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[Sheboygan, Wisconsin]: [Democrat Print. Co.], 1909

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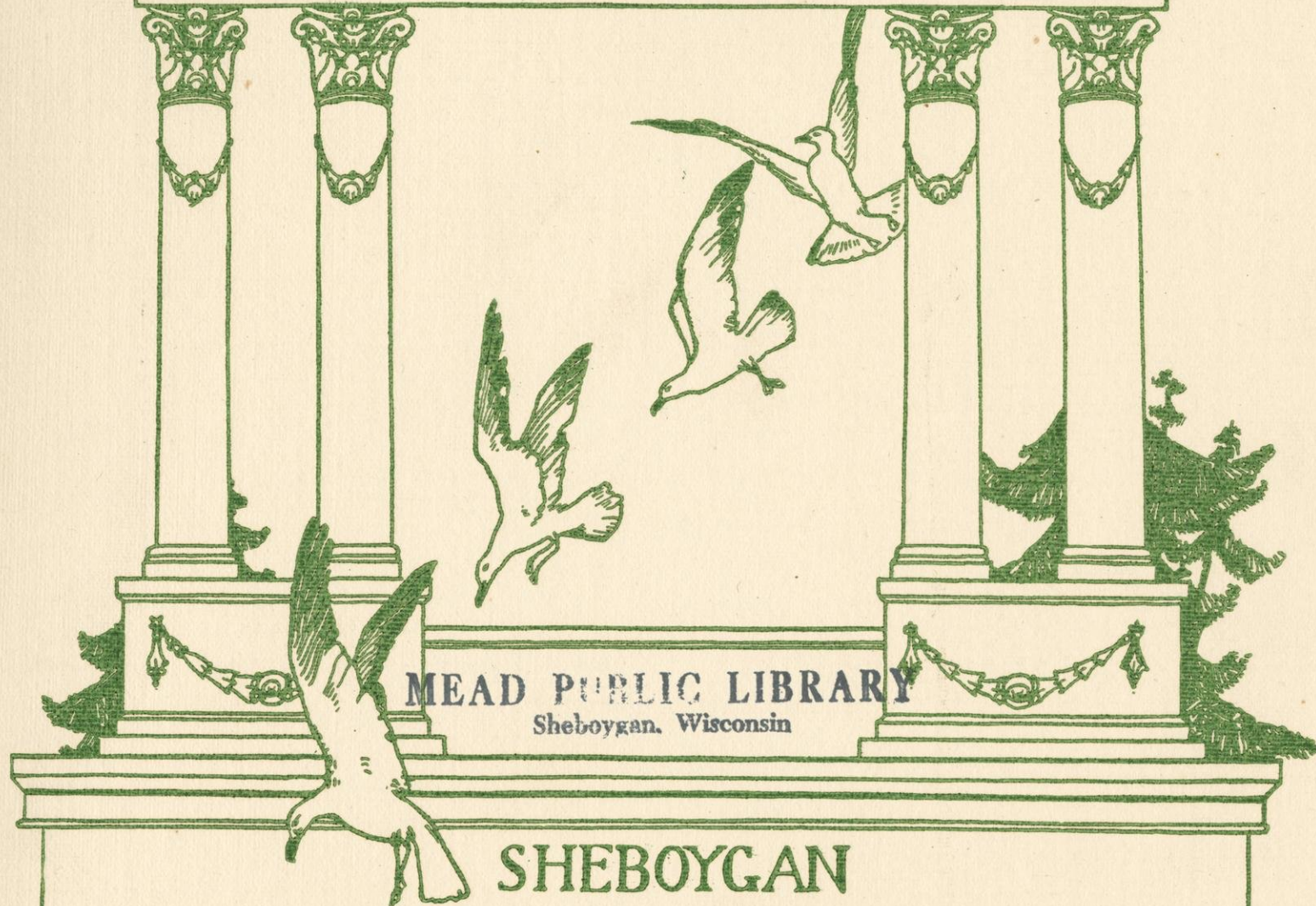
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1909



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SHEBOYGAN
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OFFICIAL SOUVENIR

Sheboygan Home Coming

August Ninth to Fourteenth

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY
SHEBOYGAN, WISCONSIN

'Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home;
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
Which, seek through the world, is ne'er met with elsewhere.

Home, home! Sweet, sweet home!
There is no place like home!
There is no place like home!

An exile from home, splendor dazzles in vain;
Oh give me my lowly thatch'd cottage again!
The birds singing sweetly that come to my call,
Give me them, and that peace of mind dearer than all.

Home, home! Sweet, sweet home!
There is no place like home!
There is no place like home!

—*Home, Sweet Home.*



"Both died simultaneously and Sheboygan's fair daughter was left without a lover."—See "Indian Tales"

The Explorers—1634-1795

“There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society where none intrudes,
By the deep sea, and music in its war.”

—*Childe Harold.*

UPON a summer's day in the year 1635, a long birch bark canoe slowly skirted the shores of Lake Michigan and glided past the gloomy pine forest that stood in solemn grandeur upon the site of the present city of Sheboygan. Jean Nicolet, the illustrious French explorer whom history knows as the discoverer of Lake Michigan, and seven sturdy Huron braves were the occupants of that canoe. Nicolet was returning from a voyage of exploration in the Fox River Valley and Illinois regions conducted by the orders of Samuel de Champlain, governor of New France. He, the first recorded white man in what afterwards became the Northwest Territory, therefore, was also the first recorded white man to see the site of Sheboygan.

Almost half a century passed by, before another white man dared to brave the waters of Lake Michigan for an extensive voyage of exploration. In the late summer of 1673, however, two other famous French explorers, the Sieur Louis Joliet and his priestly companion James Marquette, returning to Green Bay after their memorable discovery of the Upper Mississippi River, made their way in two canoes, paddled by five voyageurs, along the western shore of Lake Michigan. Although numerous landings were made, it is not known whether or not this locality was among the number. In November of the following year Marquette again faced the storms of Lake Michigan and proceeded southward along Wisconsin's dreary shore with two white companions and a number of Illinois and Pottawatomies to establish a mission at Kaskaskia. His object was never to be attained however; for on May 18, 1675, this brave missionary gave up his soul, hundreds of miles from the nearest white settlement.

In 1679 another French adventurer, Robert Cavelier or La Salle as he is known to history skirted the Wisconsin coast of Lake Michigan and stopped at several Indian villages, none of which have been positively identified.

All these hardy French adventurers had seen the site of Sheboygan; some of them may have landed there, but the descriptions which they have left behind of the places at which they stopped are too meagre for absolute identification. In the autumn of 1699, however, a white man is actually known to have landed at what is now Sheboygan. This man was the Father St. Cosme, a native of Quebec who had been ordered to the lower Mississippi by his missionary chief. Compelled, by the warlike spirit of the Foxes, to abandon the Fox-Wisconsin route, he followed the old course of La Salle, along the western shore of Lake Michigan. On his way he stopped at a small Pottawatomie village, which Reuben G. Thwaites, the historian, has identified as the site of Sheboygan, "where the Reverend Father Marest had wintered with some Frenchmen and planted a cross."

No doubt scores of other adventurers, fur-traders, voyageurs, soldiers and priests traversed this region in the seventeenth century; but unfortunately only meagre records of their travels have been preserved. The *coureur de bois* in particular was a very important factor in the exploration of Eastern Wisconsin. The dangers of the Wisconsin forests appealed with peculiar fascination to his French temperament. "Divested of all the proprieties of his former civilized life, painted and tattooed, with feathered hat and beaded garments, he gaily danced with the braves or gravely smoked the calumet at the council of the tribe." By the beginning of the eighteenth century, therefore, the region comprising Sheboygan county had been seen or visited by most of the great figures in the history of the Lake Region and of New France.

The Indians

Should you ask me whence these stories?
Whence these legends and traditions,
With the odors of the forest,
With the dew and damp of meadows,
With the curling smoke of wigwams,
With the rushing of great rivers,
With their frequent repetitions,
And their wild reverberations
As of thunder in the mountains?

I should answer, I should tell you.

“From the forests and the prairies,
From the great lakes of the Northland,
From the land of the Ojibways,
From the land of the Dacotahs,
From the mountains, moors and fenlands,
Where the heron, the Shuh-shuh-gah,
Feeds among the reeds and rushes;
In the birds' nests of the forest,
In the lodges of the beaver,
In the hoof-prints of the bison,
In the eyry of the eagle!”

—*The Song of Hiawatha.*

WHEN the missionary priest, Father St. Cosme, stopped at the site of the present city of Sheboygan, he found there a Pottawatomie village, the inhabitants of which had already been converted to Christianity. It was this nation of Indians that gave to the poet Longfellow much of the material for his great poem "Hiawatha." The Pottawatomes, however, were not the original inhabitants of this region. When Nicolet arrived at Green Bay in 1634 he found them inhabiting the islands in that vicinity, while the Menomonees lived on the mainland near the river which now bears their name. At the head of Green Bay were the Winnebago Indians; then following the Fox river, the Mascoutens or Fire Nation were encountered. A little farther south were the warlike Sacs and Foxes. The great tribe of the Chippewas, the Ojibways of Longfellow's "Hiawatha," inhabited the Lake Superior region, where they were in continual conflict with straggling bands of Sioux. The habitations of these tribes were not fixed due to various causes. The dreaded Iroquois had driven the Chippewas into the wilds of Northern Wisconsin. The Dacotahs in turn were pushed westward by the stronger Chippewas, while the Pottawatomes, Winnebagoes and Menomonees gradually moved southward, until by 1700 Pottawatomie settlements were found at Sheboygan and Milwaukee. The Sacs and Foxes frequently moved as far eastward as the shores of Lake Michigan. Because of this great latitude and frequency of movements among the Indian tribes of Northern and Eastern Wisconsin, no permanent place of settlement, except in rare instances, can be assigned to them. Various tribes have lived in the territory that now comprises the county of Sheboygan, the Pottawatomes, Menomonees and Chippewas being the most important.

The Wisconsin Indians have played a very important part in the history of the Northwest. In the struggle between France and England, the Foxes at first were the allies of the French, but later changed sides and were no small factor in causing the fall of New France. In 1712 the Foxes with the Mascoutens and Kickapoos attacked Detroit, but the French defeated them with the aid of the Pottawatomes, some of whom probably came from the village situated at the present site of Sheboygan. In 1754 the Pottawatomes waged war with the Sioux against the Peorias of Illinois. The next year they participated in the bloody slaughter of the British after General Brad-dock's defeat. "In their lodges in Wisconsin," says Henry E. Legler, "for many a day hung the scalps of these soldiers of England:" In the revolutionary war they, together with most of the other Wisconsin Indians, sided with the British against the Americans. In 1779 Captain Robertson, of the British sloop "Felicity," made a voyage of reconnoissance around Lake Michigan, inducing traders and Indians to support the English. He reached Milwaukee Bay the third of November and hired a French fur-trader "Morong" to distribute a quantity of presents and stores among the Indians of the neighborhood. In 1811 the Pottawatomes, the tribe which the Father St. Cosme

found at the sites where Sheboygan and Milwaukee have since been built, joined the standard of Tecumseh and fought William H. Harrison at Tippecanoe. They were also the tribe of Indians who massacred the garrison at Fort Dearborn (Chicago). In the war of 1812 the Wisconsin Indians were the allies of the British and formed part of the army against which George Roger Clark had to contend in his conquest of the Northwest.

