month occurred the first charter election, Edward Smith being elected as Neenah's first Mayor with-

out opposition. The following were the first aldermen elected in this city: First ward—J. B. Russell, W. Kell ett. Second ward—A. W. Patten, A. Michelson. Third ward—Fred Krueger, J. Bergstrom. Geo. Danielson was first treasurer under the city administration. Clement & Stevens purchase the stone mills.

MAY.

Common Council meetings first held in the room over Patten's Block. Government survey of the south channel completed. Geo. E. Scott buys the interest of Mos sop, and is alone in the hardware trade. Residence of John Stevens partially destroyed by fire. Brick stores of Cook, Bradley, Newdeck and Elwers begun this month. Gilbert Jones sells a number of city lots at auction.

JUNE.

Island House built. Fifty thousand young shad, and five thousand young eels turned loose in the Fox River. Residence of Henry Hewitt, sr., burglarized. Pic-nic at Riverside Park, by Steam Engine Co., No. 2.

JULY.

Neenah Amateurs give the play of the "Stranger," Pettibone Hall, July 3d. Grand regatta, in which the Minnie Graves wins first prize. \$200. Deacon Mitchell, one of the earliest settlers, died this month, 21st. Work commenced on Monaghan's block, Cedar street.

AUGUST.

An effort to rebuild the "long bridge" is defeated by farmers from the Neenah side of the river. Work commenced on the fine residence of J. A. Kimberly, Esq. The slash-boards on the dam removed by Capt. Edwards and a posse of Government employees. Park hall built. Elisha Quartemas, an estimable young man, died Aug.

25th. Geo. O. Bergstrom buys the entire business of Neenah Plow Works.

SEPTEMBER.

Grand Grange pic-nic at Riverside Park. In this month is recorded an incident remembered by all readers of **THE GAZETTE**, the same being the mysterious death, at the Russell House, of the wife of one "Philippe," a wizard and sleight-of-hand performer, who gave an exhibition at Pettibone Hall, Saturday night his wife lying in a dying condition at the time, and being dead in the morning. She was buried in the Potter's Field the same day, attended only by the boarders from the hotel and the strange man who claimed to be her husband. The latter left the following morning, and the whole affair made a deep impression on the community. In this month began the famous panic of '73.

OCTOBER.

The Island House completed. Northern Wisconsin Press Association meet at Oshkosh: C. H. Boynton, of **THE GAZETTE**, elected secretary. Newdeck's brick store finished. Good fall of snow, Oct. 21st. Rev. Mr. Olmstead takes the pastorate of the M. E. Church, succeeding Rev. Mr. Bristol.

NOVEMBER.

Peckham elected to the Assembly over Verbeck. Winter sets in uncommonly early, heavy snow storm 11th. Famous railroad case between Tilly Walker and Wisconsin Central railroad tried in Circuit Court at Oshkosh. The famous Vinland ghost scare creates considerable interest.

DECEMBER.

Tuesday, Dec. 2d, large gathering in honor of the completion of the chapel addition to the Presbyterian

Church. Two cars loaded with wheat are pushed off Clement & Stevens' side track into the river. Old School Presbyterian Church purchased by the M. E. Society, and the brick church by the German Lutherans.

1874.

JANUARY.

The custom of New Years' calls inaugurated in Neenah. Wildfang's mineral well discovered. Green Bay Store established in this city. Robert Colyer lectures in Pettibone Hall.

FEBRUARY.

The old Government Flour Mill and Sherry's saw mill destroyed by fire Monday night, Feb. 9th. Menasha incorporated as a city. Kimberly & Henry dissolve partnership in the drug business. The present house of worship used by the M. E. Church re-dedicated.

MARCH.

Henry Sherry purchases the Hungerford saw-mill. Gen. Kilpatrick lectures in Pettibone Hall. Work commenced on the Winnebago Paper Mills.

APRIL.

G. A. Cunningham becomes editor of THE GAZETTE. Edward Smith re-elected Mayor over J. R. Barnett, majority, 38. The following Aldermen were also elected: First ward, H. P. Leavens. Second ward, M. E. Sorley. Third ward, M. O. Brian, and George Danielson City Treasurer. Inauguration of the remarkable "woman's crusade" in the temperance cause. The license question is hotly discussed.

MAY.

A. W. Patten purchases the old Empire Flour Mills of L. C. Porter, and breaks ground for a paper mill in

the same locality. John Hunt commences brick block on Wisconsin avenue. Kimberly, Clark & Co. purchase the Neenah Paper Mills of Smith & Van Ostrand. Mr. and Mrs. John Stevens and Robert Shiells, Esq., go to Europe. Considerable excitement this month over the "temperance crusade."

JUNE.

Steamboat dock built at Riverside Park. Rev. Mr. Freeman takes the pastorate of the Baptist Church. Temperance and religious services are held in George Thompson's saloon. Pingle and Wildfang begin operations on brick stores.

JULY.

Messrs. Wulff & Clausen, from Milwaukee, commence business in Neenah. Grand celebration and pic-nic at Riverside Park, July 4th. Regatta on the lake, etc. Niobe and Peerless, of Oshkosh, first two boats around. Wm. Kellett's residence burglarized. Great fire at Oshkosh, July 14th. D. E. Gardner resigned the position of principal in our city schools to accept a professorship in the State Normal School at Platteville.

AUGUST.

Miss Lu Case is thrown from a buggy while driving near the Neenah Stove Works and quite seriously injured. Simon Nelson, a Danish laborer dies from sun-stroke. Two boys, one a son of Alderman O'Brien, another named Williams, are smothered to death in Shoemaker's elevator, Monday, Aug. 10th.

SEPTEMBER.

Work commenced on Myers' brick building. Proposition by the city Council to aid Mr. Russell in the erection of a hotel. G. Christenson begins work on new brick store.

OCTOBER.

Senator Matt Carpenter and Col. Goodwin address a mass meeting on Doty Island, 10th. Robert Shiells and daughter, Bina, return from their European trip. Rev. Mr. Olmstead is retained as pastor of M. E. Church. Rev. Hiram Marsh, an aged and respected citizen, died Oct. 19th. Barlow & Young establish the C. O. D. store. Willis Leavens, died of apoplexy, 28th.

NOVEMBER.

Dr. N. S. Robinson elected to the Assembly over Merrill, of Winneconne. A. M. Kimball elected to Congress. Thanksgiving services held at the M. E. Church; Rev. J. E. Chapin delivering the address.

DECEMBER.

Robert Campbell, a young man 16 years of age, drowned while skating above the dam, Dec. 1st. The year's improvements, as figured up in THE GAZETTE, amount to \$307,400. the year 1874 being the most prosperous of any in the annals of the place.

1875.

JANUARY.

W. N. Moore, once a prominent citizen of Neenah, died this month at his home in Joliet, Ill. Hon. Schuyler Colfax lectured in the Presbyterian Church, 14th. Exceeding cold weather during this month, thermometer ranging as low as 34° below zero. Hiram Smith, D. C. Van Ostrand and George Harlow go to California. Clayton cheese factory incorporated. Temple of Honor organized, 29th.

FEBRUARY.

Great snow storm early in this month; roads blockaded for days. City charter amended, making four wards.

Prof. J. A. Russell holds a musical convention. Course of lectures by Prof. Pepper. Coldest period on record; spirit thermometer indicating as low as 44° below zero. In this month is recorded a most interesting circumstance, it being the return to the city and town of the railroad bonds voted to the Wisconsin Central, and their public destruction by burning, in the street opposite THE GAZETTE office. Immense snow drifts block up the roads.

MARCH.

Dr. J. C. Mills, died, aged 73. Common Council vote aid to J. B. Russell, in consideration of his building the Russell House. The spelling mania affects the country.

APRIL.

J. C. Kerwin commences the practice of law. City lot on Cedar street sold to the Schuetzen Bund. Alex. Billstein elected mayor over A. E. Cross. The following Aldermen also elected: First ward, Hugh McGregor; Second ward, Charles Petzold; Third ward, Gilbert C. Jones. The Fourth ward held their first election this month, sending J. W. Toby and Wm. Robinson to represent them in the Board of Aldermen. A. Eisenach was elected city treasurer, and T. T. Moulton superintendent of public schools, for a term of two years. The spelling mania strikes Neenah, and several exciting and interesting public spelling matches are held. The old Russell House torn down to make room for a large new hotel. City map prepared by county surveyor Palmer, delivered to purchasers. W. P. Peckham sells his interest in the firm of Peckham, Krueger & Co. New bell secured for the Presbyterian Church. Great fire at Oshkosh, April 28th.

MAY.

Corner-stone of the Russell House laid, 17th. Concert given for the benefit of sufferers by the Oshkosh fire; over \$100 secured. Pitt Peckham purchases the hardware store of Smith, Van Ostrand & Leavens.

JUNE.

First annual cruise of Neenah Yacht Club. Very successful fair held by the Catholic Church, at Concordia Hall, Menasha; gold-headed cane voted to Mayor Alex. Billstein. Pic-nic by the Oshkosh Knights of Pythias, at Riverside Park.

JULY.

Grand Fourth of July celebration at Riverside Park. John Roberts buys the "Doty place" of Mr. Ernesting. Work commenced on the Schuetzen Hall. Gustavus' flouring mill sold to Sherry & Maxwell.

AUGUST.

H. L. Barlow sells his interest in the C. O. D. Store. Blind Tom gives an entertainment at Pettibone Hall. Sharp frost this month, 26th, doing much damage. G. A. Cunningham assumes entire ownership of THE GAZETTE printing establishment.

SEPTEMBER.

Great gale of wind sweeps over this section of the country, causing considerable damage and loss. Fourth ward school house commenced. Burglars raid the stores of J. W. Worm, C. B. Manville and H. Schimpf. Big grain crops are recorded in this month, the yield for 1875 being one of the very best. A man named White is fatally injured while at work in the Winnebago Paper Mills.

OCTOBER.

THE GAZETTE is enlarged to a nine column paper. Railroad side-track is built at the rear of the mills on

the race. *Neenah News* is established by J. N. Stone, Oct. 15th. J. T. Woodhead assumes the pastorate of the M. E. Church. Residence of A. H. Boardman burglarized. Rescue Hook and Ladder company organized; first officers—Foreman, Adam Erghott, assistant, Wm. Breitwisch; secretary, O. H. Musgat; treasurer, Theo. Paepke; steward, C. Eisenach. Hooker & Weickert commence business in the planing mill. F. A. Wildie becomes a partner with H. J. Gleason in the drug business.

NOVEMBER.

Geo. A. Whiting becomes interested in the Winnebago Paper Mills. Eric McArthur, of Winneconne elected to the Assembly. Schuetzen Hall opened and dedicated on Thanksgiving Day. Prof. Pepper gives a course of lectures, the first entertainments in Schuetzen Hall.

DECEMBER.

Side track completed to the Winnebago Paper Mills. Yale time-lock attached to the vaults of the National Bank. The Neenah Amateurs tender a benefit entertainment to the Schuetzen Society. A large party go by special train to hear Mrs. Scott-Siddons at Oshkosh, 18th. A list of improvements for the year as given in *THE GAZETTE*, amount to \$300,000.

1876.

JANUARY.

Dr. N. S. Robinson and family returned from Portland, Me., and resume permanent residence in Neenah. Grand opening of the Russell House, Jan. 11th. Daily prayer meetings are held at Good Templars Hall. A fire in Patten's block, in store occupied by J. W. Worm, creates quite an excitement. Continuance of very mild weather, making it an unusually open winter.

FEBRUARY.

The cantata, *Lost and Saved*, is given at Schuetzen Hall by an Appleton amateur company. The oratorio "Esther" is given in Schuetzen Hall, 12th. George Phipps commences business in Neenah. An election is held on the question whether the city should adopt the high school plan; the result was favorable to its adoption. On the 29th of this month occurred a wonderful snow storm, it being accompanied by a genuine season of thunder and lightning. Ladies have a grand leap year party at the Russell House. Burning of Hogan's store, on Wisconsin avenue.

MARCH.

Amateur concert at Schuetzen Hall under the leadership of Mr. Bradish. The Camila Urso troupe visit Neenah. Wm. Aylward enlarges his foundry and plow-works.

APRIL.

Heavy snow storm early in this month. A. H. F. Krueger elected mayor, and A. Eisenach re-elected city treasurer. The following aldermen also elected: First ward, Wm. Kellett; Second ward, W. P. Peckham; Third ward, M. H. P. Haynes; Fourth ward, Martin Gavin. Presbytery of Winnebago meet at Neenah, Rev. T. C. Kirkwood, Moderator.

MAY.

In this month occurred heavy and continuous rains, raising the water in the lake and river to an unusual height, and making it almost impossible for farmers to continue their work.

JUNE.

Third annual cruise of the Neenah Yacht Club occurs this month. Special election held in the First ward for

successor to alderman H. McGregor, resigned; D. L. Kimberly is elected. The cantata "Court of Babylon" is given under the management of the Baker family. Kimberly, Clark & Co. purchase the Peckham & Krueger foundry property.

JULY.

Grand union celebration held on Doty's Island, July 4th; Alex. C. Bodkin, editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, and Gen. Harrison C. Hobart deliver the addresses; ten thousand people estimated to have visited the grounds. Large addition to the Globe Mills built this month. Many citizens of Neenah visit the great Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. A. H. Boardman, local agent Chicago & Northwestern Railway, died this month, 19th.

AUGUST.

Neenah has a bad run of base ball fever. Extremely hot weather this month; men are forced to quit work at Neenah Stove Works; thermometer marked as high as 104 in the shade.

SEPTEMBER.

Death of Col. H. J. Lewis, Sept. 17th. Congressional convention held at Neenah; A. H. Kimball nominated.

OCTOBER.

An unusually stormy month is recorded, being a continuance of like weather through September; the State Fair and the Northern Fair at Oshkosh are failures in consequence. A very stirring political canvass occurs this month preceding the great presidential contest of 1876. Order of the Knights of Honor organized in Neenah.

NOVEMBER.

A very exciting general election held the 7th; city goes Republican, 126, and H. P. Leavens is elected to

the Assembly over Alex Billstein, by 136 majority. Death of H. L. Barlow, 4th. Exciting and anxious time following the election, and pending the final decision.

DECEMBER.

Mrs. Galentine, wife of Dr. Samuel Galentine, died Dec. 5th. Lecture in the "Dime Course" by Robert Shiells, Esq., "Crown Jewels of Scotland." Slight small pox scare in this month.

1877.

JANUARY.

G. A. Cunningham is appointed postmaster and goes into office Jan. 1st. Exceeding cold weather, continuing for some two months; no change until late in January. Gas question is agitated, and a public meeting held at the Russell House.

FEBRUARY.

A German named John Gause commits suicide by hanging himself in the woods west of the city. John Clark, saddler, commences business in Neenah. A runaway injures several members of the family of Mr. Quinn. Mrs. A. W. Patten died, 14th.

MARCH.

Rev. John D. Potter begins a series of religious meetings.

APRIL.

Charter election results in the choice of D. L. Kimberly for mayor; George Danielson for city treasurer; and the following aldermen: First ward, John R. Davis, sr.; Second ward, Henry Sherry; Third Ward, I. W. Hunt; Fourth ward, A. Jagerson. One Randall, gives a series of lectures on South America. The old Yale building known as the Jensen house, is partially destroyed by fire.



VIEW OF WISCONSIN AVENUE IN 1877. Looking West from Cedar Street.

From a Photograph by JOHN BRAITHWAITE

MAY

Johnson & Co. start a machine shop on the south race. A large safe is purchased for the use of the city. Roberts' Summer Hotel opened to the public, 30th. Burglars rob the residence of ex-mayor Fred Krueger.

JUNE.

D. E. Markham, for several years police justice, died on the 12th; James Conlan was elected as his successor at a special election held the 26th. In this month died P. D. Squiers, foreman in the Winnebago Paper Mill, and a very estimable man, 21st; also Mr. Carl Striddie, one of the earlier settlers of the place, and a partner in the flouring mill of Striddie & Krueger, 23d. Great camp meeting is held on Doty Island, continuing into the month of July; thousands were in attendance. Mrs. Wm. Maxwell and Levi Strait and son are seriously injured by runaway horses. Commencement exercises of the first class graduating under the high school system, is held at Schuetzen Hall, 29th; following are the names of the graduates; Jessie Cooke, Nellie Herrick, Della Boardman, Eva Leavens, Minnie Gittins, Della Brown, Mamie Ford, Fanny Wheeler and Jackson Tullar.

JULY.

C. W. Howard purchases the Patten flour mill, and in company with J. R. Davis, jr., engages in the milling business. On the 19th of this month occurred quite a serious conflagration, destroying the stores on Wisconsin avenue occupied by Swift Bros., Miss Wheeler, C. Langner, Hirsch & Co., and G. Bonner; loss about \$10,000.

AUGUST.

Mr. F. E. Hubbard begins business in Neenah. Annual regatta of the Neenah Yacht Club; first prize won

by the Albatross. C. H. Cotton becomes interested in the dry goods trade with C. W. Moss. Geo. W. Todd, a young lawyer from Fond du Lac, locates in Neenah. Commencement of the agitation of the so-called "Greenback question."

SEPTEMBER.

U. N. Roberts a former resident of Neenah, died this month at Davenport, Iowa. Mum parties first held. Sebastian Haas begins business in Neenah.

OCTOBER.

The Presbyterian Synod of Wisconsin was held in Neenah this month, continuing five days; Rev. J. P. Nichols, of Milwaukee, Moderator. The water in the lake and river becomes very low, making it difficult for the mills and factories to do their usual work. Rev. Geo. Gibson becomes pastor of the Episcopal Church. Benjamin Paddock, one of the pioneer settlers of the place, died on the 22d of this month.

NOVEMBER.

C. Langner moves into his new brick store. Hirsch & Co. finish their new brick structure this month. In this month is recorded a remarkable episode in politics, it being the great stampede in favor of the "Greenback ticket," the vote for governor in the city of Neenah being for Allis, (greenback) 377; Smith, (republican) 115; Mallory, (democratic) 146. C. W. Sutton became interested with L. J. Dunn in the grocery business. Continuous rainy weather all this month, making it one of the sloppiest, muddiest times on record. Geo. O. Kingsbury begins business in Neenah in the jewelry line.

DECEMBER.

A large party go by special train to Oshkosh to attend the Emma Abbott concert. Continued rain and mud;

no frost or snow to speak of during this month, and farmers were plowing during the holidays; pansies were picked in the gardens on Christmas Day, lilac bushes and apple trees put out green leaves in December, and in every particular it was the most remarkable winter ever known, there being no snow until late in January of 1878.

FIFTEENTH CHAPTER.

CONCLUSION.

CONCLUDING REMARKS—NEENAH IN 1878—A PREDICTION—"HARD TIMES"—THE UNUSUAL WEATHER AND DEPRESSED BUSINESS IN 1877-8—ETC., ETC.

 **N** closing that portion of our book devoted to the history of the place, we deem it desirable to give a brief statement of the condition of affairs at the time of writing.

Neenah at this time,—January, 1878—contains a population of between four and five thousand, and has the best financial standing and commercial record of any place in the State; we believe, however, that the growth will be limited, as is the water power privileges, and the writer predicts that another twenty years will find our city noted for its great wealth, its beautiful location and its aristocratic social standing, rather than for its increased growth or added industries.

The year 1878 finds the entire country, and with it our city, suffering from an unparalleled business depression. The cry of "hard times" was never more general or truthful than for the past year, business failures being a daily occurrence on every hand, our own city being a marked exception. Real estate and personal property have shrunk in general values nearly one half within three years, and a general feeling of apprehension and

gloom pervades the country. The present season, as noted in preceding pages, has also been such as to unsettle all business calculations. From the first of October until the first of January it rained almost incessantly, and for weeks business was at a standstill. So open a winter was never known, Lake Winnebago at this time—Jan. 15th—not being entirely frozen over, while steamboat excursions were indulged in on Christmas and New Year's Day. Lumbering business is a complete failure for the winter, resulting in serious losses to all engaged in this vocation.

The record of the city's business standing may be inferred from the Business Directory appended to this volume, which in after years will give an exact record of all engaged in business at this time.



SIXTEENTH CHAPTER.

NEENAH IN THE REBELLION

EFFECT ON OUR COMMUNITY OF THE DECLARATION OF WAR—THE FIRST ENLISTMENTS—EXCITING TIMES—COMPLETE RECORD OF CO. "G," THIRD REGIMENT—LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND DISCHARGED—ROSTER OF THE COMPANY AS MUSTERED OUT OF THE SERVICE, WITH PARTICULARS OF PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, ETC., ETC.

CHE great war for the preservation of the Union deeply stirred the heart of our community, as it did every other in the land. So the memory of that time deserves a place in these pages, and a lasting record in the annals of the place.

Who can recall, without emotion, its scenes and experiences. Aroused to patriotic indignation, the call of the chief executive was answered by the costliest sacrifices within the ability of the citizens. Fiery youth and stable manhood offer themselves to the ranks of battle. Mother, sister and wife bid them go with trembling and tears. The day of parting is a strange mingling of patriotic celebration and home sorrow. The soldier goes forth to the rigid discipline of the camp, the exhausting march, the mighty struggle of battle, and the doleful experience of the hospital. There follows him the tender expressions of home love in a thousand forms; the oft-repeated letter, the little token in the shape of photograph or "house-wife," the box stocked with some

bodily comfort or refreshment; the home paper, with its newsy locals; and the soldier's letter in return, full of the incidents of war; surmises as to the future, impatient desires for the ending of the war, etc. Then, too when the thunder of battle echoed on the air, how every heart stood still lest their own loved ones should be of the fallen. And as the bristling columns of the daily press or the flashing telegram announced the dead and wounded, what thronged trains of anxious and mourning ones poured forward to gather up the beloved remains, or minister to the suffering. Joyful indeed were the notes of peace. The salvation of the Union needed no more such costly offerings. The shattered generation of war returns again to the peaceful walks of home. Quietly they fall into their places—some to linger awhile in painful struggles with inveterate wounds or disease, and others to wield with new joy the implements of industry. But many a home is found dark with the shadow of mourning for those who return not. The sable garments, the vacant chair, cherished knapsack or sword or faded uniform, the suspended picture on the wall, all speak of the soldier in some far-away grave. Let their memory be precious forever.

And let the memory of that time be preserved. In the local annals, as well as in tradition, let each name which bore a part be recorded, and let the events peculiar to that time find a faithful record in these pages.

Neenah has a noble record in the annals of the rebellion, three companies of infantry going from this place, beside many volunteers in other branches of the service, such as cavalry, artillery and in the navy. They were all good men and true, and each company has an enviable record.

THE FIRST TROOPS

Raised in the place were afterward known as Co. "G" Third Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers. This company was enlisted principally by Capt. E. L. Hubbard, some of the enrollments dating as far back as April 20th, 1861.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, and for some three years previous, a militia company was under organization here, known as the

NEENAH GUARDS.

Hubbard was the captain of this company, and it was the nucleus for the first enlistments. This company remained here several weeks, a good number boarding at the Vermont House, and daily drills were carried on at the lake shore, it then being a vacant common, where now are houses and fine grounds.

Co. G was mustered into the State service June 9th, 1861, by Major B. Pinckney, joined the regiment at Camp Hamilton, Fond du Lac, June 15th, and was mustered into the United States service June 29th, 1861, by Capt. McIntyre.

The following is the muster roll of the company, as they went into the service of the United States, and contains the names of those who first gave their bodies as a sacrifice on the altar of their country:

EDWIN L. HUBBARD.....	Captain.
J. P. SHEPHERD.....	First Lieut.
A. J. CADY.....	Second Lieut.
Ephraim Giddings, 1st Sergt	G. S. Hawk,
R. S. Woodward, 2d "	Edward Hamilton,
A. J. Whitenack, 3d "	J. S. Hogan,
H. C. Tait, 4th "	John Hooper,
Frank Lee, 5th "	J. F. Hubbard,
C. B. Rosenow, 1st Corp.	J. M. Joy,
T. L. Reed, 2d "	J. T. Kitto,
J. S. Cady, 3d "	E. B. King,

Lincoln Watson, 4th Corp.
 G. W. Dodge, 5th "
 E. V. Moran, 6th "
 Andrew Jagerson, 7th "
 Loring Renop, 8th "
 M. F. Winters, Musician.
 S. S. Picket, "
 A. A. Edwards, Wagoner.

PRIVATES.

Richard Allen,
 E. N. Austin,
 Norman Anderson,
 Albert Bowmier,
 C. C. Briggs,
 H. E. Briggs,
 Wm. S. Brown,
 Charles Bushey,
 G. H. Briley,
 W. W. Blake,
 Chauncey Beebe,
 S. H. Beach,
 Alfred Boocker,
 Abraham Brinkerhoof.
 Haskell Coats,
 Ransom Clark,
 R. O. Crane,
 D. B. Cook,
 C. H. Curtis,
 J. W. Cowce,
 J. H. Cole,
 Martin Case,
 Frank Closer,
 J. H. Elliott,
 H. K. Edwards,
 W. W. Freeman,
 G. J. Ferris,
 B. F. Gerry,
 J. B. Gerris,
 Joseph Goldsborough,
 J. W. Griffin,

Andrew Holman,
 A. S. Littlefield,
 W. T. Leonard,
 O. G. Longstaff,
 Robert Longstaff,
 Ole Oleson Myhre,
 Alexander McCoy,
 W. H. Mason,
 Augustus McNaery,
 J. B. Nugent,
 A. L. Newgard,
 Wesley Northam,
 O. C. Oleson,
 John Oleson,
 Albert Owens,
 Safford Oatman,
 Harry Parker,
 L. A. Phettleplace,
 Ira Prouty, jr.,
 Albert Post,
 E. J. Raymond,
 Leonard Ransom,
 Ervin Robbins,
 Benjamin Sherry,
 John Shuby,
 E. A. Spaulding,
 P. L. Scrutsmire,
 Henry Smith,
 A. A. Simonds,
 William Stanberry,
 William Statton,
 Peter Snellbecker,
 J. H. Scott,
 Charles Schibley,
 J. W. Terwillager,
 L. A. Thompson,
 C. B. Vandooser,
 Leroy Wood,
 V. R. Willard,
 James Whitney.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

The following is a brief history of the company, giving the engagements and various routes of march, transfers, etc., which they, with their regiment, passed through:

The Third Regiment was organized at Camp Hamilton, Fond du Lac, Wis., June 15th, 1861. Mustered into service June 27th, 1861, by Captain McIntyre. Left for the field July 12th, 1861, and arrived at Hagerstown, Md., July 16th, 1861. Was brigaded with the Second Massachusetts, Twenty-seventh Indiana, and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania infantry. The regiment was detached for provost guard at Frederick City, Md., during the winter of 1861. Feb. 4th, 1862, started with Gen. Banks' column up the Shenandoah valley. Participated in the battles of Bolivar Heights, Virginia, Oct. 16th, 1861; Winchester, Va., May 25th, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9th, 1862; Antietam Md., Sept. 17th, 1862; Chancellorville, Va., May 3d, 1863; Beverlyford, Va., June 9th, 1863; Gettysburg, Penn., July 1st, 2d and 3d, 1864. Was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland in October, 1863, and assigned to the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 20th Army Corps, March 1st, 1864. Participated in the battles of Resaca, Ga., May 15th, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25th, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, and Chatahoochie River, July, 1864; Peachtree Creek, July 20th, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Ga., campaigns through Georgia and the Carolinas, resulting in the capture of Savannah, Ga., Dec. 21st, 1864; Averyboro, N. C., March 16th, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 19th, 1865; surrender of Gen. Johnston, April 20th, 1865. The regiment was mustered out of the United States service at Louisville, Ky., July 18th, 1865, under provisions of General Order No. 24, Headquarters

of the Army of the Tennessee. Reported at Madison, Wis., for final discharge and payment, July 24th, 1865, where the regiment was paid off and disbanded shortly thereafter.

CO. " G " AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

The following is the official list of the officers and men of this company at the time they were disbanded and paid off. Many new recruits had been added from time to time, some from other companies and sections of the State, drafted men, substitutes, etc., therefore, many of the names appearing on the list are other than those who first went out.

The official record of the company, giving the history of every man therein, those who were killed in action, died from wounds, discharged, transferred, promoted, etc., with exact dates, is given herewith, and will prove a most valuable record for all time.

EPHRAIM GIDDINGS..... Captain.
Commissioned 2d Lieut. Nov. 1, 1861; 1st Lieut. May 4, 1863; Captain, March 20, 1864.

STEPHEN LIEURANCE..... First Lieut.
Commissioned Oct. 28, 1864.

EDWARD V. MORAN..... Second Lieut.
Commissioned May 20, 1864.

Edwin L. Hubbard, Captain, com. Major, June 1, 1863.

Andrew J. Cady, 1st Lieut., resigned Nov. 11, 1861.

Joseph P. Shephard, 1st Lieut., wounded Sept. 17, 1862; died Nov. 10, 1862, at Antietam.

Jasper Woodford, 1st Lieut., com. Adjutant.

Philo D. Walker, 2d Lieut., resigned June 27, 1861.

Seth Raymond, 2d Lieut., com. 1st Lieut. Co. A.

Edwin F. Proctor, 2d Lieut., must'd out July 18, 1865.

SERGEANTS.

1—Charles S. Bushey, appointed May 20, 1865.

2—James E. Hughston, vet. ap. Corp. July 24, 1864; Sergt. Nov. 11, 1864.

3—Olaus C. Olson, vet. ap. Corp. March 6, 1864; Sergt. May 20, 1865. Wounded at Dallas.
 4—Edgar N. Austin, appointed May 20, 1865.
 5—James T. Sheeren, appointed May 20, 1865

CORPORALS.

1—Alexander McCoy, vet. appointed March 6, 1864.
 2—James T. Hagen, vet. appointed Oct. 20, 1864.
 3—Albert H. Hunt, vet. appointed May 20, 1865.
 4—Albert M. Post, vet. ap. May 20, 1865; taken prisoner at Winchester.
 5—Oscar J. Palmer, appointed May 20, 1865.
 6—Daniel Williams, appointed May 20, 1865.
 7—Joseph Goodman, vet. appointed May 20, 1865.
 Frederick Sperry..... Musician.

PRIVATES.

F. M. Adams,	Albert Feltus,
George Belway,	Ludwig Frank,
Justin Baribeau,	Adelbert Foster,
Robert Beard,	Philo V. Farnham,
Henry Bater,	Joseph Gaubats,
Fred. Bloom,	Henry Green,
John Billinger,	Charles Heddie, vet.
Aaron Brick,	Ed. D. Hamilton, wounded
Antoine Collin,	May 25, '62; May 25, '64,
Alfred Cronk,	Doney Himes,
Yost Chester,	Joseph Hequel,
James Carvell,	George Harris,
H. P. Christianson,	W. L. Harris,
William B. Constance,	Lars Hanson,
Martin Davelaar,	James G. House,
Joseph Dachus,	William Hughes,
George A. Dyer,	Michael Judson,
H. H. Douglas,	William H. Jones,
Louis Dimler,	Gilbert L. King,
Leopold Dodge,	Fred Krossler,
John B. Eager,	Samuel B. King,
William Filch,	C. H. Knickerbocker,

PRIVATEs—Continued.

William Lynch,	Fred. Pitman,
Peter Jens Lillie, captured	James Parker,
Feb. 14, 1864,	Leonard Ramson, wounded
Fred. Lindour,	May 3, 1863,
John F. Lieurance,	Ross Richards,
Leopold Lacoque,	Michael Radka,
Hubert Lewis,	John W. Rice,
Frank Labrash,	John Robinson,
Daniel Larry,	Charles P. Soule,
Jean B. Mocceux,	Peter Swevil,
H. Morraux,	P. Schnellbecker,
Gilham Merringer,	Charles Shibley,
Louis Midwed,	John Sorrinson,
Norman McCloud,	Joseph Seipole,
Nils Monstead,	A. Swikehaver,
Christian J. Nelson, wounded	T. Sonday,
ed July 30, 1864,	A. Schlocter,
L. B. Nicholas, wounded	Robert Schultz,
June 16, 1864,	John W. Shaw,
James Price,	William Townsend, wounded
Zachary T. Phillips,	at Bentonville,
Franklin Paddock,	John B. Wilson,
B. F. Pride,	C. O. Wamoth.

DISCHARGED.

William W. Freeman, Sergt. vet. wounded May 26, 1864; appointed Sergt. Major Oct. 29, 1864; com. 1st Lieut. Co. H, May 20, 1865.

Royal S. Woodford, 1st Sergt., discharged for disability; date unknown.

Frank Lee, Sergt., wounded Sept. 7, 1862; discharged March 19, 1863.

Watson Lincoln, Sergt., discharged July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

Charles B. Rosenow, Corp., discharged July 15, 1862, for disability.

Theophilus L. Reed, Corp., disch'd May 23, 1862, wounds. Loring Knapp, Corp., discharged July 15, '62; disability.

G. W. Dodge, Corp., discharged for wounds received May 28, 1862.

M. F. Winters, Musician, disch'd May 19, '62; disability.

John H. Elliot, Musician, discharged June 10, 1862.

Anderson, N., discharged Dec. 1, 1861; disability.

Anderson, A., discharged June 5 1865.

Alexander, Nathaniel, discharged June 5, 1865.

Bomier, A., discharged June 28, 1863; disability.

Briggs, H. E., lost a leg Sept. 17, 1862; discharged Jan. 10, 1863.

Briggs, Caleb C., disch'd July 1, 1864; expr'n of service.

Brown, William S., disch'd Aug. 13, 1861; disability.

Bailey, George H., disch'd by order to enlist on gun boat.

Blake, William W., wounded Sept. 17, '62; discharged Feb. 27, 1863.

Beach, S. H., wounded May 3, '63; disch'd July 1, '64.

Booker, Alfred, discharged July 11, 1865.

Brinkerhoof, A., discharged July 1, 1864.

Benolich, Hans, discharged June 9, 1865.

Brown, William A., discharged July 9, 1865.

Coats, Haskell, discharged.

Clark, Ransom, discharged Jan. 20, 1862; disability.

Crane, Ralph O., discharged.

Cook, David B., discharged for disability.

Curtis, Charles H., discharged July 23, 1864.

Cole, John H., disch'd by order, to enlist on gun-boat.

Carr, M., discharged March 9, 1863; disability.

Cady, John S., disch'd July 1, 1864; expr'n of service.

Edwards, H. R., disch'd Sept. 11, 1862; com. 2d Lieut. and Captain 21st Wis. Infantry.

Everson, H., discharged June 5, 1865,

Foster, John E., discharged Aug. 12, 1861.

Ferris, Gilbert J., discharged July 1, 1864.

Fisher, William, discharged June 5, 1865,
Gerry, Benjamin F., discharged April 6, 1863.
Gerris, John B., wounded at Gettysburg; discharged
July 1, 1864.
Goldsborough, J., discharged July 1, 1864.
Griffin, John W., discharged for wounds Feb. 5, 1862.
Hawk, George S., disch'd Dec. 22, 1862; disability.
Hooper, John, disch'd by order of War Department.
Heafty, Fred., discharged June 9, 1865.
Harris, Gilbert, discharged June 9, 1865.
Jay, James M., discharged July 1, 1864.
Jones, John S., missing Feb. 14, 1865.
Kitto, John F., discharged for disability.
Littlefield, A. S., discharged Jan. 20, 1862; disability.
Leonard, William T., wounded Sept. 17, 1862, and May
3, 1863; discharged July 1, 1864.
Lee, Edwin P., disch'd to enlist in regular army.
Longstaff, O. G., wounded May 3, 1863; discharged July
1, 1864.
Longstaff, R., discharged May 21, 1862; disability.
Liddle, Albert, discharged June 9, 1865.
Leach, E. M., discharged July 1, 1865.
McNeary, Aug., wounded May 3, 1863; discharged July
1, 1863.
McDonald, Norman, discharged July 1, 1865.
Muldoony, Patrick, discharged July 1, 1865.
McIntosh, Thomas, discharged June 9, 1865.
Myhre, Ole Oleson, discharged July 1, 1864.
Nugent, J. B., discharged May 21, 1862.
Newgard, Amund L., vet., wounded at Dallas, disch'd
July 5, 1864.
Northam, Wesley, discharged Sept. 5, 1864.
Owens, Albert, discharged Jan. 20, 1862.

Oatman, S., discharged Aug. 3, 1861.