So far the war-like Pottawatomies, who fought in most of these wars, alone have been mentioned as inhabitants of this locality. They were primarily a wandering tribe of Indians. As in the seventeenth century, they had fled southward along the shore before the Sioux and Chippewas, so in the later eighteenth and early nineteenth century these fierce warriors gave way to their more powerful northern neighbors, the Menomonees and the Chippewas, and disappeared almost completely from the places where they had so long lived.

As the Pottawatomies moved away the Chippewas came in. These lithe-limbed Indians were the greatest of Wisconsin hunters. Their original home was in Canada, over the entire region of which they seem to have spread their villages. As early as 1600 they came in conflict with the Dacotahs. They followed the waterways and traveled chiefly in canoes. In 1668 they were found near Green Bay. From this point they gradually moved southward, fighting for every foot of ground with the Sioux.

Sheboygan county formed part of the claims of both the Sioux and the Chippewas. In 1825 the chiefs of both nations were called to Prairie du Chien by the government for the purpose of settling the land claims. The Sioux based their claim on heredity. When "Hole-in-the-Day", a chief of the Chippewas, was asked, upon what ground he based his claim, he replied haughtily: "Upon the same ground, Sir, that our Great Father claimed this land from the British King — by conquest." With that argument he won his case and the two hundred year's quarrel between Sioux and Chippewa was at an end.

Another claimant to the land comprising the county of Sheboygan was the tribe of the Menomonees. They laid claim to the region extending west to the Black River, south along the shores to Milwaukee and north to the Chippewa lands, located on the southern shore of Lake Superior. The dispute between the Menomonees and Chippewas was not very bitter and gradually bands of both tribes occupied the lands along the lake shore. When Payne and Crocker arrived in this county in 1834 to build a saw mill, they found it inhabited by various tribes, of which the Chippewas were the most numerous, with a large number of Menomonees and a few Pottawatomies, Winnebagoes and Sioux. Although these Indians had relinquished their title to the land by treaties made with the United States government in 1831 and 1833, they still remained here for a number of years. A large Indian village was found on both sides of the Sheboygan River, below Ashby's place, containing about a hundred wigwams with

four or five hundred inhabitants. A large settlement of Indians was found a little east of the present village of Cascade and still another a mile or two south. One or two villages were located in the western part of this county and one just north of the Sheboygan Marsh, in the present town of Russell.

There was a burial place on the farm of A. P. Lyman, which was fenced in by posts six to eight feet high, set in the ground so close together as to safeguard it from dogs and wolves.

Around the villages there were cleared places in which corn and potatoes were raised. In the spring the Indians made a great deal of maple sugar. They tapped the tree with an ax and used buckets made of birch bark. This work was all done by the squaws, and the extent to which it was carried on, can be conceived when it is known that C. D. Cole, one of the pioneers of Sheboygan county, sent off to market at one time twenty barrels of maple sugar that he had purchased from the Indians. As an inhabitant of Sheboygan county, the Indian has ceased to exist for more than forty years. For a number of years, however, small bands of them would come annually in the autumn to buy food and clothing and sell splint baskets. A few of them even stayed during the winter in bark wigwams, built in the forest, where they lived upon the charity of the neighborhood.

The Fur Traders—1795-1834

In the great canoe with pinions
Came, he said, a hundred warriors,
Painted white were all their faces,
And with hair their chins were covered!
—*The Song of Hiawatha.*

ALTHOUGH a great deal of trading had been done with the Indians in the neighborhood of Sheboygan in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, still a post was not established definitely within the confines of the present county until 1795. In that year Jacques Vieau, the first permanent white settler of Milwaukee, was sent out by the Northwest Fur Co. to explore and establish posts on the west shore of Lake Michigan. Vieau was a full blooded Frenchman, born in lower Canada in 1757, and married to the niece of Onaugesa, a Pottawatomie chief. He had traded with the Indians for many years and knew the wilds of Wisconsin as a French trader alone can. Setting out immediately on his journey, he established posts at Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Milwaukee and Sheboygan, where the post was located at the foot of the rapids. A clerk was left in charge of the three "jack knife" posts, while Vieau personally took charge of the station at Milwaukee. Each spring, after packing up the winter's peltries and buying all the maple sugar obtainable from the Indians, he left Milwaukee to return to Mackinaw. Upon this trip he stopped at the several "jack knife" posts, collected their furs and maple sugar and often relieved the men stationed at them. Each August he returned to Milwaukee, distributing goods along the way to the secondary posts. The trading post at Sheboygan existed for several years under the general superintendence of Vieau.

In 1814 William Farnsworth, who later became the leading pioneer settler of Sheboygan, visited the Indian village located at that point. What his object was in coming here or how long he stayed is not known. It may have been that he was seeking a new place to ply his trade, for in 1818 he returned and spent several months here as a trapper and trader. The writer of the historical sketch of Sheboygan county found in the "History of Northern Wisconsin" states that "In the same year (1818) a Frenchman, Andrew Vieux by name, built a hut on the east side of the Sheboygan River near its mouth, and had born to him there the first white child born in this county." This evidently is an error and as far as the author is able to discover is without any foundation. Col. Abram Edwards, a merchant of Detroit, who accompanied Major Philips to the military posts along the lake shore in the spring of 1818, on passing this place, saw the shore lined with Indians spearing whitefish. But neither he nor William Farnsworth say anything regarding the residence here of Andrew Vieux, which they unquestionably would have done had such been the case.

The Pioneers—1834-1846

Extremes of habits, manners, time and space,
Brought close together, here stood face,
And gave at once a contrast to the view,
That other lands and ages never knew.

—Paulding.

IN JULY, 1833, Morgan L. Martin returning from Milwaukee to Green Bay, stopped at the site of the present city of Sheboygan and did not find a single white man there.

The first permanent settlement was made in the fall of 1834 when William Payne and Col. Oliver C. Crocker came up from Chicago to build a saw mill near the junction of the Mullet and Sheboygan Rivers, midway between the present city of Sheboygan and the village of Sheboygan Falls. Crocker was born at Union, Broome County, N. Y., in May, 1811, and moved to Chicago in 1834. William Payne was an Englishman, born in or near London in 1806 and came to this country in 1827, first settling at Buffalo and then at Chicago. The partnership between Crocker and Payne was drawn up by Judge Goodrich of Chicago in 1834.

When the two men arrived here Col. Crocker gave a letter of introduction to the Chippewa chiefs of this locality. The letter was written by F. J. V. Owen, the Government Indian Agent at Chicago. Following are its contents:

“To Wa-mix-i-co, Te-Shing-go Bay (Che-che-bin-guay who signed the treaty of Chicago, September 26, 1833) and others of the Chippewa tribe of Indians:

“Your Great Father, the President of the United States, purchased of the Menomonees all the country in the neighborhood of Sheb-y-a-gun River. This purchase was made at Washington city five or six years since.

“My children—I know you claimed this land, and told me that the Menomonees had no right to sell it, and you told us the same thing at the trade held last Fall at Chicago, and although your Great Father had bought it of the Menomonees, yet your fathers, the commissioners of the Chicago treaty, purchased your rights to it again last Fall.

“My children—The bargain you made with the commissioners of your Great Father is not yet agreed to by the wise men of the East, but I am sure it soon will be.

“My children—The white men who take this letter to you are good men, they do not want to meddle with your fields or your hunting grounds; all they want is to build a mill on the Sheb-y-a-gun River.

“My children—I hope you will not interrupt these men, as they will be good friends to you; they will do none of you any harm. If any of you are dissatisfied, come and see me and I will make all clear to you.

“My children—You had better come to see me, if you are not satisfied with the talk I send you.
“June 5th, 1834.

Your Father at Chicago,

F. J. V. Owen.”

The Indians received the two pioneers peacefully and permitted them to erect their mill. There were valuable pineries at that time in this vicinity and a great deal of timber was cut and shipped to Chicago during the next few years. A short time after their arrival Payne and Crocker built a log cabin about half a mile below the site of the mill, at the mouth of the creek since known as Follet Creek. The Indians viewed this encroachment of the white

men without any signs of displeasure. But when they became aware of their preparation to build a dam, some four or five hundred of them, notwithstanding the conciliatory letter of the Agent, assembled to protest against any such obstruction, as they regarded it, to the fish ascending the river and thus cutting off one of their important sources of livelihood. After long and tedious negotiations, however, their consent was finally obtained and the dam was built. In the summer of 1835 Silas Steadman and David Giddings, who later settled in this county, visited the place. Mr. Giddings described it in the following words: "There was a row of bark wigwams extending from the mouth up to the high ground or present level of the streets. In and around these houses was a multitude of squaws, children and dogs. The trail ran along in front of their wigwams, and as we passed we were surrounded by their yelping curs who were determined to prevent our passing. We had no difficulty in following the trail up to the mill, two miles or more up the river, where we had a good night's rest. The mill had just been finished and they were sawing and rafting timber."



OLD SOLOMON

But Payne and Crocker had squatted upon this land. In September of the following year (1835) a party consisting of William Farnsworth, the trapper and fur trader, who had visited this locality in 1818, Morgan L. Martin and others bought the claim and the mill and put it in operation. At the first land sale held in 1835, they could not secure a preemption, not having been there and improved the property in June 1834, as the law provided. The next fall, however, the land was purchased by Martin at a public sale, no one bidding against him. Col. Crocker removed to Binghamton, N. Y., where he became a prominent figure in state politics. William Payne went to Milwaukee, founded the present city of Saukville and then moved to Chicago to engage in the coal and wood business, where he died in 1868.

A few words ought to be said regarding the life and character of William Farnsworth, trapper, fur-trader, lumberer and pioneer settler of this county. He was a Scotch American, little being known of his early life. He

went to Mackinaw and Green Bay about 1822 as a clerk of the American Fur Company. "Of a bold, enterprising and independent character," to use the words of his business partner, "he chafed under the restraints which were held with an iron grasp by the agents of the Fur Company over all persons in their employ."

Farnsworth decided to do his trading independent of and in opposition to the great Fur Company with John J. Astor and his immense wealth at its head. The influence of this company was so powerful with the Indian tribes, that the man who undertook the hazardous task of thwarting their plans for profit, did so at the peril of his property and even of his life. But nothing daunted, Farnsworth secured his outfit of goods and provisions for a winter supply and planted himself alone in the heart of the Menomonee country. He had scarcely located and sheltered himself in a rude log cabin, when a large delegation of the head men of the tribe called to pay him a visit and to warn him that he must quit their country without delay, or that his stores would be sacrificed as their lawful prize and resistance would cost him his life. There were fifteen or twenty of these stalwart sons of the forest seated around his cabin, when these threats were uttered. In this dilemma Farnsworth seized a keg of powder, placed it in the center of the room and fixed a stump of burning candle in the orifice at the top. He then addressed them in a calm, but determined tone of voice, that he knew they were "braves"—that he also was a "brave" of the white men; and if his property and life must be sacrificed, they must all suffer the same fate; no truly brave man should ever fear death. Nothing further was said, but as the candle had nearly burned out, one after another of the Indians left the house in great haste, and the trader having got rid of his visitors, extinguished the candle.

After that he continued his trade for many winters unmolested. Farnsworth lived at Sheboygan from 1835 until his death with the exception of four or five years. After purchasing the mill Farnsworth put it in charge of Jonathan Follet, who had come there with his family in the meantime for that purpose. They occupied the log house at the mill. Mrs. Ezra Follet was the first white woman to become a permanent resident of the county and did not see another white woman until the following year. The first frame house in the county was erected near Farnsworth's mill, and was kept as a boarding house for mill hands and as a tavern for travelers passing between Green Bay and Milwaukee. This was the only house then in existence between those two places.

During the winter and spring of 1836 the village plat of Sheboygan, the site of the present city, was surveyed and platted for the proprietors, Messrs. George Smith, Daniel Whitney, William Bruce and Seth Rees, by William S. Trowbridge. The first sale of lots was by auction, at Chicago in June, 1836. That summer Farnsworth induced Charles D. Cole to come to Sheboygan to engage in the mercantile and forwarding business. Cole was born in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1806, had moved to Cleveland, O., in 1830 and had taken charge of a line of canal boats ply-



THE INDIAN VILLAGE

ing between that place and Portsmouth, on the Ohio River. He landed in Sheboygan in July, but after remaining two or three days, set out on horseback with Farnsworth for Chicago to attend the land sale. The proprietors of Sheboygan offered their lots and Cole purchased three, on the river, in company with Farnsworth, Brush and Reese & Co., under the firm name of C. D. Cole & Co. Cole then returned to Green Bay to get his family and buy a stock of merchandise. The following August he reached Sheboygan with his family, just a few days after A. G. Dye, who had been engaged by Farnsworth to build a warehouse, and Morris Firmin his helper, had arrived with their families. Levi Conroe and several workmen had arrived a short time earlier and were building a hotel for the proprietors of the town. This hotel after completion was called the "Sheboygan House" and was destroyed only a few years ago. Cole opened a small store and became the first postmaster of the settlement, the mail being carried twice each week from Milwaukee to Green Bay.

By the fall of 1836 Dye had completed the warehouse and the dock which was 160 feet long, built out into the water ten feet deep. Meanwhile he also had erected a frame building for his own family. During the fall of 1836 John D. Gibbs and family, B. L. Gibbs and James H. Gibbs arrived in Sheboygan and during the following winter and spring cleared the land around the present Gibbsville for farming. William and Peter Palmer took up farms at about the same time in the same neighborhood. In the winter of 1836-37 the first school in the county was assembled in Sheboygan and taught by F. M. Rublee. Provisions were very scarce during the winter and had to be brought from Milwaukee and Green Bay.

The year 1837 is one celebrated for wild speculation in western lands and wilderness cities. A number of adventurers with speculation in their eyes had arrived at Sheboygan late in the fall of 1836. The nearest settlement to the south was Milwaukee of which the "Detroit Advertiser" in its issue of August 29, 1836, says, "Twelve months ago and this place had no existence, the land being owned by the government. Now there are in the place from 50 to 60 frame buildings finished, besides 60 to 70 under contract and a population of from 500 to 600 inhabitants." The nearest settlement to the north was Green Bay. An unbroken forest extended westward to the prairies of Fond du Lac. But none of these circumstances prevented the most extravagant expectations of the immediate growth of a populous and flourishing city at Sheboygan. "The settlers," says Horace Rublee, "believed that, situated as they were, about midway between Green Bay and the southern boundary of the territory, their town would soon outgrow Milwaukee and that it was destined to become the metropolis of Wisconsin." Speculation was at its height. Real estate was booming. A lot which two years afterward could not have sold for as many shillings, was considered a bargain at five or six hundred dollars. Everybody was expecting sudden wealth

from the rise in the price of wild lands. There was a temporary show of prosperity. A map of the county made at this time represents the river as navigable to its source, vessels sailing its entire length, and a city laid out with streets and avenues where Sheboygan now stands. At the close of 1837 the settlement at this place contained seventeen or twenty buildings, including a school house, two large warehouses, two stores and a blacksmith shop. All of a sudden the bubble burst. All business stopped at this settlement. The inhabitants packed up their belongings and moved away, some of them taking up farms in the neighborhood. The stores and shops were all closed. The dwelling houses were abandoned. Some of them were torn down and taken to Milwaukee. At one time the "city" contained only one man—Captain Thorpe. It was literally a "deserted village."

In 1837 Silas Steadman and David Giddings came to this county and built a mill at Sheboygan Falls, which gave employment to several men and formed the nucleus of a permanent settlement. Both of these men had visited this county in the summer of 1835.

Alvan Rublee came to Sheboygan in the fall of 1839 and engaged in lumbering during the ensuing winter. The following summer his family arrived. That year there were only three families living in the settlement at Sheboygan. Only small coasting vessels engaged in carrying lumber south touched here, the voyage to Milwaukee taking sixteen hours.

On December 7, 1836, Sheboygan county, which had originally formed part of Brown county, was created by an act of territorial legislature. It was not, however, organized for legislative and executive purposes until December 17, 1838. For judicial purposes, however, it remained a part of Brown county until 1846. In pursuance to the legislative act of 1835, the first election for county and town officers was held on the first Monday in March, 1839. At that time the town of Sheboygan was coextensive with the county of Sheboygan which had the same boundaries that it has today. Whenever another township was organized it was cut out of the area comprising the township of Sheboygan. For ten years the county contained only this one township with the settlement at the village of Sheboygan, as the town and county seat.

It was at this time that the demand for internal improvements became so great that it was adopted by the hero of Tippecanoe in his presidential campaign of 1840. The enthusiasm reached even this remote frontier settlement in the wilds of Wisconsin. After repeated efforts, the inhabitants of the county induced the territorial legislature of 1838—1839 to adopt an act for the establishment of two public highways in this county. One of these roads was made to run from Sheboygan by way of Hustis Rapids on Rock River, near Horicon, to Madison. The other was laid out from Sheboygan to Rochester, now Sheboygan Falls, and thence to Fond du Lac. B. L. Gibbs

of Sheboygan, James L. Thayer of Manitowoc and John Hustis of Milwaukee were appointed commissioners of the first road, while Charles D. Cole and David Giddings of Sheboygan and John Bannister of Fond du Lac became the commissioners of the second. A government appropriation of \$3000 was expended on the Fond du Lac road in 1845.

A wagon road as early as 1837 had been cut through the woods along the lake shore from Milwaukee to Green Bay and passing through Sheboygan. It is evident, therefore, that the inhabitants of this vicinity early recognized the benefits to be derived from good roads. But the next few years there developed a tendency to over-emphasize the importance of roads and as in 1836 speculators thought they had discovered a means of acquiring great wealth by investments in real estate, so in the early forties they saw a gold mine in the construction of roads. Private capital flowed freely into that channel of investment and scores of corporations were formed for building plank or gravel roads. But the number of roads projected far exceeded the number built, and more fortunes were lost than made.

The population of the whole county in 1840 was 133. Along the lake shore during the summer there were a number of fishermen, mostly from Ohio, "a rough, hard-drinking set of fellows, who left the county as soon as cold, stormy weather came on in the fall." A considerable number of white fish were caught, which with lumber formed the only exports from this port. There was not a physician, lawyer or clergyman nearer than Milwaukee. All provisions or clothing had to be obtained from Milwaukee or Green Bay. During the next two years the tide of emigration into this county was high, so that by 1842 Sheboygan county had 227 inhabitants.

In that year George C. Cole came to Sheboygan. He enumerates the following list of persons as then residing in the county: In Sheboygan and along the lake, Capt. and Mrs. N. W. Brooks and girl, Mr. and Mrs. Stephan Wolverton and two girls, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John Glass, Don Fairchild, David Wilson and family, Alvah Rublee and family, Mr. and Mrs. David Evans, Hiram G. D. Squires, Mr. and Mrs. William Ashby, Aaron Ritter and family, A. Farrow and Wentworth Barber. At the Dye Settlement, Asahel G. Dye and family, the widow Farmin and son Benjamin, Newall Upham and wife, Chauncey Hall and family, Wendell Hoffmann and wife, Elizabeth Cady, spinster, and brother Edward. At Gibbsville, John D. Gibbs and family, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin L. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson and seven children, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Palmer, William Palmer, Leroy Palmer, Allen W. Knight and wife. At Sheboygan Falls, Albert Rounseville, wife and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Trowbridge and family, Alvira O'Cain, Maria Dieckmann, Seth Morse, Samuel Rounseville, Harmon Pierce, Nelson Bradford, George O. Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Steadman, Mr. and Mrs. David Giddings, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Cole and family and George, William and R. Cole. On the



A PIONEER'S LOG CABIN

Trowbridge farm were William Trowbridge, his wife and four sons. William Farnsworth spent part of each year in this county.

In the spring of 1843, Henry Conklin brought a small stock of dry goods and groceries and opened a store at Sheboygan. The next year the road to Fond du Lac was opened and the tide of emigration flowed in that direction, the western part of the county filling up with settlers. In 1846 a settlement of Fourierites was begun in the town of Mitchell by a colony from the state of New York, but failing to secure a charter from the legislature the colony disbanded, one group joining the communistic settlement at Ceresco, near Ripon, and the other group of three families remaining in this county. The number of settlers gradually increased so that when Dr. J. J. Brown arrived in 1846, he found the following people residing here in addition to those mentioned above: Dr. S. M. Abbott, Henry S. Anable, Daniel Brown, E. Fox Cook, H. H. Conklin, Rev. L. W. Davis, Evan Evans, A. H. Edwards, Judge William R. Gorsline, Gen. H. C. Hobart, Thomas C. Horner, J. F. Kirkland, A. P. Lyman, Rev. H. Lyman, John Maynard, Dr. Jairus Rankin, H. N. Ross, William Seaman, H. N. Smith, J. R. Sharpstein, Judge David Taylor, D. C. Vosburg, George M. Gillett, Frank Stone and John H. Roberts.

A charter was granted incorporating the village of Sheboygan by the legislature of 1846. On February 9th of the same year an election was held to choose the village officers. The victorious candidates were: President, H. H. Conklin; Trustees, Warren Smith, J. L. Moore, William Farnsworth, R. P. Harriman; Clerk, D. V. Harrington; Treasurer, Van Epps Young; Assessor, Stephan Wolverton; Constable: Robert Watterson.