Oleson, John, discharged July 1, 1864.

Parker, Harry, discharged Sept. 11, 1862.

Phetteplace, L., vet., wounded May 25, 1864; disch'd Dec. 20, 1864.

Picket, S. S., disch'd Oct. 21, 1863, to enlist in regular army.

Prouty, I., jr., wounded Sept. 17, 1862; discharged July 1, 1864.

Raymond, E. J., discharged Feb. 7, 1863.

Robbins, Ervin, disch'd Oct. 21, 1863, to enlist in regular army.

Spaulding, Ed. A., discharged July 1, 1864.

Sherry, Benjamin, discharged July 1, 1865.

Simms, Alex., discharged July 1, 1865.

Shebraum, William, discharged June 9, 1865.

Statton, William, discharged for disability.

Stoker, P. F., discharged June 9, 1865.

Sherman, Leander, discharged June 9, 1865.

Scritsmier, Peter L., wounded at Chancellorville, disch'd July 1, 1864.

Terwillager, J. B., discharged Nov. 23, 1864; disability.

Thompson, L. A., disch'd Oct. 21, 1863, to enlist in regular army.

Washburn, Lucas, discharged June 9, 1865.

Wood, Leroy, disch'd Oct. 21, 1863, to enlist in regular army.

Willard, Van R., wounded Sept. 2, 1862, and May 25, 1864; discharged July 21, 1864.

Whitney, James, discharged March 26, 1863.

Wood, T. S., dropped July 1, 1864.

Whitenack, Andrew J., disch'd Feb. 23, 1863; disability.

Walch, Peter, lost an arm May 25, 1864; disch'd May 1864.

Williamson, J. S., discharged June 5, 1865.

Willard, A. C., discharged June 5, 1865.

Zorco, Fred, discharged June 5, 1865.

TRANSFERRED.

Jagerson, Andrew, Sergt., transferred to V. R. Corps, March 12, 1865.

Robie B. F., Corp., vet., wounded May 25, 1862; transferred to V R. C.

Cowce, John, wounded and transferred to V. R. C., Dec. 28, 1864.

King, Ed. B., transferred to Non-Com. Staff, July 14, 1862.

Smith, Henry, transferred to Co. K.

Scott, James H., transferred to 2d Batt. I. C., Jan. 24, 1864.

Waggoner, J., transferred to Vet. R. C., March 12, 1865.

DECEASED.

Chauncey S. Beebe, Sergt., died July 7, 1864, of wounds received June 16.

Allen, Richard, killed Sept. 17, 1862, at battle of Antietam.

Boss, Herman, died Nov. 14, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.

Billings, Jonathan D., died April 10, 1864, at Fayetteville, Tenn.

Christian, Rasmus, died June 7, 1865, at Savannah.

Edwards, Ansel A., killed May 23, 1862, in battle of Buckton Station, Va.

Giddings, Ira A., wounded May 3, 1863; died June 9, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

Holman, Andrew A., died Oct. 28, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Va.

Hubbard, John F., wounded May 25, 1864; died July 5, 1864, at Kingston, Ga.

Hoverland, Christian, killed in action May 25, 1864, at Dallas, Ga.

Litton, Philander, died June 15, 1864, at Louisville, Ky.

Liddle, Harvey, died Dec. 3, 1864, at Savannah, G.

Mason, William H., killed May 3, 1863, at Chancellorville, Va.

Martin, Henry E., wounded May 25, 1864, died July 1, 1864, at Chatanooga, Tenn.

Martin, Francis M., killed May 25, 1864, at Dallas, Ga. Norrocon, J. W., died Dec. 16, 1862, at Frederick, Md. Oleson, Eagle, died Feb. 2, 1865, at Bridgeport, Tenn.

Raymond, Israel, died Oct. 1, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn. Rash, William, died June 17, 1865, Washington, D. C. Shieby, John, killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorville, Va.

Simons, Austin A., killed May 3, 1863, at Chancellorville, Va.

Stansbury, William, died March 2, 1862, Frederick, Md. Tait, H. C., killed Sept. 30, 1862, at Antietam, Md.

Vandoozer, C. B., wounded and taken prisoner; died May 31, 1862, at Antietam.

DESERTED.

Hoffman, William, dropped as deserter, June 30, 1865. Smith, J. B., deserted.



SEVENTEENTH CHAPTER.

HISTORY OF CO. "K" 11th REGIMENT.

ENLISTMENT OF THE SECOND COMPANY, BY C. J. WHEELER—THE RECRUITING OFFICE AND FIRST DRILLS—INCIDENTS OF THE TIME—HISTORY OF THE COMPANY FROM THE DAY IT LEFT NEENAH—NAMES OF OFFICERS AND MEN, WITH THEIR RECORD IN THE SERVICE.

HE second company raised at Neenah was known as Co. "K," 11th Regiment, Wis. Vol. Infantry. This company was raised in the summer of 1861, during a very exciting time in the history of the rebellion. The company was composed largely of men from Neenah and the country towns adjoining.

Recruiting for the company commenced about Aug. 1, 1861, C. J. Wheeler having received a commission for that purpose. Wheeler's unoccupied store was used as headquarters, and it was there the "awkward squads" were first drilled by L. C. Session. The company was rapidly filled and on Oct. 17th left for Camp Randall, at Madison, where it arrived on the evening of the same day, and was assigned to Col. C. L. Harris' 11th Regiment and designated as Co. K. Was mustered into the U. S. Service by Capt. Lamont, U. S. A., Oct. 18, 1861. Remained at Camp Randall until Nov. 20th, when they left the State for active service, under orders for St. Louis, Mo., where they arrived on the morning of the 22d, and the same day were transported down the river

twenty-three miles, to Sulphur Springs, on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad. The regiment was divided up for guard duty at the several bridges on the railroad. Co. K was assigned two bridges to guard, where they remained until March 12, 1862, when the regiment was assembled at Sulphur Springs and proceeded on the following day to Pilot Knob, Mo., where they were assigned to Gen. Fred. K. Steele's command, and commenced a campaign through southeast Missouri and Arkansas. They were on the march most of the time until July 13th, when they arrived at Helena, Ark., having been on the march nearly four months, through an unhealthy and difficult country, and subsisting much of the time on half or quarter rations and water very scarce. The whole command were nearly exhausted. Remained at Helena and vicinity foraging for cotton and supplies until about Oct. 1st, when they returned to Pilot Knob, Mo., via boat to Sulphur Springs. Remained at Pilot Knob until Nov. 2d, at which date they moved again into southeast Missouri, where they were kept constantly on the march from point to point, guarding forage trains, etc.

On the 15th of March, 1863, they embarked at St. Genevieve, Mo., and moved down the Mississippi river, to Miliken's Bend, La., and took position in the 2d Brigade, 14th Division, 13th Army Corps. On the 30th of April crossed the river below Vicksburg, and on May 1st participated in the battle of Anderson Hill, near Port Gibson, Miss. The Eleventh was detailed for provost duty at Port Gibson, where they remained until the 5th, when the place was abandoned by our forces.

Participated in the battles of Champion Hills, Miss., May 16th, and Black River Bridge, Miss., May 17th,

where the regiment, in a charge on the enemy's works captured over one thousand prisoners and a regimental stand of colors. Arrived in the rear of Vicksburg on the 19th, and took position in the trenches on the 20th, and participated in the terrible charge of the 22d on the enemy's works, in which the regiment suffered greatly. It was here that Sergt. Roblee, and privates Marcus Cramer and Jonathan Spurgeon received wounds from which they died, and Philip Robinson was killed. Remained in the trenches at Vicksburg until the surrender on July 3d.

Immediately after the surrender left Vicksburg, joining the expedition to Jackson, Miss., where they arrived on the 10th of July. The enemy was driven to his works on the 13th, and the siege was pressed with such vigor that our forces entered the city on the 17th.

Returned to Vicksburg on the 24th and remained until the 13th of August, when they proceeded down the river to New Orleans and were assigned to duty at Brashear City, La. Participated in the operations of Gen. N. P. Banks in Louisiana and Texas during the winter of 1863-4. While at Indianola, Texas, early in January, Adjt. Ira W. Hunt was appointed recruiting officer for the regiment, to re-enlist them as veterans. A great majority of the company re-enlisted and on the 10th of March, 1864, left New Orleans for home for a month's furlough, where they arrived March 22d.

Re-assembled at Camp Washburne, Milwaukee, April 23. Left Milwaukee April 25th and arrived at Memphis, Tenn., on the 29th, where they were detained until May 1st, when they were ordered out on an expedition through West Tennessee and Northwestern Mississippi. Returned to Memphis the 10th, and on the 11th re-em-

barked for New Orleans, where they arrived on the 11th and were assigned to duty at Brashear City, La., where they remained during the summer, being engaged in various expeditions into the surrounding country, making many important captures of men and property. They were afterward engaged in the siege and capture of Mobile, Ala., where the regiment took a prominent part and sustained heavy loss.

Although the 11th Regiment did not have the fortune to meet the rebels quite as often as some of those employed in other theatres of the war, yet it was constantly in the field performing active, laborious and important service. The veterans of the regiment marched over three thousand miles and traveled by rail and vessel more than nine thousand miles in the various campaigns in which they took so honorable a part, and were the recipients of many congratulatory orders from commanding officers.

OFFICERS.

HIRAM J. LEWIS Captain.
Resigned 1864.

IRA W. HUNT First Lieut.
Commissioned Adjutant, July 28, 1863.

ROBERT P. HOUSE Second Lieut.
Resigned Nov. 27, 1862.

Benj. F. Lisk ,	1st Sergt.	Reuben Brockway, 3d Corp.
Alvin Abel ,	2d " "	Samuel Bartlett, 4th "
Promoted to 1st Sergt. Jan. 1, '64, and		Christ. C. Nelson, 5th "
1st Lieut. Dec. 2, '64.		James Farr, 6th "
Wm. B. Roblee ,	3d Sergt.	Reruit.
Artemus Adams , 4th "		James P. Mark, 7th "
Promoted to 2d Lieut. Nov. 27, '62, and		Jervis Mutart, 7th "
1st Lieut. July 28, '64.		Dan Emery, Musician.
And. Michelson , 5th Sergt.		Samuel Doughty, "
Promoted to 4th Sergt. Oct. 15, '64.		
Amon L. Newgard , 1st Corp.		
John H. Dubois , 2d "		

PRIVATES.

Anderson, John,	Hart, James,
Aldrich, John,	Holverson, Holver,
Blake, John,	Hayden, Andrew,
Blue, Harvey,	Hughes, James W.,
Berke, Liberhart,	Hawkins, Francis,
Bell, Stephen A., Recruit,	Harmon, George,
Burnett, Joseph, "	Hansen, Ole,
Brien, James, "	Harrington, Jerry,
Bashford, Biley, "	Hart, Thomas, recruit,
Brandes, John C., "	Hanson, John, "
Banson, Ole, "	Hagenson, Matthias, "
Crandell, Asel,	Hagerson, Andrew, "
Crandell, Emmett,	Jones, Edward,
Conley, James,	Jones, Robert T.,
Conley, William,	Kettleson, Hans,
Cramer, Marcus,	Kendly, Horace,
Doty, William,	Kruger, William,
Donaldson, Samuel,	Klampe, Gottlob,
Darrow, Henry,	Kruger, August,
Edwards, Henry B.	Koppel, Arnold M.,
Emily, Anthony,	Lindsley, George H.,
Forsythe, Alexander,	Lloyd, Elias W.,
Franklin, William	Lloyd, Henry, recruit,
Fitch, Seth W.,	Leroy, Frank, "
Forney, Abram, recruit,	Lane, Samuel,
Field, Henry C., "	McAllister, Daniel,
Giddings, Joseph M.,	McCormick, John C. K.,
Gotfred, Joseph,	Marshall, Andrew,
Guthshaw, Fred.,	Matocsin, Joseph,
Giebel, John	Olsen, Arne,
Gilbert, Clark S.,	Palmer, William H.,
Promoted to 2nd Sergt. July 1, '64, and	Peterson, Henry, recruit,
1st Lieut. 1865.	Perry, John C.,
Gunderson, Sviening, recr't	Rice, Ai.,
Hitchcock, Rufus I.,	Riley, Bernard,
Hunt, Albert H.,	Rifenburgh, Ebenezer,
Hinman, Albert,	Royer, James D.,
Hademan, John R.,	Robbins, Charles C.,
Henricks, Homer H.,	

PRIVATES—Continued.

Robinson, Philip,	Tyler, Delancy H.,
Small, Robert,	Thompson, Creighton,
Smith, Jesse S.,	Thompson, Christian O.,
Smith, John,	Vaughn, Morris,
Spurgeon, Jonathan,	Wright, Joseph E.,
Spurgeon, Philip,	Warner, Reuben,
Secor, James D.,	Wescott, Carver D.,
Smith, Jonathan,	Wetmore, James,
Sengenberger, Geo., recruit,	Wetmore, George,
Stevens, William H., "	Wooledge, Gaius,
Spurgeon, Jeremiah, "	Wheeler, Samuel,
Stickels, Emery, "	Webster, Henry,
Torrence, Wilbur E.,	Yeomans, Solomon.

DECEASED TO OCT. 31, 1864.

Anderson, John, died at Brashear City, La., Aug. 7, 1864.
 Bartlett, Samuel, died at Ironton, Mo., Nov. 17, 1862.
 Bashford, Biley, died at New Orleans, June 14, 1864.
 Berke, Liberhart, died at Sulphur Springs, Mo., Jan. 19, 1862.
 Bansen, Ole, died at Brashear City, La., Oct. 4, 1864.
 Brandes, John C., died at Brashear City, La., Sept. 12, 1864.
 Conley, James, died at Brashear City, La., Oct. 20, 1864.
 Conley, William, died at Helena, Ark., Sept. 21, 1862.
 Cramer, Marcus, wounded in battle at Vicksburg, Miss., died June 8, 1863.
 Doughtey, Samuel, died at Ironton, Mo., Nov. 11, 1862.
 Edwards, Henry B., died at Ironton, Mo., March 13, 1863.
 Franklin, William, died at St. Louis, Mo., June, 1863.
 Hayden, Andrew, died at Ironton, Mo., Nov. 27, 1862.
 Hanson, Ole, died at Brashear City, La., Sept. 15, 1864.
 Harrington, Jerry, wounded in battle at Memphis, Tenn., died July 7, 1863.
 Koppel, Arnold N., died at Ironton, Mo., Jan. 12, 1863.

Klamke, Gottlieb, died at Jacksonport, Ark., May 17, 1862.

Lloyd, Elias W., died at Vicksburg, Miss., July 3, 1863.
Nelson, Christian C., died at New Orleans, La., Oct. 10, 1864.

Pohlman, Hiram A., died at Brashear City, La., July 14, 1863.

Royer, James D., died at Batesville, Ark., June 28, 1862.
Rrockway, Reuben, died at Old Town, Ark., Aug. 22, 1862.

Robinson, Philip, killed in battle at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.

Roblee, William B., wounded in battle at Vicksburg, Miss., died May 28, 1863.

Spurgeon, Jonathan, wounded in battle at Vicksburg, Miss., died May 29, 1863.

Secor, James D., died at Van Buren, Mo., Jan. 1, 1863.
Torrence, Wilbur E., died at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 3, 1862.
Thompson, Christian O., died at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 13 1863.

Warner, Reuben, died at Rolla, Mo., June 14, 1863.

Wooledge, Gaius S., died at Ironton, Mo., Nov. 16, 1862.

DISCHARGED TO OCT. 31, 1864.

Artemus Adams, 1st Lieut., resigned Dec. 2, 1864.

Robert P. House, 2d Lieut., " Nov. 27, 1862.

Aldrich, John, discharged Feb. 5, 1864.

Blue, Harvey, discharged Sept. 30, 1862.

Crandell, Asel, discharged Dec. 26, 1862.

Donaldson, Samuel M., discharged Sept. 10, 1862.

Emery, Daniel, discharged Oct. 21, 1863.

Fitch, Seth W., discharged Feb. 12, 1862.

Hunt, Albert H., discharged Aug. 31, 1862.

Hart, James, discharged Jan. 1, 1863.

Holverson, Holver, discharged Sept. 30, 1863.

Jones, Robert T., discharged June 27, 1862.
Kittleson, Hans, discharged Dec. 6, 1862.
Kendly, Horace, discharged April 17, 1863.
Lisk, Benjamin F., 1st Sergt., discharged Nov. 27, 1863,
 to accept commission in colored regiment.
Lane, Samuel, discharged Nov. 18, 1862.
McCormick, John C. R., discharged Sept. 30, 1864.
Marshall, Andrew, discharged Aug. 17, 1862.
Newgard, Amon L., Corp., discharged April 7, 1863.
Olsen, Arne, discharged March 15, 1863.
Palmer, William H., discharged Jan. 3, 1863.
Robbins, Charles C., discharged Oct. 8, 1864.
Rifenberg, Ebenezer, discharged July 30, 1862.
Smith, John, discharged Oct. 15, 1862.
Smith, Jesse S., discharged Feb. 8, 1863.
Stickles, Emery, discharged Nov. 18, 1864.

TRANSFERRED.

Blake, John, transferred to Invalid Corps.
Emily, Anthony, transferred March 3, 1863, to Co. A,
 11th Wisconsin.
Forsythe, Alex., transferred Sept. 4, 1863, to Vet. Res.
 Corps.
Hunt, Ira W., 1st Lieut., transferred to field and staff,
 as regimental adjutant, July 28, 1863.
Lindsley, George H., transferred to Invalid Corps.
Vaughn, Morris, transferred to Vet. Res. Corps.
Wheeler, Samuel, transferred May 25, 1864, to Invalid
 Corps.
Yeomans, Solomon, transferred Dec. 20, 1863, to Invalid
 Corps.

DESERTERS.

Barnard Riley, deserted at Madison, Wis., Nov. 18, 1861.
Creighton Thompson, deserted at Sulphur Springs, Mo.,
 Dec. 5, 1861.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of men and officers.....	119
Deceased	30
Discharged	26
Transferred	8
Deserted	2
With the company.....	53
<hr/>	
Total	119



EIGHTEENTH CHAPTER.

HISTORY OF CO. "I," 21st REGIMENT.

THE LAST FULL COMPANY GOING FROM NEENAH, RAISED BY SIMEON B. NELSON AND ABNER B. SMITH—PARTICULARS OF THE ENLISTMENTS—HISTORY OF THE COMPANY—FULL LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEN, ETC., ETC.

HE next company to leave Neenah was raised by Simeon B. Nelson, of Menasha, and Abner B. Smith, of Neenah, during the month of August, 1862. The store owned by William Seatoft and burned in the summer of 1877, was used as a recruiting office, and it was a lively place for a few weeks. The company were all volunteers, and as will be seen by consulting the list, contained many familiar names. Dr. Linde, of Oshkosh, was sent down to act as examining surgeon. The election of officers took place in the store now occupied by W. P. Peckham, it having been vacated by Mills & Williams shortly before.

Unlike the other companies, Co. I elected no 2d Lieutenant, it being a plan of Gov. Lewis' to take second lieutenants from old companies then in the field, and place them in the new raw companies. Thus it occurred that Edmund Delaney, a stranger, was commissioned as second lieutenant of the company. Delaney did not remain a great while with Co. I, resigning the following spring.

While the company was recruiting the men boarded at the Vermont House, kept by L. Stowe. They left Neenah for Camp Bragg, Oshkosh, Sept. 1st, from which time we give, in the following pages, a complete history of the company and record of the men.

The following is the list of commissioned and non-commissioned officers as the company left Neenah, and following the record is the entire list of names, with the officers in command when they returned home, particulars of promotions, changes, transfers, deaths, discharges, etc., etc.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

COMMISSIONED.

SIMEON B. NELSON.....	Captain.
	Resigned March 29, 1863.
ABNER B. SMITH.....	First Lieut.
	Promoted Captain April 25, 1863.

EDMUND DELANEY.....	Second Lieut.
	Resigned April 25, 1863.

NON-COMMISSIONED.

Albert B. Bradish.....	1st Sergt.
Promoted 2d Lieut., April 1, 1863; 1st Lieut., April 25	
Wilder B. M. Torrey	2d "
Lucian D. Littlefield	3d "
Died at Mitchellsville, Tenn., Nov. 21, 1862.	
Joseph I. Barnes	4th "
On Det. Service, Pioneer Corp., Dec. 1, 1862.	
Cyrus Bradish	5th "
Wounded at Chaplin Hill, Oct. 8, 1862 died Oct. 15.	
James Trudell	1st Corp.
Pro. Sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; 1st. Sergt. April 25, 1863.	
Edward H. Reed	2d "
Deserted when hotly engaged at battle Stony River, Jan. 3, 1863.	
Gustavus Jaeger	3d Corp.
Promoted Jan. 8, 1863, to Sergt. April 24 to 1st Sergt., and April 25, 1863 to 2nd Lieut.	
James H. DeWolf.....	4th Corp.
Promoted Sergeant April 25 1863.	

Joseph W. Forest	5th Corp.
	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 27, 1862.
Joseph H. Dana.....	6th "
	Killed at Chaplin Hill, Oct. 8, 1862.
Amos W. Hale.....	7th "
Cyrus D. Robinson.....	8th "
	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 17, 1863.
Albert H. Owen.....	Drummer.
Henry Walker	Fifer.

Co. I was recruited at Neenah and Menasha, Winnebago County, Wis., by Simeon B. Nelson and Abner B. Smith, during the month of August, 1862, and joined the Regiment, Sept. 1, 1862, at Camp Bragg, Oshkosh, Winnebago County, Wis. Left Camp Bragg with the regiment for Cincinnati, O., Sept. 11, 1862. Left Cincinnati for Louisville, Ky., Sept. 18, 1862. Arrived at Louisville Sept. 20, 1862. Left Louisville Oct. 1, 1862, in pursuit of Bragg; encountered his forces Oct. 8, 1862, at Chaplin Hills, and had a severe battle and our regiment suffered a heavy loss. On the 12th pursued Bragg's retreating forces as far as Crab Orchard, Ky., and from there marched to Bowling Green, where Gen. Rosecrans took command of the 14th Army Corps, Department of the Ohio. Left Bowling Green Nov. 10th for Mitchellsville, Tenn.; arrived there the 12th. Left Mitchellsville Dec. 7th, 1862, for Nashville; arrived there Dec. 10th, 1862, and camped until Dec. 26, 1862, and then left for Murfreesboro. Had an engagement with Wheeler's cavalry on Jefferson Pike, Dec. 30, 1862; went into the battle of Stony River on the morning of Dec. 31, 1862. Jan. 4th, 1863, marched through Murfreesboro and camped three-quarters of a mile south of the city. Left Murfreesboro June 24, 1863, in pursuit of Bragg, who was strongly entrenched at Tullahoma;

came up to his picket at Hoover's Gap, on the evening of the same day. On the 26th participated in a skirmish, driving the enemy from their position. On the 27th we followed in pursuit and marched to within seven miles of Tullahoma; camped there two days. While there Bragg evacuated Tullahoma. On the afternoon of July 1st we left in pursuit of him, and encountered his pickets at Elk River, where we exchanged a few shots and drove them. Our brigade, being in the advance, was ordered to ford the river; current very swift and water deep. After crossing we were ordered to advance; captured a number of prisoners and camped for the night. On the morning of the 2d resumed our march for Cowan Station. On the 4th, at 12 M., received news of Gen. Mead's victory over Lee. Were ordered to camp and a national salute was fired. Arrived at Cowan Station July 14, 1863, and marched and skirmished through to Chattanooga, and took an active part in the battle of Chickamauga. Remained in Chattanooga, in 3d Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps, until Nov. 23, 1863, when it left the fortifications, and on the 25th participated in the assault upon Mission Ridge. Dec. 4 marched to the summit of Lookout Mountain, where we remained until the opening of the spring campaign. May 2, 1864, were transferred to the 3d Brigade. The regiment marched with Sherman toward Atlanta, participating in the actions at Resaca, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and marched with Sherman's grand army from Atlanta to the Sea, taking an active part in the battles of Savannah, Averysboro, and Bentonville, and participated in the grand review at Washington, on the 24th of May. Remained near

Washington until June 8th, when the regiment was mustered out and started for home, arriving at Milwaukee on the 12th where the men were paid off and disbanded on the 17th day of June, 1865.

CO. "I" AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

Below we give the full company membership at the time Co. I went out of the service, showing the date of promotions and changes in officers, as well as a personal record of each man in the company, up to the time of going out of service.

OFFICERS.

ALBERT B. BRADISH.....	Captain.
Commissioned 2d Lieut April 1, 1863; 1st Lieut. April 25, 1863; Captain Dec. 21, 1864.	
CHARLES B. CLARK	First Lieut.
Commissioned from 1st Sergt. Dec. 17, 1864.	
GUSTAVUS JAEGER	Second Lieut.
Commissioned April 26, 1863; Wounded Sept. 30, 1863, at Chickamauga.	
James H. DeWolf.....	1st Sergt.
Appointed Sergeant April 25, 1863; 1st Sergt. Dec. 16 1864.	
Horace B. Clemans.....	2d "
Appointed Corporal April 12, 1863; Sergeant, Sept. 24, 1863; wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 20 1863.	
Nelson Demero	3d Sergt.
Appointed Corporal Aug. 21 1864; Sergeant Nov. 1, 1864.	
Joseph Wyot	4th "
Appointed Corporal Jan. 8, 1863; Sergeant Dec. 18, 1864.	
James M Clark	5th "
Appointed Corporal Nov. 1, 1864; Sergeant March 1, 1863.	
Ethan A. Eldridge.....	1st Corp.
Appointed April 12, 1863; taken prisoner at Chickamauga.	
Samuel Lyner	2d "
Appointed Nov. 1, 1864.	
Elisha Shipley	3d "
Appointed Nov. 1, 1864.	
David L. Pearson.....	4th "
Appointed Nov. 1, 1864.	
William Wright	5th "
Appointed March 1, 1865.	
Albert H. Owen.....	Musician.

PRIVATES.

Augustine, Frederick, wounded May 14, 1864, at Resaca.

Beals, Ira

Beals, Orson W., wounded May 30, 1864, at Altoona.

Bradish, James H., wounded May 14, 1864, at Resaca.

Brady, John, wounded March 19, 1865, at Bentonville, N. C.

Burwell, Gera.

Burwell, Gilbert.

Britton, Michael.

Christianson, Charles S. O., wounded May 30, 1864, at Altoona.

Collins, George W.

Dubois, George A., wounded July 18, 1864.

Dennis, Milton P.

Foster, Edward H.

Gates, Duke.

Green, Delos L., wounded Sept. 1, 1864, at Jonesboro.

Gardner, Bradford, wounded May 10, 1864, at Buzzard Roost.

Henderson, William H., wounded May 30, 1864, at Altoona.

Hesse, Julius, taken prisoner Oct. 10, 1862; wounded July 20, 1864.

Hartwell, Joseph.

Hillstram, Daniel, wounded at Chatahoochie river.

Hillstrom, John F.

Harris, William T.

Hammond, David.

Hanson, Jens.

Held, Charles.

Howell, Allison H.

Johnson, Erastus H., wounded July 2, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain.

PRIVATES—Continued.

Johnson, Harden.

Locks, Franklin.

Lloyd, William.

Miller, John W., taken prisoner, Sept. 20, 1863, at Chickamauga.

McKonkey, Samuel.

Meyer, August.

Morey, John H.

Milanthon, John.

Nye, William P.

Olson, Ole.

O'Connor, Cornelius.

Olson, Andrew.

Pierce, Charles E., wounded Sept. 20, 1863, at Chickamauga.

Payne, Albert D., taken prisoner at Monfordsville and Chickamauga.

Pierce, James G.

Parker, Monroe.

Parks, John.

Pettrick, August.

Ritz, Frederick.

Roberts, Solomon D., wounded Sept. 19, 1863, at Chickamauga.

Rosenow, Charles B.

Sheerin, Frank S., jr.

Sexton, James H., taken prisoner Oct. 10, 1862.

Seely, William.

Seeker, Frederick.

Shultz, Julius.

Stutz, Peter, wounded at Chatahoochie river.

Shong, John, wounded at Atlanta and at Bentonville.

PRIVATEs—Continued.

Smursky, Vincent J.
Snider, John.
Smith, Lewis E.
Turnell, William, taken prisoner Sept. 20, 1863, at Chickamauga.
Tippens, Frederick, wounded May 14, 1864, at Resaca.
Trudell, Oliver F.
Tucker, Edmund G., taken prisoner in Kentucky; was wounded at Resaca.
Tess, Frederick, wounded Sept. 1, 1864, at Jonesboro.
Therd, Joseph, wounded Oct. 8, 1862, Perrysville, Ky.
Tenney, Eber.
Vansteen, Nicodemus.
Willeman, Constant.
Werner, Frederick.
Ward, Samuel J.
Westfall, August.
Wright, Joseph.
York, Wesley.
Zoble, Gotlob.

DISCHARGED.

Edwin Bliss, Sergt., discharged Feb. 24, 1863, to accept commission.
George S. Sheldon, Corp., discharged Jan. 25, 1863, disability.
Bradish, George C., discharged Dec. 8, 1862, disability.
Bartlett, Samuel D., discharged April 20, 1863, disability.
Blanchard, Royal C., discharged May 25, 1863, disability.
Burslem, Thomas, discharged Oct. 16, 1863, disability.
Connor, William H., discharged Sept. 14, 1863, disability.
Douse, Joseph B., discharged May 30, 1863, disability.
Erb, Jacob B., disch'd Dec. 8, 1862, for wounds received Oct. 8, 1862.

DISCHARGED—Continued.

Elliott, David H., discharged Sept. 28, 1864, disability.
Forest, John W., discharged March 7, 1865, disability.
Green, Charles C, discharged Jan. 8, 1863, disability.
Henry, Samuel F., discharged March 19, 1863, disability.
Johnson, Ole, discharged Feb. 27, 1863, disability.
Kennan, George, jr., discharged June 5, 1863, disability.
Neal, Isaac M., discharged Nov. 17, 1862.
Nugent, Alfred A., discharged May 16, 1865, for wounds.
Ryan, David J., discharged March 21, 1863, for wounds.
Ruback, William, discharged Jan. 8, 1873, disability.
Schwander, Berthold, discharged Jan. 14, 1863; wounds.
Stiles, Joseph M., discharged March 14, 1863; wounds.
Statton, Richard, taken prisoner at Stony River; disch'd April 14, 1863.
Stanford, Thomas, discharged.
Thompson, George F., disch'd Feb. 26, 1863; disability.
Town, John, discharged Jan. 24, 1863, for wounds.
Zain, Frederick W., discharged Dec. 24, 1864; wounds.

TRANSFERRED.

Joseph I. Barnes, Sergt., transferred to U. S. V. V. Eng. July 29, 1864.
Wilder B. M. Torrey, Sergt., transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 6, 1864.
Frank Pearse, Corp., wounded Sept. 20, 1863; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 31, 1864.
Ager, Olavus, transferred to Vet. Res. Corps., April 6, 1864.
Arnold, Edward, transferred to U. S. V. V. Eng., July 18, 1864.
Jackson, Robert, transferred to Vet. Res. Corps., Oct. 7, 1864.
Klinke, Rasmus H., transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, April 6, 1864.

TRANSFERRED—Continued.

Line, Collins C., transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, April 1, 1865

McCullum, Murray, transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 6, 1864.

Pierce, Myron L., transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 19, 1863

Spear, George W., wounded at Resaca; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 10, 1863.

Williams, William, wounded Sept. 20, 1863; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 10, 1863.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Josiah H. Dana, Corp., killed Oct. 8, 1862, at Chaplin Hill.

Bell, Lewis N., killed May 14, 1864, at Resaca.

Clinton, Leaman W. killed Oct. 8, 1862, at Chaplin Hill.

Johnson, William U., killed Oct. 8, 1862, at Chaplin Hill.

Robinson, John, killed May 31, 1864, at Altoona, Pa.

DECEASED.

James Trudell, 1st Sergt., taken prisoner Dec. 30, 1862, at Stony River. Died Sept. 24, 1863 at Stevenson, Ala.

Cyrus Bradish, jr., Sergt., wounded Oct. 8, 1862; died Oct. 15, at Chaplin Hill.

Lucian D. Littlefield, Sergt., died Nov. 21, 1864, at Mitchellville, Tenn.

John W. Forest, Corp., died Dec. 30, 1862, at Nashville.

Amos W. Hale, Corp., died Aug. 22, 1864, in Andersonville Prison.

Cyrus D. Robinson, Corp., died Feb. 17, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.

Barnes, William R., died Feb. 22, 1864, in Danville prison.

Chamberlain, James A., died Oct. 25, 1864, in Andersonville Prison.

DECEASED—Continued.

Dunn, Henry S., wounded Oct. 8, 1862; died Oct. 24, 1862, at Chaplin Hill.

Denslow, Abner M., died Dec. 5, 1864, in Georgia.

Foster, Franklin F., died Dec. 27, 1862, at Nashville.

Hamilton, William, died March 3, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Harris, Peter, died Feb. 28, 1864, in Danville Prison.

Hale, Channing A., died April 22, 1864, in Andersonville Prison.

Knapp, Charles, died Nov. 25, 1862, at Bowling Green.

Kohnke, John, died May 7, 1863, at Nashville.

Kellogg, Hollis W., died of wounds June 22, 1864, at Nashville.

Ladd, Malcomb E., died Nov. 29, 1862, at Louisville.

O'Brine, Edward, died Dec. 6, 1863, at Nashville.

Pendleton, Jerome, died of wounds Jan. 29, 1863, at New Albany.

Rontz, Warren C., died Feb. 14, 1863, at Nashville.

Ranney, Homer C., died Nov. 12, 1862, at Lebanon, Ky.

Reed, George, died July 25, 1864, in Andersonville Pr'n.

Simpson, George, died Oct. 20, 1862, of wounds received Oct. 8, 1862.

Shultz, Christian, died Nov. 29, 1862, at Louisville, Ky.

Vining, Thomas F., died Feb. 6, 1863, at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Winiman, Christian, died Nov. 9, 1862, from wounds received at Chaplin Hill.

Webb, Lemuel W., died Oct. 12, 1862, of wounds received at Chaplin Hill.

Winchester, George, died June 26, 1864, in Andersonville Prison.

DESERTED.

Fowler, Theron H., deserted May 25, 1863, at Louisville; said to have enlisted in Marine Brigade.

Reed, Edward H., Corp., deserted when hotly engaged at battle of Stony River, Jan. 3, 1863.

Taylor, Abram, deserted Oct. 21, 1862, at Crab Orchard, Kentucky.

Woodard, James L., deserted May 25, 1863, at Perryville, Kentucky.

Walker, Charles A., deserted Aug. 7, 1863, at Camp Chase, O.; said to have enlisted in the regular army.

The foregoing lists and particulars are taken from official records, and from the printed and framed records which were arranged at the close of the war for each company, and though they may contain mistakes, are as near correct as possible to get them at this time.

We are indebted to Capt. Giddings for the records of Co "G," to adjutant I. W. Hunt, for those of Co. "K," and to Lieut. C. B. Clark for the printed records of Co. "I."

IN ADDITION.

To the three full companies enlisted here, quite a number of men entered the service in other branches.

Eb. Stephens, now ex sheriff of this county, was at that time residing here, and secured a commission for recruiting men for the navy, quite a number going from Neenah.

From Mr. H. O. Clark, who was one of this number, we have the subjoined particulars: The following men were enlisted by Eb. Stephens for gunboat duty:

Geo. F. Thompson, H. O. Clark, J. Richards, P. Ladd, P. Kuhn, Thad Sheerin, E. Jenkins, D. Owens, John Baird, M. Sutton.

Aug. 17, 1864, they were sworn into the United States service at Chicago, sent aboard the receiving ship Great

Western, then lying at Cairo. They were then drafted to the gunboat Juliet, then receiving repairs at the navy yard at Mound City; were then ordered to the mouth of the White River and did service between there and Vicksburg until July, 1865. George Thompson was wounded at Sunny Side, Ark., and went into hospital at Memphis.

C. H. Towle was transferred from the army to the navy, and was aboard the steam ram Vindicator, first as boatswain and afterward as purser.

Jack Campbell and Henry Robinson were on the monitor Chilacothé.