The county government at this time apparently was not a very expensive institution, judging from the report of the county commissioners, Sylvanus Wade, B. R. Farmin and A. W. Knight and clerk W. W. Kellog for the year 1844. The report consists of the following items: Expenses — for county officers, printing etc., \$395.40; support of poor, \$14.75; support of schools, \$220.92; roads and bridges, \$311.20; contingent expenses, \$70.96; county tax \$1,018.69; amount in treasury January 1, 1844, \$892.20; Total expenditures for the year \$2000.90.

With the incorporation of the village of Sheboygan, the pioneer period of Sheboygan may be said to have come to an end. A prosperous enterprising village stood where the Indians had held their councils, where the fur traders had plied their trade, where the pioneer lumberer had cut the pine trees, where the hardy farmer had cultivated his field.

“But times are altered; trades’ unfeeling train usurp the land, and dispossess the swain.”

The Immigrants—1846-1850

“They can throw the rich treasures of their life and thought into the struggle for political and human interests, and their influence will penetrate the more deeply and create for them a wider field of activity, the less peculiar they make it.”

—*Friedrich Kapp.*

IN 1846 Sheboygan county had 1,637 inhabitants. In 1847 the number had grown to 5,580. The cause of this remarkable increase was the heavy immigration of Dutch and Germans during those years.

The Hollanders were the first to turn their attention to this county. Under the leadership of G. H. Te Kolste a large settlement was made in the present town of Holland as early as 1846. The following year 200 fellow countrymen who were bound for this port lost their lives within sight of their horror stricken friends on shore, in the burning of the propeller Phoenix.

The Germans, with their inherent love of freedom, political and religious liberty and equality, had for a long time looked upon America as the haven of refuge from the troubles of their native land. But, although they desired to gain political liberty, they also wanted to preserve their nationalism. In 1832 a society was formed for the foundation of a German America. But this met with such strong opposition on the part of native Americans that the plan was given up. Niles Register for that year says, "We shall give all such as these a hearty welcome, but the idea of settling in a large compact body cannot be approved." In 1875 another society was organized in New York, which had for its object the maintenance of a strong German character, customs and education. They asked the government for a grant of land but this was refused for obvious reasons.

So another plan was arranged. This was to direct emigrants to one state in the Union. There was some disagreement as to what state this should be, the choice being between Texas, Oregon and a great lake state. Wisconsin finally became the choice for the following reasons: There was free land, the constitution of the state was liberal, approximating the ideals of the leaders of their liberal party, the soil and climate were similar to those of their native land and the population as yet was scarce. Gradually a different spirit began to pervade the Germans regarding the segregation and isolation of German colonies in America. This was ably expressed by Carl Schurz some time later. He said: "Let us never forget, that we as Germans are not called upon here to form a separate nationality, but rather to contribute to the American nationality the strongest there is in us and in place of our weakness to substitute the strength wherein our fellow Americans excel us and to blend it with our wisdom." The advantages of Wisconsin were urged by numerous books and pamphlets distributed throughout Germany. In 1849 for instance a pamphlet was disseminated through the Rhine region by Gustav Richter, a citizen of Manitowoc, recommending Sheboygan and Manitowoc counties in particular.

The settlement of German emigrants in Wisconsin began as early as 1839. From that time on to 1845 those who left the Fatherland did so primarily to escape persecution for their opposition to the union of the

Lutheran and Reformed Churches, and to establish communities where their religion would be tolerated. The North Germans began the movement. In 1839 about a thousand of them, coming chiefly from Pomerania, departed for America and settled almost wholly in Milwaukee and Ozaukee counties. Cedarburg and Freistadt were founded by them. Between 1850 and 1860 a large number of the settlers of these villages sold out and moved to Town Sherman of Sheboygan County. In 1843 another emigration was made from Brandenburg and Pomerania. This was the last great emigration from those parts for some time, for by 1845 the religious strife had abated to some extent. Germans from other provinces of North Germany, however, continued arriving in great streams.

In 1847 a group of several families from Hameln settled in Town Herman and about a hundred families from Lippe Detmold under the leadership of Frederick Reineking took up lands in various parts of this and Manitowoc counties. The western part of Herman, the Eastern part of Rhine, the neighborhood of Johnsonville and the village of Sheboygan became their homes. Others from this same region continued to come for the next five years. The first settlers were poor and were compelled to work in the saw mills. They bought government lands and mortgaged them. These mortgages, however, were soon paid off, due to their industry and thrift. The Lippers were members of the Reformed Church and established at Franklin a mission house upon the German plan. At this time, too, a body of Hanoverians arrived and settled in the towns of Sheboygan and Sheboygan Falls.

Meanwhile emigrants from Rhenish Prussia, chiefly from the districts of Cologne and Treves, were settling in small groups along the lake shore. In Sheboygan county they were among the earlier settlers, coming in 1846. The town of Rhine was settled by a large colony of Rhinelanders from whence it took its name. In 1847 economic conditions in the Wupper Valley were very bad and 300 inhabitants of Elberfeld and Barmen, chiefly handcraftsmen and tradesmen of some means, went to America. A large number of them settled in Sheboygan.

In 1848 a body of Luxemburgers settled in the extreme southern part of this county near Dacada and by the following year nearly eighty families were living there. Five years later, owing to the failure of the harvests, a large number of their fellow countrymen emigrated and settled along the Lake Shore between Milwaukee and Sheboygan. They were young men with little means, nearly all of them belonging to the peasant class. Their farms were usually small because of the prevalence of the old custom of dividing the land equally among their sons.

A few Bavarians, Swabians and Rhinelanders followed in the steps of their German brethren and settled in Wisconsin, a few joining the German settlements in this county, the majority, however, going to the southern and south central counties.

The Saxons settled in Wisconsin as early as 1839, when seven families purchased a half section of Mequon.

After they were prospering, they induced large numbers of their fellow-countrymen to join them. In this way the present town of Mosel was settled.

After 1854 the immigration of Germans to Wisconsin was checked to some extent. Some came almost each year, but another high water mark was not reached until about 1880.

"The attraction in Sheboygan to German settlers," says Dr. Levi, "has probably been the rapid growth of the manufacturing city of Sheboygan. It is estimated that there are about 15,000 North Germans in the county, settled chiefly in the towns of Mosel, Sheboygan, Plymouth, Greenbush and Mitchell.

As the Dutch and Germans had looked upon Wisconsin as the land of promise, so did the Belgians. On May 18, 1853, 325 of them from Grez Doician, county of Wavre, set forth for America. After they arrived in New York, where the state of Wisconsin was represented by a commission of immigration, they decided to make Wisconsin their home. All but two families went to Milwaukee, arriving in July. They then proceeded northward along the shore until they arrived at Sheboygan where they decided to settle. But as none of them could speak anything but French and Walloon, they met with some annoyance at not being able to communicate with the people of Sheboygan. On this account they were induced to go to Green Bay by a native of those parts.

Meanwhile a few Norwegians had settled in this county, principally in the city of Sheboygan, while a small group of Irish had taken up farms in the western part of this county.

It was this hardy population of Germans, Dutch, Norwegians and Irish therefore that carried on the work that the American pioneer had begun. The present prosperity and wealth of this county shows how remarkably well they have done their work.

The Builders—1850-1861

Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain,
Where health and plenty cheered the labouring swain,
Where smiling spring its earliest visit paid
And parting summer's lingering blooms delayed—
Dear lovely bowers of innocence and ease,
Seats of my youth, where every spot could please—
How often have I loitered o'er thy green,
Where humble happiness endeared each scene."

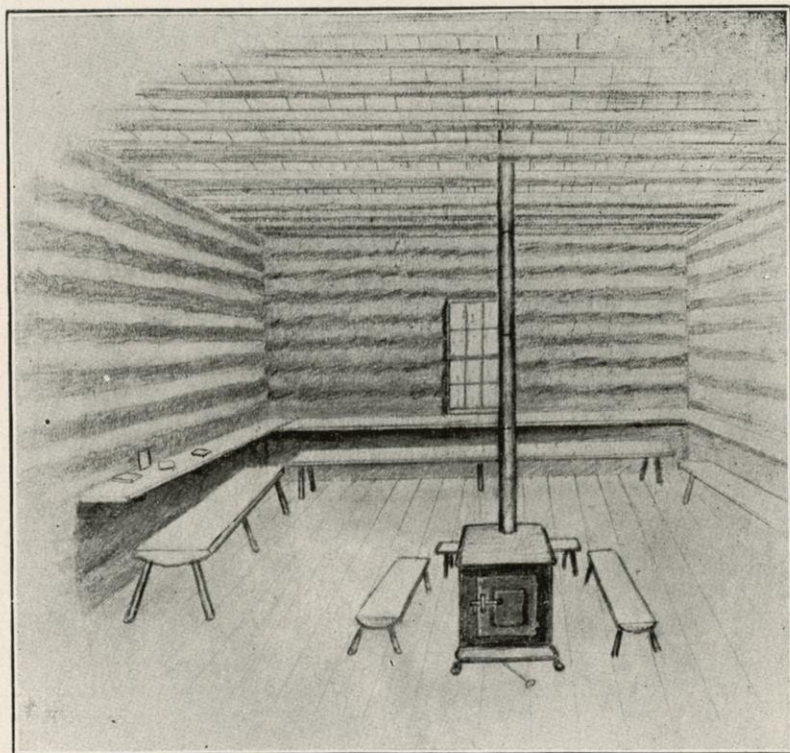
—*Oliver Goldsmith.*

THE pioneer period of Sheboygan had come to an end. The county was rapidly filling up with settlers. It was assuming a new aspect. Civilization was leaving its imprints in all its various forms. By 1846 the county was considered thickly enough populated to support a county court of its own. On June second of that year it was therefore, judicially, separated from Brown county and the first county court was organized by Judge Andrew G. Miller, Associate Justice of the Territory. John S. Rockwell became U. S. Marshal; William Lynde, U. S. District Attorney; James Rankin, Clerk; Silas Steadman, Sheriff; and Thomas Horner, Crier. The place for holding court changed with nearly every session until in 1868 permanent quarters were found in the new Court House, first occupied in that year.

In February, 1847, the "Sheboygan Mercury," the first regular newspaper in the county was established by J. M., G. W., and G. M. Gillett. Three years later the "Nieuwsbode," the first Dutch paper printed in this country, was issued in Sheboygan by Jacob Quintus. In 1851 a telegraph line was constructed between Milwaukee and Sheboygan. But commerce had not as yet reached that stage of development which would put such an enterprise on a paying basis, and a short time after its construction the line was sold for taxes and taken down.

The inhabitants of the county, however, were aware of the need of good roads. The story is told, that at a local town meeting, when it was proposed to raise \$100 for roads and \$1000 for schools, the voters reversed the sums, giving the \$1000 to the roads. As early as 1851 a plankroad between Fond du Lac and Sheboygan was chartered and completed in the following year. Two years later the Sheboygan and Calumet road was chartered and was opened to traffic between this city and Kiel in 1859. The necessity of railroad connection, too, was realized. In 1852 the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railway was incorporated and books opened for subscription. Three years later the county purchased \$100,000 of its stock. In January, 1859, the road had been completed to Sheboygan Falls and the following year to Plymouth. The road, however, suffered the same fate as most other enterprises of that character, and after foreclosure of mortgage, the company was reorganized under the name of the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad Company. In 1869 the road was completed to Fond du Lac and finally was absorbed by the Chicago and Northwestern Company.

If a great deal of attention was given to communication by land, still the communication by water was not neglected. As early as 1841 William Farnsworth had built a pier at the foot of Center street, which was extended in 1845. Three years later another pier was built south of the mouth of the river. In 1849 a committee of citizens of Sheboygan prepared a memorial to congress setting forth various and imperative reasons why the harbor should be improved at this port. A county convention was called in 1852 to discuss this question and they decided to ask



INTERIOR OF A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE

the government to appropriate \$30,000, the county \$20,000 and the city \$10,000 for the improvement of the harbor. These appropriations were made and the work begun the same year.

Meanwhile the little village at this place had grown into an enterprising city. On March 19, 1853, it was incorporated by an act of the State Legislature. The following month the first city election was held, at which the following officers were chosen: Mayor, H. H. Conklin; Clerk, C. E. Morris; Treasurer, Kasper Guck; Superintendent of Schools, J. J. Brown; Marshal, George Throop; Police Justice, D. Manville. The aldermen of the two wards in which the city was divided, were: First ward, G. H. Smith, James Feagan and John Dietzel; second ward, James Hogan, Joseph Schrage and John Gee.

The citizens of Sheboygan have always been interested in education. A few months after the arrival of the first settlers F. M. Rublee opened up a school in the winter of 1836, supported by subscriptions and attended by twelve pupils. In 1845 an academy was established and flourished here for several years. When the city charter was granted about four hundred children were attending schools in this city. Four sevenths of this number were enrolled in the public school, while three sevenths were about equally distributed between the two parochial schools, the Catholic and the Lutheran.

This community must have been very law abiding, for a county jail was not deemed necessary until 1851, when one was built upon the ground now occupied by the court house.

Churches were organized comparatively early in the history of this city. By 1850 the First Congregational Church, the American Home Missionary Society, the First Baptist Church, the Grace Episcopal Church, the Church of the Holy Name (Catholic), the German Methodist Church and the Evangelical Association had all been organized, the German Lutheran Church of the Trinity being founded a few years later.

In business, too, the city made rapid progress. Although there was as yet little manufacturing done in this locality, quite a few mercantile establishments were located here. As early as 1845 four extensive fisheries were in operation at Sheboygan and thousands of pounds of white fish were exported each year. In 1851 the Bank of Sheboygan was established and five years later the German Bank opened its doors. Two tanneries were built before the outbreak of the civil war, one by C. T. and William Roenitz in 1853 and the other by Theodore Zschetzsche and Christian Heyer in 1859, and two large breweries, the Gutsch Bros. and the Konrad Schreier, were producing thousands of barrels of beer each year.

From this it is seen that Sheboygan must have been a thriving little city when the Civil war broke out and called many of her ablest men, many of her strongest hearts, to the front. The result was that for a short time, although business flourished, the natural progress of the city was retarded.

The Warriors—1861-1866

Listen, young heroes! your country is calling!
Time strikes the hour for the brave and the true!
Now, while the foremost are fighting and falling,
Fill up the ranks that have opened for you.

—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

ON April 12, 1861, the Southern guns opened fire on Fort Sumter and the great American Civil War with all its accompanying horrors had begun. Two days later this Union stronghold surrendered and the American flag had "been humbled before the glorious little state of South Carolina" to use the words of its governor. Upon the reception of that news, the whole North became aroused to a high pitch of war enthusiasm. So, when President Lincoln issued his famous proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers, it was received everywhere with acclamation.

Meanwhile Alexander W. Randall, governor of this state, had been preparing for just such an emergency. As early as January 8, he had called the attention of the legislature to the dangers that threatened. Later on he appealed to the citizens of the state to organize themselves in volunteer companies and prepare for service. Now, after Lincoln's "call to arms," he immediately dispatched messengers to the military organizations in the state, requesting them to assemble within twenty-four hours and decide whether or not they were willing to be incorporated in the Union army. On April 20, 1861, a meeting of the local rifle company was called, and after a long debate it was decided not to join the army. On the next day, however, a "Union Mass Meeting" was held, at which so much enthusiasm was aroused that within a few days a volunteer company was organized. This company was the first to be raised in this county and consisted of the following citizens:

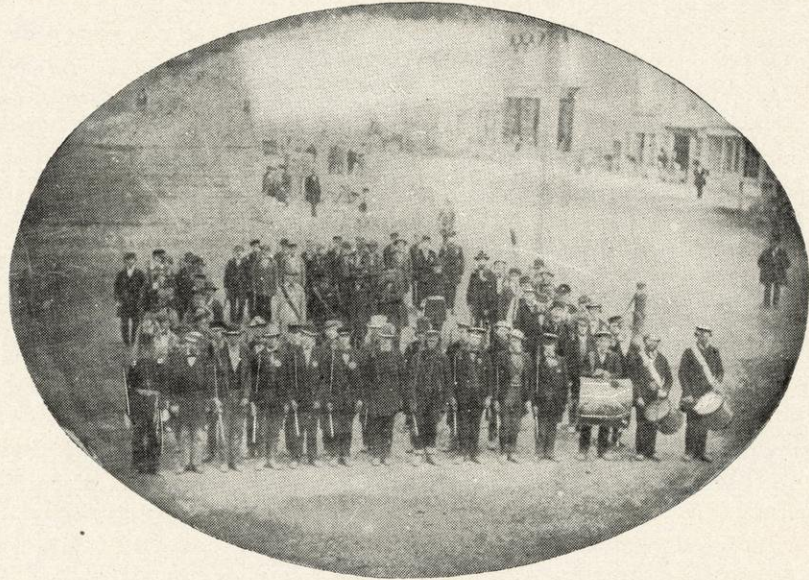
Captain: E. B. Gray. First Lieutenant: Pascal Pauli. Second Lieutenant: Joseph Cole. First Sergeant: George W. Durgin. Sergeants: Henry Pape, Edward Drewry, Otto Puhlmann. Corporals: Gustavus Wintermeyer, William Scott, Louis Trowbridge, H. Brooks. Drummer: Ferdinand Wetzell. Fifer: Gottfried Heyer.

Privates: R. Adams, F. Austin, Frank Bishop, A. Busch, J. R. Bryant, C. Bandler, M. Brown, L. Ballschmieder, H. Bradford, L. Boehmer, J. S. Buckler, Christian Benke, Nathan Cole, James R. Cole, A. Chapin, A. Carpenter, H. Chamberlain, G. H. Call, J. Cleveland, L. S. Carlton, J. S. Dockstader, W. Deets, F. Dorr, C. Eastwood, J. Flynn, W. Gotling, Frederick Gassut, A. Gibbon, M. George, George Hunt, C. B. Heald, H. Jackmann, H. Johnson, Henry Kronfeldt, Henry Kraemer, Adam Krackenberger, Fritz Karste, George Krandler, Jacob Lief, Edward Lueloff, Henry Lemmin, M. A. Miller, D. McCausland, E. McDonald, S. Markham, H. D. Norton, J. Norwood, Andrew Natter, William Nack, William Oehlmann, Carl Oldenburg, T. M. Plumb, Harmon Pierce, Charles Pieper, W. M. Root, L. Radcliff, W. H. Roselle, George Reichert, W. B. Reed, W. B. Smith, J. A. Stoddard, Henry Stocks, P. J. Smalley, D. Sullivan, M. Stevenson, Charles Schreier, August Scherber, O. Tracy, M. Tupper, J. Thompson, Charles Teed, J. W. Thorpe, Charles Wippler, Charles Witte, F. J. Webster, R. C. Wood, J. J. White, H. Weppenhert, S. Workman, Ferdinand Zachow.

This company afterwards became Company C, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. On June 18th it was ordered to the camp at Racine. Before departure the company was presented with a beautiful flag, an emblem of the great esteem in which it was held by the ladies of the community. The line of march to the place of embarkation was one monstrous ovation. Ten days after departure it was ordered to Milwaukee to aid in quelling a riot, during which it suffered its first casualty, W. B. Reed who enlisted from Town Lyndon having been killed while on duty. On July 15th this company left for Baltimore to go into active service. It engaged in many of the battles in the vicinity of the Potomac River and lost many of its men. Lieutenant Wintermeyer was the first member killed in actual battle, losing his life in the fight at Port Huron. The local post of the Grand Army of the Republic has taken its name from him. This regiment was subsequently re-organized as a cavalry regiment, and won honors in Louisiana and Texas.

Meanwhile the Union Troops had met with numerous defeats and the need for more men was apparent to all. On August 28th a mass meeting was held in this city to encourage citizens to volunteer. Similar meetings were held in Cascade, Sheboygan Falls, Plymouth, Herman and Rhine. At about this time the Ninth Wisconsin Regiment, which was to be exclusively German, was being organized at Milwaukee. Sheboygan county furnished one company, A, and on September 24 seventy-nine men left this city for the front to fight for their adopted land. This company, known as the "Sheboygan Tigers," consisted of the following:

Captain: Frederick Aude. First Lieutenant: Anton Blocki. Second Lieutenant: August Krueger. First



THE FIRST COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS

Sergeant: Conrad Haake. Sergeants: W. Morgencier, John Rohwer, A. Maas, Henry Stocks. Corporals: Frederick Sperling, Gottfried Heyer, Louis Otte, M. A. Mueller, H. Schrage, E. F. Eller, Anton Breiden, A. Mohnsam.

Privates: Sheboygan—Gerhard Abink, Christian Buerk, M. DeJonge, Anton Felten, George Froidl, Frederick Hironymus, Ferdinand Kapelle, Anton Krieglstein, Henry Look, Frederick Mallmann, John Offenbacher, Carl Schreier, Carl Schmidt, John Schneider, William Schubert, Frederick Weber, William Wuerfel. Sheboygan Falls—August Aderhold, Ludolph Alves, Fritz Bandler, Henry Biermann, David Durow, William Kirst, M. Lemmin, Henry Prange, Anton Rueden. Wilson—J. Ahrens, Louis Boehme, Gottfried Grimm, Frederick Hemmy, Frederick Jankow, Gustave Mueller, Louis Michaelis, E. W. Roehrborn. Lyndon—D. Ahrens, Ferdinand Boedecke, John Schrader. Schleswig—William Duerwaechter, William Durkwitz, Louis Gutheil, Carl Mueller, Peter Ruppenthal, John Schad, Peter Schad, John Schilling. Herman—G. M. Dengel, Frederick Grambot, Carl Groth, Joseph Klohe, Carl Roth, M. Rau, Christian Spann, John Saam, Frederick Schuett. Plymouth—Sebastian Fuchs, Ferdinand Pflugrad, August Scheibe, M. Schutz, Louis Schoensiegel, Philip Welter. Rhine—Philip Fischer, John Gerlach, Andreas Henkel, Peter Happel, Jacob Kasper, Adam Krackenberger, W. F. Lindow, Paul Rossmann, Frederick Rossmann. Holland—John W. Foking, Jacob Roelse, Peter Verhage. Sherman—Frederick Goehring, Frederick Genrich, August Genrich, George Haas, Nicholas Kirsch. Meeme—William Hemming, Albert Voigt. Two Rivers—Christian Kaiser. Lima—John Kuemmet. New Holstein—Robert Luethge. Mosel—August Lueloff, Christian Wagner.