Joe Faas was aboard of the gunboat Essex. Quite a joke was played on him. He was so young that they would not enlist him without the consent of his parents, so he fell in with some fellow that was going to ship, and it was agreed between them that Faas should be passed off as his son and assume his name. Everything went nicely, the father drawing the son's pay, until they were discharged, when the father drew the son's back pay and bounty, and skipped out, leaving Joe to get back home as best he could.

Myron Haynes went as substitute for his father. He did some service aboard the gunboat Argossy between Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Thomas Reese, jr., shipped during the first of the war aboard the gunboat Undine, and saw active service on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. His boat was blown up to keep her from falling into the hands of the rebels, and he was wounded and narrowly escaped with his life. He was drafted to another boat and finally discharged.

ARTILLERY.

Some sixty men, recruited from different parts of the county, went from here and entered the service as artillermen. But a few of them, however, were residents of Neenah, the following being the only familiar names we find: Ezra Lisk, D. Cook, Louis Fourney, Reuben Webb, and the three Wells brothers, Charles, Wilbur and Samuel.

CAVALRY.

Quite a number enlisted to join cavalry companies. Among them we find of our own town's people: Carroll Townsend, Tom Sherry, Sid Coates, James Packard, Isaac Angell and James Sherry. The above all entered the service in 1861.

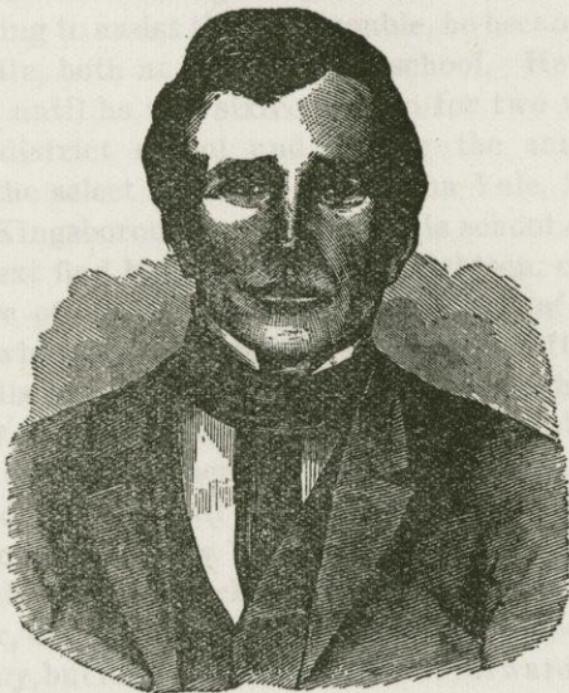


NINETEENTH CHAPTER.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF HARVEY JONES.

HARVEY JONES, the subject of this sketch, was born in the village of Kingsborough, Montgomery Co., (now Fulton.) State of New York, June 22, 1805, and was the fourth son of Asa and Lucy Jones, in those days a well-to-do farmer of Connecticut parentage. He came to New York at an early day, and, being a thrifty, industrious farmer, accumulated considerable means, which accumulations he invested largely in real estate. Having an intimate friend in mercantile business who became embarrassed, he thought to help him by endorsement, believing all he needed was a little time in which to turn himself, which time could be obtained by the endorsement. But it was a delusion, as is often the case. When the paper matured there was an extension, but in the end he had a large amount to pay, which compelled him to sacrifice his property, but he made payment in full, saving only his household effects and a farm at the foot of the Mayfield Mountains, to which he removed in 1809. This friend promised to make restoration, but never did.

At this mountain home we find young Harvey when he was but four years old. Hastily passing over the first few years, we will say that his educational advantages were such as farmers' children in those days usually



Col. Harvey Jones

Born June 22, 1805.

Died November 8, 1849.

enjoyed, viz., district school in winter, work on the farm in summer, and with a family of nine children (seven of whom lived to attain man's and woman's estate, the other two having died in youth,) it means little school and much work. Being of a genial nature, always ready and willing to assist those in trouble, he became a general favorite, both at home and at school. He remained at home until he was sixteen, when for two winters he taught district school and during the summers attended the select school of Dr. Elisha Yale, in the village of Kingsborough. Here ends his school days.

We next find him, at the age of eighteen, clerking in the store of W. A. Wells, in the village of Mayfield, (1825) where he remained for two years. After leaving Mr. Wells he went to Fondasbush. There he found a quantity of lumber, which the owners were desirous of selling, and make them an offer, which was accepted, and paid them in full out of his savings. Leaving it there, he went to New York and clerked for a Mr. Vorhees, a dry goods merchant on Canal street, remaining one year, during which time he had the lumber shipped to Albany, but finding slow sale had it forwarded to New York, where he sold it for cash, at a large advance. This furnished him the means to start for himself, which he did as soon as his year expired, starting a retail dry goods store on Maiden Lane, near Broadway, buying at auction and selling for cash, thus keeping his money turning, and being of a speculative nature he was constantly buying and exchanging property.

In the fall of 1828 Root & Leonard, merchants of Johnstown, were in New York to make their semi-annual purchases. They stopped with Mr. Jones while in the city, and spent a few days for recreation, during

which time they made him an offer to exchange their stock in Johnstown, which consisted of a general assortment, for his stock, leaving a balance their due. He then made them an offer, which was to let them have his stock and lease of store, an oyster-bed and some city property which he owned, and some Canada land belonging to his brother Asa, and he would take their Johnstown store and stock. This offer was accepted and Asa took an interest in the store, but the business was continued under Harvey's name. This partnership, however, was of short duration.

In the following spring Daniel Potter, of Kingsborough, or as he was more generally known throughout the State, "King" Potter, being desirous of assisting his nephew Lucius, who had lived with him from childhood, a warm friend of Harvey's and about the same age, proposed to Harvey that if he would remove the Johnstown stock to Kingsborough he would put in an equal amount for Lucius, and if they needed more money he would let them have it at moderate interest. Harvey bought out his brother Asa's interest, paying for it in full, and removed to Kingsborough, under the firm name of Jones & Potter. Being both young men and reared almost in this immediate neighborhood, they had a large circle of personal friends and enjoyed a very large and profitable business.

Soon after Asa sold out, he and Loyal, another brother, went to Michigan and settled on a farm in Richland, Kalamazoo Co. Asa being a captain in Col. Van Vechten's regiment of the state militia, when he left it created a vacancy, and Harvey was appointed his successor, and soon after was promoted colonel, which commission he held till he came west.

On Feb. 26, 1833, Harvey Jones married Miss Sally D., daughter of Judge Samuel A. and Abigail W. Gilbert, of Cranberry Creek, Fulton Co., New York.

The firm of Jones & Potter continued for about six years, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, and everything divided. Mr. Potter remained in Kingsborough and Harvey Jones went to Gloversville, where he had a large real estate interest. He continued in mercantile business under the firm name of Jones, Churchill & Sunderland, at the same time engaging in the manufacture of gloves and mittens; also buying and selling the raw material. The glove business was then but in its infancy. While in Gloversville he speculated in real estate, as before, both east and west.

Loyal Jones went to Prairieville (now Waukesha) and associated himself with one Cummings in general mercantile business, under the firm name of Jones & Cummings, Harvey giving them letters of credit in New York. Harvey remained in business in Gloversville until after he made his purchase and first visit to Winnebago Rapids (now Neenah) in 1846, and it was thro' Loyal that he first learned of this locality. It happened in this way:

Mr. Clinton, a missionary of the Home Missionary Society, was visiting friends at Waukesha and in conversation Loyal said to him: "If you find in your travels a locality with a good water-power and farming country surrounding for sale, I wish you would let me know of it, for my brother Harvey thinks favorably of investing in the west." Mr. Clinton came to Neenah and met Mr. Harrison Reed, who had bid off a portion of the property, but was unable to make payment, and was desirous of getting some one to advance the money

Mr. Clinton reported to Loyal. Subsequently Loyal and Perine Yale were sent to look over the property and were to say to Mr. Reed, if things were favorable, that if satisfactory arrangements could be made Harvey would advance the money. They made a partial arrangement with Mr. Reed for Harvey Jones. They soon, however, had a personal meeting, when the purchase was concluded and the money advanced to meet the government demands. Soon after a contract was made by Harvey Jones and Harrison Reed, whereby Jones was to convey to Reed an undivided one-fourth interest in certain tracts or parcels of land upon his paying one-fourth of the purchase money and cost of improvements. (It was this contract which was the subject of much subsequent controversy, after Mr. Jones' death, but suffice to say Mr. Reed's not complying with the final decree of the courts the property remained with his estate.)

In September, 1846, Harvey Jones, his wife and eldest son came to Neenah, also his brother Asa, and remained until the next spring. Perine Yale was sent to Waukesha to assist in closing up the business there. As soon as this was accomplished they came to Neenah, engaging in merchandising with a mixed stock under the firm name of Jones & Yale—the firm being Loyal Jones and Perine Yale.

Upon Harvey Jones returning to Gloversville in the spring of 1847, he set himself to work to close up his affairs and dispose of his business interests, preparatory to moving west with his family. He had but just begun to realize this result when, on May 15th, 1847, his wife died, after a short illness, aged 39 years; and as if to verify the saying "afflictions never come singly," on Aug. 10th, of the same year, his father, who

had made his home with him for some time died, aged 81 years.

He returned to Neenah in the fall and remained until the next spring. During these two winters spent west he was busy maturing his plans for the development of the water-power and other interests, overhauling and repairing the old government mills, preparing to build a new saw mill, digging canals, etc. He made generous offers to those who would build and improve property—in some instances giving lots away, and in others selling them at nominal prices—thus making it an object for new comers to permanently locate. For instance, lots 21, 22 and 23 in block "A," 23 and 24 in "C" were given to Perine Yale, on condition that he should be one of two (loyal Jones the other) to build a double store 40x 44 on the last two named lots; store building to be two stories. The second story was used for a place of worship for a number of years. Lots 1, 2, 3, 23 and 24, Block "D," was sold for \$60 to James Ladd on condition that he would put up a tavern house on them, and as a further inducement he was to have some of the workmen on the dam and around the mills, to board. The Jensen House is the Yale building, and the old Winnebago opposite is the hotel built by Mr. Ladd. Other instances can be enumerated, but space will not permit.

During his absence from home the second winter, his farther-in law, Judge Gilbert, died and on his return in the spring April 8, 1848, his youngest daughter, aged 4 years. After his wife's death Mrs. Yale, a sister and her family made their home with him and took care of his children, remaining as long as he lived.

With a heavy heart he continued his preparations for his removal, applying himself more closely to business

as if to drown his grief. Disposing of his interest in the store, and leaving his real estate with an agent, he started west with his three children, all that remained of his own family, and Mrs. Yale's consisting of herself and two daughters—her husband, Dr. Yale and son, Perine being in Neenah. They arrived in Neenah in June, 1848, by the way of the lakes from Buffalo to Sheboygan, and from Sheboygan to Neenah by team. It was a long and weary road from Sheboygan, and to add to their discomfort, a heavy thunder storm set in when they were about four miles this side of Oshkosh, and it was mournful music, as if to add more to his gloom, for only a few short months before Mr. Jones had passed over this same road with a happy wife and bright prospects, while now he had but three of the original six members of his own family.

Being thorough and prompt in all his business requirements, he always exacted the same from others, and it is said by those who knew his habits when in business, he always wrote his letters, balanced his books, showing cost, sales, profit or loss of each day's transactions before retiring, as it was a maxim of his "let the day's business be finished with each day." Seldom did he return to his home at the Point, by the old Council Tree, till late in the evening. Never too busy, or too weary to entertain strangers, he seldom returned home unaccompanied by visitors, for at that time Neenah could boast of but small hotel accommodations. To all he was the courteous gentleman, and never ruffled the placid waters of social enjoyment by the cares and vexations of business.

Early in the fall of 1849 he made a hasty trip to Michigan, returning all worn out and sick with a cold, refusing to remain at home and doctor, "for he had not

time," until about the first of November, when his malady assumed a typhoid form, and Nov. 8, 1849, he died, aged 44 years, just in the vigor of manhood and prime of life, even before he had fairly begun to realize his life's ambition.

NEENAH, Wis., Jan. 22, 1878.

G. & W. J.



TWENTIETH CHAPTER.

UNCONSIDERED PARAGRAPHS.

THE INDIAN SCARE—A REMARKABLE INCIDENT—NEENAH STEAM-BOATS—THE ST. PAUL—AN EARLY DAY DUEL—THE FIRST TELEPHONE—“THE HUNDRED DAY MEN,” ETC., ETC.

N this chapter we group several early and later day incidents and scraps of history which seem to have found no place under any of the preceding headings, and as they are too good to omit, we give them herewith, without any special reference to order or date.

THE INDIAN SCARE.

One of the most remarkable episodes in the history of the place, is what was known as “the Indian Scare.” It occurred in the month of September, 1862, and all residents of the place at the time will be promptly reminded of the many, as they appear now, ludicrous scenes. It is difficult at this time to give the exact history and origin of this phenomenal and remarkable occurrence.

Beginning no one knew where, and caused by no one knew what, it seemed that almost simultaneously, as it were, every town in the State was seized and more or less affected by the “scare.” Each place was about to be invaded by Indians; people from the country flocked to the towns and villages, and nearly the entire State

was panic-stricken. The effect and incidents occurring at Neenah, were much the same as in every village in the northern or central portion of the State. People flocked in from the country, and every man, woman and child had a report of something mysterious and alarming. The female portion of the community, it must necessarily be recorded, was in a state of greatest excitement and alarm, which, in connection with the children, only added to distract the men and deprive them of their better judgment. Squads of armed men patrolled the streets for many nights, and the sound of a gun at the outskirts of the town would alarm the entire neighborhood. One thing which, no doubt, made such an occurrence more easily possible, was the fact that just at this time thousands of men from the State were in the army, which left hundreds of homes in every locality in a comparatively defenceless condition, and this, no doubt, had largely to do with bringing about this remarkable panic, added to the fact that at the time, the entire country was in a state of anxiety and excitement. The horrible Indian massacre at the little settlement of New Ulm, in Northern Minnesota, had occurred not long before this, and no doubt had much to do with making the cry of "Injuns coming" all the more startling. As a matter of fact there were no depredations of any kind whatever by Indians in any part of the State, and so far as this place was concerned, there were not a dozen Indians within twenty-five miles, and the alarm was entirely without cause.

NEENAH STEAMBOATS.

At the present time Neenah takes no particular interest in the steamboat business, but in our digging around after early day items, we find that at one time

Neenah was greatly interested in water navigation, and that at least four steamboats were built here. The first Neenah steamboat was called the *Peytonia*, then came the *Jenny Lind*. Next came the *Vanness Barlow*. She was built near the old Government mill, or present Winnebago Paper Mills.

Probably the most interesting steamboat experience indulged in by Neenah parties, was the building of the *St. Paul*, and her famous trip to the Mississippi. This boat was built during war times, on the bank of the south race, east of Cedar street, that being all vacant at that time. Tremaine, an engineer and machinist, was the leading spirit in this enterprise, the plan being to take the boat through to the Mississippi and sell her, the fact of the government having taken so many boats for transports, with the constantly increasing business of those days, made a great demand for anything in the shape of a boat. H. P. Leavens and Uri Roberts became interested in the affair, and went out with the boat on her trial trip.

Their experience was more laughable than profitable, as the boat proved very much of a failure, and as the owners were all ignorant of steamboating, many ludicrous incidents were connected with the building and after management of the craft. She was a flat-bottomed, stern-wheel affair, and the engines were so light that on the first trip between here and Oshkosh she blew ashore. She finally reached the Mississippi, but never succeeded in making any money, and was afterward captured by a party of rebels south of Vicksburg and burned.

AN EARLY DAY DUEL.

Several years before the war Neenah was somewhat excited and considerably amused over an "affair of hon-

or," that occurred something in this wise: An old gent familiarly known as "Old E. A. Parker," was at the time one of the characters of the place. An old fellow named Bell was also a town character, and one not having the best reputation. Some difficulty had arisen between these two and some of the fun loving boys arranged matters so as to make Bell believe that he could do nothing else than challenge the other. The challenged party promptly responded and chose shot guns, for the weapons, and, attended by their seconds, the two repaired to a proper place out behind the old hotel barns, which was the spot selected for the bloody affair.

The principals were got in to position and everything seemed in order for the deadly meeting. Of course the "seconds" having the affair in charge, had the guns loaded with powder only, though this was unknown to their principals.

The ludicrous feature of the affair culminated as they got the two old chaps in position, and were apparently almost ready to deliver the command to "fire," when Bell, who had already shown many signs of weakenings suddenly dropped his gun and running a few steps, crawled under a shed. The other old warrior, now terribly excited, rushed up to the shed, and having a rear view of his crestfallen opponent, he cried out in a burst of virtuous indignation, "Come out of there, you villain, or I'll blow your brains out!"

The mortification and disgrace was such that "Old Bell" shortly afterward left the village.

THE FIRST TELEPHONE.

In the winter of 1877-8 Mr. S. F. Henry, a druggist, erected the first practical telephone ever used in Neenah, or in fact, in the county. Wires were run from

his store on Wisconsin avenue to his residence on Church street, also to the residences of Dr. J. R. Barnett and Dr. N. S. Robinson, and by its aid a person could step into the store and enquire for either of the doctors. The telephone is now a subject of general curiosity, but we deem it probable that in the future it will become quite a common means of rapid communication between offices and manufactories, as well as between offices and residences.

LIST OF PHYSICIANS WHO HAVE RESIDED IN NEENAH.

The following named gentlemen have been, or are now, practicing physicians in this city, and settled here about in the order in which their names are mentioned, viz: Drs. Yale, Pugsley, Fitch, Ayers, Galentine, Crane, Torrey, Robinson, Moore, Bowen, Ambler, Kirkup, McMenemy, Barnett, Clark, Gilman, Lightfoot, Memmler, Wright and Van Vuren. The following are known to be dead: Yale, Fitch, Crane, Torrey, Bowen and Kirkup. Dr. Yale was a retired clergyman. Dr. Fitch was drowned. Dr. Pugsley served in the army previous to 1848. Drs. Crane, Ayers and Robinson have been members of the Legislature of this State. Drs. Crane, Torrey, Robinson, Clark and Barnett were assistant surgeons in the war of the rebellion. Dr. Crane removed to Green Bay, where he acted in the capacity of U. S. Examining Surgeon, and died in that city about the year 1875. Dr. Torrey died from disease contracted in the service.

The following are still residing in this city: Galentine, Robinson, Barnett, Clark, Wright and Van Vuren. Drs. Moore, Clark and Memmler are Homœopathists. All the others, more or less "regular" practitioners.

Previous to the whites settling here, Dr. Ward, then

of Green Bay, occasionally visited and prescribed for the Indians, particularly during a severe epidemic of small pox. The Doctor is still living at Wrightstown.

S. G.

“THE HUNDRED-DAY MEN.”*

It would not do to close this chapter without mention of those who were known as the “hundred-day men.” In 1864, at the time Sherman was planning his famous “March to the Sea,” it was decided to issue a call for men to serve for the term of one hundred days; they to do guard and picket duty, and thus make available for Sherman’s use the needed number of regular troops.

Three regiments, we believe, went from Wisconsin in response to this call, and one of the companies was recruited at Neenah and Menasha. But very few residents of this town, however, were among the number, the company being made up largely by recruits from the country towns. Of this company, Lum Hart, of Menasha, was captain: Gilbert Jackson was first lieutenant, and T. T. Moulton, of Neenah, second Lieutenant. The company rendezvoused for a few days at Milwaukee, and from there accompanied the regiment to Memphis, where they were given arduous and protracted duties. George B. Goodwin won his title in this regiment, being its Lieut.-Colonel. Lieut. Moulton was shortly after promoted to an honorary position on the brigadestaff, and was not continually with the company. They were mustered out at Milwaukee, after being in the service about four months.

*This paragraph was prepared for the chapter “Neenah in the Rebellion,” but was in some way misplaced and overlooked.

TWENTY-FIRST CHAPTER.

THE RAILROADS.

CHE Chicago & Northwestern Railway was the first railroad communication with Neenah, and this road was built from Oshkosh in the winter of 1860-1, reaching here in January, 1861. The first way-bill is dated Jan. 15th, and was for one hundred barrels of flour, shipped by Mills & Peet. One thousand barrels of flour were shipped on this date. The depot at that time was out on Winneconne Avenue beyond the residence of John Brown, where it remained until in 1863, when the track was laid through the city and the depot and freight buildings erected on their present site on the Island, thus accommodating both Neenah and Menasha. Ira W. Hunt has charge of the company's business at this station, and it is one of the most important on the line.

THE SIDE TRACK.

In the fall of 1875 the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company built a side track at the rear of the entire line of mills on the water-power, thus giving every advantage of cheap shipping to our manufacturers.

BUSINESS FOR 1877.

The following is the year's business for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, at the Neenah station for 1877:

FREIGHT RECEIVED.

Tonnage	43,233,557
Charges	\$54,800 90

FREIGHT FORWARDED.

Tonnage	47,022,787
Charges	75,786 74
Ticket sales	19,015 53
Total	\$149,603 17
Loaded cars received	3,046
" " forwarded	2,937
Total	5,983

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

In the summer of 1872 this road began running trains to Stevens Point, the depot being located on the Island adjoining that of the C. & N. W. R'y. The following year, however, the business was removed to the Menasha side, the Central Company having come into possession of the Milwaukee & Northern, thus giving them a thro' line from the west to Milwaukee and Chicago. By these two routes Neenah has every advantage offered by competing lines, and is exceedingly favorably located for shipping advantages.

LIST OF VILLAGE PRESIDENTS.

The following is the list of village presidents, from the first one elected in 1850 down to the time Neenah became a city and changed her form of government. It will be noticed that from 1852 to 1856 there was a break in the regular order of the annual elections. It appears that the first act of incorporation, and under which Smith Moore was two years elected as village president, was in some way imperfect, and at the close of his term there were no farther elections, until the village was incorporated in due and legal form. J. B. Hamilton was the first president, therefore, after the village was legally

incorporated. Alexander Billstein was the last president, the place becoming a city the following year.

Smith Moore	1850
Smith Moore	1851
J. B. Hamilton	1856
J. B. Hamilton	1857
D. K. Pangborn	1858
D. C. Van Ostrand	1859
D. C. Van Ostrand	1860
E. L. Hubbard	1861
Charles A. Leavens	1862
Charles A. Leavens	1863
H. P. Leavens	1864
W. P. Peckham	1865
S. Galentine	1866
S. Galentine	1867
J. N. Stone	1868
W. P. Peckham	1869
A. Billstein	1870
R. Sheills	1871
A. Billstein	1872

MAYORS OF THE CITY.

Edward Smith	1873
Edward Smith	1874
Alexander Billstein	1875
A. H. F. Krueger	1876
D. L. Kimberly	1877

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A history of Neenah is not complete without an allusion to the origin and progress of the public schools of the place. The importance of a thing is better measured by its results than by any present attribute of the thing, *per se*. Measured by this standard, the principal event in the school history of Neenah is to be looked for away back in 1847, when the first public school of this vicinity opened its doors to the youth of the settlement. Miss Caroline Boynton, afterwards Mrs. Samuel Mit-

chell, being the pioneer teacher. Her school consisted of twelve pupils. It was a small beginning, but it shows that the school was thought to be a necessity as soon as there were children to be taught. That enlightened sentiment has predominated until the present time. The school of twelve scholars has grown to a system provided for twelve hundred. The single teacher, still living, sees her task divided among fourteen, and the burden of each still a heavy one. Her modest salary of six dollars per month has grown to \$120. for the present principal, or to an aggregate monthly salary of over \$600. The total amount of cost has grown from less than \$50 to more than \$8,000. Seven comfortable school buildings have replaced the single old one, and a movement is on foot for the erection of a new High School building which shall fully provide for the necessities of the growing schools.

The city system is of recent date, having been established in 1875. Mr. T. T. Moulton was the first city superintendent, and Messrs. Robert Sheills, Edward Smith, G. H. Albee and Ephraim Giddings were the first Board of Education. The board is at present constituted as follows: J. R. Barnett, Supt., Robert Sheills, G. H. Albee, J. L. Clement, and George Danielson. Following is the teacher's roster:

High School—H. A. Hobart, Principal; Miss M. G. Van O'Linda, 1st assistant; Miss Julia Bacon, 2d assistant.

Intermediate—Miss Jennie Jaquith, Miss Isa Brown, Miss M. I. Huxley, Miss A. M. Jones, Miss May Ager, Mrs. I. H. Montgomery.

Primary—Miss Marion Smith, Miss Delia Meigs, Miss

Mary McIntosh, Miss Amy Warnes, Miss Maria Bergstrom.

To this short and imperfect sketch it can only be added that the schools confessedly stand among the very best in the State. The principals of our High School have all enjoyed a reputation more than sectional. Mr. W. W. Daggett is now the head of one of the most successful business colleges in the Northwest.

Mr. D. E. Gardner, who succeeded him, was equally distinguished as an instructor and is at present professor of mathematics in the State Normal School at Platteville. Mr. Hobart, the present principal, ranks among the best teachers of the State.



TWENTY-SECOND CHAPTER.

SOCIETIES.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS—HISTORY OF THE ORDER
IN THIS PLACE.

HE first lodge of Masons was organized in 1855, and was made up of members from both Neenah and Menasha. As the towns, and consequently the organization, grew in numbers, it was decided to separate and locate a lodge in each place, therefore we find that in 1857 the lodge was changed in name from Menasha Lodge No. 61, to Kane Lodge No. 61, the lodge on this side keeping the old number. The first election and installation of officers under this new dispensation occurred on the 14th day of January, 1858. Following are the names of officers: Aaron H. Cronkhite, W. M; A. Bidwell, S. W; Ira A. Torrey, J. W; D. K. Pangborn, Treas; Clitz Perry, Sec; H. Wooldge, S. D; and L. H. Brown, J. D. Henry S. Baird, Grand Master of the State of Wisconsin was the presiding officer on this occasion.

The lodge for many years met over the store owned by Henry Wildfang, afterward for some years over Leavens' store, and in 1875 took possession of their present hall, in Pettibone Block. The lodge at this time numbers sixty-five members. Its present officers (1878) are T. T. Moulton, W. M; Alex. Billstein, S. W; E. A. Young, J. W; Wm. Kreuger, Treas; Willard

Jones, Sec; E. W. Clark, S. D; H. E. Coats, J. D. Their time of meeting is on the first and third Monday in each calendar month.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

A lodge of this society was first organized in Neenah on the evening of the 12th of December, 1849. The lodge was instituted by M. W. G. M, H. G. Page, assisted by D. D. G. M. Bannister acting as Grand Marshal, and C E P. Hobart acting as Grand Secretary. The lodge was designated as Neenah Lodge No. 41, and elected the following officers: Gorham P. Vining, N. G; M. D. McGrath, V. G; Wm. Tygert, R. S; E. G. Pussley, Treas. The lodge continued in a flourishing condition for several years, but the interest afterward waned, and in the fall of 1859, after an existence of ten years, it was allowed to go down and the charter was given up.

In February, 1870, the lodge was reinstated, since which time it has continued in a highly prosperous condition, having in late years united a mutual insurance plan among its beneficiaries, also the branch degree known as a Rebekah Lodge.

Neenah Lodge was reinstated Feb. 24, 1870, M. W. G. M, Sam Ryan and D. G. M, M. P. Lindsley officiating. The following were the first officers: W. G. Ritch, N. G; O. S. Millard, V. G; I. W. Hunt, R. S; L. C. Sessions, P. S; H. P. Leavens, Treas. The present officers of Neenah Lodge, (1878) are as follows: C. B. Kellogg, N. G; A. L. Buell, V. G; John Hull, R. S; F. Herscher, Treas; Chris. Keolch, P. S.

DOTY ISLAND ENCAMPMENT.

This branch of the organization was instituted Jan. 1, 1871, by M. W. G. C. P, W. H. Lamphier. The follow-

ing were the officers elected: H. P. Leavens, C. P.; I. W. Hunt, H. P.; John W. Williams, S. W.; H. E. Huxley, J. W.; J. E. Quartemas, S.; John Brown, Treas. The following are the present officers of the Encampment: J. N. Collins, C. P.; A. L. Buell, H. P.; A. F. Sanford, S. W.; A. W. France, J. W.; C. B. Kellogg, S.; J. Jamison, Treas.

The division known as the Daughters of Rebekah, was organized Dec. 5, 1873, under the title of Cherisa Lodge, No. 31, and is now in a very flourishing condition. Its present officers are: Alex. Billstein, N. G.; Mrs. Wm. Kellett, V. G.; Mrs. E. W. Morrison, R. S.; Mrs. A. Billstein, Treas.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Neenah has a large and active membership in temperance societies. The oldest organization is Crystal Lodge, No. 75, I. O. G. T. Though a lodge was sustained here at an earlier day, it was afterward suspended and the present lodge instituted Jan. 7, 1870. The following were the first officers: W. W. Daggett, W. C. T.; Ellen C. Olmstead, W. V. T.; R. D. Torrey, W. S.; Ida Herrick, W. A. S.; John Brown, W. F. S.; Jennie Jaquith, W. T.; W. B. M. Torrey, W. M.; Mira Davis, W. D. M.; Isa Brown, W. I. G.; J. E. Quartemas, W. O. G.; Alice S. Gallentine, W. R. H. S.; Jennie Cook, W. L. H. S.; D. E. Gardner, P. W. C. T.; Rev. Thomas Walker, W. Chaplain.

The lodge at this time numbers over eighty members. It has a neat and well furnished hall, good library, and interesting meetings. The present officers are: F. F. Kellogg, W. C. T.; Mary McIntosh, W. V. T.; D. C. Disbrow, W. S.; Etta Hayward, W. A. S.; Myron Dunn, W. F. S.; Hattie Teal, W. T.; C. S. Briggs, W. M.; Ida

Patterson, W. D. M; Mrs. G. A. Tyler, W. I. G; Wm. Millard, W. O. G; Kittie Bennet, W. R. H. S; Annie Van Vuren, W. L. H. S; C. A. Spicer, P. W. C. T; Mrs. Coleman, W. Chaplain.

TEMPLE OF HONOR.

This is a comparatively new temperance organization, and the membership is confined to men only.

Neenah Temple of Honor, No. 10 was organized on January 29, 1875, with the following officers: W. B. M. Torrey, W. C. T; U. C. Wheeler, W. V. T; E. T. Williams, W. R; J. H. Price, W. A. R; I. W. Hunt, W. F. R; S. T. Coates, W. T; H. E. Huxley, W. U; C. F. Kellogg, W. D. U; S. A. Stowe, W. G; C. L. Webber, W. S; F. F. Kellogg, P. W. C. T; Rev. W. J. Olmstead, Chaplain.

The present membership is upwards of fifty, and following are the present officers: D. W. Barnes, W. C. T; C. B. Kellogg, W. V. T; Charles Bidwell, W. R; R. H. Nelson, W. A. R; G. A. Tyler, W. F R; J. J. Hull, W. T; C. F. Kellogg, W. U; J. H. Price, W. D. U; S. T. Coates, W. G; J. H. Bennett, P. W. C. T; H. E. Huxley, Chaplain.

THE KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

This is a society of mutual aid, the cardinal feature of which is a plan of life insurance by which members are secured in the payment of \$2,000 to their heirs, in event of death. The payments are made in assessments which occur about monthly, and vary in amount according to the age of the member when joining. This organization is, at this time, comparatively new, but gives promise of being one of the best and cheapest plans for mutual life insurance ever devised. The order is secret in its workings, having the usual signs, grips and pass-

words. The present principal officers are: E. W. Clark, D; C. W. Howard, A. D; Hugh Wilson, Reporter; L. J. Dunn, Financial Reporter.

CORAL WORKERS—JUVENILE TEMPLE, No. 43, I. O. G. T.

This lodge was organized April 10th, 1875. Present membership one hundred and twelve. Following is the executive committee for 1878: H. A. Hobart, Mrs. H. A. Hobart, Mrs. E. W. Clark, Mrs. F. F. Kellogg. Superintendent, H. A. Hobart. Following are the officers for the quarter commencing Feb. 1, and ending May 1: Bertie Ford, C. T; Calista Litton, V. T; Lillie Webb, R. S; Ella Peckham, A. S; Jessie Shoemaker, F. S; Grace Wright, Treas; Willie Servis, M; Jessie Ford, A. M; Jessie Stiles, Chaplain; Stella Bailey, S; Eddie Sutton, G; Ella Patterson, R. H. S; Mira Wheeler, L. H. S; Nellie Sheills, P. C. T. The temple own a library of one hundred and twenty volumes.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry, commonly known as "Grangers," is a secret society devoted to the interests of the agricultural classes. It admits to membership only those engaged in agricultural pursuits. Its objects are not only general improvement in husbandry, but to increase the general happiness, wealth and prosperity of the country. The national organization of the Order was established Dec. 4, 1867. It is founded upon the axioms that the products of the soil comprise the basis of all wealth, that individual happiness depends upon general prosperity, and that the wealth of a country depends upon the general intelligence and mental culture of the producing classes.

Neenah Grange No. 109, hold weekly meetings on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in their hall in Hunt's

Block, on Wisconsin avenue. They have a very commodious hall, well furnished, with organ and all that is necessary to make their meetings attractive and pleasant.

Neenah Grange, No. 109, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized on the 28th day of March, 1873, with thirty charter members, the full number allowed at that time by the rules of the Order. The names of the charter members are as follows: H. E. Huxley, James P. Loomas, James Slover, George Allanson, William T. Merriman, J. C. Enos, Samuel Neff, S. M. Miller, Geo. W. Baird, L. E. Neff, F. E. Wendorf, Granville Mansur, B. F. Rogers, John A. Baird, Thomas J. Baird, P. Verbeck, Albert Huxley, Mrs. H. E. Huxley, Mrs. J. P. Loomas, Mrs. James Slover, Mrs. George Allanson, Mrs. William T. Merriman, Mrs. J. C. Enos, Mrs. Samuel Neff, Mrs. S. M. Miller, Mrs. Albert Huxley, Mrs. P. Verbeck, Miss Ida Huxley, Miss Emily Neff, Miss Elizabeth Baird.

The following were the officers elected for the first term, or the balance of the year 1873: H. E. Huxley, Master; J. P. Loomis, Overseer; James Slover, Lecturer; George Allanson, Steward; William T. Merriman, Ass't Steward; J. C. Enos, Chaplain; Samuel Neff, Treasurer; S. M. Miller, Secretary; George W. Baird, Gate-keeper; Mrs. H. E. Huxley, Ceres; Mrs. W. T. Merriman, Pomona; Mrs. P. Verbeck, Flora; Miss Ida Huxley, Lady Ass't Steward.

THE SCHUTZEN BUND.

This organization is confined to the German portion of our community, and has probably the largest membership of any like society in the place. It is, properly speaking, a shooting society, and they own a neat shoot-

ing park on the lake shore. They also built and own the Schuetzen Hall, a very large building, the lower story used by the society, and the upper portion being a fine audience room with ample stage and appurtenances. The society was organized in 1870. The first officers were: Prof. Henry Hoffman, President; Albert Eisenach, Vice President; Fred Kreuger, Sec.: Louis Felser, Treas. The present membership is about one hundred, and the present officers are: A. H. F. Kreuger, President; Charles Binger, Vice President; William Arneman, Sec; John Pingle, Treas.



TWENTY-THIRD CHAPTER.

NEENAH AS A SUMMER RESORT AND WATERING PLACE.

NHIS city possesses a rare combination of natural features for a delightful summer resort and watering place. The climate is not surpassed in healthfulness; the invigorating breezes from the lake temper the heats of summer, while the adjacent large bodies of water, to a great extent, have the effect of preventing those sudden extreme changes of temperature to which nearly all western localities are much subjected. The scenery is lovely, the lake the most magnificent sheet of water, with beautiful shores and good harbors that are accessible in every direction, thus affording the best of yachting facilities. The surrounding country is beautiful, with excellent roads, affording delightful drives and picturesque views of the lake and river scenery. Wild game is quite abundant in the vicinity, and is composed of blue and green winged teal, mallard and wood duck, snipe, wood-cock, quail, squirrel, partridge, and prairie chicken. The waters abound in black and white bass, pike, pickerel, sturgeon and other fish; therefore, steamboat excursions, pic nics, yachting, fishing, shooting and pleasure drives are among the readily available recreations of the place. This secures immunity from that monotonous routine of tame and insipid pleasures which prevail in so many celebrated watering places; for the range of exciting and

attractive out door enjoyments is here so extensive and varied that the tastes of all can be gratified; combining the gaieties, public amusements and social enjoyments of city life, with the most delightful rural pleasures.

The market is well supplied with wild game, and with the choicest fruits and vegetables of northern latitudes, fresh from the gardens and orchards of the vicinity, which are very different to the stale products shipped from long distances. Apples, plums and small fruits are abundant in their season. The market is also kept as well supplied as those of the larger cities, with foreign fruits and delicacies.

The Russell House, (see ad.) one of the largest and best kept hotels in Northern Wisconsin, is so situated as to make it a pleasant stopping place for a few weeks of summer, as it is easily reached from Chicago or Milwaukee, and during the fishing season makes ample provision for the wants of guests in boats, fishing-tackle, etc.

Roberts' Summer Resort, (see ad.) is already well known among those who would pass a portion of the hot, dusty summer in a pleasant Wisconsin resort. The location of the house is very fine, with ample grounds, and we predict that within five years the hotel will be surrounded by fine cottages for the use of transient guests, and no spot in Wisconsin will be more generally sought after than this.

TWENTY-FOURTH CHAPTER.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF NEENAH- ILLUSTRATED.

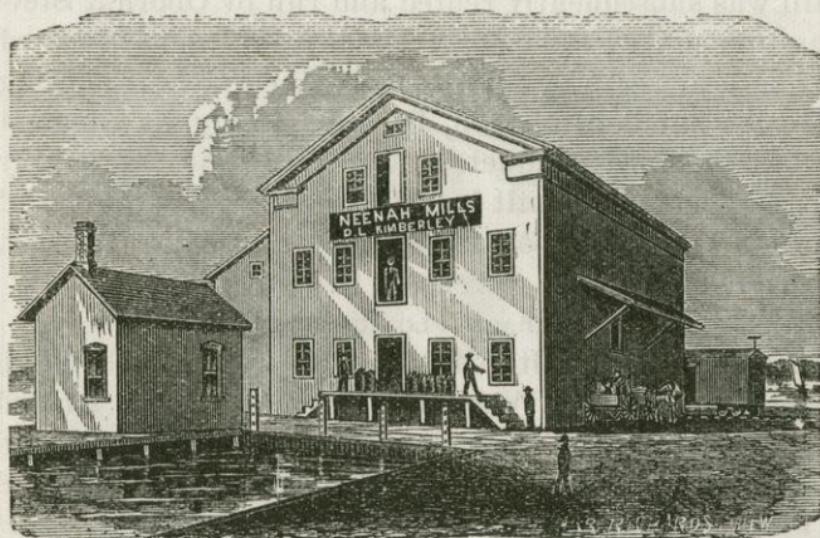


E are pleased to be enabled to give herewith illustrations of the leading mills and manufactories which largely make up the business of Neenah, and through whose products our city is known far and wide. These engravings and descriptions will be of interest at the present time, but doubly so when the changes of twenty years shall have been made, and in years to come this volume, with its illustrations, descriptions and record of the present day, will be highly prized by its owner.

With the engraving of each establishment may be found a short sketch, giving history of each, time of building, various owners, etc.

THE NEENAH FLOURING MILLS.

This mill has the honor of being the oldest flour mill in Neenah, and the first one built through individual enterprise. The Neenah Mills were built in 1850-1 by John R. and Harvey L. Kimberly. The timber used for the frame was live oak, and cut near what is now called the "Coup," by one Billy McMillan, and was gotten out for



NEENAH MILLS, ERECTED IN 1850-1.

parties in Milwaukee, who intended using it for a mill frame at some point on the stream, but giving up the enterprise, it was left on McMillan's hands, and afterwards purchased by the Kimberly's and hauled on the ice to this place.

Mr. H. A. Burtz, now residing in Menasha, was the millwright. The machinery was taken from a mill in Renssleer county, N. Y., and shipped by water to Green Bay, and from there up the river to its destination. Of course there were no steamboats on the river in those

days, and the barges and Durham boats were poled and towed by hand up the river, oft times being obliged to unload the heavier portions of the load and carry or roll them around the many rapids.

The mill was owned and run by Messrs J. & H. Kimberly for about fifteen years, when the partnership was dissolved, H. L. Kimberly retaining the property. The mill was subsequently rented and run by Oborn & Stevens, and again by Kimberly, Kurtz & Co., and afterward for several years by Mr. H. L. Kimberly, until passing into the hands of his son, D. L. Kimberly, by whom it has been since conducted. The mill was thoroughly overhauled and rebuilt in 1876. Following is the list of millers: Ed. C. Oborn, head miller; Henry Disbrow, Ned Williams, Jens Sorenson, G. H. Burdick.

WINNEBAGO FLOURING MILLS.

This mill was built in 1852-3 by Edward Smith, Hugh Sherry and Hiram Wheeler. It is a very large framed mill, the timber in the same being extremely large and heavy. This timber was cut and squared on the head waters of the Wolf river, from the very choicest trees that the then almost virgin pine forests afforded. It was then floated down the river to Oshkosh, and towed through the lake from there here. Wheeler was a millwright, and planned the building, and Sherry, being a miller, was to take charge of the mill when finished. This partnership was of short duration, Edward Smith soon after purchasing the interests of both his partners. He run the mill alone until February of 1857, when John Proctor purchased a half interest, and the ownership of the property has not since changed hands. Thus it will be seen that the firm of Smith & Proctor is at this time the oldest milling firm in the city, having under-

gone no material change during twenty-one years. In the early days all the flour was sold on the line of the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement, and at Green Bay. After the completion of the Improvement shipments were made during the summer by this route, but during the winter months many teams were kept employed hauling flour and feed.



WINNEBAGO MILLS, ERECTED IN 1852-3.

This mill was the first one in Neenah to make what is now called "purified flour," having begun its manufacture in 1872. The mill was thoroughly overhauled and improved in 1877, and is now furnished with all modern improvements. Following is the list of millers: Thomas Cooke, head miller; S. H. Conklin, Sumner Cooke and J. M. Thompson.

THE NEENAH PAPER MILL—THE FIRST PAPER MILL
BUILT IN NEENAH.

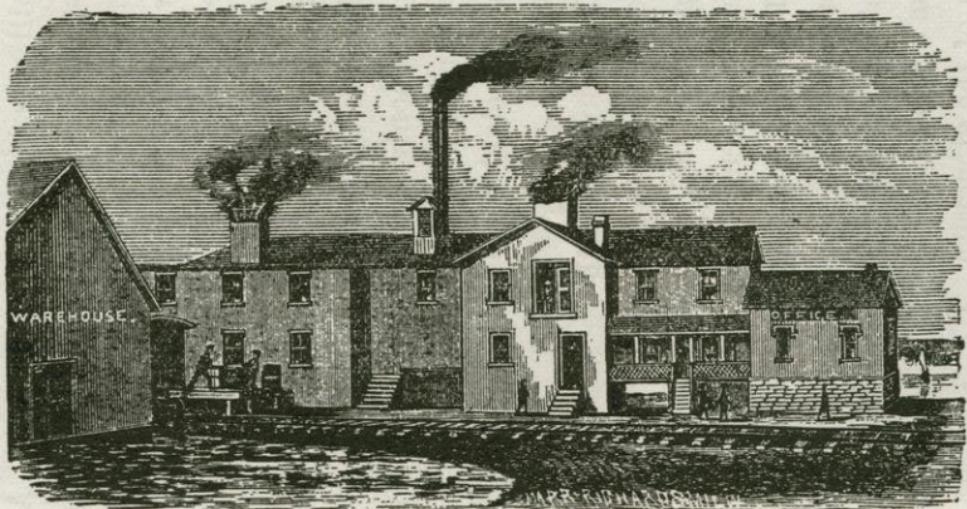
The Neenah Paper Mill was built in 1865-6, and was the first paper mill built on the Neenah water-power. It was erected on the site of an old saw-mill built by Harvey Jones at a very early day, an account of which is given elsewhere in this volume.

This enterprise was entered into by a stock company composed of the following persons: Hiram Smith, Nathan Cobb, Dr. N. S. Robinson, Edward Smith, John Jamison and Moses Hooper.

The company was organized with the following officers: President, Nathan Cobb; Secretary and Treasurer, Hiram Smith.

After the mill was completed it was rented of the company by Dr. N. S. Robinson, and run for one year by him very successfully. The second year it was decided by the company to run the mill in the joint interest of the stockholders, and Dr. Robinson was engaged to superintend the business. The third year the mill was rented by Hiram Smith, who, with his brother Edward Smith, entered upon the management of the business. Before the expiration of the year, however, Mr. D. C. Van Ostrand purchased the interest of E. Smith, and the firm became Smith & Van Ostrand. This firm afterward purchased the balance of the stock and continued to operate the mill very successfully and profitably, until its sale in 1874, to Messrs. Kimberly, Clark & Co. This firm have since been, and are now, its owners, and by whom it continues to be conducted very successfully.

The mill is now familiarly known as the "Old Mill," though its products compare favorably with that of any of its newer and more pretentious rivals.



THE NEENAH PAPER MILLS,

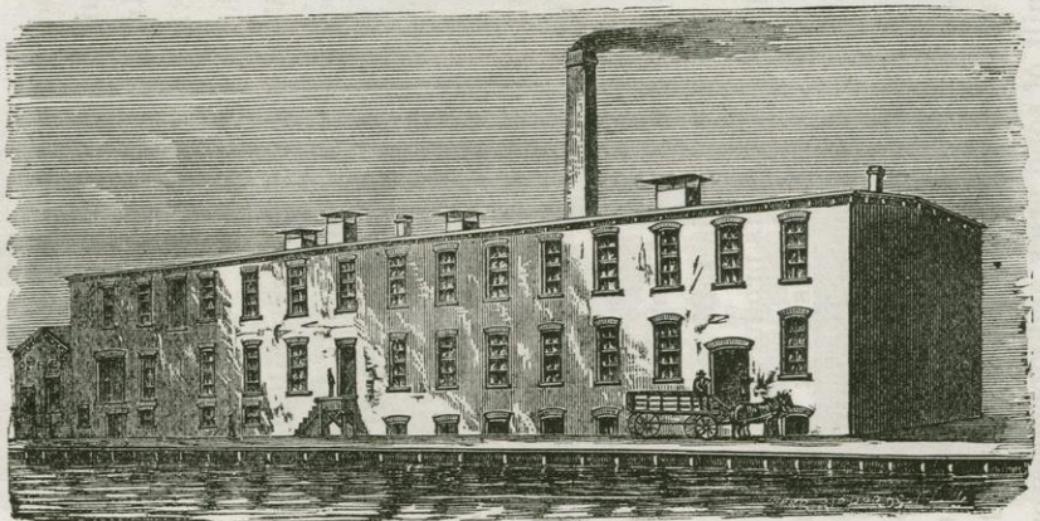
Owned and Operated by Kimberly, Clark & Co.

PATTEN'S PAPER MILL.

This mill was built in 1874 by Hon. A. W. Patten, and is one of the best built and finest appearing mills on the water-power. The main building is 150 feet in length by 40 feet in breadth, with brick engine room and boiler house. This mill was built partially on the site of the old Empire Flour Mill, the latter being torn down to make room for the present structure. Patten's Paper Mill differs from the others, from the fact that the stock commonly used is old paper stock only. Print, book and manilla papers are made. The capacity of the mill is in the neighborhood of three tons every twenty-four hours.

This mill is supplied with the famous Fourdenier machine, one of the most approved French inventions for perfecting paper making. This machine was put in, with other improvements, in 1877.

A. W. Patten is sole owner, and Mr. James F. Gleason, formerly a Massachusetts paper maker, is superintendent of the establishment. The engraving, which is made from a photograph by C. B. Manville, gives a very good idea of the structure.



A. W. PATTEN'S PAPER MILL, ERECTED IN 1874.

THE WINNEBAGO PAPER MILL.

This mill stands on the site of the "old Government mill," built by the United States Government in 1836, for the Indians. The mill was destroyed by fire in February, 1874, and the present structure was erected on its site in the same year.

The Winnebago Mill was built and furnished by a joint stock company made up of the following persons: John R. Davis, sr., John R. Ford, H. Shoemaker, C. H. Servis, C. Newman, Mrs. E. A. Servis, and S. M. Brown. John R. Davis, sr., was named president; J. R. Ford, secretary; and H. Shoemaker, treasurer.

In 1876 George A. Whiting purchased certain shares of stock, and thereafter acted as secretary for the company, and at the present time has the general management of the mill. This mill manufactures book and print paper only, and its products have an enviable reputation. The leaves of this book are a sample of the tinted book paper made at this mill.

The dimensions of the mill are as follows: Main building, 40x70 feet, two stories and basement; machine room, 30x90, one story and basement; boiler room, 16x22, all built of solid brick and stone masonry.

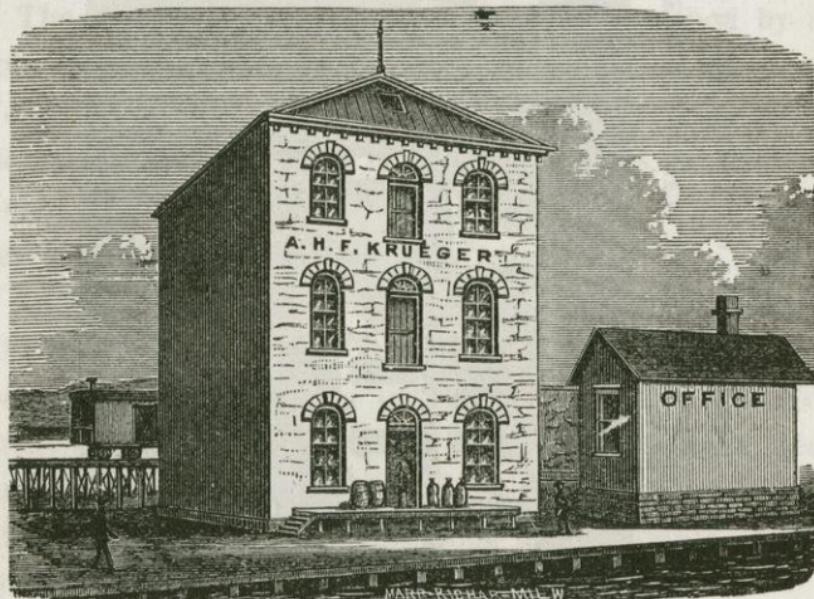


WINNEBAGO PAPER MILL, ERECTED IN 1874.

Owned and Operated by the Winnebago Paper Co.

THE ISLAND CITY MILL.

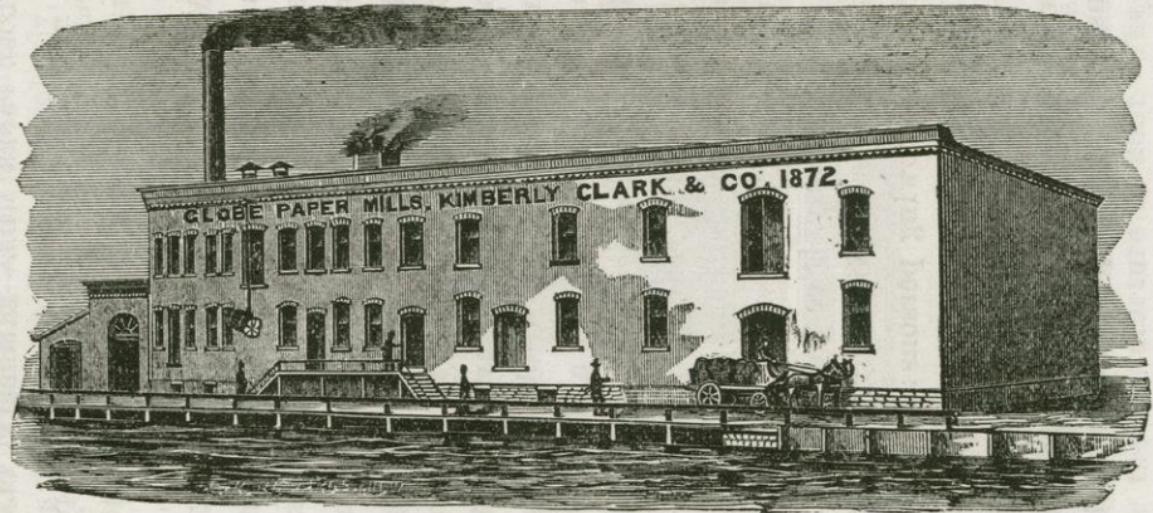
This mill was built in 1867 by Carl Striddie and A. H. F. Krueger, and is a first class flouring mill in every respect. From the first it has always enjoyed a good run of custom and retail trade, and has proved a profitable investment to the owners. Carl Striddie dying in 1877, the property is now owned by his widow, Mrs. Charlotte Striddie, and A. H. F. Krueger. Mr. Krueger rents the mill, however, and conducts the business entirely himself.



ISLAND CITY MILL, ERECTED IN 1867.

Mr. Krueger came to this state in 1851, and settled on a farm in the town of Clayton, where he remained for several years, moving to the city in 1867.

The construction of this mill was supervised by John Jamison; is built of stone, 34x60 feet, four stories high. The following are millers: H. Malisch, head miller; O. Winter and H. C. Krueger.



GLOBE PAPER MILLS, ERECTED IN 1872.

Owned and Operated by Kimberly, Clark & Co.

[See page 196.]

GLOBE PAPER MILL—KIMBERLY, CLARK & CO.

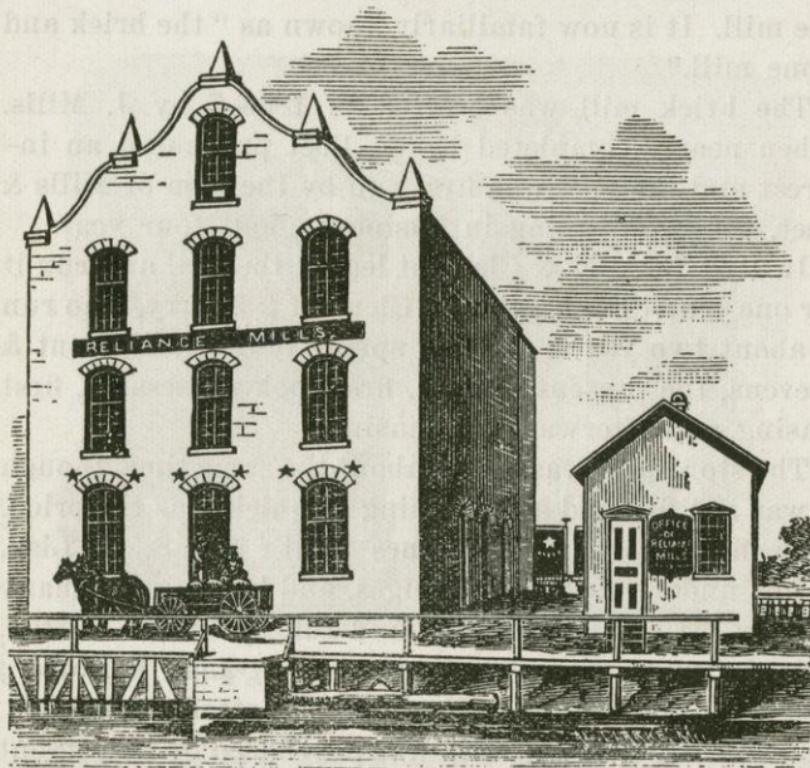
This mill was built in 1872 by its present owners, Messrs. Kimberly, Clark & Co., and stands on the site of one of the early day flouring mills, *i. e.*, the Fox River Mill, built by Hugh Sherry in 1856. In 1876 the owners of the Globe Paper Mill purchased the Peckham & Krueger foundry property, and removing the buildings, erected a large addition to the Globe. This is now the largest paper mill in the city, having a frontage of 210 feet, by 88 feet deep. This mill manufactures print paper only, and its products have at all times taken first rank in the markets. The Globe will is also provided with the Fourdrenier machine and every modern appliance for first class paper making. M. H. P. Haynes, a paper maker of many years' experience—having grown gray in the service—is the superintendent of this mill, also the "Neenah Mill," which is owned and operated by the same company. [See page 189.]

The firm of Messrs. Kimberly, Clark & Co., is composed of the following persons: J. A. Kimberly, C. B. Clark, H. Babcock, and F. C. Shattuck.

This firm, in addition to the ownership of the Globe and Neenah Mills, in this city, is also heavily interested in extensive pulp and paper mills at Appleton, five miles distant.

THE RELIANCE MILL—J. A. KIMBERLY & CO.

This is a stone structure, erected in 1868 by J. R. Kimberly & Co., the firm being John R. Kimberly, familiarly known as "Uncle John," J. A. Kimberly, and H. Babcock. The mill was run by this firm for nearly ten years. John R. Kimberly disposed of his interest



RELIANCE MILLS, ERECTED IN 1868.

in April, 1877, and the firm became J. A. Kimberly & Co. The mill was built by H. S. Burts, millwright, and is 40x75 feet. The mill now has six run of stone and three crushers, and is otherwise provided with all modern improvements for the manufacture of flour. The millers are: James Martin, head miller; C. Kurtz, E. Evens, and Will Kurtz.

FALCON FLOURING MILLS — CLEMENT & STEVENS.

This is a double mill, formerly owned and occupied by different parties, but now under one management and as one mill. It is now familiarly known as "the brick and stone mill."

The brick mill was erected in 1856-7 by J. Mills. When nearly completed E. W. Peet purchased an interest and the mill was first run by the firm of Mills & Peet, they continuing in business about four years.

In 1861 Burdick & Clement leased the mill and run it for one year. Then followed Clement & Sherry, who run it about two years. In the spring of 1864, Clement & Stevens, the present owners, first took possession, first leasing, and afterward purchasing.

The stone mill was begun about the same time, though it was not finished and running as quickly as the brick. This mill was built by James Smith and S. H. Lisk. It has undergone many changes, and had a great many owners. It was first rented and run by Lisk & Patten, then followed Oborn & Stevens; next Lisk & Porter; then L. C. Porter; then Porter & Olmstead; then O. L. & L. Olmstead, and in 1873 was purchased by its present occupants, Messrs. Clement & Stevens.

These two mills combined make the Falcon Mills, the most extensive milling concern in the city. They now have eight run of stone, besides crushers, etc. John Stevens, the junior member of the firm, is a practical miller, and takes charge of the mills personally. Following are the millers: James Jones, W. T. Patterson, and W. W. Patterson.

Great improvements were made in the "brick and stone mills" in 1877, the rear walls of the stone mill being torn down and rebuilt, and many changes and alterations made inside both mills. This mill for several years alone enjoyed the advantages of having a railroad



FALCON FLOURING MILLS.

side track to its doors, Messrs. Clement & Stevens having secured for their own use the building of a branch track from the main line of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad about six years before the building of the main side track now used by all the mills.

THE NEENAH STOVE AND PLOW WORKS.

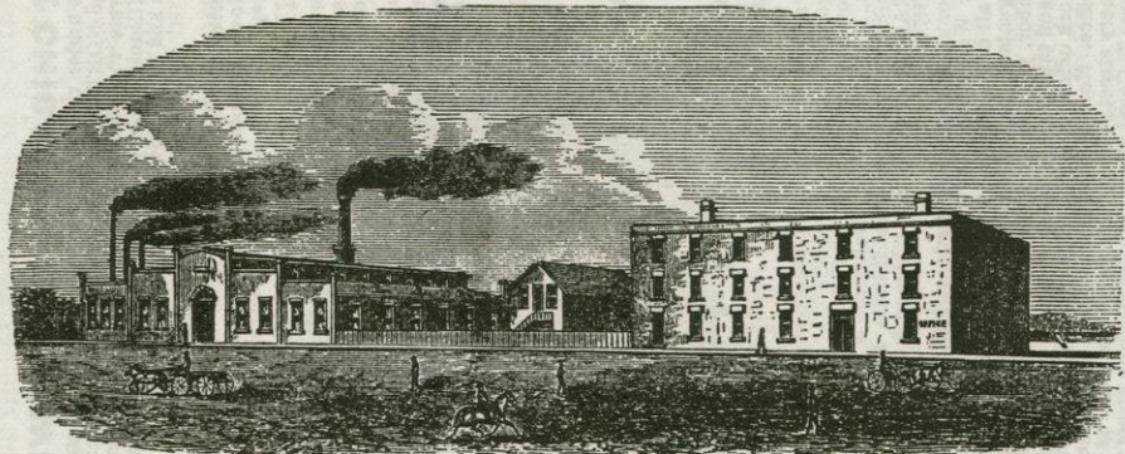
BERGSTROM BROS., PROPRIETORS.

This institution was established as a common foundry in 1857 by W. N. & A. K. Moore, and B. W. Wells, under the firm name of Moore & Wells. After continuing for several years Mr. Wells' interest was purchased by the Moore Bros., and the firm became W. N. & A. K. Moore. The foundry was enlarged and the business greatly extended by this firm, they remaining together in business until 1870, when W. N. Moore disposed of his interest to his brother, and the business was carried on by A. K. Moore until his death in January, 1873.

The concern then passed into the hands of Messrs. Smith, Van Ostrand & Leavens, Mr. H. P. Leavens taking the management of the business, which was continued by the above firm until January, 1878, when the property was sold to Geo. O. & D. W. Bergstrom, who, under the firm name of Bergstrom Bros., now conduct the business. This is one of the most important of our manufacturing industries, providing labor as it does, for a large number of skilled workmen.

The leading products of the establishment are stoves and hollow ware, in all their varied branches.

The manufacture of plows of all kinds, more especially several varieties of fine steel plows, also form one distinct branch of the business, this line of trade having formerly been conducted by Mr. George O. Bergstrom as the Neenah Plow Works, it being consolidated with the stove foundry after the latter's purchase by the Bergstrom Bros.



NEENAH STOVE AND PLOW WORKS.

Geo. O. & D. W. Bergstrom, Proprietors.

C. & N-W LINES.

THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R'Y

Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTHWEST, and, with its numerous branches and connection, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

OMAHA AND CALIFORNIA LINE

Is the shortest and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS LINE

Is the short line between Chicago and all points in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the Great Northwest. Its

LA CROSSE, WINONA AND ST. PETER LINE

Is the best route between Chicago and La Crosse, Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

GREEN BAY AND MARQUETTE LINE

Is the only line between Chicago and Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior country. Its

FREEPORT AND DUBUQUE LINE

Is the only route between Chicago and Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE LINE

Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing between Chicago and Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha and Milwaukee.

PULLMAN HOTEL CARS are run on this road alone west of Chicago.

This is the ONLY LINE running Pullman Sleeping cars between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis, Chicago and Milwaukee, Chicago and Winona, or Chicago and Green Bay.

Close connections are made at Chicago with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, Kankakee Line and Pan Handle Routes, for all points EAST and SOUTHEAST, and with the Chicago & Alton and Illinois Central for all points SOUTH.

Close connections are also made with the Union Pacific railroad at Omaha for all far West points. Close connections made at junction points with trains of all cross points. Tickets over this route are sold by all Coupon Ticket Agents in the United States and Canadas.

Remember, you ask for your tickets via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway and take none other.

New York office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston office, No. 5 State street; Omaha office, No. 245 Farnham street; San Francisco office, No. 2 New Montgomery street; Chicago ticket offices, No. 62 Clark street, under Sherman House; 75 Canal street, corner Madison street; Kinzie street depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal streets; Wells street depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets. For rates or information not attainable of your home ticket agents apply to

MARVIN H. HUGHITT, Gen. Manager, Chicago.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Passenger Agent, Chicago.

THE RUSSELL HOUSE.

The Russell House was built in 1875 by its present owner. It is one of the largest hotels in Northern Wisconsin, and has a good reputation with the travelling public. There is an interesting item of history in connection with this hotel, the city having voted the sum of four thousand dollars to aid in its erection, it being deemed a public benefit to have such a hotel built. The house stands on the site of the old Weeden Hotel, erected about 1854.



The Russell House, in addition to its regular hotel business, during the summer season entertains many guests who come here to spend a few days or weeks in fishing and other recreations offered in this vicinity. This place is less than four hours' ride from Milwaukee, and seven from Chicago, which makes it quick and easy of access for residents of those cities. The hotel has two large sample rooms on the first floor, a large and handsomely decorated office, is provided with an elevator, and is in all respects first class. Terms \$2.00 per day.

JOHN B. RUSSELL, Prop.

Wisconsin Central Railroad.

THE Lake Superior, Milwaukee & Chicago Line

The popular route for SPORTSMEN and PLEASURE SEEKERS from

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.

Among the points of interest on this line or reached by its connections are CEDARBURG, PLYMOUTH, ELKHART LAKE, SHEBOYGAN FALLS, SHEBOYGAN, FOND DU LAC, GREEN LAKE, NEENAH and MENASHA, DEPERE, GREEN BAY, STEVENS POINT, COLBY, DORCHESTER, WESTBORO, the BUTTERNUT and FLAMBEAU LAKES, ASHLAND, and BAYFIELD, Lake Superior. During the season of navigation, steamers run regularly from ASHLAND to DULUTH, connecting there with

NORTHERN PACIFIC R'Y

For Bismarck and Fort Garry. Steamers also to Prince Arthur's Landing or Fort William, on Thunder Bay, Isle Royale, Silver Island, Ontonagon; Eagle River and Harbor, Houghton and Hancock.

The best sporting in the State for HUNTERS OR ANGLERS is to be found in the forests traversed by this road. Muskalonge, bass, pickerel, brook and lake trout, ducks, prairie chickens, ruffed grouse, deer and bear are plenty at different points.

~~For~~ Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada. In CHICAGO, at West Side Union Depot, corner of Madison and Canal sts., and at 68 Clark street. In MILWAUKEE, 400 East Water street, corner Wisconsin street, and at UNION DEPOT, Reed street, where trains arrive and depart.

CONNECTIONS:

AT CHICAGO—In Union Depot of C. M. & St. P. R'y, Madison and Canal Sts., with Chicago & Alton and Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railways.

AT MILWAUKEE—With Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Western Union Railways, in Union Depot, Reed street, and Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad steamers.

AT PLYMOUTH—With Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railway, for Sheboygan and Fond du Lac.

AT FOREST JUNCTION—With Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway.

AT GREEN BAY—With Green Bay & Minnesota Railway, for New London, and Chicago & Northwestern Railway for points North.

AT AMHERST JUNCTION—With Green Bay & Minnesota Railway, for Grand Rapids and points West.

AT JUNCTION CITY—With Wisconsin Valley R'y for Wausau.

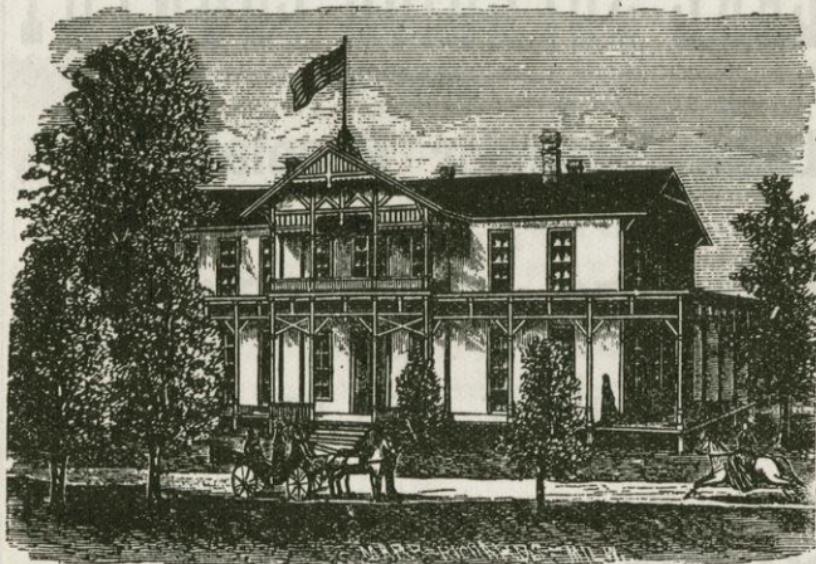
AT PORTAGE—With Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, for Madison and the West.

AT ASHLAND—With steamers for Duluth, Ontonagon, Prince Arthur's, and for all points on Lake Superior.

ROBERTS' SUMMER RESORT.

This summer hotel is most beautifully located on Doty's Island, and near the old log homestead of Gov. Doty, which is still in existence, and one of the attractions of the place. [See page 43.]

The Roberts' House is located on the bank of the Fox river, as this broad stream emerges from Lake Winnebago, which brings the latter directly in view of the house. The grounds and drive-ways extend to the lake and river both above and below the hotel, and the view from the windows and verandahs is exquisitely beautiful.



The hotel is nearly midway between the cities of Neenah and Menasha, and in the neighborhood of one mile from the business streets of each. This hotel, although only opened to the public in 1877, already enjoys a generous patronage, the visitors coming largely from the southern States. The best fishing grounds in the vicinity are directly opposite the house, and boats are kept in full supply for the use of guests. Terms are reasonable. Send for descriptive circular and references to

JOHN ROBERTS, Neenah, Wis.

Health, Comfort and Safety.

WHERE TO SPEND YOUR SUMMER.

VISIT THE

LAKE SUPERIOR COUNTRY

By the MAGNIFICENT steamers of the

Lake Superior People's Line,

RUNNING FROM

CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE

-TO-

DULUTH,

Touching at ALL important or interesting LAKE SUPERIOR PORTS, including

MACKINAW, MARQUETTE, BAYFIELD and ASHLAND.

Tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Beds supplied with best spring bottoms and No. 1 hair mattresses. The strictest attention paid to cleanliness all throughout.
The trip returning by the

North Shore of Lake Superior

Is one of the FINEST that can be selected. Consult ECONOMY and COMFORT by taking this route.

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LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN,

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CITY DIRECTORY.

Name of Every Citizen Over 21 Years of Age.

AT is not the object of this book to offer a complete directory in the general acceptance of the term, which would, of course, include the name, residence and business of all persons, both male and female in the city; but to give at this time as a matter of permanent record, the name of every man now a resident of Neenah, which, as a matter of future reference, will be of especial value. The ward and street is given, so that each person may be readily located.

FIRST WARD.

Asel, George, Franklin ave.
Augustine, John
Anderson, Jacob, Franklin ave.
Aplin, N J, Franklin ave.

SECOND WARD.

Abendschein, Philip, Caroline st.
Alden, O N, Winneconne ave.
Alden, O J, jr, Winneconne ave.
Amonson, John, Wisconsin ave.
Anson, L.
Anderson, Andrew, Wisconsin ave.
Anderson, Sern
Anuson, Michael, Wisconsin ave.

Anderson, Nels, Caroline st.
 Arneson, Erick, Winneconne ave.
 Arndt, August.
 Arndt, William.
 Arnemann, William, Isabelle st.
 Asmus, William, Washington st.
 Asberry, E J.

THIRD WARD.

Aseth, Ole O, Third st.
 Albe, G H, cor First st and Avenue.
 Anderson, Jacob, Third st.
 Angell, Mathias, First st.
 Anderson, Louis, Third st.
 Anderson, Neils, Avenue.
 Anderson, Jens, Avenue.
 Applefellow, Herman, Second st.
 Austin, Wm, Third st.
 Austin, James.

FOURTH WARD.

Abitz, Henry, Union st.
 Arndt, August, Main street.
 Aylward, William, Main st.

FIRST WARD.

Babcock, William.
 Billstein, Alex. Doty ave.
 Brinkerhoff, Charles, Columbian ave.
 Bradley, A L, Cedar st.
 Bahner, Phelix, Columbian ave.
 Barr, William, Franklin ave.
 Beiscenstein, Charles, West Park st.
 Beiscenstein, Joseph, Franklin ave.
 Beiscenstein, Leopold, West Park st.
 Bender, Emile, Oak st.
 Bennett, J H, Franklin ave.
 Bidwell, Charles, Elm st.
 Bouch, Charles, Division st.
 Bonner, Gustave, Wisconsin ave.
 Brass, Louis, Doty ave.
 Breaker, Charles, Avenue.

Brown, Adam, Wisconsin ave.
Brown, George, Oak st.
Brown, Theodore, Wisconsin ave.
Burk, James, Lagrange ave.
Burhans, Frank, Wisconsin ave.

SECOND WARD.