Before the end of the year, the First Regiment Wisconsin Infantry having completed its three months service was reorganized, and then included two companies raised in Sheboygan: H, commanded by Captain Eugene Cary; and I, organized at Cascade as the "Freemont Rangers" under the command of Captain Orrin Rogers. This regiment fought on the fields of Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge and brought honors to itself in the Vicksburg and Atlanta campaigns. Company B of the Eighth Regiment, which participated in the capture of the town of Jackson, was formed from citizens of Sheboygan county by Captain D. B. Conger. The Fourteenth Regiment, which won the especial admiration of General Grant on the bloody field of Shiloh, contained one company, H, commanded by Captain C. M. G. Mansfield; that was enlisted in this county. Company E of the Seventeenth Regiment, exclusively Irish, was organized before the autumn of 1861 and placed under the command of Captain Peter Feagan. It took part in the battle of Corinth and received the praise of the brigadier for having made "the most glorious charge of the campaign."

On September 25, 1861, Frederick Kuchling was appointed recruiting officer in this city for the First Battery Wisconsin Artillery. The following enlisted:

A. Schmidt, C. Baumbach, C. Marggraf, W. Demand, Adolph Feuerstake, L. Pape, D. Tork, E. Richter, L. Overbeck, Christian Heyer, J. Goetz, C. Richter, L. Werkmeister, Joseph Ickstedt, J. Boi.

This battery performed gallant service in the Vicksburg campaign.

In July and August of 1862 the famous Twenty-Sixth Regiment was organized, sixty men of company H being enrolled in this county by Lieutenant Joseph Wedig. A large number of these recruits came from the city and the immediate neighborhood. The following enlisted:

William Anhalt, Otto Krebs, George Kohn, M. Wagner, H. Welsch, C. Pieper, F. Pieper, H. Pieper, John Steffen, Joseph Steffen, Jacob Steinbach, J. Schmitz, Chas. Wickesberg, G. Sommer, F. Steinhaus, John Rosenbauer, Jacob Maloch, H. Reineck, Philip Hartmann, Jacob Hartmann, M. Kohn, S. Radetzki, Philip Diefenthaeler, Andreas Striever, Philip Mathes No. 1, Philip Mathes No. 2, F. Imig, John Ballhorn, Chas. Grasse, Jacob Nytes, H. Mohr, H. Guenther, F. Schrage, August Greve, August Schwenike, Philip Nell, Frederick Phile, Theo. Flentje, Philip Zimmermann, Frederick Engelking, Frederick Zerger, R. Boll, L. Overbeck, Joseph Bittner, V. Mueller, H. Trester, F. Heim, F. Werner, Peter Maurer, Joseph Wedig, August Conrad, Frederick Rausche, Frederick Schmidt, Christian Hoberg, Albert Voigt, John Frick, Ludwig Beck, Michael Detsch, G. Schmahl.

It was this regiment which ranked fifth in mortality, 17.2 per cent. of their entire enrollment having been killed or fatally wounded. This regiment was continually under fire from Chattanooga to Atlanta and elicited the following words of praise from Fighting Joe Hooker after the engagement at Peachtree Creek: "No regiment ever did better than the Twenty-Sixth Wisconsin on that occasion."

On July 1, 1862, President Lincoln called for 300,000 more troops, 669 of whom were to be supplied by this county by recruiting officer Nathan Cole. On August 11, 1862, a large meeting was held, attended by very nearly 4000 people in order to apportion the men required among the several towns and villages.

Meanwhile the Twenty-Seventh regiment was being organized of which Conrad Krez was Colonel and Dr. J. J. Brown Lieutenant Colonel. It contained four companies of Sheboygan county volunteers, namely, Company B, formed in the towns of Greenbush, Plymouth, Lyndon and Lima and commanded by Captain E. W. Stannard; Company C, or the "Herman Rifles" under Captain Fred Schnellen; Company E, organized September 13, 1862 in this city by Captain Alfred Marschner under the name of the "Sheboygan Guards" and Company I, commanded by Captain S. D. Hubbard. This regiment is famous for its exceptional good work during the siege of Vicksburg.

The required number had not yet been furnished and on November 11, 12 and 13, in front of the old court house on the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and North 14th Street, in the presence of an immense throng the stipu-

lated quota was filled, the following being drafted from this city: First Ward—Christian Sonnemann, William Lossner, Fred. Schrader, Gerhardt Schneider; Third Ward—John Tesch; Fourth Ward—Jacob Grasser, Ernst Nehrllich, Franz Riemenschneider, John Navar, Conrad Burkhard, August Karl, Franz R. Schneider, William Hilmert, William Gottsacker, Henry Dickemann, Kasper Pfister, Adolf Knorr, William Knocke and John Lauer.

Sheboygan county was well represented in Company E, Captain Jerome Brooks, Thirty-Sixth Regiment; also in Company D, Captain Andrew Patcher, Thirty-Ninth Regiment, which was enlisted for 100 days. Besides these there were many Sheboygan men scattered in various regiments. In all, Sheboygan county furnished 2,215 soldiers for the war, of which number only 479 were drafted. In 1860 the population of the whole county was 27,082. That means that about one-half of those capable of bearing arms enlisted in the army, a remarkably good showing. The Wisconsin troops fought bravely throughout the war. On April 9, 1865, the remnants of the magnificent army of General Richard E. Lee surrendered and the war was practically at an end. Upon the return of the veterans of this great war they were accorded a magnificent reception. "Everywhere the spirit of joyous festivity was abroad and honors were heaped upon the brave. But beneath this show of gladness, away from the sound of booming guns, the blare of trumpets, the swell of choral praise, the mellow notes of oratory, sorrow reigned. The Union had been saved, but at a frightful cost."

The Manufacturers—1866-1909

Clang, clang! the massive anvils ring;
Clang, clang! a hundred hammers swing;
Like the thunder-rattle of a tropic sky.
The mighty blows still multiply,—
Clang, clang!
Say, brothers of the dusky brew,
What are your strong arms forging now?
—*The Song of the Forge.*

WITH the surrender of the Confederate Army at Appomattox Court House and the end of the war, a new period in the history of Sheboygan may be said to have been begun. This was the rise and development of Sheboygan as a commercial and manufacturing center. But before considering that question a few words ought to be said regarding the Indian scare of 1862. On September 3 of that year a rumor spread through the county like a wilderness fire that the Indians had begun an uprising and were marching toward this locality. In Minnesota the Sioux, under Little Crow, were on the warpath and were endeavoring to stir up the Wisconsin Indians across the Mississippi. Although they met with no success in this matter, still the story gained ground that the Wisconsin Indians had joined the Sioux and were making their way southward and eastward along a path of blood. Mounted messengers spread the report of burned and sacked villages and the whole population was thrown into a state of intense excitement. People rushed into the villages armed with pitchforks, scythes and such other weapons as could be found. At Glenbeulah a train was kept in readiness to carry off the terrified inhabitants in case of an attack. In Sheboygan the draw to the bridge was taken up and the whole city guarded. Farmers rushed into the city with all their valuables. Many of them never expected to see their homes again. It was a number of days before the excitement died away and the refugees returned to their homes.

The end of the war saw hundreds of soldiers return to this county again to take up the occupation which they had left. Agriculture began to flourish and in 1867 the surplus products of the soil amounted to \$1,500,000. Wheat was then the chief crop and enjoyed the distinction of a special quotation in Milwaukee, Chicago, Buffalo and New York because of its fine quality. At this time, too, the wool interest was a large and profitable one in this county and Sheboygan wool was able to demand exceptionally high prices. Dairy farming, which has made Sheboygan known in all the leading markets of this country, also was beginning to assume large proportions. In 1857 the first premium had been awarded to N. C. Harmon for cheese produced in this county. The next year the first cheese vat was introduced into this county by John J. Smith. In 1859 the first cheese factory in this county was put in operation by Hiram Smith who bought the milk from the farmers. In 1872 the first dairy board was established at Sheboygan Falls. Meanwhile Sheboygan cheese had won a reputation and in 1875, 50,000 boxes were exported. In 1903 the estimated value of cheese produced in this county was \$1,500,000. Thirteen million pounds of cheese now are annually brought into and shipped from Sheboygan.

Meanwhile a movement had been started to connect the city of Sheboygan with Milwaukee and Chicago by railroad. The enterprise received the hearty approval of the inhabitants and on March 10, 1870, the Milwaukee, Manitowoc & Green Bay Railroad Company was organized and work at once commenced. On November 21, 1872,



SOLDIERS MONUMENT

the road was opened to traffic between this city and Milwaukee. Three years later the road was sold out under foreclosure of mortgage and the Company reorganized under the name of The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western. In 1891 the road was incorporated in the gigantic system of the Chicago & Northwestern.

The Milwaukee & Northern Railroad Company was organized at about the same time. The road was to connect Milwaukee with Green Bay, passing through the towns of Sherman, Lyndon, Plymouth and Rhine. In February, 1872, the first passenger train was run from Milwaukee to Plymouth. In 1874 the road was leased and operated by the Wisconsin Central for a number of years and later became a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company's system.

All through this time Sheboygan was chiefly a commercial city, although some manufacturing had been carried on since a very early date. It was not, however, until 1868 that the manufacturing of chairs, which has made Sheboygan famous the world over, was begun. In that year the Sheboygan Manufacturing Company commenced business. At about the same time Beemis Bros. & Crocker began a similar enterprise, which was reorganized the next year under the firm name of Crocker & Bliss. The factory was destroyed by fire in 1874 and the firm dissolved. The next year the Phoenix Chair Company was organized and five years later the Crocker Chair Company was incorporated. Most of the other large chair and furniture factories of this city were established within the next ten years, so that by 1891 the city of Sheboygan was one of the great manufacturing centers of this state and country.

The Sheboygan factories now supply every civilized country with chairs which are in great demand for their high quality. Some of the largest establishments in this country for the manufacture of enameled goods were founded at this time, as well as several large concerns engaged in the manufacture of iron goods. In the next ten or fifteen years Sheboygan, with its good harbor and ideal situation from a commercial and manufacturing standpoint, attracted scores of factories of different kinds which have given work to thousands of persons.

With the increase in manufacturing went an increase in population. In 1880 Sheboygan city had only 7,500 inhabitants. Twenty years later it had grown to 23,000 or a gain of 200 per cent. This phenomenal increase was caused primarily by the heavy German immigration from 1881 to 1885.

This period, too, was one of local improvements. Streets were paved; electricity was used for lighting purposes; electric street cars supplanted the old mule cars; beautiful residences were built; large stores were erected and Sheboygan took the appearance of a thriving, flourishing, healthy business community.