Babcock, Havilah, Cedar st.
Baby, Henry, Wisconsin ave.
Bailey, Edwin, Isabella st.
Barnett, J R, Church st.
Bartelson, Nelse, Second ave.
Benorkson, C P, Caroline st.
Bentley, C D, Smith st.
Bergstrom, George, Columbian ave.
Bergstrom, Charles, Cedar st.
Bergstrom, D W, Caroline st.
Bichel, John.
Blank, Fred, Monroe st.
Bredlow, August.
Brown, John F, Sherry st.
Bronson, Ole, Caroline st.
Brown, John, jr, Winneconne ave.
Brown, Alexander, Winneconne ave.
Bronson, Amon, Caroline st.
Broun, John, sr, Winneconne ave.
Bronson, Knute, Washington st.
Buenger, Charles, Caroline st.
Burke, Jacob.
Burhans, John, Doty ave.
Burch, C N, Wisconsin ave.

THIRD WARD.

Babcock, Wheeler, Sago st.
Baker, John, sr, First st.
Barnes, D W, First st.
Barnes, Joseph I, North Water st.
Bart, Joseph, jr, Fourth st.
Bart, Joseph, sr, Fourth st.
Barnett, M S, Forrest ave.
Barcknow, William, Fourth st.
Barcknow, Fred, Fourth st.

Bashaw, Andrew, Commercial ave.
Bashford, Henry, cor Clark and Fourth st.
Bashford, Alvinus, cor Clark and Fourth st.
Bashford, Judson, Forrest ave.
Beard, Horace, Forrest ave
Bealey, William, cor Commercial ave and First st.
Bell, John, Fifth st.
Bennett, W E, cor Third and Clark sts.
Bergstrom, Lars, Sago st.
Bergstrom, William, Sago st.
Bergstrom, Joseph, Third st.
Bishop, Thomas, Clark st.
Bishop, Arthur, Clark st.
Boardman, John, Third st.
Bowen, W H.
Brannon, James, Fourth st.
Brien, Henry, Fourth st.
Briggs, A C, North Water st.
Brinkerhoff, Jacob, Forrest ave.
Brown, James W, North Water st.
Brown, Henry, High st.
Brown, Havila, Commercial ave.
Brummond, Herman, Fourth st.
Bryan, John A, Commercial ave.
Bryan, C A, Commercial ave.
Buckley, Joseph, North Water st.
Butler, E T, Fourth st.
Butterfield, L J, Third st.

FOURTH WARD.

Bailey, Jerome, Main st.
Baumgarten, Peter, sr, unplattd.
Baumgarten, Peter, jr, unplattd.
Boreson, Evan, Sherry st.
Boreson, Mathias, Washington ave.
Boreson, Ole, Sherry st.
Breitwisch, William, Union st.
Brunnhafer, Arnold, Caroline st.

FIRST WARD.

Centimore, Joseph, Whitenack road.
 Chapin, J E, Washington ave.
 Christianson, Hans, Columbian ave.
 Christenson, John, Lagrange ave.
 Christianson, Hans, Franklin ave.
 Clark, C B, Wisconsin ave.
 Clauson, Harold, Wisconsin ave.
 Cox, John, Plum st.
 Cooke, W D, Wisconsin ave.
 Coats, S T, Olive st.
 Coats, H E, Columbian ave.
 Cotton, Charles, bds Russell House, Wisconsin ave.
 Cook, Martin, Cedar st.
 Cooke, Thomas, Wisconsin ave.
 Cooke, H S, Wisconsin ave.
 Cooke, C S, Wisconsin ave.

SECOND WARD.

Callahan, T E, Doty ave.
 Cavanaugh, Thomas, Wisconsin ave.
 Christian, Lars, Caroline st.
 Christianson, George, Main st.
 Christianson, Godfrey, Main st.
 Clauson, Charles, Wisconsin ave.
 Clark, E W, Cedar st.
 Clement, J L, Church st.
 Conlan, James, Cedar st.
 Conklin, Sidney H, Columbian ave.
 Collins, George A.
 Cross, A E, Cedar st.
 Cross, John, Main st.
 Cross, Galusha, Cedar st.
 Cunningham, G A, Brien st.

THIRD WARD.

Callahan, John, First st.
 Carman, James H, Third st.
 Casperson, Jacob, Third st.
 Casperson, Neils, Third st.
 Chase, L J, Fifth st.
 Cheeney, James, Fifth st.

Christenson, C S O Sago st.
Christopherson, Hans, cor Avenue and Fifth st.
Christeanson, Martin, Second st.
Clark, Henry, Clark st.
Clark, H O, Clark st.
Clark, John, Forrest ave.
Clark, Adam.
Cole, Ruell.
Conover, W N, North Water st.
Cowan, George A, Fourth st.
Cronan, Tim, Third st.
Cronan, Matt, Third st.

FOURTH WARD.

Christenson, Hans, Union st.
Cleveland, Moses W, Sherry st.
Cleveland, Joseph, Sherry st.

FIRST WARD.

Davis, R M, Division st.
Davis, J R, Wisconsin ave.
Davis, David, Wisconsin ave.
Deal, Frank, Wisconsin ave.
Deal, Louis, Wisconsin ave.
Demerritt, N, Doty ave.
Depeski, August.
Downing, George W, bds Russell House, Wis. ave.
Dodge, Frank, Cherry st.
Duffy, Peter, Doty ave.

SECOND WARD.

Daniels, J N, Wisconsin ave.
Darrow, D C, Church st.
Deal, Michael, Wisconsin ave.
Dreves, Herman, Wisconsin ave.
Dohmke, Ferd, Third ave.
Dunn, L J, Columbian ave.
Dudrey, I W, Church st.

THIRD WARD.

Damon, Dewitt C, Forrest ave.
Daniels, J T, First st.
Darling, H F, First st.

Darling, Horace, First st.
Davis, John R, jr, Fifth st.
Dolan, James, Commercial ave.
Donovan, Dennis, Abbe ave.
Dunker, Henry, High st.
Dubois, Louis, Commercial ave.

FOURTH WARD.

Danielson, George, Winneconne ave.
Dietz, Henry, Caroline st.
Dudrey, W H, Winneconne ave.
Dudrey, E S, Winneconne ave.

FIRST WARD.

Edwards, P, Whitenack road.
Einkoff, Christian, Wisconsin ave.
Ely, Calvin, Washington ave.
Ellis, Gaius, Wisconsin ave.
Ehrgott, Andrew, Doty ave.
Ellis, William, Washington ave.
Elliott, David, Lake Shore road.
Erwin, John, Wisconsin ave.
Estus, John, Lake Shore road.
Evans, E J, Turner st.

SECOND WARD.

Eaton, George F, Wisconsin ave.
Eberlin, Albert, Smith st.
Eickman, Fred, Third ave.
Eisenach, Albert, Main st.
Eisenach, Charley, Main st.
Ellis, J I F, Church st.
Elwers, Frederick, Caroline st.
Elwers, Ernst, Caroline st.
Enquist, August
Enquist, S A, Second ave.

THIRD WARD.

Ely, Fred, Commercial ave.
Evans, Evan, High st.
Eldridge, A D, Hewitt st.

FOURTH WARD.

Erghott, Frank, Lake st.

Erghott, Adam, Lake st.
Errikson, Bore, Sherry st.
Engelbertson, Christian, Union st.

FIRST WARD.

Farrell, Robert, Lake Shore road.
Farrell, Henry, Lake Shore road.
Fenton, Fred, Wisconsin ave.
Fenton, Henry, Franklin ave.
Forney, Eugene, Columbian ave.
Forney, Louis, Columbian ave.
Forney, W E, Columbian ave.
Freeburn, Alexander, Lake Shore road.
Frey, August, Columbian ave.

SECOND WARD.

Faas, Ferdinand, Columbian ave.
Faas, Jacob, Main st.
Foeltzer, Louis, Lagrange ave.
Fischer, Ferdinand, Wisconsin ave.
Fitzpatrick, John, Main st.
Frazier, Alexander, Smith st.
Fowler, John, Cedar st.

THIRD WARD.

Finlan, James, sr, Third st.
Finlan, James, jr, Third st.
Finlan, John, Third st.
Finlan, Owen, Third st.
Fitzgerald, Mike, Third st.
Ford, John R, Fifth st.
Fox, John, Avenue
Frey, William, Commercial ave.

FOURTH WARD.

Farrell, John, Winneconne ave.
Feldman, Albert, Sherry st.
Freeland, Fred, Caroline st.

FIRST WARD.

Galentine, Samuel, Columbian ave.
 Gaffney, Philip, Oak st.
 Gape, Charles, Franklin ave.
 Ghagin, Thomas, Turner st.
 Gile, C H B, Wisconsin ave.
 Gittins, Watkin, Wisconsin ave.
 Gleason, J F, Doty ave.
 Goodman, John, Lagrange ave.
 Goodman, Edward, Lagrange ave.
 Goodman, Fred, Lagrange ave.
 Gram, Hans, Wisconsin ave.
 Gusman, Frank, Wisconsin ave.
 Gustavus, Emil, Maple st.

SECOND WARD.

Gans, Louis, Columbian ave.
 Gallighan, James, Main st.
 Garvey, Patrick, Wisconsin ave.
 Garvey, Michael, Wisconsin ave.
 Gavin, J D, Cedar st.
 Gerhardt, John, Main st.
 Gerhardt, Charles F, Smith st.
 Gilmore, B T, Wisconsin ave.
 Gleason, H J, Columbian ave.
 Goodman, Edward, Union st.
 Graves, W E, Wisconsin ave.
 Graw, William, Doty ave.
 Gustavus, H E, Caroline st.

THIRD WARD.

Gagnon, Abe, Commercial st.
 Garmane, John, Avenue.
 Garus, Edman, Second st.
 Gray, Edward, First st.
 Grimes, Neil, First st.
 Guthormson, Tideman, River st.

FOURTH WARD.

Gavin, Martin, Sherry st.
 Giddings, Ephraim, Lake st.
 Giddings, Eugene, Lake st.
 Guldager, Fred, Sherry st.

FIRST WARD.

H Hamilton J B, Doty ave.
H Hanson, Nels M.
H Harder, Hiram, Wisconsin ave.
H Harper, William, Plum street.
H Harth, Peter, Wisconsin ave.
H Haper, Henry, Wisconsin ave.
H Haper, Fred, sr, Wisconsin ave.
H Haper, Fred, jr, Wisconsin ave.
H Heller, Henry, Lagrange ave.
H Heller, Mike, Plum st.
H Heller, Wm, Lagrange ave.
H Henderson, Wm, Franklin ave.
H Herman, Charles.
H Hicks, J A, Doty ave.
H Hinman, S D, Franklin ave.
H Holbrook, S T, Lake Shore ave.
H Holley, Orrin, Wisconsin ave.
H Haughfe, Charles, Cedar st.
H Howe, George, Cherry st.
H Huhn, George, Columbian ave.
H Humphrey, L D, Washington ave.
H Humphrey, Jason, Washington ave.
H Hurley, Thomas, Canal st.

SECOND WARD.

H Halverson, Gustave, Wisconsin ave.
H Hanson, William, Main st.
H Hanson, Hans, Washington st.
H Hanson, Christian, Third ave.
H Hanson, Rasmus, Washington st.
H Hanson, Ole, Second ave.
H Hanson, Alexander, Main st.
H Hanson, Peter, Wisconsin ave.
H Hanson, Hans, Main st.
H Hanson, George, Main st.
H Hanson, John, Caroline st.
H Haper, August, Sherry st.
H Hawley, Edwin, Main st.
H Hawley, John, Main st.
H Hawkinson, Lars, Main st.

Haas, Sebastian, Wisconsin ave.
Henry, S F, Church st.
Hesse, William, Cedar st.
Hirsch, William, Wisconsin ave.
Holbrook, H S, Columbian ave.
Hold, Robert, Wisconsin ave.
Horn, Henry, Church st.
Hove, Charles, Wisconsin ave.
Howard, C W, Columbian ave.
Howgard, A P, Wisconsin ave.
Hull, J J, Main st.
Hull, M, Main st.
Hubbard, W C, Cedar st.
Hubertskey, Anton, Main st.

THIRD WARD.

Hall, Hiram, Fifth st.
Hall, William, Avenue.
Halsey, Justus, Hewitt st.
Hanson, Peter, Bond st.
Hansted, Anson, North Water st.
Hanson, Andrew, North Water st.
Hanson, J A, Bond st.
Haynes, M H P, North Water st.
Haywood, Martin, Fifth st.
Haagerson, Christian, Lincoln st.
Haagerson, Hans, Lincoln st.
Herrick, John, North Water st.
Herrick, C N, North Water st.
Herscher, Frederick, Avenue.
Hewitt, W P, Hewitt st.
Herrick, C N, North Water st.
Hicks, James, Fourth st.
Hill, S B, Avenue.
Hobart, H A, North Water st.
Holmes, David, Second st.
Hooker, A O, First st.
Huept, John, Forrest ave.
Hungerford, J A, North Water st.
Hunt, I W, Forrest ave.
Hunt, E L, Forrest ave.

FOURTH WARD.

Handler, George, Cronkhite st.
Handler, Anton, Cronkhite st.
Hanson, J P, Winneconne ave.
Hardt, Charles, Harrison st.
Heiden, Fred, Main st.
Hoha, Charles, Main st.
Humphrey, Charles, Main st.
Hunt, John, Winneconne ave.

SECOND WARD.

I verson, Ole, Wisconsin ave.

FIRST WARD.

J acobs, Frank.
Jack, Fred, Franklin ave.
Jackson, Louis, Maple st.
Jenkins, William, Lake Shore road.
Jenkins, Ed, Doty ave.
Jenkins, John, Central st.
Jensen, August, Central st.
Johnson, Christian.
Johnson, Hans Peter, Wisconsin ave.
Johnson, Peter N, Washington ave.
Jones, William.
Jones, H M, Franklin ave.
Jones, Thomas, Doty ave.
Jones, Arthur, Doty ave.
Jones, James, Wisconsin ave.

SECOND WARD.

Jackson, Louis.
Jacobs, John F, Smith st.
Jensen, J P, Sherry st.
Johnson, James, Ann st.
Johnson, Andrew.
Johnson, Peter, Isabella st.
Johnson, Charles W, Isabella st.

Jacobson, Ole, Isabella st.
 Jacobson, Peter, Main st.
 Jasperson, J P, Doty ave.
 Jasperson, Martin, Doty ave.
 Jendery, F, Sherry st.
 Jenkins, Richard W, Doty ave.
 Jensen, Jense Peter, Sherry st.
 Jensen, Nelse, Washington st.
 Jensen, Jens.
 Jenson, Jones.
 John, Martin.
 Johnson, Bernard, Caroline st.
 Johnson, Evan, Lagrange ave.
 Johnson, H C.
 Johnson, Neils, Caroline st.
 Johnson, H A, Smith st.
 Johnson, James, Cedar st.
 Jones, E W, Church st.
 Jones, Ellis O, Ann st.
 Jorgensen, Nels.
 Jorgensen, H C, Wisconsin ave.

THIRD WARD.

Jamieson, John, Sago st.
 Jamieson, Robert, Sago st.
 Jasperson, Louis.
 Jensen, Ebbe.
 Jenson, Jens Peter, North Water st.
 Johnson, Ole, Second st.
 Johnson, Ingolf, Bond st.
 Johnson, James.
 Johnson, Hans P.
 Jones, Gilbert C, Ninth st.
 Jones, Willard, Commercial ave.
 Jorgenson, Hans F, First st.
 Jorgenson, Otto, Clark st.
 Jourdan, Thomas, cor Avenue and Fourth st.

FOURTH WARD.

Jacobson, John, Caroline st.
 Jagerson, George, Sherry st.
 Jagerson, Andrew, Union st.

Jensen, Nels, unplatted.
Jensen, Lars, Washington ave.
Jensen, Fritz, Union st.
Jenson, Rasmus, Caroline st.
Johnson, Thomas, Washington ave.
Jones, Enos F, Lake st

FIRST WARD.

Kammerdiener, Adam, sr, Columbian ave.

Kane, William, Columbian ave.

Kellett, Joseph H, Columbian ave.

Kellett, A, Doty ave.

Kellett, Wm, Cedar st.

Kellogg, F F, Park ave.

Kellogg, C F, Park ave.

Kellogg, S R, Cedar st.

Kellogg, A W, Cedar st.

Kimball, Leonard, Olive st.

Kimball, Thomas, Cedar st.

Kimberly, D L, Wisconsin ave.

Kimberly, J R, Wisconsin ave.

Kimberly, Harvey L, Wisconsin ave.

Kimberly, J A, Wisconsin ave.

Kingsbury, George O, bds Russell House.

Kinney, R A, Wisconsin ave.

Kleiner, John D, Wisconsin ave.

Kohst, Ernst, Franklin ave.

Krohn, John C, Whitenack road.

Krueger, William, Franklin ave.

Krueger, H F, Franklin ave.

Kunz, August, Franklin ave.

Kurtz, William, Wisconsin ave.

Kurtz, Christopher, Wisconsin ave.

SECOND WARD.

Kellogg, George E, store, Wisconsin ave.

Kepkie, William.

Kerby, John, Cedar st.

Klein, Peter, Isabella st.

Klinke, Rasmus, Second ave.

Klinke, R H, Main st.

Koelch, Chris, Columbian ave.
Koepsel, John, Main st.
Koepsel, August, Main st.
Kostemyer, Rev. S, Church st.

THIRD WARD.

Kammerdiner, A, Bond st.
Kane, Patrick, First st.
Kane, John, First st.
Kellogg, C B, North Water st.
Kelly, John, Hewitt st.
Kelly, Daniel, Hewitt st.
Kimball, Frank, Fifth st.
Klinker, John, Avenue.
Klinker, John, Avenue.
Knudson, Alfred, Bond st.
Krary, Carl J, Second st.
Krueger, A H F, Forrest ave.
Krueger, Henry C, Forrest ave.
Kryger, John, Central st.
Kryger, Fred, High and Center sts.
Kuntz, Wm, cor Green and Third st.

FOURTH WARD.

Kampe, Ernst, Cronkhite st.
Kreutz, Conrad, Main st.
Kruthson, Lars, Caroline st.

FIRST WARD.

Lachman, Jacob, Wisconsin ave.
Lagrange, Louis, unplatted.
Lansing, W, Cedar st.
Lansing, W A.
Lancaster, Henry.
Larson, John, Doty ave.
Larson, Nels, Columbian ave.
Larson, James, Washington ave.
Lee, Ransom, Reed st.
Le Roy, Benjamin, Maple st.
Leutsch, Richard.
Leutsch, August.
Lloyd, Isaac, Central st.

Longhurst, W H, Wisconsin ave.
Lord, Hiram, Lake Shore road.
Loftus, Patrick, Franklin ave.
Loudon, Henry, Central st.
Lusty, John, Columbian ave.

SECOND WARD.

Langner, Charles, Doty ave.
Lamm, Fred.
Laker, William, Monroe st.
Larson, Andrus.
Larson, Roal, Isabella st.
Larson, Erick, Winneconne ave.
Larson, Arm, Winneconne ave.
Larson, Peter, Second ave.
Larson, John, Main st.
Larson, Andrew, Sherry st.
Larson, Lars, Main st.
Larson, Charles, Second ave.
Larson, Andrew C, Smith st.
Lenz, Frederick, Caroline st.
Lipke, William, Caroline st.
Lyng, S O, Caroline st.
Lyng, John O, Main st.

THIRD WARD.

Landers, O W, Third st.
Larson, Andrew, Third st.
Leach, Edgar, Fourth st.
Leaven, Charles A, Sago st.
Lewisch, Thomas, Fifth st.
Lieutuerger, Jacob, Commercial ave.
Lisk, A, Fourth st.
Loomas, Matteson, Second st.
Loos, August, Commercial ave.
Lourenson, Christ.

FOURTH WARD.

Larson, Andrew, unplatted.

FIRST WARD.

Marsh, E P, Doty ave.
Manning, Hugh, Turner st.
Martin, Edward, Lagrange ave.
Mathews, L J, Elm st.
Marcho, Frederick, Washington ave.
Mehner, E G, Columbian ave.
McKim, W S, Wisconsin ave.
Mink, Henry, Washington ave.
Monaghan, James, Doty ave.
Morris, John, Lake Shore ave.
Morrison, E W, Columbian ave.
Moss, C W, Wisconsin ave.

SECOND WARD.

Mace, Walter, Third ave.
Magnus, Swan, Third ave.
Magnus, Martin, Lagrange ave.
Magulskie, Michael, Main st.
Manville, C B, Main st.
Mantey, Carl, Main st.
Marshall, J S, Cedar st.
Marshall, J P, Cedar st.
Martens, John, Ann st.
Martin, Charles, Ann st.
Martin, James, Wisconsin ave.
Martin, Charles F, Doty ave.
Matheson, Neils, Second ave.
Melchoir, August, Wisconsin ave.
Michael, Fred, Cedar st.
Michelson, Andrew, Cedar st.
Michelson, Johannes, Wisconsin ave.
Millard, John S, Doty ave.
Millard, Alfred R, Doty ave.
Millard, Alfred, Doty ave.
Millard, O S, Caroline st.
Millard, O H, Caroline st.
Miller, F H, Main st.
Miller, P H, Main st.
Mills, Andrew J, Winneconne ave.
Murray, Frank, Brien st.

Murray, Alexander, Church st.
Murer, Felix, Wisconsin ave.
Myers, Ole, Cedar st.
McArthur, W F, Cedar st.
McAllister, George, Third ave.
McDermott, D, Church st.
McGraw, Michael, Church st.
McGraw, Edward, Church st.
McHale, Edward.
McLelland, John, Cedar st.
McNaughton, John, Church st.
McNaughton, Alex, bds Russell House
McPatskee, Michael.

THIRD WARD.

Maleish, Henry, North Water st.
Maxwell, Wm., Forrest ave.
Maxwell, S J, Commercial ave.
Mickelson, O M, Commercial ave.
Mickelson, Mads, Third st.
Miller, Christian, Avenue.
Mitchell, James, Church st.
Merchant, John.
Monhall, James, Clark st.
Monroe, William, Avenue.
Morey, J B, Sago st.
Moulton, T T, Fourth st.
McArthur, James, Commercial ave.
McCoy, Peter.
McGinn, James, Commercial ave.
McGinn, Frank, First st.
McGinty, A, Forrest ave.
McGrath, Patrick, Forrest ave.
McIntosh, W N, cor Sago and River sts.
McIntosh, S M, North Water st.
McMahon, T, cor. Edna av and Bond st.
McMahon, Dennis, Bond st.

FOURTH WARD.

Martin, J S G, Main st.
Miltzer, Christian, Sherry st.

FIRST WARD.

Nelsen, Neils, Doty ave.
 Neudeck, William, Washington ave.
 Neudeck, Emil, Wisconsin ave.
 Neustetter, Chris, Wisconsin ave.
 Nichols, Stephen, Walnut st.

SECOND WARD.

Nelson, Andrew J, Wisconsin ave.
 Nelson, Rasmus, Winneconne ave.
 Nelson, Hans, Wisconsin ave.
 Nelson, Rasmus, jr, Washington ave.
 Nelson, Andrew, Second ave.
 Nelson, Ole, Caroline st.

THIRD WARD.

Nelson, Robert, Forrest ave.
 Nelson, Neils, Second st.
 Nelson, Jens, High st.
 Nelson, H, cor Hewitt and Fifth st.
 Norton, J B, Third st.

FOURTH WARD.

Nelson, Lars, Main st.
 Nelson, Louis, Harrison st.
 Nelson, Nels.

FIRST WARD.

Obekiah, Samuel, Washington ave.
 Oberle, Valentine, Division st.
 Oborn, Edwin, bds Russell House
 O'Brien, John, Elm st.
 O'Donnell, Fhelix.
 Owens, David, Pine st.
 Ottman, J L, Franklin ave.
 Olsen, John, Washington ave.
 O'Rourk, Barney, Lagrange ave.
 Olsen, Peter, Doty ave.

SECOND WARD.

Oleson, Hans, Main st.
 Oleson, S Peter, Winneconne ave.
 Oleson, Jens, Second ave.
 Oleson, Jacob, Isabella st.

Oatman, Henry, Columbian ave.

Oleson, Martin.

Oleson, Jens, Second st.

Olmstead, Lamar, Main st.

O'Rourk, Jerry, Wisconsin ave.

THIRD WARD.

Olds, G, Forrest ave.

O'Brien, M J, cor Commercial ave and railroad.

Olmstead, O L, cor Bond and Sago sts.

Olmstead, Charles C, cor Bond and Sago.

Olsen, Austin, Forrest ave.

Olsen, Adolph, Second st.

Olsen, Hans, North Water st.

Olsen, Martin, Bond st.

FIRST WARD.

Page, C O, Wisconsin ave.

Paschen, C H, Whitenack road.

Patten, L B, Columbian ave.

Patterson, Henry, Wisconsin ave.

Patterson, W W, Doty ave.

Patterson, W T, Doty ave.

Patterson, D S.

Patzel, Joseph, Wisconsin ave.

Paul, Charles, Columbian ave.

Peck, William, Cedar st.

Peck, John W, Cedar st.

Peterson, Charles, Whitenack road.

Peterson, Charles.

Peterson, Lars, Plum st.

Peterson, John, Columbian ave.

Peterson, Henry, Wisconsin ave.

Peterson, Charles, Doty ave.

Peterson, James, Maple st.

Phillips, John, Doty ave.

Porter, L C, Wisconsin ave.

Powers, M J, Wisconsin ave.

Price, William, Lagrange ave.

Proctor, John, Doty ave.

SECOND WARD.

Paepke, Charles H, sr, Doty ave.
 Paepke, Theodore, Doty ave.
 Paepke, Charles, Doty ave.
 Palmer, William, Waverly Place.
 Palmer, Thomas, Monroe st.
 Palmer, G W, Winneconne ave.
 Paschen, Henry, Main st.
 Paschen, Fred, Ann st.
 Patten, A W, Church st.
 Paulson, Paul A.
 Peckham, W P, Bond st.
 Peterson, Penry.
 Petzold, Charles, Wisconsin ave.
 Pfeiffer, Adolph, Cedar st.
 Pingel, John, Wisconsin ave.
 Post, Albert W, Main st.
 Powderly, James, Cedar st.
 Powers, Thomas.

THIRD WARD.

Paine, James E, cor Commercial ave and Sago st.
 Paul, Louis, Sago st.
 Penderson, Johan, Second st.
 Petereon, Carl, Second st.
 Peterson, Hans P, Second st.
 Peterson, Jens, Second st.
 Peterson, Lars P, Fourth st.
 Peterson, Hans, First st.
 Phipps, George, Commercial ave.
 Plummer, H H, Forrest ave.
 Potter, Rev. T, T. Forrest ave.
 Prebuson, Johannes, North Water st.
 Price, Joseph H, cor High and Center st.
 Publickhauser, Henry, Hewitt st.

FOURTH WARD.

Peterson, Christian, Cronkhite st.
 Peterson, Jens, Sherry st.
 Peterson, Moreton, Union st.
 Peterson, James, Sherry st.
 Peterson, Christian, Caroline st.
 Phillips, William, Lake st.

FIRST WARD.

Quinn, Patrick, Cedar st.

THIRD WARD.

Qualla, John, Forrest ave.

Quackenbush, Hiram, Third st.

FIRST WARD.

Rea, W H, Wisconsin ave.

Reese, Thomas A, Turner st.

Reich, Carl, Whitenack road.

Reich, Anton, Whitenack road.

Reimer, Joseph, Lake Shore road.

Richmond, E A, Doty ave.

Richards, S G.

Riedel, Ludwig, Franklin ave.

Robinson, Wm A, Washington ave.

Robinson, James, Wisconsin ave.

Robinson, John, Doty ave.

Rowland, David, Columbian ave.

Russell, J B, prop Russell House, Wisconsin ave.

SECOND WARD.

Rabe, Fred, Caroline st.

Rabe, Henry, Wisconsin ave.

Rasmus, Thomas, Winneconne ave.

Rasmus, Christ, Brien st.

Reese, Thos W, Winneconne ave.

Reese, David E, Winneconne ave.

Rehfeld, Charles, Ann st.

Rogers, George, Wisconsin ave.

Rogers, Frank, Smith st.

Ruth, Gustave, Wisconsin ave.

THIRD WARD.

Randall, Henry, Fourth st.

Reese, John, North Water st.

Rice, G H.

Rice, Reuben, Bond st.

Roberts, John, prop Roberts' House, Forrest ave.

Robinson, E H, North Water st.

Robinson, Henry, Commercial ave.

Robinson, N S, Commercial ave.

Roup, Samuel, Commercial ave.

Russell, L H, Third st.

Russell, Frank T, Commercial ave.

FOURTH WARD.

Ranney, E B, Winneconne ave.

Rasmuson, John, Union st.

Robinson, William, Main st.

Roland, Mike, Lake st.

FIRST WARD.

Sande, Emil, Cherry st.

Schofield, C H, Central st.

Schultz, Wm, Division st.

Schlenker, Wenzel, Wisconsin ave.

Sawyer, E L, Cedar st.

Sawyer, George, Cedar st.

Schneider, Leopold, Wisconsin ave.

Schooley, J L, Lake Shore road.

Scott, Geo E, Olive st.

Seatoft, William, Doty ave.

Servis, C H, Franklin ave.

Setterland, Alfred

Seymour, Charles, Third st.

Shattuck, F C, Wisconsin ave.

Sheerin, Frank, Washington ave.

Shea, Patrick, Lagrange ave.

Shiells, Robert, Doty ave.

Shoemaker, Hiram, Franklin ave.

Simpson, S A, Olive st.

Smith, S P, Franklin ave.

Smith, Wright, Whitenack road.

Smith, Alf, Doty ave

Solomon, Fred, Central st.

Solomon, John, Oak st.

Spear, Emil, Columbian ave.

Sperry, E M, Cedar st.

Stanford, Robert, Doty ave.

Stanford, Jos, Doty ave.

Starkey, H, Franklin ave.

Steenberg, J P.

Steib, John, Lagrange ave.

Stelo, August, Turner st.

Stevens, John, sr, Columbian ave.
Stone, Richard, Olive st.
Stone, J N, Doty ave.
Storm, John, Wisconsin ave.
Strauss, F, Columbian ave.
Swift, E W, Walnut st.
Swift, E S, Walnut st.

SECOND WARD.

Sawyer, Ira A, Sherry st.
Sawyer, George E, Sherry st.
Sawyer, Chauncey, Sherry st.
Sawyer, C L, Smith st.
Schmid, George, Wisconsin ave.
Schmidt, Charles F, Cedar st.
Schottler, John, Lagrange ave.
Schraeder, John, Main st.
Schuman, William, Sherry st.
Schuman, Carl, Sherry st.
Schuman, Fred, Smith st.
Schwartz, Frank, Caroline st.
Shaft, Henry, Main st.
Sherry, James, Columbian ave.
Sherry, Thomas, Columbian ave.
Sherry, Henry, Church st.
Sherry, Wm, Columbian ave.
Sherin, Thad, Smith st.
Sindahle, Nelse C, Second ave.
Smith, Hiram, Main st.
Smith, Edward, Church st.
Soernson, Chris, Ann st.
Sorenson, Andrew, Smith st.
Sorley, M E, Cedar st.
Spaulding, E A, Columbian ave.
Squires, H J, Smith st.
Starkenburg, Felix, Doty ave.
Stevens, John, jr, Church st.
Stiles, J M, Cedar st.
Stilp, John, Wisconsin ave.
Storm, Fred, Washington ave.
Storm, Charles, Main st.

Stowe, Lovell, Columbian ave.

Stowe, S A, Columbian ave.

Stowe, L W, Columbian ave.

THIRD WARD.

Sanborn, Milton, Third st.

Sawyer, Henry, Bond st.

Schimpf, Henry, North Water st.

Severson, Peter.

Sexton, Michael, Third st.

Sexton, John, Forrest ave.

Sheerin, Henry, Clark st.

Smith, Nelson Nels, cor Bond st and Edna ave.

Smith, Nelson Nels, North Water st.

Smith, Reuben, Lincoln st.

Soles, F M.

Sommer, Joseph, Green st.

Sorrenson, Neils, Second st.

Spicer, C A, North Water st.

Striddie, William, High st.

Striddie, August, Bond st.

Sullivan, Jens, Forrest ave.

Sutton, C W, North Water st.

Sykes, Sidney, First st.

Syme, Alex, Avenue.

FOURTH WARD.

Schlingting, Christian, Union st.

Silleman, Peter, Caroline st.

Sorenson, Claus, Harrison st.

Sorenson, Claus J, Union st.

Sorenson, A, Caroline st.

Stoeber, Joseph, Harrison st.

FIRST WARD.

Teidt, John, Olive st.

Tessendorf, Louis, Doty ave.

Thielecke, Wm, Washington ave.

Thomas, Griffith, Washington ave.

Thomas, C L, Walnut st.

Thomas, Wm, Franklin ave.

Thompson, Guy, Central st.

Todd, Geo W, Wisconsin ave.

Tomson, John.

Torrey, W B M, Franklin ave.

SECOND WARD.

Tessendorf, Charles, Lagrange ave.

Tessendorf, John, Church st.

Tessendorf, Wm, Main st.

Thomas, A A, Doty ave.

Thompson, F T, Cedar st.

Thompson, Andrew, Wisconsin ave.

Thompson, H, Henry st.

Tippins, F W, Wisconsin ave.

Tobin, Edmund, Smith st.

Tobey, S E, Monroe st.

Tyler, G A, Cedar st.

THIRD WARD.

Thisman, John, Forrest ave.

Thompson, Job, Bond st.

Thompson, Christian, Edna ave.

Thompson, G W, Second st.

FOURTH WARD.

Thompson, George, Lake st.

Tobey, J W, Main st.

Tueson, Christian, Caroline st.

Tueson, Lars, Caroline st.

FIRST WARD.

Ulrich, Oswald, Plum st.

Ulrich, Louis, Doty ave.

Upton, Samuel, Lake Shore road.

SECOND WARD.

Utley, T L, Winneconne ave.

THIRD WARD.

Utley, L J, Bond st.

FIRST WARD.

Vandermark, James, Doty ave.

Vollbehr, Henry, Washington ave.

SECOND WARD.

Van Ostrand, D C, Church st.
Van Tassel, E B, Columbian ave.
Van Tassel, Julius, Columbian ave.

THIRD WARD.

Van Vuren, H J, Commercial ave.
Voigt, Richard, Second st.

FOURTH WARD.

Van Middlesworth, H, Main st.
Voss, Louis, sr, Main st.
Voss, Louis, jr, Main st.

FIRST WARD.

Wagner, Jacob, Oak st.
Walker, Henry, Lake Shore road.
Walker, Phineas, Lake Shore road.
Weber, Louis.
Weil, Fred, Reed st.
Wells, Charles, Cherry st.
Wells, Wilbur, Cherry st.
Wheeler, U C, Park ave.
Willard, Norman, Wisconsin ave.
Williams, W J, Franklin ave.
Williams, David, Columbian ave.
Williams, E T, Elm st.
Williams, P R, Elm st.
Wing, Elmer, Washington ave.
Wiser, J W, Cecil st.

SECOND WARD.

Webb, H A, Cedar st.
Webber, C L, Columbian ave.
Weber, Joseph, Church st.
Weber, Louis, Church st.
Weber, Gus, Winneconne ave.
Weber, Ernst, Winneconne ave.
Westgate, Ira, Winneconne ave.
Westfall, Frank, Second ave.
Wheeden, James, Smith st.
Wheeler, C J, Wisconsin ave.
Wheeler, Samuel, Isabella st.

Wiggins, Frank, Wisconsin ave.
Wilcox, George, Church st.
Wildfang, Henry, Wisconsin ave.
Williams, H R.
Williams, Solomon.
Williams, E D, Lagrange ave.
Williams, John, Lagrange ave.
Williams, R B, Main st.
Williams, Wm, Lagrange ave.
Wilson, Hugh, Doty ave.
Winskow, Erick, Wisconsin ave.
Winters, M F, Church st.
Winter, N C, Caroline st.
Wockner, Charles, Monroe st.
Wockner, Fred, Monroe st.
Worm, J, Smith st.
Wright, J E, Winneconne ave.
Wright, I H, Doty ave.
Wulff, Oscar, Cedar st.

THIRD WARD.

Weickert, E T, Second st.
Welch, Daniel, Fourth st.
Wheeler, M H, Forrest ave.
Whipple, Zebulon, North Water st.
Whitenack, Andrew J, Commercial ave.
Whiting, G A, cor Forrest ave and Fifth st.
Wood, Jerry, Forrest ave.
Woodworth, H N, River st.
Woodworth, Eugene, North Water st.