On April 20, 1898, diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain were broken. Three days later President McKinley issued a call for 125,000 volunteers. Company C of the Second Regiment, Wisconsin National



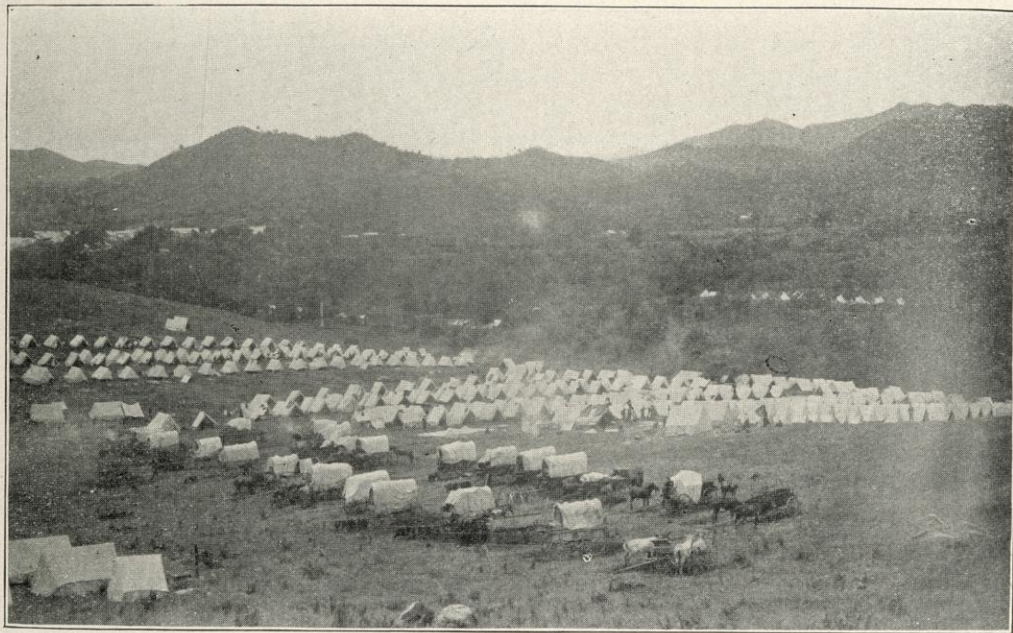
COMPANY C

Guard, responded as a body. On April 28, after scores of citizens had enlisted, swelling the enrollment to 155 men, the company left Sheboygan amidst the thunder of cannon and the martial tones of music, for Camp Harvey, Milwaukee, where they were mustered in the regular service. On May 15 the Second Regiment with a fighting strength of 1349 men under the command of Col. Charles A. Born of this city was forwarded to Camp George H. Thomas near Chattanooga, Tenn. Finally, on July 21, the Second and Third Wisconsin Regiments sailed from Charleston, S. C., as a part of the army of General Miles, for Porto Rico. Arriving at Ponce on July 27 and 28 respectively, they took part in the peaceful capture of that place. Thereafter they were in almost daily conflict with the enemy, having been selected with the Pennsylvania Sixteenth as the advance guard. Upon several occasions Company C of Sheboygan distinguished itself. Reuben G. Thwaites, the American historian, particularly mentions the gallant service rendered by Lieutenant Bodemer and a small detachment of Sheboygan men at the mountain fortress of Lares where they had a sharp brush with the enemy while carrying a flag of truce. At the mountain pass of Asomarita the Second Regiment participated in the final engagement between the Spaniards and the Americans on the island. In this battle this regiment lost two men killed and two wounded, the only field casualties sustained by Wisconsin during the war. The island having been captured, the Second Regiment was allowed to depart. On September 1 the regiment left Porto Rico and arrived at New York six days later. On September 8 Company C returned to Sheboygan and was given a rousing welcome. Two of the volunteers had lost their lives. Will Trier, a member of the Second Regiment Band, died in a hospital at Ponce and Albert Doege, a member of the company, died shortly after his arrival at the home of his parents in Sheboygan from a disease contracted in Porto Rico.

Meanwhile the city of Sheboygan was continuing its rapid advance as a great commercial and industrial center. An interurban road that had been started for some time was thrown open to traffic between this point and Sheboygan Falls in the fall of 1900. Two years later it was extended to Plymouth and on June 12, 1909, the first electric passenger car ran into the village of Elkhart Lake. On September 21, 1908, another electric road was completed, which had Sheboygan and Milwaukee as its terminals. Both of these lines are doing a thriving business.

It was during this time, too, that the Post Office Department introduced the system of rural mail delivery routes in this county. The first route was established on May 9, 1900. There are now thirty-three such routes in this county which accommodate about 8250 farmers and their families with daily delivery. The total receipts of the Sheboygan post office for the year ending March 31, 1909, was \$393,540.51 or an increase of \$204,578.25 over the receipts of 1899. This is some evidence of the remarkable growth of this city as a business center.

In education, too, the city has made rapid progress. At the present time the local school system is recog-



CAMP AT COAMO, PORTO RICO

nized as one of the leading ones in the state. The city has a large high school and seven ward schools, which are taught by 118 teachers. \$95,187.66 were expended by the city for the maintenance of the public schools which are attended by 4008 pupils. A public library has been established for some time, but it was not until 1903 that a permanent library building was erected. The circulation is growing each year at a praiseworthy rate.

Another period of immigration began with the close of the nineteenth century. The Austrian Slavs were the advance guard of this army of immigrants. In 1888 Frank Starich, a native of Carniola, moved to this city. He was the pioneer of this group. In 1895 Anton Starich arrived here and these two men induced a large number of their countrymen to immigrate to this section. About 800 Carniolians are now living in this city. In 1897 and thereafter about 150 Steyers moved here under the leadership of Frank Schwartz. Four years later a large colony of Croatians settled in this city. They now number about 250 men. Most of the earlier Austrian settlers have become naturalized and a majority of the others have signified their intentions of becoming United States citizens. Since 1900 about 400 Greeks, chiefly from the provinces of Arcadia and Olympia, have settled in this city under the leadership of Dmetrius Shyriacopolos and William Adamopolos. A large number of Russians from the province of Lithuania also arrived during these years.

The last four years will be noteworthy in the history of the city of Sheboygan for two things: the purchase of the water works system by the municipality and the inauguration of an extensive system of improvements. On March 1, 1909, the city took charge of the water works plant and is now furnishing the citizens with some of the most wholesome water that can be secured along the Great Lakes. Ten miles of streets have been paved within this short time and many other improvements have been begun, such as the construction of a new bridge, the docking of the river and so forth. Thus it is seen that Sheboygan is a city with a future.

Situated upon the spot where the Sioux hunted the stag, where the Pottawatomic and Chippewa built their wigwams, where the French fur trader set his traps, where the American lumberman felled the trees, where the hardy German raised his crops, where the pioneer village was built, where the small commercial city stood — a thriving, flourishing manufacturing center has arisen, which from its ideal situation is destined to become the second city in the state.

Sheboygan As It Is Today

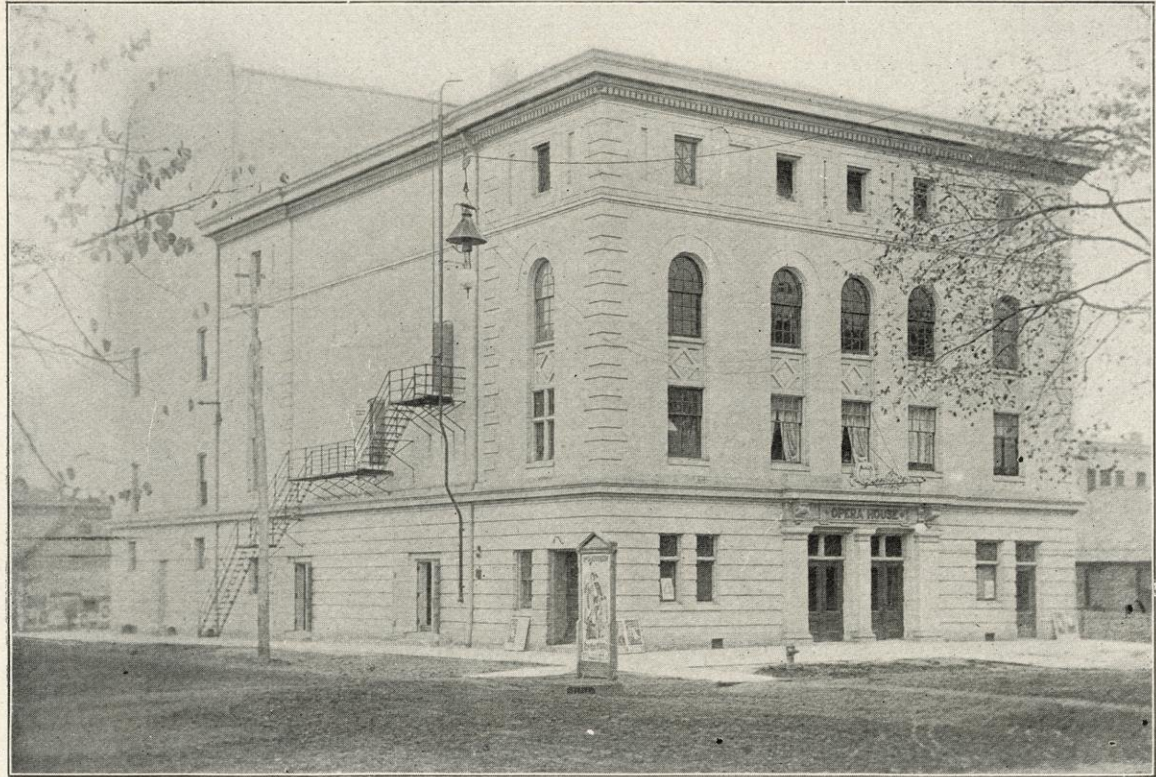
All victory is struggle, using chance
And genius well; all bloom is fruit of death!
All being, effort for a future germ;
All good, just sacrifice; and life's success
Is rounded up of integers of thrist,
From toil and self-denial. Man must strive
If he would freely breathe or conquer; slaves
Are amorous of ease and dalliance soft;
Who rules himself calls no man master, and
Commands success even in the throat of Fate.
—Progress.