FOURTH WARD.

Wagoner, Fred, Harrison st.
Watson, John, Union st.
Wells, B W, unplatted.
Wells, William, unplatted.
Wells, David, Lake st.
Willard, Abel, Lake st.
Woldt, Daniel, Union st.
Wood, James P, Harrison st.

SECOND WARD.

Vulsdorf, Wm, Main st.

THIRD WARD.

Young, G W, Fifth st.

Young, David T, Fifth st.

Young, E A, North Water st.

Young, A M, Fifth st.

Young, John, Fifth st.

FIRST WARD.

Zemlock, Stephen, Central st.

Zemlock, Andrew, First st.

THIRD WARD.

Zemann, Fred, Third st.

FOURTH WARD.

Zolk, Henry, Union st.



OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

MAYOR,

D. L. KIMBERLY.

George Danielson, Carl J. Kraby,

City Treasurer.

City Clerk.

JAMES R. BARNETT,
Superintendent of Schools

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

FIRST WARD.

William Kellett,

John R. Davis, sr.

SECOND WARD.

W. P. Peckham,

Henry Sherry.

THIRD WARD.

M. H. P. Haynes,

Ira W. Hunt.

FOURTH WARD.

Martin Gavin,

Andrew Jorgenson.

JAMES CONLAN,
Police Justice.JAMES M'CINN,
Chief of Police.

Chief of Fire Department.

M. H. P. HAYNES.

Post Office.

C. A. CUNNINGHAM, DAVID E. REESE,
Postmaster. Assistant.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Sketches of Business History in Neenah.

N the following chapter we give a list of the persons and firms now engaged in business in this city, giving date of establishment, and in some cases brief sketches of those engaged therein. The space has been devoted to each that they chose to use, and we have endeavored to arrange and classify the various trades, professions, etc., so that the list may be a ready reference, valuable as a permanent advertisement, and interesting as giving for the present and future a complete record of the business interests of the place.

ALEX. BILLSTEIN,
PHILIP GAFFNEY.

Established
1856.

ALEX. BILLSTEIN & CO.,
General Merchants.

DRY GOODS and NOTIONS,

READY MADE CLOTHING

AND

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JOBBERS IN

Wool, Hops, Seeds, Hides, Pelts, Furs, Etc.
Wisconsin Ave.

Alexander Billstein is a native of Germany, coming to this country in 1851, first settling in the State of Ohio. In 1856 he came to Neenah and engaged in business in the same store occupied by him at this time, which makes him one of the oldest business men on the street, or at least he has carried on business in the same stand for a greater number of years than any merchant in Neenah.

For several years H. Hyman was associated with him in trade, the firm being known as Hyman & Billstein until 1864, when Alex. Billstein became sole owner, continuing the business and greatly enlarging and extending the same, his yearly sales being probably greater than that of any other merchant in the place. In 1874 Mr. Philip Gaffney, for many years his confidential clerk was given an interest in the business, the firm now being known as Alex. Billstein & Co.

Mr. Billstein has at all times been prominent in public as well as business and social affairs, and has held many offices of trust, having been for two terms president of the village, and in 1875 was elected mayor of the city.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

WILLIAM KELLETT**DEALER IN****Dry Goods ^{and} Notions****BOOTS, SHOES.****GROCERIES, ETC.**

AGENT FOR

Menasha Woolen Mills.

Mr. Kellett has been in trade in this place for twelve years, coming to Neenah early in the spring of 1866. He had for some time previous resided on a farm in the town of Oshkosh, but wishing to engage in business, came to this place, first with the intention of embarking in the flour-mill business, but on the first day of April, 1866, he purchased of Edward Smith a one-third interest in the corner store, the firm thereafter being known as Kellett, Dunn & Co.

In the spring of 1872, Kellett sold his interest to Henry Sherry, and in October of that year opened a stock of goods in the corner store under the old Russell House. In November, 1876, he purchased the stock of W. P. Hewitt & Co., and moved back to the "Corner Store," Smith's block, his present location. Mr. Kellett is a native of York State. Since his residence in Neenah he has held many positions of trust, and since the incorporation of the city has for several successive years represented his ward in the board of Aldermen.

FRANK E. HUBBARD,
DEALER IN

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

FINE CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Etc., Etc.

Gents' and Youths' Fine Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

PATTEN'S BLOCK,

CEDAR STREET.

CHARLES LANGNER.

LOUIE PAUL.

LANGNER & PAUL,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY,
WOODEN WARE AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Mr. Langner carried on a country store for several years in the town of Wolf River, removing to Neenah in 1873. He was burned out July 19, 1877, and built a fine brick store on the site of the one destroyed. In 1878 Louie Paul became interested in the business.

HANS GRAM.

P. H. MILLER.

GRAM & MILLER,

(Successors to Wulff, Clauson & Co.)

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY,
Groceries, Provisions, and Country Produce.

RUSSELI. HOUSE BLOCK,

WISCONSIN AVE.

The present partnership was formed this spring, Mr. Gram having been a member of the old firm, and Mr. Miller carried on a grocery store on Main street for four years previous.

COTFREDT CHRISTENSEN

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Soots, Shoes, Crockery, Groceries, etc. Mr. Christensen is one of the pioneer traders, having commenced business in 1852, and kept a shoe-shop until 1867, when he began merchandising with a mixed stock. In 1875 he built a fine brick store and now occupies the same.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

**HENRY WILDFANG
GENERAL MERCHANT.
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,**

Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Groceries.

PROPRIETOR OF

Wildfang's Mineral Spring,

Proved by analysis to be equal in medicinal properties to the most noted springs in the West. Mr. Wildfang began business in Neenah in 1856, first in the brick block now owned by John Brown, afterward in the brick store standing on the site of his present location. He built the store which he now occupies, in 1874.

AUGUST STRIDDE**DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
MERCHANT TAILORING.**

WISCONSIN AVENUE,

NEENAH, WIS.

Began business in 1868, and in 1871 occupied a store in Patten's block. In 1875 moved to present location, in Hunt's block.

WILLIAM KRUEGER.

NORMAN WILLARD

KRUEGER & WILLARD**HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,**

STOVES, TINWARE AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Wholesale and Retail.

In the year 1866 William Krueger began the hardware business in Neenah, shortly after becoming associated with W. P. Peckham in carrying on the Island City Stove Works in addition to a general hardware business. In 1874 Norman Willard was added to the firm, and the large double store, now occupied by Krueger & Willard was built. In 1875 they purchased the interests of Peckham, and the firm became Krueger & Willard.

W. P. PECKHAM

HARDWARE,

Stoves, Tinware, Iron, Steel and Nails.

WISCONSIN AVENUE.

The business history of Mr. Peckham forms an interesting sketch in the records of the place. Hon. W. Pitt Peckham is a native of York State, coming to Neenah in 1855, which makes him one of the pioneer traders. In 1858, in company with H. P. Leavens, the hardware stock and business of J. H. Peckham was purchased and the firm of Leavens & Peckham established, continuing until 1860, when the interest of Leavens was purchased and the business continued for several years by Peckham. Mr. A. H. Babcock had an interest in the business for one year during this latter period. In 1866 the Island City Stove Works were established by Mr. Peckham, which concern continued in operation for nearly ten years. Wm Seatoft was a partner in the foundry business during the first year. At this time the hardware store was sold to H. P. Leavens and C. B. Clark, and shortly after Mr. Wm. Kreuger became a partner in the stove foundry, the firm being Peckham & Kreuger. In 1874 Norman Willard was added to the firm, and the same year the company built a large double store on Wisconsin avenue. In 1875 Mr. Peckham disposed of his interests in both store and foundry, and purchased the large hardware stock of Smith, Van Ostrand & Leavens, and is still carrying on business at the same location. Mr. Peckham has held many positions of public trust, having been president of the village in 1868; represented this Assembly District in the Assembly of 1874, and is at present a member of the board of aldermen, representing the Second Ward.

GEO. E. SCOTT

HARDWARE

AND

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Stoves, Tinware, Cutlery and Building Material.

REAPERS, MOWERS

SEEDERS, HARROWS,

PLOWS, CULTIVATORS

AND

HORSE RAKES, ETC., ETC.

COR. WISCONSIN AVENUE AND CEDAR STREET

George E. Scott is a son of Wm. H., a native of New Hampshire, and Mary A. Scott, of New York. They are among the earliest pioneers, having come to the State and settled in the town of Neenah, now Vinland, in 1846, on land purchased by them from the Government, and where they now reside. George commenced selling agricultural implements in 1867 and still continues to make them a specialty. In 1872 he bought out L. W. Stowe's interest in the firm of Stowe & Mossop in a small hardware store, and remained with J. C. Mossop, under the firm name of Scott & Mossop for one year. He shortly after bought out Mossop's interest and in February, 1875 removed his stock to the store on the northwest corner of Wisconsin avenue and Cedar street, [see page 111] where he is now located and doing a fine business.

L. W. STOWE

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware

WISCONSIN AVENUE.

Wallace Stowe began business in 1872 with J. C. Mossop. Afterward sold out to Geo. E. Scott, and in August, 1876, commenced business for himself in his present location.

THE "NEENAH GAZETTE"

G. A. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Proprietor.

OLDEST AND LARGEST PAPER IN THE CITY

OFFICE AND PRESSROOM IN PETTIBONE BLOCK, WISCONSIN AVE.

(See illustration, page 111.)

The first paper printed in Neenah was called *The Conservator* and first made its appearance in the month of May, 1856, Harrison Reed, editor and publisher. Through various changes and under several names, the one paper was continued, in 1871 it taking the name of *GAZETTE*, this paper being the direct successor to *The Winnebago County Press*, *The Island City Times*, and *The Conservator*.

NEENAH CITY TIMES.

J. N. STONE, Editor and Proprietor. Office, Patten's Block.

The Times succeeded *The Neenah City News*, established by J. N. Stone, Oct. 15, 1875. The name was afterward changed to its present title.

L. H. KIMBALL.**CITY NEWS DEPOT.**

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Stationery, Toys, Fancy and Holiday Goods

Began business in 1870.

Cedar Street.

Mr. Kimball was the first man to make a success of a news room in Neenah, and now has a snug business.

SAM. F. HENRY.

DRUGGS,

**Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
MISCELLANEOUS, SCHOOL, and BLANK
BOOKS, ETC.**

Pettibone Block, - - Wisconsin Ave.

(See illustration, page 111.)

This business was commenced by D. L. Kimberly, in 1861, in a wooden building where now stands Manville's brick store, moving in 1865 to the present location in Pettibone block, (see page 111.) S. F. Henry went into the store in 1863, and in 1866 was admitted as a partner, the firm being known as Kimberly & Henry until 1874, when S. F. Henry, purchased Kimberly's interest and has since conducted the business alone.

EDWARD P. MARSH,

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Book, Drug and Music Store.

OLDEST DRUG HOUSE IN THE CITY.

PIANOS, ORGANS,

AND OTHER

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And Musical Merchandise of all kinds constantly in stock.

E. P. Marsh is the oldest druggist in the city, and has seen all phases of trade in Neenah. He first kept a drug store in the building now occupied by Joe Kellett as a meat market. He afterward moved to the corner store under the old Russell House, and in 1870 built the handsome brick store, which he now occupies.

JAMES GALLAGHAN

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.

MAIN STREET. - - - NEENAH.

Mr. Gallaghan is one of the early-day traders, having commenced business in 1853, and for twenty-five years has made no change in location or otherwise. Gallaghan is a native of Ireland, born in County Cavan.

PETER JOHNSON.

C. W. JOHNSON.

JOHNSON & SON

POPULAR GROCERS.

PATTEN'S BLOCK, - - WISCONSIN AVENUE.

See Illustration, (page 111.)

BEST AND FRESHEST GOODS.

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

GOODS DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.

Johnson & Son succeeded Hinman & Wheeler, commencing business in 1876. They enjoy a large and growing business.

**CHARLES A. LEAVENS,
GENERAL GROCER.**

COR. WISCONSIN AVENUE AND CHURCH STREET.

Mr. Leavens first visited Neenah in 1849, and returned in 1853 and began business. In 1856-8 he built the brick store now occupied by him, the hall above for many years having been used as a place of meeting by the M. E. Church, and afterward for the Masonic society. He still conducts a general grocery business.

ANDREW J. WHITENACK.

JAMES MITCHELL.

WHITENACK & MITCHELL, GROCERY MEN.

CEDAR STREET, - NEENAH.

This firm began business in 1875, succeeding Plummer & Mayo in the corner store, Leavens' block. In 1876 they moved to their present location, Cedar street.

L. TOUESON & BRO., CROSERIES and PROVISIONS,

Country Produce, Woodenware. Crockery, Etc.

WISCONSIN AVENUE,

NEENAH, WIS.

GEORGE SCHMIDT, City Restaurant.

CEDAR STREET,

NEENAH.

Confectionary, Fruit, Pipes, Tobacco, etc. Manufactrer of Cigars.

CITY MARKET.

JOS. H. KELLETT. Prop.

Flesh, Fowl and Fish.

Constantly supplied at the lowest market rates. Began business in 1871.

WISCONSIN AVENUE,

NEENAH.

H. C. F. SCHIMPF, HARNESS MAKER.

Horse Clothing, Whips, Etc. Established 1868.

WISCONSIN AVE., - - - NEENAH.

THEODORE BROWN,

PROPRIETOR OF

NEENAH STAVE WORKS.

MANUFACTURER OF

FLOUR BARREL STOCK.**NEENAH, - - WIS.**

Mr. Brown was among the first in this part of the State to begin the manufacture, by machinery, of flour barrel staves and headings. He commenced operations in a very small way in 1860. This factory was burned down the same year, but was at once rebuilt, and was the second time destroyed, the latter fire occurring in 1866. Mr. Brown rebuilt in his present location, and has since carried on a very extensive business.

HENRY SHERRY.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

L U M B E R .**Lath, Pickets, Timber, Posts, Etc.**

Office and Yards on Wisconsin Avenue.

Mr. Sherry has been engaged in the lumber business since 1868, and in addition to his business here, has large interests at other points, including heavy investments in pine lands. Mr. Sherry is also one of our heaviest real estate owners, being largely interested in the material welfare of the place. He came to Neenah with his father, Hugh Sherry, in 1853.

CAPITAL, \$75,000.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

NATIONAL BANK OF NEENAH.

HENRY HEWITT, SR., ROBT. SHIELLS,
President. Cashier.

Organized as a National Bank in 1866. Savings Bank Department established in 1872.

CORNER WISCONSIN AVENUE AND CEDAR STREET.

(See Illustration, page 111.)

ROBERT HOLD

DEALER IN

FURNITURE.

Wisconsin Avenue.

Robert Hold is one of the old-timers, and is one of the characters of the place. No man is more generally or widely known, and no resident of the city more deservedly popular with all classes. Characteristic and peculiar in all his sayings and doings, no public demonstration is complete without his presence. Mr. Hold came to Neenah in 1849, beginning business in 1850, in carrying on a lath mill (see page 82.) In 1852 he commenced the furniture trade, opening a shop in a small wooden building on the site of his present establishment, and carrying on the manufacture of furniture for several years at the mill on the water-power. In 1869 he built the large brick store which he now occupies.

AYLWARD'S PLOW WORKS. PLOWS, STOVES, KETTLES,

And general foundry work. WEST SIDE SLOUGH BRIDGE. Neenah, Wis.

This foundry was established in 1872 by William Aylward and proved a successful enterprise from the first, having been several times enlarged.

FOX RIVER

LIME WORKS,

Established in Menasha in 1860; removed to Neenah in 1872.

T. T. MOULTON, Prop'r.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CLIFTON AND GREY LIME,

Mortar, Lake and Bank Sand,
Plastering Hair, Cement, Stucco, Etc.

Everything in the line of masons' building material. Contracts for mason work taken at reasonable rates. Office on Wisconsin ave., next to railroad.

G. A. TYLER,

HAIR DRESSER

AND

BARBER.

AND DEALER IN

CIGARS, COLLARS, CUFFS, Etc., Etc.

NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF THE POST OFFICE,
NEENAH, - - - WISCONSIN.

ERNEST ELWERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Began business in 1860.

Wisconsin Avenue.

C. W. HOWARD.

J. R. DAVIS, Jr.

HOWARD & DAVIS,

MERCHANT MILLERS.

C. W. Howard came to Neenah in 1862, and for several years carried on an extensive harness shop. In 1874 he was interested with A. W. Patten in the paper mill, and engaged in the flour mill business in 1877.

John R. Davis came to Neenah with his parents in 1848, being then but a child. He followed the milling business for several years, and formed a partnership with Howard in 1877.

Neenah's Tonsorial Art Palace.

Manville's Block, - WISCONSIN AVE.

J. N. Daniels is the man
Who keeps this place, we understand.
Since Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-four
Crowds have flocked about his door.
And men upon the road all say:
"We must get to Daniels' by Saturday;
He shaves quick and neat, though your face be rough,
And fits you out with collar and cuff."

JIM. W. BROWN, LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

CEDAR STREET, - - - - - NEENAH.
U. S. Mail Messenger.

C. L. WEBBER, House, Carriage & Sign Painter.

White Lead, Oils, Varnish and Mixed Paints.
WISCONSIN AVE. - - - - - NEENAH.

A. BELANGER. - - - - - L. DUBOIS.

BELANGER & DUBOIS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS.

CEDAR STREET, - - - - - NEENAH.

JAMES R. BARNETT, M. D.,**U. S. PENSION SURGEON.**

Office over National Bank, corner Wisconsin avenue and Cedar street.
(See illustration, page 111.) Began practice in Neenah in 1871.

E. W. CLARK, M. D.,**SURGEON AND HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.**

Office and residence corner Cedar street and Doty avenue. Began practice in Neenah in 1870.

DR. S. GALENTINE,**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.**

Office and residence, Columbian avenue. Commenced practice in Neenah in 1855.

DR. N. S. ROBINSON**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.****OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON COMMERCIAL AVE.****W. F. McARTHUR,****ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

Wisconsin Avenue, - - - Neenah.

GEORGE W. TODD,**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

Real Estate and Probate Business a Specialty.

OFFICE, IN PATTEN'S BLOCK,

WISCONSIN AVE.

H. L. WEBSTER,**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

Also Dealer in Real Estate.

WISCONSIN AVENUE,

NEENAH.

JAMES CONLAN,
CITY POLICE JUSTICE.

Conveyancer and Collection Agent.

OFFICE IN PETTIBONE BLOCK. - - - WISCONSIN AVE.

WILLARD JONES.

GENERAL

**REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
AGENT.**

Fire. Marine. Life and Accident. PATTEN'S BLOCK.

JOHN BRAITHWAITE

Successor to C. B. MANVILLE.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

WISCONSIN AVENUE.

NEENAH.

GEO. O. KINGSBURY.

Successor to A. L. BRADLEY.

Practical Jeweler.

Dealer in Fine Gold Goods, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, etc. Began business in Neenah in 1877.

Oldest Jewelry House in the City.

GEORGE ROGERS.

JEWELRY, WATCHES,

Clocks, Fine Silverware, Etc.

Mr. Rogers is one of Neenah's pioneers, coming here in 1847. In 1856 he bought out Wheeler & Barnard, in the jewelry and toy trade, and has ever since conducted the business.

UNION HOUSE,

ADOLPH PFIFER. Prop.

Commenced business in 1869.

CEDAR ST.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bailey, J., brick maker.	Kimberly & Babcock, dry goods.
Bergstrom, C., blacksmith.	Klinke, R., boots and shoes.
Bishop Bros., marble works.	Lansing, W, poster manipulator.
Bonner, G., restaurant.	Longhurst, W. H., baker.
Brown, John, boots and shoes.	Loos, A., bakery.
Butterfield, Wm., blacksmith.	Mayer, J. H., ag'l implements.
Clark, J., harness-maker.	McLellan, John, meat market.
Clausen, C., boots and shoes.	Michel, F., baker.
Cook, M., harness-maker.	Mitchell, J., meat market.
Deal, M., boots and shoes.	Monaghan, J., blacksmith.
Dempsey, W. J., cigars.	Moss & Cotton, dry goods.
Dunn, L. J., & Co., grocers.	Murer, F., saloon.
Eisenach, A., boots and shoes.	Nary, J., blacksmith.
Eisenach, C., boots and shoes.	Nelson & Hurley, blacksmiths.
Eisenach & Kraby, Ins. agents.	Neustetter, C., cigar manufact'r.
Erwin, E., groceries.	Olds, G., wagon-maker.
Faas, F., harness maker.	Olsen, N. blacksmith.
Fitzpatrick, J., groceries and provisions.	Paepke Bros., groceries and provisions.
Gagnon, A., grocery.	Page House, C. O. Page.
Gans, L., clothing.	Paine, J. E., confectionery.
Gerhardt, C. F., hats, caps, furs.	Petzold, C., leather and findings.
Hall & Bro., agricultural implements.	Phipps, George, druggist.
Hamilton, J. B., attorney.	Pingle, John, saloon.
Harder, H., gunsmith.	Ruth, G., dry goods and notions.
Haas, S., dry goods.	Sanford J. A., planing-mill.
Hesse House, Wm. Hesse.	Smith, Alfred, liquor dealer.
Hirsch & Co., saloon.	Stilp, J., boots and shoes.
Hove, C., architect.	Sturm, John, saloon.
Hunt, John, pork packer.	Sutton, C. W., cooperage work.
Island House, J. Russell.	Swartz, F., & Son, boots & shoes.
Johnson & Co., machine shop.	Tippens, Fred, millinery, etc.
Johnson & Myhre, blacksmiths.	Thomas, Charley, barber.
Jorgenson, H. C., furniture.	Weickert, M., planing mill.
Kellogg & Coats, livery.	Wildie & Gleason, druggists.
Kerwin, J. C., attorney-at-law.	Young & Kellogg Bros., grocers

APPENDIX.

NEENAH

Church History.

CONTAINING TWO

HISTORICAL SERMONS,

BY REV. J. E. CHAPIN,

WITH SKETCHES OF

CHURCH HISTORY,

BY OTHER RESIDENT PASTORS.

NOTE.

The following chapters were not prepared for publication in this form, and were written in 1876, being more particularly a history of the Presbyterian society in this place. They contain, however, a general sketch of every religious organization in the city, and so much of other valuable and interesting matter, that we gladly append them to our own labors.

G. A. C.

Keenah Church History.

HISTORICAL SERMONS

BY REV. JOHN E. CHAPIN.

PASTOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

PSALMS 137, 5-6 : If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth ; if I prefer not Jerusalem to my chief joy.

HE Psalmist, speaking for each of his countrymen in that far-off banishment, to Babylon, resolves never to forget what was so dear to them in a thousand past memories and so identified with their experiences and hopes. Nor should we allow any space of time or present interests to sever us from our past. There is History, with its rich lessons and thrilling scenes. Let us hear her voice. There are scenes softened in the retreating distance so as to infuse us with floods of tenderness. Let us look upon them until every bitterness of the heart shall be washed away. That must be indeed a sadly defective nature that has no desire and seeks no opportunity to contemplate the past,—that never feels the stirring and enriching influences of memory. And so to-day we turn back upon our history as a church to gather up names and facts too precious to be lost, and to bind ourselves afresh to that for which we have lived. We say to-day, with the Psalmist of old, that we will not forget, that we will not let die that which is so full of sacred recollections and so precious with hope.

IN THE SPRING OF 1846,

Just thirty years ago, from the spring of this year, there were but four white families within a radius of eight miles about this place. Harrison Reed lived in the old house south of the ice-house near the lake shore; Governor Doty in the log house on the island, so well known; Mr. Mansur about three miles south, and Mr. Ira Baird, at first in the log house at the west end of what is now Wisconsin avenue and near the old government mill, and soon afterward on what is now the farm owned by Mr. Tipler, just beyond Mr. Merriman's. A trader had lived some years before that near the great elm on the point. Mr. George Harlo and Mr. G. P. Vining came in the spring of 1845 and kept bachelor's hall in the log house above named.

THE FIRST PROTESTANT RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Held in the place was by a traveling Methodist minister in 1845 The service was at the residence of Mr. Harrison Reed. The congregation was composed of all the white American population then here, and consisted of seven persons. There was a time when two of this population lay dead on one day, an instance of mortality rarely experienced by a community, for it was the loss of two-sevenths of the inhabitants. There were only about seven thousand inhabitants in the entire region now comprising the State of Wisconsin. It is almost impossible to realize the marvellous progress here indicated; for in this brief space of time, a space which leaves the child then born still young, the population has increased to nearly a million and a half, and of this population over 450,000 were born within the State. When many of this audience were infants all this was a trackless wilderness, peopled only by powerful Indian tribes. The Indian trader indeed, the French soldier and the Jesuit missionary began more than two centuries ago to traverse these waters, passing from the great lakes to the Mississippi, but they have left scarcely a trace behind. The foundation stones of the old Jesuit mission building established in 1671 at Depere, remained until a short time since, when a manufacturing establishment covered the spot. The old French post at Green Bay, from whence reinforcements were sent to strengthen the French against Braddock and to participate in the overthrow of the General, is now quite obliterated.

"THE HILL OF THE DEAD,"

Only a mile below our city, was penetrated by the Northwestern and Wisconsin Central Railways, and many human remains discovered. The tradition is that there a band of the Sauks and Foxes was destroyed by a French expedition. The story, as I have been able to gather it, is, that these Indians, becoming exceeding troublesome to the trading boats passing the river, compelling them to come ashore at that point and pay tribute, a fleet of boats was manned with soldiers by Capt. Morand in the year 1746, about 130 years ago, and so disguised by a covering of cloth as to seem loaded with goods. These started from the Bay up the river. About three miles below, just before emerging from the Grand Chute and somewhere above where Appleton now stands, a part of the soldiers left the boats to surround the Indians from the shore. When the boats reached the part of the river near where the railroad bridge now crosses, the Indians assembled upon the bank signalled them ashore as usual; but the coverings were suddenly lifted and instead of richly laden prizes, they beheld soldiers, and received a deadly volley. In the meantime the land force had come up on the rear and in the woods along the shore, and almost the entire band was slaughtered. This mount was their sepulchre. Here also the great council, where Gen. Cass and other commissioners of the United States treated with the Indians in 1827, was held. At this time also the United States soldiers fired cannon from hat point at a target set up on the shore just in front of the residence of Mr. Hiram Smith to inspire the Indians with a sense of the nation's power. Our council tree on the point has, so far as I can learn, no historical dignity, but must depend on its hoary age, its wide-spread and shadowing arms, its beautiful outline and leafy glory for interest and admiration. The most visible trace of this ancient possession is to be seen in a small portion of our population and their religion. That mixture of Indian and French blood, seen more or less along this primitive highway and its devotion in general to the Roman Catholic church points, back to the French possession and the Jesuit missionary teaching.

So that the civilized and Christian possession and development of this region really begun about thirty years ago.

THE REV. O. P. CLINTON,

then an exploring agent of the American Home Missionary Society, was the first Protestant minister that established himself on the ground. He still lives on our beautiful Island, on the spot of land donated to him by Gov. Doty, and prosecutes the Home Missionary work.

Through published correspondence and personal effort on his part, attention was called to the location, and emigration began to flow in. By the fall of the year 1846 the Jones', the Yale's the Brien's, the Northrop's, the Wheatley's, Deacon Mitchell', and others came.

The second Protestant religious service ever held in the place was held that year by Mr. Clinton in a log house which still stands on the point, near where Mr. Holbrook now lives. There were twelve persons present.

FIRST CHURCH.

The first movement towards a church organization was in response to a call issued to the "friends of religion" who desired to be "associated in the organization of an evangelical church." The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. C. Northrup, on the 22d of January, 1847, and consisted of the following persons: Rev. O. P. Clinton, L. A. Donaldson, Mary L. Donaldson, Cornelius Northrup, Caroline A. Northrup, Corydon P. Northrup, John L. Sanbourn, Lydia Sanbourn, James Ladd, Charity Ladd, Harrison Reed, Harriet Huxley, David M. Montgomery, George W. Sawyer, John F. Johnston, Philip Brien and H. C. Finch. It was resolved to form themselves into a Church of Christ. A committee was appointed to examine and select a confession of faith for adoption at an adjourned meeting. At a meeting held Feb. 9th, 1847, this committee reported and their report was adopted.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Polity was then adopted by a vote of 12 to 5. The following resolutions, adopted at that meeting, without a dissenting voice, is indicative of the Christian sentiment then prevailing. The first is on the Sabbath:

Resolved. That the Christian Sabbath is one of the main pillars of our civil and religious institutions, and that the welfare of our country, the purity of the church, the prosperity of religion, and the salvation of souls depend greatly upon the perpetuity of its

sacred observance. that the observance or desecration of the Sabbath is to a great extent governed by the precept and example of professing Christians; and that attending to secular business, indulging in conversation upon worldly subjects, or journeying upon the Sabbath is inconsistent with this sacred institution.

The second is on the subject of temperance, and is as follows:

Resolved, That the traffic in, or use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is a practice wholly inconsistent with Christian character and should be a barrier to Christian fellowship.

The third is as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this church American slavery is a sin; that the ministry and all Christians are bound in consistency with their high profession to rebuke all sin, and to use their influence to remove all oppression and to secure equal rights to all men; * * * that while we deprecate all harsh language and rash measures in attempting to remove this evil, we will nevertheless avail ourselves of all suitable measures according to our judgment, to enlighten and correct the public mind in regard to the abominations of slavery, and wipe the foul and disgraceful stain from our land.

The church was fully constituted on the Sabbath of the first communion, April 4th, 1847. The preparatory lecture had been preached by the Rev. O. P. Clinton on the preceding Thursday, from Rom. 12:1, and J. F. Sanbourn was appointed to act as deacon. Twelve persons then presented letters, all from Presbyterian or Congregational churches, and on the day of communion gave public assent to the church covenant. Of that number Mrs. Harriet Huxley is now a member of this church. Deacon Mitchell died in communion with this church in July, 1873. Of the rest, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton live on the Island, Mr. Ladd on his farm near this city, and the Northrups, or some of them at least, in Menasha, are members of the Congregational Church there. Several who had participated in the preliminary meetings did not see their way clear to unite at the last.

At the next church meeting the election for the office of deacon resulted in the choice of J. L. Sanbourn, Samuel Mitchell and C. P. Northrup to serve until the annual meeting in December. The church, thus constituted, was received by the Madison convention, which met at Waupun, Aug. 1, 1847.

The regular place of worship at this time was in an old log building which stood toward the east end of Doty avenue, about opposite to the front of Mr. John Kimberly's residence. The

Indian ponies were cleared out and necessary repairs made for the purpose. The only trace of the building now remaining is one of the corner stones still in its place in the rear of the lot on which Mr. Wm. T. Patterson now lives. A store-room which stood on Wisconsin avenue, somewhere between Mr. Theodore Brown's residence and the railroad track, was afterward rented and occupied till the brick church was built.

In the fall of 1847 measures were taken to inculcate and promote the missionary spirit and work. It was resolved that the monthly concert of prayer for the conversion of the world be observed by this church," and a time and arrangements were appointed for the conduct of the meeting. Measures were also taken to secure subscriptions to the *Missionary Herald*, and to secure collections for the American Board of Foreign Missions.

The Rev. O. P. Clinton was chosen, from time to time, to be the stated supply of the church until he finally declined to serve in this capacity in the spring of 1851. He was assisted in his missionary labors for a short time in the fall of 1848 by the Rev. J. Whittlesey; and again in the summer of 1849 an effort was made to procure the services as an assistant of the Rev. D. Lewis, a Welch Congregational clergyman, but it does not seem to have succeeded. The memory of Mr. Clinton's labors, christian kindness, and faithfulness, is still warmly cherished among the pioneers of this city.

FIRST RECORDS.

It seems that the records of the church were first examined and approved at the meeting of the Madison convention at Fond du Lac in August, 1848. The name there signed as moderator is a striking index to the marvellous growth of the Northwest. Jeremiah Porter is the name. He was the first Protestant minister in Chicago and organized the first church there. I met with him in Marietta, Georgia, in 1864, where he was laboring in the hospitals and remember him as a very active, pleasing, and not yet an old man. He still lives somewhere in the west—the great city of Chicago and its surrounding empire having grown up within the compass of his manhood.

During Bro. Clinton's pastorate the Congregational church at Menasha was organized. This settlement began later than ours. The first mention of preaching there was in August, 1849. The

first communion was held there in July, 1850, this church seeming to have met there for that purpose. In January, 1851, a motion was carried at a church meeting to grant letters to those who wished to aid in forming a church at Menasha.

There were added to the original membership up to the close of Bro. Clinton's pastorate, twenty-eight members, six of whom are now members of this church, viz: Deacon Enos, Mrs. Nancy Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shoemaker, Dr. Gallentine, Mrs. Mary Gallantine and Mr. Ranney.

VILLAGE ORGANIZATION.

We now turn to trace briefly the steps in the formation of a Presbyterian church. The village out of which our city grew was organized, it seems, early in the year 1847, the first village lots having been sold in August of that year. It was named Winnebago Rapids. The name of Neenah, since adopted, I learn from Mr. Thomas Jourdain, a descendant of the Winnebago tribe of Indians, is a term from that language, signifying "water." The name of our sister city, Menasha, is also a Winnebago word, meaning "island." Thus is the memory of the drifting and perishing aborigine inscribed upon our civilization in the indelible beauty of the names he has left us. The village burying ground was on the spot now partially occupied by the residence of Mr. Proctor.

In the August of 1848, the

REV. H. M. ROBERTSON,

a missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions visited the place and the first attempt was made to collect a Presbyterian congregation. In the month of September following he began to preach stately at the house of Loyal H. Jones. This was near the west end of Wisconsin avenue, not far from the old mill; now superceded by the Winnebago paper mill. He then lived in a log house. In this house, since destroyed, the service was held, according to the record, until November. During that month the service was held in what was called the log school house, the same building above named in which the Congregationalists worshiped. In December a large room was fitted up over the store of Yale & Jones, and occupied until a church building was erected. This room still remains in what is now the Jensen House, just where the railroad track crosses Wisconsin avenue. Here the

CHURCH WAS FORMALLY ORGANIZED,

December 15th, 1848, by a committee of the Presbytery of Wisconsin. The committee consisted of two ministers, the Rev. Elias S. Peck, now residing at Waupun, and a member of the Presbytery of Winnebago, with which we are now connected, and the Rev. Thomas Frazier, now in California. It is styled the First Presbyterian Church of Winnebago Rapids. The original members were Rev. Milton Huxley, Osial Wilcox, Loyal H. Jones, Mrs. Mathilda Jones, Asa Jones, Mrs. Rhoda W. Jones, Robert Owen, Mrs. Mary Owen, R. M. Davis, Perrene Yale, Mrs. Sarah Yale, Miss Clarrissa B. Yale, Mrs. Emiline Danforth, Mrs. Mary Ann Scott, Mrs. Lemisa, J. Robertson, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Weed and Miss Emily Gomar. On the following day, Dec. 16th, Miss Sarah E. Yale was received by examination, thus making the whole number 18.

The officers elected were: Ruling Elders—Rev. Milton Huxley and Loyal H. Jones; deacon, Osial Wilcox. The church was first reported in Presbytery at its meeting in Milwaukee, April 25th, 1849, when the Rev. A. L. Lindsay was moderator.

Of the original members of this organization, only one remains to us, Mrs. Mary A. Scott.

In October, 1849, the session was enlarged by the election of Wm. M. Lindsay to the office of Ruling Elder.

Steps were taken early in 1851 toward the building of a house of worship. In the month of May the site was selected and the trustees instructed to purchase. The spot selected and now occupied by this house of worship was once an Indian burying ground. Application was made to the board of church extension for aid, to the amount of three hundred dollars. The old church, now in the possession and use of the Methodist brethren was thus begun, and was finished and dedicated in the month of January, 1852, the father of the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Robertson, of Winneconne, assisting in the service. An insurance was then procured on the house of two thousand dollars and arrangements made for the appraisement and sale of slips. In March a meeting of the trustees, of which G. P. Vining was the chairman, was held in the vestibule of the church, and at this meeting Peter McLeod was employed as sexton at a salary of \$45 per year. And this is a fair measure of all church salaries at that

time. The ministers of both the churches seem to have received from \$400 to \$450 each per annum. It was the place of worship for that congregation for a period of eighteen years, and is hallowed by many dear and precious associations. It is a matter of satisfaction to all who toiled there, and still love the place, that it is in the hands of those who love the gospel and sing the songs of redeeming love.

THE REV. MR. ROBERTSON

Closed his connection with the church in December, 1853, after a service of five years. He preached his farewell sermon on the 4th of December, from 1 SAM., 7, 12: "Then Samuel took a stone and set it between Mizpeh and Shem, and called the name of it Eben-ezer, saying, 'Hitherto hath the Lord helped us.'" It was a day of much interest. Mr. Robertson, then young in years, as in the ministry, was of an ardent and strong nature. He has since risen to considerable distinction as a preacher and is now the pastor of a strong church in central Ohio.

During his ministry here the following persons, now members of this church, were received into membership; In 1849, Mrs. Harriet Huxley, Mrs. Lindsley, Deacon Cooke and wife, and Mrs. Aurelia Kimberly, who, though dead, is represented in the church by her children. Mr. Hiram Shoemaker, who still lives among us, though a member of another church, was received in this year. In 1850 Peter McLeod and wife were received. In 1851 Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson and Mrs. Edward Smith, and in 1852 Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. De Merritt and Mr. Edward Smith. In 1853 Mrs. McGregor.

THE REV. C. A. ADAMS

A devoted and useful man, succeeded Mr. Clinton as pastor of the Congregational Church early in the year 1851. He left the field near the close of the year 1852 and died ten days afterward, at his father's house in another part of the State. During the two years of his labor, the brick church, now occupied by a branch of the German Lutherans, was undertaken. It was not, in the first place, the particular enterprise of this church, but of a joint stock company. It was finally assumed, in an incomplete condition, by the church, and so far finished as to serve the purpose of worship. It began to be used for school purposes in the fall of 1852. It seems to have been

completed in the month of February, 1854, but there is no record of its dedication. It was reported to the convention in 1859 as costing \$2,000, \$208 of which was received from the Church Erection Fund. The congregation worshiped here until the summer of 1864, a period of about twelve years, when the building passed into the hands of the Methodist brethren, and was used by them until they sold it to a branch of the German Lutherans, its present occupants.

Mr. and Mrs. Squires are the only present members of this church, so far as appears, who were received under the pastorate of Mr. Adams.

In January, 1853, the

REV. J. M. WOLCOTT

was engaged to preach for one year to the churches of Neenah and Menasha. It was at this time that Mrs. Fred Wheeler, then Miss Caroline Ranney, became a professing Christian. The statistical report of this period shows a total membership of 25; average congregation, 75; Sabbath school membership, 45.

In September of this year the

REV. A. LATHROP

Appears as the supply of the church, and continued until the fall of 1854.

And just as this pastorate closed in the Congregational Church, that of the

REV. J. H. ROSSEEL

Began in the Presbyterian. He entered upon his labors Sept. 24th, 1854, and was installed in 1857. The committee of Presbytery officiating on the occasion consisted of the Rev. R. Frame, the Rev. R. Smith, and the Rev. L. C. Spafford. In the second year of this pastorate, viz: in 1855, Elder Lindsley died, an efficient member of the session, the superintendent of the Sabbath school, and the leader of the choir—a loss which seems to have been deeply felt by the little church.

In the meantime the

REV. HIRAM MARSH

Had become the stated supply of the Congregational Church. He began his labors in April, 1855. The statistical report for that year showed an increase of but three (3) members and a falling off in the congregation and Sabbath school. These at once revived, both in numbers and interest.

At the communion season in November, 1856, there is a notice of remarks by the Rev. Albert Baker, of the methodist denomination. A congregation was gathered as early as the year 1849, and the methodist Church organized in the latter part of that year, in the upper room used by the Presbyterians at that time. The Rev. Wm. H. Sampson was the minister who organized the church.

In December, 1856, the Rev. O. Parker, an earnest and able evangelist, came by invitation of Bro. Marsh, and began daily meetings, which continued four weeks. The meetings steadily increased in numbers and power, Christians of different denominations joining in them, until the house became too small. Then the Presbyterian brethren opened their house, which, though twice as large was immediately crowded. As the result of this effort 23 were added to the Congregational Church, 22 to the Presbyterian, and several to other churches. Of the number added at this time, and the year previous, to the Congregational Church, there remain now to us Mr. Alden, Edward Marsh, Mrs. Fenton, Mr. Dunn, Mrs. Patten, (since dead) Mrs. Mitchell Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. Stiles, Miss Jane Ranney, Mr. Webb, and a little later Mr. Marsh. Of those added in the same period to the Presbyterian Church there remain to us now John Loyd and Mrs. Loyd, David Blakely, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. John Brown, Mr. McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. Clement, Mr. Babcock, Mr. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Merriman, Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton, Mr. Kimberly, Miss Emma Kimberly, P. R. Williams and wife, Mrs. S. R. Moore, and J. Proctor, in all 34 persons out of about 55, after 20 years. Mr. Parker, whose labors were so blessed to this community twenty years ago, died last winter from a fall on a door step while in the midst of a precious revival somewhere in New York.

MR. MARSH

closed his labors with the church early in 1858, but continued to reside here, often assisting in the work of the gospel, until his death, in 1874, at the age of 79. He was a good and wise man and his memory is blessed. In the latter year of his pastorate, Father Millard, John Millard and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were added to the church. He left the church with a membership of 72, a congregation of 130 and a Sabbath school attend-

ance of 75. They also reported contributions that year to the amount of \$43.

While Bro. Rosseel was still pastor of the Presbyterian Church the

REV. J. EVARTS POND

was called to succeed Father Marsh. He was the son of the distinguished theologian, Dr. Pond, of Bangor, Maine. He took charge in the early spring of 1858, and was installed pastor in Jan. 20th, 1859, being the first installed pastor of that church. The service was held in the Presbyterian Church before a crowded house. The installation sermon was preached by Rev. C. W. Camp, of Sheboygan; the prayer was offered by Rev. Hiram Marsh; charge to the pastor by Rev. W. H. Marble, of Oshkosh; right hand of fellowship given by Rev. H. A. Miner, of Menasha, and the address to the people by the Rev. W. L. Mather, of Fond du Lac. It was a deeply interesting and solemn service.

IN THE SPRING OF 1860,

The sixth year of Mr. Rosseel's pastorate and the second of Mr. Pond's, the question of a new school Presbyterian church began to be agitated between the Congregationalists and a portion of the Presbyterians. The result was the withdrawal by letter in June of 24 members from the Presbyterian Church to the Congregational, and a change in July of that church to a new school Presbyterian basis. The resolution to change was carried at the appointed meeting by 33 votes, three declining to vote. The pastor and the old officers resigned. New officers were then elected as follows: Oziel Wilcox and Samuel Mitchell, deacons; Rev. Hiram Marsh, Thomas Cooke, J. C. Enos, J. L. Millard and S. Roberts, elders, the latter declining to serve. It was then unanimously voted to request Mr. Pond to withdraw his resignation as pastor to which he consented.

The covenant was then reported by a committee, composed of the session and deacons, with John Proctor and Samuel Roberts added, and unanimously adopted. It is as follows:

" You, viewing yourselves as subjects of special divine grace and under obligations to confess Christ before men, do now, in the presence of God, angels and men, acknowledge your obligations to be the Lord's and do hereby solemnly consecrate yourselves and all that you have, forever, to God, through Jesus

Christ; you renounce the ways of sin, and choose the Lord Jehovah to be your God and eternal portion, the Lord Jesus Christ to be your only Saviour, and the Holy Ghost to be your sanctifier and comforter.

You take God's holy word to be your rule of faith and practice, and you engage, by the help of His Grace, to conform to it in all your conduct. You promise to maintain and constantly attend all the institutions and ordinances of the Gospel, baptism and the Lord's supper, public worship, and the strict observance of God's holy Sabbath.

You promise daily to maintain secret prayer, to encourage family worship and the seasonable dedication of children to God in baptism, and to instruct, govern and restrain from vicious practice and company, all under your care.

You promise not to conform to the world, or indulge in vain conversation or amusements, and totally to abstain from the use and traffic of all intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

You promise to promote edification, purity, and peace of the church, to watch over its members, in Christian meekness and brotherly love, and to submit to its discipline until you are regularly dismissed therefrom, endeavoring in all things to walk worthy of the vocation wherewith you are called. Relying on divine grace, thus you covenant with God and this church.

RESPONSE BY THE CHURCH.

We, then, the members of this church, do cordially receive you into our communion and fellowship. We welcome you as members of the body of Christ and as fellow-travellers to this rest. We promise, by the grace of God, to watch over you with meekness and love, and by counsel and prayer to help you forward in the way to Heaven. And may we live together as brethren, glorify Him on earth, and finally join the church triumphant above, there to unite in the praise of God and the Lamb. Amen.

Thus was formed the

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Of Neenah. The church, however, continued in union with the convention until 1863, when it was received by the Fox River Presbytery, but does not appear in the minutes of the New School general assembly until the year 1865. The

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Has a history of thirteen years. When it was formed there was only one church on this side the Fox river. It had seen six changes in ministers; had received about 125 members; about twice the number in connection with it at the close. It had received aid from the Boards of Home Missions and church erection to the amount of \$2,290.54. How vividly these facts bring

out the early struggles and shifting fortunes of the pioneer churches.

The pastoral relation of the Rev. J. A. Rosseel with the
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Closed in May, 1861. Since the year 1858 there were added of those who are now in this church, Mrs. Van Ostrand, Mrs. Proctor, Mrs. Matthews, and Mrs. Coleman. The whole number admitted to the church up to this time was 140, more than half of whom had been dismissed or had died (all but 55). Mr. Rosseel is still pleasantly remembered as a gentleman of culture, a good preacher, a firm adherent to conscientious conviction. He supplied this pulpit several weeks in the spring of 1872, and now lives at Portage City, employed to some extent in Home Missionary work. It is quite remarkable for a pioneer church to have but two pastors in the first twelve years of its history.

THE REV. H. B. THAYER

Was called in the summer of 1861 to supply the pulpit for one year. He continued to labor here until the spring of 1864. Mrs. Meigs, Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz, Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Miss Isabella Brown, Mrs. Wheeler Babcock, and Mr. and Mrs. Shiells are of those who became connected with the church at this time. Mr. Thayer appears to have been quite a disciplinarian, judging from the records, and is remembered as somewhat eccentric as well as an able preacher. He is now the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Vincennes, Ind., and has received the title of "D. D." from one of our western colleges. It was during this pastorate that Elder Huxley, an estimable member of the session died, 1862.

Turning now to the second church, we find that the Rev. Mr. Pond resigned the pastorate in November, 1861. Mr. Stiles and Mrs. Dr. Robinson were of the number at that time received. Mr. Pond was a man of sensitive nature, true piety, and of thorough culture—is now a pastor somewhere in the State of Maine. Steps were soon taken to secure the services of the

REV. H. G. M'ARTHUR.

He came in January, 1862, and was installed Feb. 18th. There were indications of revival at this time. It was during this year that Mr. Elbridge Williams, Mrs. Gleason, Miss Helen Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Murray were received. Mr. McAr-

thur resigned at the close of the year, and the pulpit was again vacant. After leaving here he became the pastor of the Congregational Church at Oshkosh, then retired from the ministry awhile (engaging in some business), but has since returned to the work. He was a bold and active man. He insisted on being free from Home Missionary aid, and this was the first year the attempt was made by this church. It was a hard struggle, though the salary was but \$600. In March, 1863, the

REV. JAMES BASSETT

Was called at a salary of \$600. In September of this year the church was received by the Fox River Presbytery (N. S.) at its meeting at Omro. In the

SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1864

A beautiful house of worship was built on this spot, a part of that in which we now worship. The cost was, in round numbers, \$5,000. It was a great venture for the church at that time, but a remarkable unity of purpose and skill in management, together with some donations from abroad, one of special liberality by Mr. Phelps, of Lewistown, Illinois,—\$500—and a loan of \$500 from the Board of Church Erection, the work was brought to completion without a debt. The session have left on record their grateful sense of the wonderful prosperity bestowed upon the enterprise by the Providence of God.

THE DEDICATION

Took place Aug. 12, 1864. The Scriptures were read by the Rev. Mr. Phelps; invocation by Rev. Mr. Brooks; sermon by the pastor; dedication prayer by the Rev. A. Bassett, now a professor in Wabash College, Indiana; benediction by the Rev. H. Miner. It was a joyful day. Prayer and thanksgiving ascended from grateful hearts to God for His goodness and mercy toward them as a people. In December of this year (1864) Mr. Bassett resigned his charge of the church. He was especially efficient in pushing forward the church building, and was regarded as a good preacher. He married Miss Abby Jones, of the First Presbyterian Church, and they are now engaged in the Foreign Missionary work at Teheran, Persia. Mr. and Mrs. John Ford were among those added under this pastorate.

The brick church was sold to the Methodist brethren in the spring for \$700, and possession being given before the new

church was ready, the congregation worshipped for a time in Leaven's Hall.

THE REV. A. A. DINSMORE

Appears as the successor of Mr. Thayer in the summer of 1864. The Rev. Dr. Paxton, of New York city, preached his ordination sermon, as well as several others during his stay in the place, and left a deep impression upon the minds of the people. The church seems to have made marked advance at this time, being thoroughly united in its pastor and receiving a considerable number of additions. They were enabled to become independent of the Board, and to pay a larger salary than ever before. Of those now with us, there were received at that time Mrs. Julia Ladd (now living elsewhere), Mrs. Sophia Klinke, Miss Henrietta Fullerton, Mrs. Cordelia Palmer, Mr. John Brown, Mrs. Vining, Miss Fanny Oberlee, Mrs. Azel, Mrs. Webber, Father Philips, Mr. Albert Huxley, Mrs. G. Scott and Mrs. Alfred Kimberley. Mr. Dinsmore left the field, to the great regret of his people, at the close of the year 1866. He went to Des Moines, Ia., where he labored until his health failed in 1872. He is now pastor of a church in one of the suburbs of Philadelphia.

For more than six months after the resignation of Mr. Bassett there was a vacancy in the pulpit of the Second Church, viz: from December, 1864, to September. 1865. But it was a blessed season in the history of that church. In January, 1865, the

REV. JOHN D. POTTER

Visited the church, and the word preached by him and others was made the power of God unto the salvation of many souls. For weeks the house was thronged by joyful and anxious hearts. The church seems to have been peculiarly prepared by the effort of its building and its want of a pastor for the blessing. There was a readiness to join heartily in active effort and a great want drove them to the throne in prayer. As a result 40 persons were received into the church—all but three on profession of faith. Father Marsh presided at the examination of candidates, and the Rev. H. H. Kellogg officiated at the communion, March 25, when they were publicly received. Of that forty then received there remain on our present roll Mr. and Mrs. Manville, Mr. George Baird and Wife, Mrs. Shaft; Mrs.

Squires, Miss Ally Galentine, Miss Jennie Cooke, Mrs. Bentley Miss Eva Millard, Miss Rasmusson, Miss Delia Darrow, Miss Amelia Tuller, Mrs. Paine, Alfred Millard, Robert Jamison, Mrs. Toby, Mrs. Howard, and Mrs. Stevens. Of the remainder five are known to be dead, nine are severed from us by removal to other places and the rest have gone to other churches or are suspended.

THE REV. J. H. WALKER

Became the pastor of the church in September, 1865. He resigned in December, 1869, after a pastorate of a little more than four years, to take charge of a mission in Chicago, which has since become the Reunion Presbyterian Church and with which he is still connected. He was regarded by all as an interesting preacher and an open-hearted, earnest man, and still retains the affectionate interest and regard of many in this church and community. We find that Mr. and Mrs. Swab, Mrs. Conover, Miss Ida Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Warnes, Mr. Daniel Darrow, Mrs. Rhea, now in this communion, were of those received in this period.

Turning now to the other church, we find that the

REV. J. C. KELLY

Was called in the summer of 1867 to the pastorate. He was installed December 10th, the Rev. Mr. Campbell of DePere preaching the sermon; the Rev. Mr. Milligan, of Horicon, delivered the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. T. G. Smith, of Fond du Lac, the charge to the people. The relation thus formed was severed in December, 1869. The reason which led to it was the tendency at large both in the old and new school churches toward reunion, and a desire to prepare the way for the union of the two churches in Neenah. Mr. Kelley devoted himself with all his soul to the accomplishment of the result. He labored not only to bring his own people to that mind, but voluntarily put himself aside that both parties might be free to act. I have heard from his own lips how clear the path of duty seemed and how the Lord had smiled upon that path in blessing after it was traversed. He had the happiness to see the result he so ardently sought here and has enjoyed much happiness and success in the field of labor which he has occupied ever since in Central Pennsylvania. He is remembered as a man of substantial abil-

ties and sound theology, much imbued with the word of God, one that grew by acquaintance and retained a strong hold upon the hearts of his friends. Mrs. Deidrick Bergstrom was among those received during this pastorate.

We have now come to the end of these separate histories, for henceforth they are to flow as one stream. Let us linger a moment to gather up such facts and to express such observations as may be of value and interest.

UP TO 1870,

When the union took place, one of these churches had existed in its two forms of Congregational and New School Presbyterian 22 years. Nine ministers had served it for various periods, the longest being that by

BRO. WALKER.

The other had an existence of 21 years with five ministers, the longest period of service being that of

BRO. ROSSEEL.

Thus 14 ministers have labored at the foundations of this church in a course of 22 years.

The officers in these churches were as follows: In the Congregational Church of the original deacons, Samuel Mitchell continued in office, being re-elected from time to time, until the close of that organization. There were added in 1851 Nathan Aldrich; then in 1855 J. C. Enos. Deacons Mitchell and Enos were the only two in office when the polity of the church was changed to New School Presbyterian. After that change the following named persons served at different times as elders and deacons:

ELDERS.		DEACONS.
Sam'l Galentine, serv'g 3 years		Chas. Shoemaker, serv'g 3 years
J. C. Enos, " 7 "		O. Wilcox, " 2 "
Rev. H. Marsh, " 4 "		Peter Johnson, " 1 "
Thomas Cooke, " 8 "		Elijah B. Ranney, " 2 "
John Millard, " 2 "		
J. L. Clement, " 5 "		
Sam'l Mitchell, " 4 "		
Wm. N. Moore, " 1 "		

In the Presbyterian (O. S.) Church, the following persons served as elders: William Huxley; elected in 1848; died in 1861

serving about 13 years. Loyal H. Jones; elected in 1848 and serving about 17 years. Wm. L. Lindsley; elected in 1849 and died in 1855, serving about 6 years. Matthew Simpson; elected in 1851 and serving not quite one year. David Pangborn; elected in 1856 and serving 12 years. Hiram Shoemaker, elected in 1856 and serving about one year and a half. David Blakely; elected in 1861, and serving until the union of the churches in 1870. John Whitenack; elected in 1861, and served about 8 years. Robert Shiells; elected in 1865, and served until the union. J. A. Kimberly; elected in 1865, and served until the union. There is mention of only one deacon, Ozial Wilcox, elected at the organization of the church, but dismissed by letter in 1860.

The whole number of names gathered by the Congregational and New School Presbyterian Churches in the 22 years of their existence was 236; of which there was reported as on the roll at the time of the union 160, a wastage of 76 names by the ordinary causes, removal, death and discipline. In the other church the whole number gathered in the 21 years of its existence was 199, of which there was reported in the year of the union as on the roll 75, a loss of 124. An interesting fact that appears in the scrutiny of these records is that denominational lines were not always respected in the selection of a church by Christians coming from the older communities. Presbyterians are found to have presented their letters to the Congregational Church and Congregationalists to the Presbyterian. Baptists and Methodists too contributed to both. Thus easily are separating lines passed when the heart seeks a Christian home and finds sympathy and the word of Christ.

LET US NOW NOTE THE COST

Of the planting and nourishing of these churches to the missionary boards. Aid was received in building the three houses of worship from the Church Erection Boards and from the Home Missionary Societies in supporting the pastors. Every minister who had labored with these churches had received about half his salary from these boards. From \$200 to \$250 were asked per year during at least 13 years of their existence, thus making a total of \$5,850 received. Add to this about \$900 received in aid of the church building and you have a total of \$6,750 obtain-

ed from missionary funds in planting these churches. How much did they return to these boards during this time? It has been impossible to obtain the statistics as to this, but we have a statement for the first 13 years of one of these churches, and that will help us to judge of the other. The total of its contribution to the boards during all this time was \$68.31. In the subsequent nine years of this church's separate history, it was independent of missionary help and is reported as giving to the boards about \$800; and it paid \$300 received from the Church Erection Board. This would probably be a fair standard for the other church, taking the whole history through; and so we would have a total given by both the churches of something over \$1,700, leaving us at the time of the union, deducting the \$300 returned by the New School church to the Board of Church Erection, in debt to the boards about \$4,800. We shall see when we come to estimate the work of the united church how much of this debt still remains to be discharged. A single statement will help us to see the obligation of the western churches to these boards. Up to the year 1850 the American Home Missionary Society alone expended in planting the gospel in Wisconsin the sum of \$230,000 and had received in return at the same time only \$17,000. I have not the means of determining how much other church boards have spent in the same time, but we may be safe in saying that they have not been wanting in zeal and liberality. The Presbyterian board has spent as much, and probably more, on this locality as the Congregational; and taking the State as a whole, we presume there will not be much difference. We are accustomed to speak of Roman Catholic alertness and zeal in seizing opening fields and planting their church system, and we have reason to admire it; but in our eagerness to stimulate our Protestantism we do our own agencies injustice. Let this great west, as well as the mission stations over the earth tell of the promptness and efficiency of our purer Christianity in planting its standards in new fields. This very locality was competed for by the Church of Rome; a German priest at Kaukana having sought to get a Catholic colony here in advance of others, but he was so far anticipated by the Protestant missionaries, that on his return from Europe with his colony he found the ground pre-occupied. The German Catholic settlement just

east of Menasha was made by these disappointed emigrants. We have much to learn as Christians in the way of zeal and consecration but at the same time we have much in which we may justly glory.

AND NOW TO YOU

Who have been parts of this past, what thronging memories have come? This narrative is but the skeleton of that life which you saw full of action, hope and fear, struggle and passion, joy and sorrow. Into these labors and self-denials you entered; with these names you have taken counsel; you have striven, you have prayed and sang, you have joyed and sorrowed. The dead have arisen to you; the departed have returned; and you have communed with them again. The wilderness, the pioneer cabin and simplicity, the old places of worship, the rude streets, the plentiful game, the opening farm and the slowly rising village have surrounded you in thought. But only in thought. In outward aspect they are gone and the marching years leaves them farther and farther in the distance. The swelling tear often and often reveals this consciousness. But there is an abiding past that will ever remain. The spiritual character here built up, the truth received from God's word and spirit, the work wrought in faith and patience for Christ, the "hope laid up in Heaven," these shall not fail. Jesus Christ is "the same yesterday, to-day, and forever." All that pertains to Him is everlasting. And so the gospel which you planted and strengthened here still abides. The songs of Zion still are sung. The faith and hope of everlasting life still remains. The glorious gospel is still proclaimed to sinners. And though the past of most of us is not the same as yours, and our experiences not identical, yet we rejoice in the same spiritual inheritance, our hearts flow together in the same love and we find our feet upon the same foundation rock. And looking back each upon his past we can join in glorifying that hand which has directed our steps and dealt us our portion. We can all say:

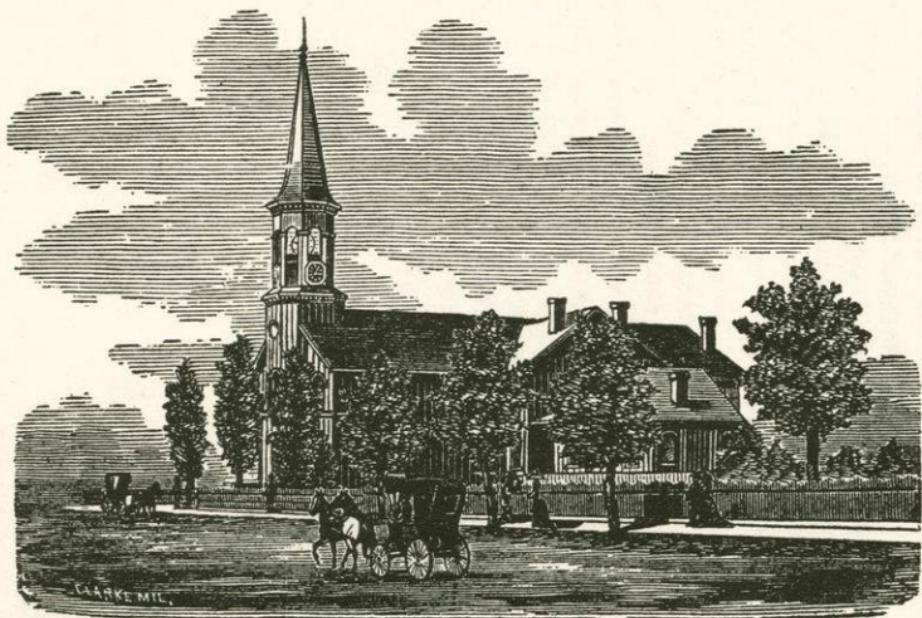
Thus far the Lord hath led us; the promise has not fail'd,
The enemy encounter'd oft has never quite prevail'd;

The shield of faith has turned aside, or quenched each fiery dart,
the spirits' sword in weakest hands has forced him to depart.

Thus far the Lord hath led us; the waters have been high,
But yet in passing thro' them, we felt that He was nigh,
A very present helper in troubles we have found,
His comforts most abounded when our sorrows did abound.
Thus far the Lord hath led us; our need hath been supplied,
And mercy has encompass'd us about on every side,
Still falls the daily manna, the pure rock fountains flow,
And many flowers of love and hope along the way side grow.

Calmly we look behind us, on joys and sorrows past,
We know that all is mercy now, and shall be well at last;
Calmly we look before us. we fear no future ill,
Enough for safety and for peace, if Thou art with us still.





FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEENAH.

PART II.

JOHN 17:21—"That they may all be one."

WE left our history at the threshold of union. It seems that the conviction had often come to some minds in both churches that they ought to be one, and there were at least three attempts at union, which, owing to various causes failed. So a rivalry, intensified often by personal feeling and sometimes, without doubt, provocative of good, continued through all the years of weakness. And then when there was less material reason for it than had ever existed, both of the churches having for some years stood independent of missionary aid, though not equal in strength and numbers, the happy result was accomplished.

THE ESTABLISHED CERTAINTY IN 1869

Of a re-union of the Old and New School General Assemblies, the manifest advantage of the local union of the feebler churches and the action of the pastors and sessions of the two churches, led to renewed negotiation and harmonious issue. At a congregational meeting of the First Church, held

DECEMBER 28TH, 1869,

It was resolved to appoint a committee to confer with a committee from the Second Church to fix, if possible, on a basis of union. The committee appointed consisted of the session, J. W. Whitenack, David Blakely, J. A. Kimberly, Robert Shiells, and three members of the church, N. DeMerritt, Wm. T. Merriman and John Fullerton.

ON THE 29TH OF DECEMBER

A similar step was taken at a meeting of the Second Church,

It was resolved by a unanimous and rising vote that a union with the First Church was desirable, and a committee consisting of the session, Wm. N. Moore, J. C. Enos, Samuel Mitchell, and Thomas Cooke, together with three members of the church, John Proctor, Dr. S. Galentine and J. L. Clement was appointed to meet the committee of the First Church. The joint committee of fourteen met Jan. 1st, 1870, and after prayer and consultation appointed a sub-committee, consisting of J. L. Clement and Robert Shiells, to draw up articles of union between the two churches. This committee reported at a meeting of the joint committee held Jan. 5th, as follows:

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

"The First and Second Presbyterian Churches of Neenah having by a formal vote expressed their conviction that the glory of God and the good of this community would be best promoted by an organic as well as an ecclesiastical union with each other, do consent to and adopt the following as the conditions on which they will unite:

"First, As soon as practical, after these conditions are ratified by each church, the two congregations will worship together in what is now known as the New School Presbyterian House of Worship.

"Second, The united churches shall be known as the First Presbyterian Church of Neenah, and each separate organization consents that the property they now hold individually shall constitute the property of said First Church, the property now known as the parsonage of the First Church to be included in this arrangement.

"Third, The united church will assume whatever incumbrance and claims may now rest upon the property of either church, but each church before uniting shall pay up arrearages in their current expenses that have accrued previous to the union.

"Fourth, The united church will adopt for the present what is termed the rotary system of electing ruling elders and deacons, but as good Presbyterians desiring to be loyal to the general assembly and respecting its authority, will abandon the system if it is not permitted by the united general assembly.

"Fifth, In order that both congregations may have an opportunity of renting pews, as soon as a day can be fixed for that purpose, it is recommended that the congregation now worshiping in the Second Church, shall vacate the pews they now hold.

"Sixth, The present officers of each church and society will act jointly as the officers of the united church and society, till the union is perfected and new officers elected, when their term of office shall expire. And it is recommended that the new officers be elected at the earliest possible opportunity.

"Seventh, It is recommended that during the current year the collections for the various boards of the church, to be taken up for the schemes connected with the late Old School and New School assemblies alternately—a collection to be taken up for the church erection fund on account of the New School board, and one for domestic missions on account of the Old School board—the other collections to be designated by the session.

"Eighth, It is recommended that each church appoint a committee to take the necessary legal steps for adjusting the name and perfecting the title of the property of the united church and it is recommended that this committee consist of John Proctor and Robert Shiells.

"Ninth, All other details connected with the united church, such as the election of a pastor, the organization of the Sabbath school, the kind of hymn books to be used, etc., are to be left for the action of the church or session, according as they may fall within their respective provinces.

"Tenth, It is recommended that there be a union church and society sociable at Pettibone Hall on the evening of Tuesday, the 18th inst., to which every member of each congregation is invited.

"Eleventh, It is recommended that a meeting of the united church be held on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 19th inst., at the Second Church, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a board of elders and deacons for the united church.

"The foregoing is the result of the conferences held by the joint committee appointed by the two churches to fix upon a basis of union. Signed by the officers of the joint committee.

"NEENAH, Wis., Jan. 5th, 1870.

"ROBERT SHIELLS, Chairman.

"J. L. CLEMENT, Secretary."

The report was adopted and the necessary steps taken to submit it to the action of the churches.

THE SECOND CHURCH

At the meeting of the congregation, held Jan. 5th, adopted the reported conditions of union unanimously.

THE FIRST CHURCH

Held their meeting Jan. 17th, and took the same action, with one dissenting voice. John Proctor and Robert Shiells were appointed a committee to secure the necessary legal measures to unite the two societies under the name of

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Of Neenah. An act of the Legislature of Wisconsin contained in the volume of "Private and Local Laws" of Wisconsin for the year 1870, legalizing the action of the churches and providing for the transfer of property, is the result of this committee's

work. The uniting of the Sabbath schools of the two churches was left to the management of the superintendents.

MR. PROCTOR* AND MR. KIMBERLY.

Mr. Proctor had been superintendent of the First Presbyterian Church Sabbath school almost from the time of his coming to the place, and of the Second Church school from the time of its organization to the union—a period of about 14 years. Mr. Kimberly had been the superintendent of the First Church school for about 10 years. By their arrangement the classes of the two schools were consolidated and Mr. Kimberly became the superintendent of the united school.

There was a meeting of both congregations on the 19th of January, at which the articles of union were

FULLY RATIFIED

And all officers having resigned new ones were elected, as follows: Elders, Thomas Cooke, J. L. Clement, J. A. Kimberly, Wm. N. Moore, Robert Shiells, and David Blakely. Deacons: Samuel Mitchell and Peter Johnson. It was then decided that the now united church should be put under the care of the

PRESBYTERY OF WINNEBAGO,

Which was carried into effect at the meeting of that Presbytery, held Feb. 8th, at Fond du Lac, Robert Shiells acting as the representative of the church.

After the Rev. Mr. Walker retired from the pulpit of the Second Church and during the process of union, the two congregations worshipped together, mostly under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Kelley. The pastoral relations between him and the First Church was not dissolved by Presbytery until Jan. 4th, 1870, at a meeting held in Neenah. During that week the present pastor,

J. E. CHAPIN,

Came as a candidate to the Second Church and preached two Sabbaths—the 9th and 16th—to both congregations. The Rev. Mr. Kelley preached and declared the pulpit of the First Church vacant on the 23d, according to the direction of Presbytery. Then the pulpit was supplied by various ministers, two, the Rev. Mr. Duncan, of Chicago, and the Rev. A. S. Dudley, of Ohio, preaching as candidates. At a meeting of the congregation, March 28th, Mr. Dudley was chosen to supply the pulpit

for one year, with a view to a more intimate relation, but owing to providential hindrances did not accept. A call was then extended to the present pastor and he began his labors the last Sabbath in May, 1870, and was

INSTALLED MAY 16TH, 1871.

The Revs. H. L. Brown, T. G. Smith and George Spinning participating in the service. A very pleasant social reception followed the service at Empire Hall.

The first work that engaged the attention of the session after the supply of the pulpit in 1870, was the examination of the records of the two churches and the formation of a new roll. It was found that instead of a membership of 235 which the rolls of the two churches promised at the time of union, there were really but about 170 known active members.

The first work which the church undertook in its united capacity was to aid in raising the memorial fund of \$5,000,000, appointed by the general assembly, as a monument of the re-union of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches, which was consummated in the spring of the year 1870, after a division of more than 30 years. Each church was allowed to select its own object in this particular line of giving. The main object selected by this church was the

ENLARGEMENT OF ITS HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

After repeated conferences by the officials the plan was set before the congregation on the last Sabbath in July. A committee of six was appointed to canvass the congregation. The work was pursued through the remaining summer and the autumn with much difficulty. The year was a discouraging one for our (then) village. Business was dull and there were but few signs of progress. Patten's Block and Marsh's drug store were the only important enterprises in the way of public improvement, and there was not much expectation of an increase in the future. Some thought the enlargement of the house of worship needless. But the committee pushed forward in the obtaining of contributions, and as a result there was at last reported a sum of over \$1,800, of which the Sabbath school gave \$100.84. Of this sum \$140 was given to the North Western Theological Seminary, at Chicago, \$50 to aid in the starting of the Presby-

terian Church in Oshkosh, and the rest was devoted to the improvement of this place of worship.

THE RESULT WAS GRATIFYING,

And it did its part in swelling that grand report read before the assembly of 1871 in Chicago, by Dr. Ellinwood, giving as the result of the memorial effort more than seven millions, instead of five millions of dollars. Nor did this effort divert us from giving to the missionary boards, for our contributions that year amounted to a total of \$254.59.

THE WORK OF ENLARGING

This building began early in September, 1870. We worshipped on the second Sabbath of that month in the old church and there continued until the work here was complete. It was a beautiful autumn, with little rain and a glorious Indian summer extending far into November. The house was ready for rededication on the

FIRST DAY OF THE NEW YEAR, 1871.

A communion service was held at the old church in the morning, when three were received to membership, viz: Mrs. Van Ostrand, Mrs. Phillip Morris, and Mrs. Jane Robinson. In the afternoon at 2 o'clock the dedicatory service took place. Five ministers of four different denominations participated with the pastor in the service viz: Rev. Mr. Fellows, of the Methodist Church in Menasha, Rev. Mr. Sargent, of the Congregational Church in Menasha, Rev. Mr. Babcock, of the Baptist Church on the Island, Rev. Mr. Gaskill, of the Methodist Church in Neenah, and the Rev. Father Marsh, a member of Presbytery. The sermon was preached by the pastor from 1 TIM. 2:1-6: "The Church a General Benefactor." About 400 people were present and comfortably seated. Prof. Gardner now of the Normal school at Plattville, and who served us long and efficiently as the leader of the choir, conducted the service of song. It was a memorable day in the history of the church. The success of the enterprise was much indebted to the attention and efforts of

MR. P. R. WILLIAMS,

One of the trustees. The total expense was in round numbers \$2,400.

The great disappointment of the year was in spiritual results.

There was a prevailing expectation of a revival in the church as a consequence of the happy union and the united effort in the memorial work. Special preparation had been made to observe the week of prayer. But, though the meetings were well attended and interesting, there were no indications of revival. The pew-renting on the Monday of that week had turned out discouragingly, and other things showed that the heart of the church was not ready. The meetings continued two weeks. In the latter part of the month the pastor assisted in an interesting work of grace at Winneconne, where many turned unto the Lord, but the preaching that was effective there failed here. And so there was little beside the ordinary church work for many succeeding months. In March, 1871, a Sabbath school temperance society was formed, which attracted considerable interest and increased to a membership of about 170. About 130 names of our young people still stand recorded on its pledge-book, and it had many stirring meetings. In the autumn of this year came the

REMARKABLE DROUTH

And the prevailing fires. Fire was running in the woods, on the farms, kindling from locomotive sparks, or spreading from hunters or clearings, until the whole country was full of smoke, and property everywhere in danger. The service one beautiful autumn Sabbath, in this house, was made uncomfortable and difficult by the painful effect of the smoke on the eyes and lungs, and for many days it was so dense as to obscure the view not a little and to feel very oppressive. At last, on the second Sunday night of October.

BEGAN THE GREAT FIRE

That swept a large part of the wealth and glory of Chicago into ashes, and desolated Peshtigo, just north of us, with the far more terrible loss of hundreds of lives. The awful calamities filled all hearts with solemnity and tenderest sympathy, and prompted liberal and speedy supplies to the stricken communities. The outpouring of the public heart was wonderful. Supplies of clothing and provisions were freely donated and a committee of citizens with physicians went to Peshtigo to distribute and minister to the suffering. Some of our own congregation had passed through the fiery deluge and escaped only with their lives.

HUNDREDS OF FAMILIES

Were found stripped of their all; many suffering the agonies of bereavement, or of painful wounds. A district of country 8 miles wide and 40 in length was swept over by this storm. Over \$500 were given in cash by our citizens, in addition to the liberal supplies of wheat, flour, groceries, and clothing sent forward; and more than \$1,700 in cash were received from abroad and distributed. The following Sabbath a sermon was preached in this place from the words in 2 PETER 3:10; "The day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night, in the which the Heavens shall pass away with great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat; the earth also, and the works that are therein, shall be burned up." In the evening a large congregation assembled to hear accounts of the disaster by eye-witnesses and the report of the committee of citizens who had returned from Peshtigo. Mr. Bentley, who, with his wife, had only escaped the devouring flames at Peshtigo by rushing to the river and standing for hours in water up to their chins, and Mr. Stevens, who had witnessed the overwhelming ruin at Chicago related their observations.

DR. GALENTINE AND MR. VAN OSTRAND,

Members of the citizens committee, then related what they had seen of the suffering and desolation, for, being the first on the ground with supplies the scene was before them in all its fearfulness. It was a thrilling and solemn day.

About the first of November, while these scenes were fresh in the heart and still employed the land in ministries of mercy, the Rev. Mr. Waldron came to the Methodist Church and began daily meetings. Some from this church dropped in and an interest began to develop. At last the meetings were removed to Pettibone Hall and Christians of several denominations joined in them, different pastors preaching and uniting in prayer meetings. The session of this church met twice in this week for consultation on the state of religion and prayer. On Sabbath evening, Nov. 12th, the hall was crowded by a union meeting and an impressive sermon on the "Need of excitement in religion" was preached by the Rev. Mr. Bennett, then residing at Appleton. There were already about eighteen inquirers and many Christian hearts were earnestly pleading at the throne of grace. At this stage

MRS. VAN COTT

Came and labored with marvellous energy for two days, holding meetings at 10 o'clock in the morning at 2 in the afternoon and in the evening sometimes until midnight. At the close of her labors there were about 40 who had openly declared an interest in their souls. The meetings grew in power from day to day. Soon after Mrs. Van Cott left they were removed from the hall to the old church. At the close of that week it was decided that each denomination should separate and work thenceforth in their own churches.

THE SABBATH FOLLOWING

This decision was a memorable day with us. It might truly be called an all-day meeting. After the morning service, came, as usual, the Sabbath school, but on this day it was a service of praise, of prayer, confession and exhortation. After an hour for dinner, the people and scholars returned through a heavy snow storm and continued together until it was quite dark, some rejoicing in God, others asking the way of salvation. Every heart was melted and every tongue loosed. In the evening was another service of prayer. Up to the 10th of December the meetings continued morning and evening, almost daily, the pastor receiving occasional assistance from Rev. T. G. Smith, and Rev. George Spinning. Then the work was transferred to the neighborhood of Mr. McLeod's, meetings of great interest being held for some time in the school house. The meetings in town, however, were only diminished in number, not suspended. The Sabbath school was often much like a revival meeting. Finally at the communion of

JANUARY 7TH, 1872,

The results of the work were gathered in. Eight united with us by letter, and 88 for the first time took upon themselves the vows of Christ. More than 40 were baptised. It was a glorious day for Christ. In the evening a praise meeting of grateful joy was the fitting crown of this wonderful work.

During all this time there were extra meetings in other churches, especially in the Methodist, where the work was also great, and which received much strength. There were additions to all the churches, so far as I remember, as the result of the work.

Our young people's meeting, established at that time and sustained ever since, is one of the monuments of that revival.

ON THE FIRST SABBATH OF SEPTEMBER, 1872,

A plan of systematic and free-will giving was adopted by the church. It was to be independent of the pew rents, and was to provide for the arrearages which always occurred under that system, two thirds of the contributions being reserved for that purpose, while the balance was to go to missionary objects. The contributions were made at the Sabbath morning service and ranged from \$10 to \$36. The result was that at the next annual meeting in February of 1873 there was no arrearage, and \$90 in the treasury. The congregation were encouraged by this to go a step farther, abandon the pew-renting and trust the whole church expense and the benevolent contributions to the voluntary offerings of the Sabbath. At a stirring meeting Feb. 7th, 1873, addressed by the Revs. T. G. Smith, George L. Spinning and L. Railsback, it was voted unanimously to take the venture. The rule adopted for the government of the giver was the apostolic one of 1 Cor. 16:2 "Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him." The only security for the fulfillment of the rule was the conscience of the individual—no pledges were taken, no account kept. This had been our plan up to the present time and it has thus far met all our expenses and given at the rate of \$250 per year to the Missionary Board. The total receipts per year under this plan have been as follows: For the year ending February, 1874, there was received \$2,181; for the year ending February, 1875, there was reported a total of \$2,233.30; in February, 1876, there was reported a total of \$2,923.34; showing a steady increase.

IN THE EARLY PART OF THE YEAR 1873

Our village became a city. Mr. John Williams, the post-master and an energetic and public spirited citizen, whose death in the spring of that year was greatly lamented, was chiefly instrumental in procuring the necessary legislation. The first mayor was Edward Smith. The material prospects of the village began to assume a better aspect in 1871. The proposition and the building of a new railroad—the Wisconsin Central—awakened much interest in that year. Quite a number of families settled among

us in 1872, and in that year Riverside Park was purchased and graded. In 1873 the Globe Paper Mill was built by Kimberly, Clark & Co., some of the smaller brick business houses, and several private residences. Some business places, too, were much improved, or newly built. The bank was removed from the room adjoining the postoffice to its present location on the corner.

It was in the summer of this year (1873) that

OUR CHAPEL WAS BUILT.

The subject was presented to the congregation on the Sabbath of June 22d, in a sermon, and they were requested to come on the following Sabbath with free-will offerings in pledges, to be paid as the work went on. The day was very wet and discouraging, but the amount pledged by the small congregation was \$1,376.50. Some was added during the week, but still there was a serious lack of the \$2,000, the amount needed. At last six gentlemen, Hiram Smith, J. L. Clement, J. A. Kimberly, H. Babcock, D. C. Van Ostrand, and Edward Smith assumed the responsibility of the remainder in addition to what they had already pledged, and the work was proceeded with at once. Mr. Newsdecker, of Menasha, who had undertaken and completed the enlargement in 1870, took the contract for the chapel. Mr. Webber also undertook the papering and varnishing of this room. During this latter work we worshipped in the old church, from the 31st of August until the 28th of September—four Sabbaths—and the last use we made of that house. It was sold soon after to our Methodist brethren, for the sum of \$1,200, repaired and re-dedicated by them March 1st, 1874, under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Olmstead. In October some of the brethren living in the country added a small piece of land to the church property and built the horse-sheds in the rear of the chapel, the whole cost of which was about \$260. Mr. George Scott and Mr. H. Huxley were chiefly instrumental in this work.

THE CHAPEL WAS COMPLETED

And dedicated as a prayer room Nov. 25th, at a very full and interesting meeting. Father Marsh offering the prayer of dedication. Tuesday evening, Dec. 2d, during a special meeting of Presbytery, it was dedicated socially, the Rev. T. G. Smith delivering a capital address on the "Social element in church

work," and the ladies giving a delightful supper. Thus was secured to us our pleasant, convenient and very useful chapel. The cost of the entire work was \$1,990. The Rev. David Street, then of Waupaca, remained with us after the Presbytery and conducted a series of very delightful evening meetings.

A few days after the dedication of the chapel, Dec. 9th, 1873,

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION WAS ORGANIZED.

The society has for its object the seeking out and supplying the needy at home, Christian visitation and the extension of the gospel in foreign lands. In its home work it is auxillary to this church and in its foreign work to the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest. The sociables and festivals of the church have been chiefly under the management of this association, and have more fully realized the Christian ideal of such gatherings than any that have come under my own observation. They were so provided as to be accessable to rich and poor alike, and while free and joyous, were unexceptionable in conduct.

THE ORIGINAL OFFICERS

Were as follows: President, Mrs. Alexander Syme; vice-president, Mrs. Hiram Smith; secretary, Mrs. A. K. Moore. It numbers 35 members. There has been raised by the society by socials, membership-fees, individual donations, and personal solicitation a total of \$580.19. Of this sum \$255.55 was appropriated to foreign missionary work. This includes the support of a native bible reader in Persia at a salary of \$45 per year. Also the work of the young people's mission band, connected with the society, in maintaining a scholarship for a pupil at the mission school in Ningpo, China, at the rate of \$40 per year. The sum of \$305.84 has been expended for home mission and home work, for the poor in our own city. A woman's prayer meeting is also promoted by this society.

IN THE YEAR 1874

Our city made marked progress in public and private improvement. The Winnebago Paper Mill was built by Davis, Ford & Co., Mr. Patten's Paper Mill, Manville's picture gallery, Kruger & Willard's hardware store, the block of Hunt, Pingle & Wildfang, and some of our best private residences. Our streets also began to put on a cleaner look. Some new business houses were also opened.

THE WINTER OF 1874-5

Was an extremely cold one, the coldest according to a record kept by some one, in 20 years. There were frequent storms of snow and wind that blocked up the highways and streets, sometimes delaying the railroad trains for days, and the thermometer indicated a cold at one time of 42°. During the winter there was considerable religious interest in the young people's meetings. Frequent inquiry meetings were held in the pastor's study or the chapel, and prayer meetings at the residence of Mr. Dunn, the leader of the meeting. There were about 16 hopeful conversions and nine added to the church on profession of faith.

DURING 1875

There was considerable improvement in the city. The Russell House, a fine and commodious hotel, was built and is now a pleasant resort for the traveling public. The Schuetzen Hall, built by a society of our German fellow citizens, and is a useful and attractive building. The Fourth ward school house was also an important addition of this year. Some substantial improvements in the way of private building, particularly in the vicinity of the Park, were also made. It was a year of abundant harvest and considerable prosperity.

In the autumn a series of cottage prayer meetings were held in different parts of the congregation. The result was an increasing spirit of prayer and spiritual devotion in the church. When the week of prayer came, the first week in January, 1876, it was agreed, after consultation by the different pastors of the evangelical English speaking denominations, to hold a union morning meeting and leave each church to its own meeting in the evening. Through the courtesy of the

TEMPLE OF HONOR

And the Good Templars, the meetings were begun and continued for six weeks in their hall. First the reading room was occupied, and at the first meeting there were 20 present, but so rapid and powerful was the increase of interest that by the third morning we were obliged to go into the large hall. From 8:30 o'clock each morning to 9:30, and often much later, the hall was thronged with deeply interested people, and praise, and prayer, and exhortation abounded. The pastors commonly present be-

side the pastor of this church were Rev. Benjamin Freeman, the Rev. J. T. Woodhead, and, toward the close, the Rev. H. F. Gilbert, who had just come to the city. The three denominations principally represented were the

METHODIST, BAPTIST AND PRESBYTERIAN.

The evening meetings at the churches were not less interesting. Our chapel was crowded much of the time with deeply solemn audiences. The Rev. Mr. Freeman supplemented the labors of the pastor with much ability. There were about 50 inquirers, chiefly the young people of the Sabbath school. About the middle of February the meetings were confined to two bible reading services per week, in addition to the regular Thursday evening prayer meeting, and these continued till the communion in April. Also a children's meeting was conducted three afternoons per week from 4:30 to 5:30 by Mrs. Manville, assisted by Mrs. Moore. These were largely attended and exceedingly interesting and continued till the summer. The young people's prayer meeting also was much awakened and increased, some of the Sabbath afternoon meetings being remarkable in power. The visible

RESULT OF THIS REVIVAL

Was the addition of 30 members to the church, three by letter and 27 by profession. Its chief benefit, however, seemed to be in the hearts of believers, dissipating clouds and leading to a livelier sense of the great privileges in Christ. Other churches also participated in the blessings of this winter's work and it will long be remembered as a remarkable season of spiritual refreshment and of beautiful winter weather. It was a season of general revival. More than 48,000 souls were added to our branch of the Presbyterian Church alone, in the United States, on profession of faith.

WE HAVE NOW COME

Into the seventh year of the United Church. It is a pleasant fact that the history closes with a precious revival of religion. Let us look back now and sum up the results of the six and a holy year's work.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

Has had in this time but two superintendents, Mr. Kimberly serving until in the early part of 1874, and Mr. Proctor, our

present superintendent. It has had but two librarians, Mr. Marsh serving until the beginning of 1874, and Mr. Dederick Bergstrom now in office. There are 27 classes and teachers. There is a library of about 627 volumes. The report of last year will give a fair view of the united school since the union. There was received from the penny collection, and on subscription during the year \$288.68. The average attendance is 231. The highest number in attendance at one time was attained in the present year, when it reached 273. There are about 300 members of the school. The young people's meeting has an average attendance perhaps of 30 and meets now every Sabbath, just before the evening service.

The amount of money raised by the congregation during the six years is as follows:

Congregational expenses, such as building, salaries, etc.	\$14,279 00
Miscellaneous, including special expenses and dona- tions, outside the regular order	2,728 00
Contributions to the Missionary Boards	1,734 00
 Total	\$18,741 00

The total amount given to mission work by the separate churches in all their history we found, as near as could be estimated, was \$1,700, the united church raising \$34 more for missionary purposes in six years, than the two churches did in their 22 and 21 years. But at the time of the union, we found in the first discourse that there was still \$4,800 of the money received from the Board of Home Missions alone, unpaid. Deducting from this amount the \$1,734 given since the union to the missionary board and there is still a debt of \$3,166. That is a sacred debt and should stimulate the giving to our boards.

THIS CHURCH HAS ASSISTED

In the organization and building up of other churches through its pastor and donations, as follows: The Presbyterian Church at Appleton was organized in November, 1870, with 16 members and a Sabbath school of 38 in number, now without a pastor. In that same autumn it aided in founding the Presbyterian Church of Oshkosh, of which the Rev. Mr. Rossiter is now the pastor. It gave to this church in all about \$150. In 1873-4 it aided in the establishment of the church at Fremont, giving,

on the day of the dedication of their house of worship \$50, beside smaller donations at other times. This was the first church established in that place and has ever since maintained public worship, a Sabbath school and a prayer meeting. It has also aided the Belgian mission beyond Green Bay to the amount of near one hundred dollars in money besides other donations. It has also contributed to the help of the French Presbyterian Church in Green Bay, the organization of which it aided in October, 1873. The pastor has assisted in revival and protracted meetings in 12 churches within the bounds of the Presbytery, preaching in this work 73 sermons.

The number of public services, leaving out prayer meetings of all kinds and miscellaneous meetings, held under the direction of the church is 764. The pastor has preached 504 different sermons. There have been 27 marriage services. There have been 65 funeral services. There have been added to the church 149 members on profession of their faith, and 47 by letter, making a total of 196 additions. There have been removed from the roll by death, 14; by dismission and other means, 45; making a total decrease of 59. This leaves a total number of names on our record of 298.

THERE HAVE BEEN

The following changes in the session: Wm. N. Moore resigned and removed to Joliet, Ill., in 1871, and Dr. Galentine was elected as his successor. David Blakely also resigned and was succeeded by Edward Smith. J. A. Kimberly resigned in the year 1875, and was succeeded in the beginning of the present year by Edward Marsh.

Of the deacons, Samuel Mitchell died in 1873, when three new ones were elected, viz: Jacob Bell, Henry Huxley and John Jamieson, making the number now in service four.

ONE OF THE CHILDREN

Of this church is laboring as a missionary in China, in connection with the American Board of Foreign Missions, viz: a son of Elder Blakely. Another, Miss Martha Alden, is now being educated at the Western Female Seminary, Ohio, with reference to the foreign work. Two of our young men are also in college looking forward to the work of the ministry, viz: Arthur Brown and Newton Alden.

We have but to say in conclusion that the blessing of our glorified Master has rested upon the united church. Perfect harmony has prevailed in the session and the congregation has appeared as a unit in the reception of the truth and the work of the church.

THE OLD DIVIDING LINES

Have never once appeared. The glory of its pulpit has been nothing but Christ and Him crucified. The first prayer meeting, with which the pastorate began more than six years ago, opened with the word and the thought, "Without Me ye can do nothing," and the first sermon was from the words, "We are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us; we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God." These were the keynotes to all the utterances from this place and the inspiration of all the work. And we are able to testify here to-day that the "wisdom of God," the unmixed word of revelation, "is wiser than men." Whatever lack there may have been in other respects and whatever of weakness in the performance, the effort has been to bring God's word to the rebuke of sin in all its forms and to present Christ, in the glorious gospel, as the Saviour of sinners and the Holy Ghost as the comforter. The result has been according to the promise. The work of union in the consolidation of the two churches, and the union efforts at special times by the churches of the place, have been blessed of God, as well as the adherence to revealed truth.

And now as we stand in the year which ends the thirtieth of our city's existence, and also the one which ends the first centennial of our national existence, it will be interesting to note a few facts of our own present standing as a community. The city has reached a population of about 4,300. The tax for city purposes amounts to \$10,099; that for school purposes, \$10,700. There are 1,279 school children. H. A. Hobart, assisted by 12 teachers, instructs these children. There is a lack of improved school buildings. The churches of the city, with the date of their organization and their present strength, is as follows:

THE WELSH CALVANISTIC

Began worship in the year 1848, with a congregation of 10 persons and a membership of 5. The present membership is 14. They have a small house of worship and regular services, but no resident pastor.

THE WELSH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Organized November, 1861, with 14 members; present number 15. A Sabbath school of 25 members is sustained by these churches together.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

As already stated, was organized in 1849. It now has a membership of 70, with a Sabbath school of 75. Rev. J. T. Woodhead is now the pastor.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,

On the Island, though not within our city limits, is the place where the Catholics on this side worship. It was built in the year 1855.

THE GERMAN EMANUEL

Society, of the Evangelical Association of North America, was organized in the year 1856, by the Rev. August Huelster, with 15 members, and now has 76. Their Sabbath school numbers 65 scholars and 14 teachers. Their house of worship is on the Island, and the Rev. A. Taruntzer is the pastor.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,

Of Neenah and Menasha was organized in 1860, with 14 members. The present number is 67; the Sabbath school membership 110, with average attendance of 85. The Rev. H. F. Gilbert is the pastor. Their house of worship is on the Island.

THE NORWEGIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

Was organized Jan. 29, 1871, with 30 members. The present number is 70 and the Sabbath school attendance 35. They have a house of worship and a pastor, the Rev. W. L. Hoagenson.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN,

(Trinity congregation) was organized Dec. 26, 1865, with 30 members, present number 80. Sabbath school membership 40. The pastor is Rev. Otto Hoyer, and they have a house of worship.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Was organized July 11, 1866. The present number of communicants is 21; number of Sabbath school scholars 20. They have a house of worship and sustain regular service, with Rev. Geo. Gibson present pastor.

THE CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD,

(Universalist), of Neenah and Menasha, organized in 1866, with a membership of 49. The present membership is 56 and num-

ber of Sabbath school 128. The pastor is Rev. H. D. L. Webster, and their house of worship stands on the Island.

THE DANISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN

Church (Church of our Saviour), was organized September, 1872, with 66 members; 37 communicants. Present number, 131. No Sabbath school, but regular catechetical work on Saturdays. They have a house of worship and a pastor, the Rev. N. Thompson. This gentleman edits a semi-monthly paper called *The Church Gatherer*, in the Danish language. It is printed at Chicago; is very neat in appearance, and has a circulation of about 700 copies at \$1.50 per annum. This periodical has been published since 1872.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN TRINITY CHURCH,

Norwegian, organized in January, 1873; have a present membership of 35, and a Sabbath school of 15; worship in a new church on the Island; Rev. J. C. Jacobson, pastor.

THE GERMAN LUTHERAN

Organized January, 1874, worshiping in the brick house, which they purchased of the Methodist brethren, and which was built by the Congregationalists in 1852. They have a membership of 45, with a Sabbath school of 40. The Rev. H. J. Haack is the pastor. There is thus in our city a church membership, (counting the Roman Catholics at 100), of 978, a Sunday school membership of 1,153; 13 houses of worship; and 10 ministers. Taking the school census for the number of children in our city, we find that about 126 are left without Sabbath school instruction. And estimating the church membership to represent one half of the church-goers, we have 2,000 people who are not regular attendants at church.

THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE

Is specially represented by the following organizations:

THE GOOD TEMPLARS

Organized Jan. 21st, 1870. They now number 114 members and have a library of 250 volumes. The Presbyterian Sabbath School Temperance and anti-Tobacco Society organized in 1871 and reached a membership of 130.

THE TEMPLE OF HONOR

Organized in January, 1874, and has a present membership of about 100.

THE CORAL WORKERS,

A juvenile society in connection with the Good Templars, organized April, 1875, has a present membership of 245, a library fund of \$125.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE

Organized in March, 1876. The present membership is about 75. These all have weekly meetings, with the exception of the Presbyterian Sabbath School Temperance Society, which meets occasionally. There have been many special efforts in the cause of temperance and many public meetings, chiefly in connection with the woman's temperance union societies but not now in active operation.

The organized opposing forces are as follows: The Schuetzen Bund, which is inimical to the Christian Sabbath; 15 licensed saloons for the sale of intoxicating drink. The extent of their business may be inferred from a statement received in 1874, when there were 14 licensed saloons. There are none of the keepers but what makes a good living. What are called the orderly houses have an income of from \$8 to \$14 per day. Some of them receive as high as \$30 to \$35 per day. And we are quite safe in saying that no business occupies more hours of time and no agency is more efficient in advancing its interests—an interest adverse to the well-being of the community.

Such is the religious and moral condition of our beautiful city in the centennial year and the thirtieth of its age. Standing upon the shore of its beautiful waters, supplied by nature with rare elements of material prosperity and comfort, healthful in climate, abounding in useful industries and a self-reliant, economical population, it is a city of promise. But one thing can defeat that promise, can spoil all the fruits of this beautiful nature and society, and that is moral corruption. God, who has given us the spot, charges in His word, upon us the necessity of preserving it from moral corruption, and Christian patriotism exhorts and pleads with its last words in the character of the great Washington, embodying as he did the struggles, the spirit, the principles and hopes of a new civilization, to cherish religion and morality. Oh, if we should forget this—if in our care for what we shall eat and wear; if in our haste to be rich, or the equally fatal pursuit of selfish indulgence, we should suffer ir-

religion and vice to grow unchecked,—if instead of standing against them faithfully and stoutly we should be silent and consenting, the time will surely come when the sentence of ruin will be written before our eyes.

“ My well beloved hath a vineyard in a very fruitful hill; and he fenced it, and gathered out the stones thereof, and planted it with the choicest vine, and built a tower in the midst of it, and also made a wine-press therein; and he looked that it should bring forth grapes, and it brought forth wild grapes. And now, O, inhabitants of Jerusalem, and men of Judah, judge, I pray you, betwixt me and my vineyard. What could have been done more to my vineyard that I have not done in it? Wherefore when I looked that it should bring forth grapes, brought it forth wild grapes? And now go to; I I will tell you what I will do to my vineyard; I will take away the hedge thereof, and it shall be eaten up; and break down the wall thereof and it shall be trodden down; and I will lay it waste; it shall not be pruned nor digged; but there shall come up briers and thorns. I will also command the clouds that they rain no rain upon it. For the vineyard of the Lord of Hosts is the House of Israel, and the men of Judah His pleasant places. And he looked for judgement, but beheld oppression; for righteousness, but beheld a cry.”



ADDENDA.

These historical sermons were preached in accordance with the request of the Presbyterian Historical Society in the centennial year, 1876—the first one Sept. 17th, and the second Sept. 24th. At the time of this writing—December, 1877—there are some changes to be noted and some additions to be made, as follows: The Rev. N. J. Aplin became the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church about the last of October of this year. The Rev. Thomas T. Potter came last winter as the pastor of the Baptist Church, succeeding Bro. Gilbert. Near the same time the Rev. Joseph M. Tays became rector of the Episcopal Church and remained until the summer of 1877. He was soon succeeded by the present rector, the Rev. Geo. Gibson. Also the Rev. O. C. Anderson has been the pastor of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church since August last. The Church of the Good Shepherd, Universalist, is now ministered to by the Rev. C. L. Lombard. The Rev. S. Kortemeir is the present pastor of the Evangelical Association Church, on the Island.

There is a Danish Baptist organization worshiping in the Second ward school house, of which the Rev. Lars Knudson is the pastor. It was formed in the year 1866, and now has a membership of 44; it has a Sabbath school of 35 members. They are now engaged in building a house of worship.

The Seventh Day Adventists also worship in the Second ward school house, where services are held on Saturday, and are conducted by Elder J. P. Jasperson. There are about 27 members, and a Sabbath school of 20 members. The organization was formed in June, 1870.

On the 4th of July, 1877, there was organized a Norwegian Methodist Church. It has a present membership of 35; a Sabbath school membership of 23, and worships in the High school building. The pastor is the Rev. Henry Danielson.

Taking the two organizations overlooked in the statistics of 1876, we find the whole number to be 15; the whole number of ministers to be 12, and the total church membership to be 1,049, while the Sabbath school membership is 1,208, for that year.

The present year, 1877, has been distinguished by a remarkably fine summer and abundant harvest, a mild and very wet and dreary autumn, and a severe financial pressure.

NEENAH, Dec. 10, 1877.

J. E. C.

History of the M. E. Church in Neenah.

BY

REV. N. J. APLIN, Pastor

The first protestant sermon ever preached in Neenah was by a travelling itenerant of this church in 1845. The church was organized by the Rev. Wm. H. Sampson in the fall of 1849, with seven members. The probabilities are that Neenah was attached to some other charge for a few years. It appears from the minutes that Albert Baker preached here in 1856. C. G. Lathrop also served the church at an early day. Samuel Lugg was here in 1860. C. W. Brooks' name appears as the pastor in 1863-4, at which time the New School Presbyterian Church was purchased by the society for \$700, and the little society felt as though they were gaining. T. C. Wilson served the church for three years, viz, 1866-7-8, with great acceptability. He built a very convenient parsonage. The records show that he was very popular; marrying most of the marriageable folks, and building up the congregation.

In the fall of 1868 Rev. George Fellows was appointed to the charge, but a change was effected, by which he went to Menasha and Rev. L. L. Knox served the Neenah church for that year. Thomas Walker was next appointed. His administration was somewhat stormy and he yielded to some discouragement. J. H. Gaskill was sent to the charge in the fall of 1870, and served the people with acceptability, but he afterwards located. J. H. Waldron succeeded him in 1871, and by much energy, faith and perseverance added to the numerical strength. He also purchased an addition to the parsonage lot, repaired the parsonage and was quite successful in his labors. M. G. Bristol was sent to the charge in 1873, and served for one year.

W. J. Olmstead was next sent to the charge, and it was during his administration that the present place of worship was purchased from the Presbyterians. It is a very commodious building. This fine church, by the aid of its friends, and the very liberal offer of the Presbyterians to take \$1,200, was secured and paid for. The present church is valued at \$2,500, and the parsonage at \$1,500. Bro. Olmstead did a good work for the society.

J. T. Woodhead was his successor and served the church for two years with hard work and success.

N. J. Aplin, the present pastor, was his successor in the fall of 1877. He came from the Clemansville charge, where he had been for the three previous years. He has been in the Wisconsin conference twenty-four years. The present report of the Neenah church is: Members, 110; Sabbath-school scholars, 100, has a good Sabbath-school library; fair congregations and has a prospect of success.

History of the Baptist Church in Neenah.

BY
THOMAS T. POTTER, Pastor,

A Baptist Church was first organized in Neenah in July, 1851, from which time regular prayer meetings and covenant meetings were held. Rev. Peter Prink assisted in its organization, and acted as pastor about two years. He was succeeded in 1853 by Rev. James Andem, of Massachusetts, followed in turn by Revs. James Follett and Luke Davis, with intervals between each pastorate. Mr. Davis left in 1857, from which time the church was without a pastor.

The membership of this church at no one time was over 25 or 30, and the total number connected with it during the whole period was but 56. These were greatly scattered and by removals it rapidly decreased after Mr. Davis left, till 1861, when but two or three families remained in town, and the total membership which could be counted was less than a dozen.

Meanwhile, the Baptists of Menasha had been holding prayer meetings and made proposals to them to unite in the support of a minister to which they acceded. The Menasha church organized on the 24th of April, 1860, adopting the declaration of faith known as the New Hampshire Confession and the covenant accompanying it. The church was recognized and admitted into the fellowship of the denomination at a council composed of the churches of Omro, Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton on the 13th of June, 1860. Its roll contained at that time about a dozen members. The first regular covenant meeting was held on the 7th of July, 1860. On the 8th of October, 1861, Rev. B. J. Boynton was ordained and assumed the pastorate, but remained only a year. On the 30th of November, 1861, the Neenah church voted to disband and grant letters to unite with the church in Menasha, or with other Baptist churches as the members should choose. Eleven letters were granted, some to new residents. About six united with the Menasha church, viz: Mr. and Mrs. H. Shoemaker, Wm. Sherry, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dolson, Mrs. E. Millard and Horace Baird. For several years meetings were held in Menasha, with an occasional service in Neenah. The Sabbath school was started in December, 1861. In 1863 Rev. D. H. Cooley was called to supply the church, preaching a part of the time also in other places. This arrangement continued till June 1, 1867, when Rev. O. W. Babcock, of Fayetteville, N. Y., became the pastor. With his pastorate a new era was inaugurated. Regular services were held in both Neenah and Menasha. Steps were taken to secure a house of worship, which resulted in the purchase of a building owned by the Norwegians, and its removal to a lot secured for the purpose on Commercial street, which would be a central point for the members of both towns. They met in their church on the 2d

day of November, 1867, and the name of the organization was changed to the "First Baptist Church of Menasha and Neenah." Rev. Mr. Babcock left on the 1st of April, 1873, after a pastorate of six years. Rev. Benjamin Freeman became pastor after a little more than a years' interregnum, resigning again Aug. 29, 1875. There was a vacancy till Feb. 27, 1876, when Rev. H. T. Gilbert, a student from the Theological Seminary commenced preaching to the church, on July 26, but was compelled, on account of the health of himself and family, to resign on the 22d of October of the same year.

In November, 1876, the present pastor, Rev. T. T. Potter, visited the church and supplied the desk till the 1st of February, when he was called to the pastorate.

The church has never been large in numbers or strong in wealth. The growth has been slow but the membership has ever been harmonious and few cases have called for discipline. The present number is 75, of which 17 are at present now resident. Its contributions for all benevolent objects are ready and generous in proportion to its means. Its expenses are cheerfully provided for and no year is allowed to close in debt.

The present officers of the church are Rev. Thomas T. Potter, pastor; Hiram Shoemaker, clerk and treasurer; H. W. Fisher, S. B. Nelson and H. Shoemaker, deacons.

History of Trinity Episcopal Church.

BY

GEORGE GIBSON, Rector,

Trinity Episcopal church, Neenah, as an organization, dates back to July, 1866. Previously, however, occasional services had been held here by the Rev. Simon Palmer, missionary at Appleton, and subsequently by the present rector, Rev. George Gibson, who succeeded Mr. Palmer as missionary at that place. The Rev. Wm. D. Christian, rector of St. Stephen's church, Menasha, according to the above date, called a meeting of the congregation together with all those interested in the Episcopal church in Neenah, when the organization was perfected by the election of the proper officers. George O. Strong and John A. Bryan were chosen wardens; D. L. Kimberly, W. P. Peckham, John N. Stone, John Burns and L. J. Matthews were elected vestrymen. The majority of them have remained and are still members of the organization to-day.

Two years later, November, 1868, the congregation resolved to build, and a committee was formed for the purpose of facilitating the project. A lot was at once purchased of Mr. Gilbert Jones, for the sum of \$250—\$100 of which Mr. Jones himself donated. A commencement was made on the church building in August, 1869, the plans, erection of edifice, etc., being under

the supervision of the Rev. E. Peake, minister in charge who, if I mistake not, previously to his ordination, had been a civil engineer. The building progressed slowly and surely, and when finished in the spring of 187-, it was free from incumbrances.

Up to the time of occupancy the congregation had been worshipping in Peckham Hall, and in all fairness it may be recorded that this comfortable place had been fitted up, kept in order and warmed by Mr. Peckham for three years.

Up to the present time the two parishes of Neenah and Menasha have had the services of a clergyman conjointly. The clergymen who have succeeded each other in the duties are the Rev. Wm. D. Christian, who resigned in October, 1866; the Rev. George N. James was called in November, 1866; resigned in February, 1867. In March, 1868, Rev. J. A. Davenport was called to the parish, and continued to officiate till the following Easter. Rev. E. Peake, rector of Grace church, Appleton, took charge of Neenah and Menasha about May, 1869, giving them afternoon services, and continued the duties till March, 1870. Rev. H. M. Thompson succeeded Rev. Mr. Peake in May, 1871, who came as rector of the two parishes, residing in Menasha. He died Oct. 8, 1872. From that date the two parishes had to depend on Appleton for a supply of services, and Rev. George Verner labored until the entrance of the Rev. Joseph Wilkins Tays upon his duties, in October, 1876. He continued until August, 1877, when he received a call to Kentucky. The present rector, Rev. George Gibson, was called to the charge of the two parishes, St. Stephen's, Menasha, and Trinity, Neenah, Oct. 1, 1877. The present organization stands thus: Rev. George Gibson, rector; John A. Bryan, John N. Stone, wardens; D. L. Kimberly, W. P. Peckham, Norman Willard, N. D. Stanley, vestrymen. The wardens and vestrymen are elected yearly.

Sketch of the Catholic Church in Neenah,

BY J. C.

As noted elsewhere, the Catholic church is located on the Menasha side of the Island, and serves the members in both towns. In 1848 Father Vanderbrook, who was stationed at Little Chute, had services for the Catholic families who were settled in the town of Neenah. As he was about to leave for Europe at that time, he left behind him a priest who attended to the duties of the mission in his absence. Services were held at J. Conniff's in the Irish settlement in the town of Neenah, now Clayton. After that a Father Paul Faranatcii was sent by the bishop of Milwaukee and he officiated in a log church near Daniel Nugent's, in the town of Neenah. He lived in the then village of Neenah, and attended to the missions of Neenah, Oshkosh and the surrounding neighborhood. He lived here

about two years. After him came Father Colten, who is now the resident priest of Fond du Lac. He remained here for about three years. After him came Father Tusseder. He commenced the erection of a Catholic church on a piece of land on the Island donated to the Catholic congregation by Captain McKenna, of the British navy, who then owned considerable property on the Island. In his time the church was completed, except the seats. Father DeBecca succeeded him; after him came Father Ceiffe, and he was succeeded by Father Dale, who was located at Appleton. He attended the mission at Appleton and Neenah for over a year. Father Wilkins was, after him, located at Neenah and became the resident priest. He remained here about three years. Father Wilkins was succeeded by Father Ulmire, who remained here three years, and attended to Neenah and Menasha, and on his departure for Europe was succeeded by a community of the Servite Fathers, who are now the resident clergy of Neenah. Father Venturi being their Superior.