THE COURT HOUSE



THE LIBRARY BUILDING



THE OPERA HOUSE



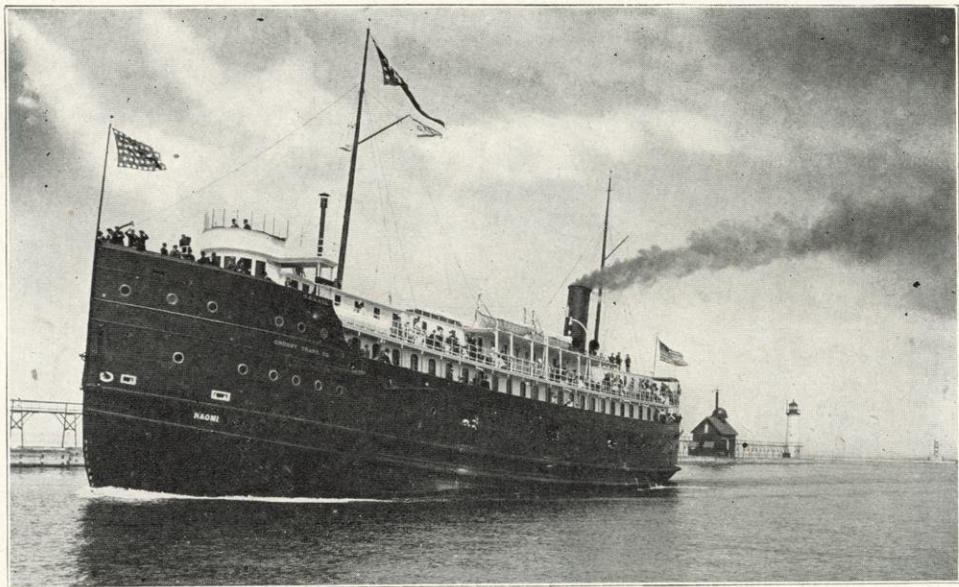
THE HIGH SCHOOL



THE CENTRAL FIRE DEPARTMENT



THE POST OFFICE



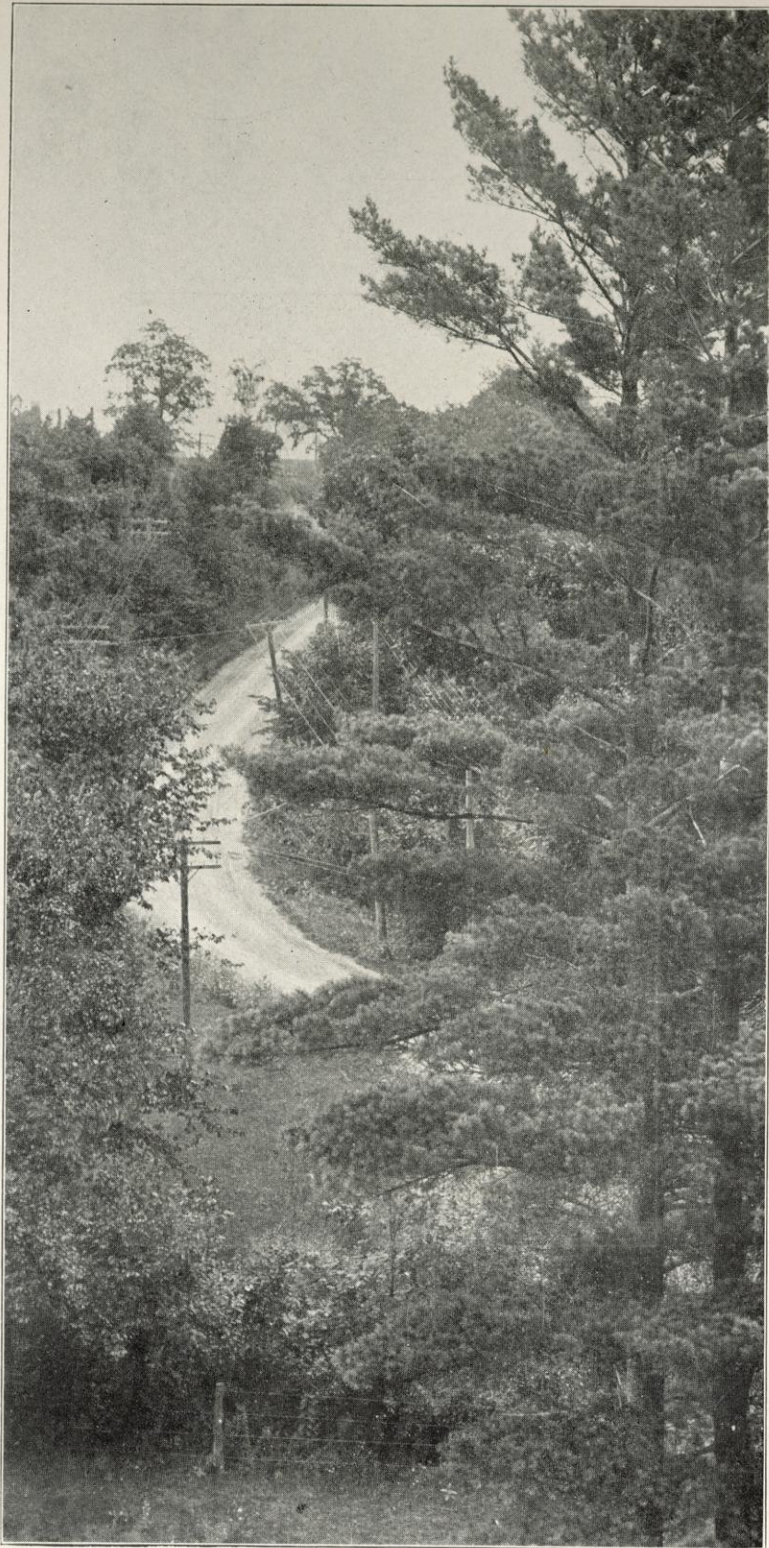
HARBOR SCENE



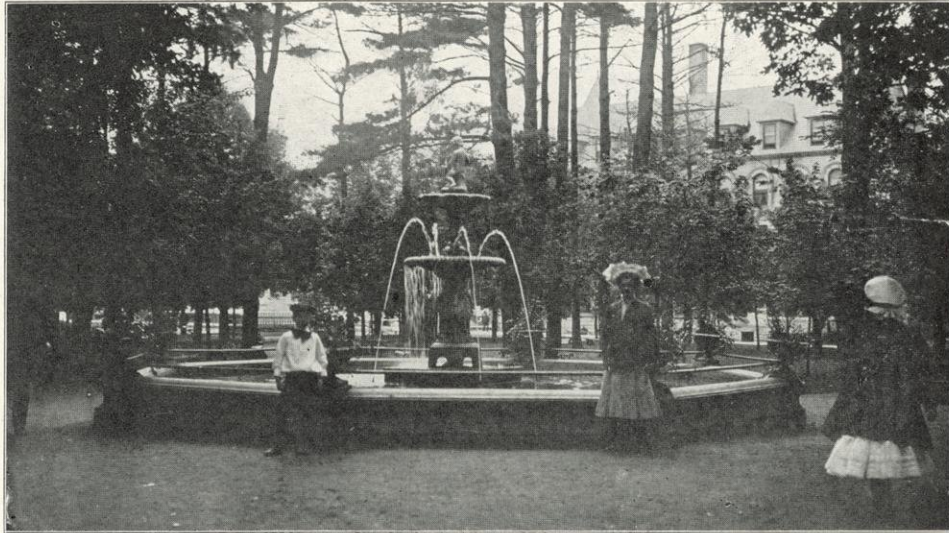
ANOTHER VIEW OF THE HARBOR



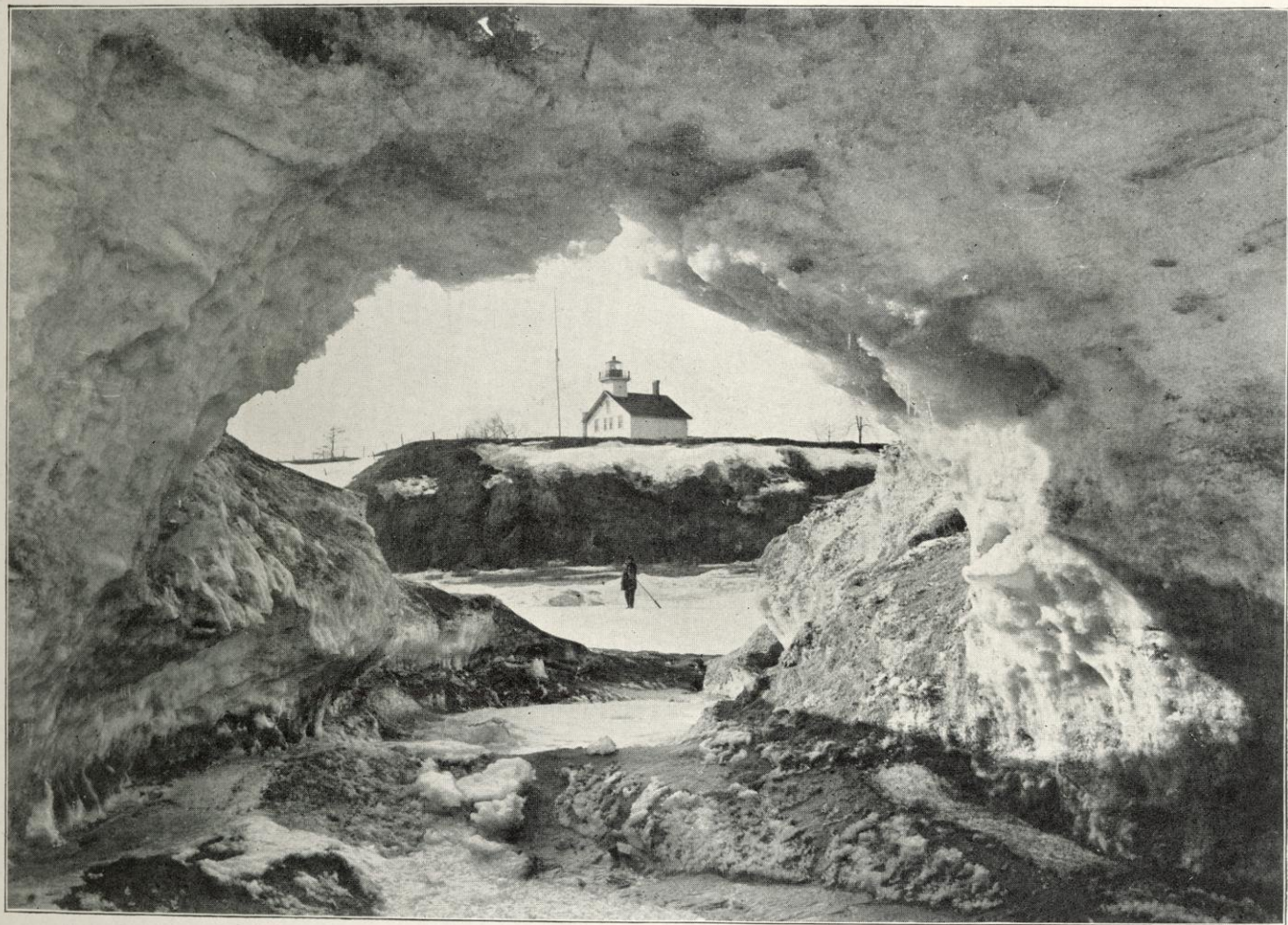
SHEBOYGAN RIVER SCENE



A VIEW OF THE LOWER FALLS ROAD



FOUNTAIN PARK



AN INTERESTING ICE FORMATION



THE DEPOT

Home Coming

Who has not felt how sadly sweet
The dream of home, the dream of home
Steals o'er the heart too soon to fleet
When far o'er sea or land we roam.

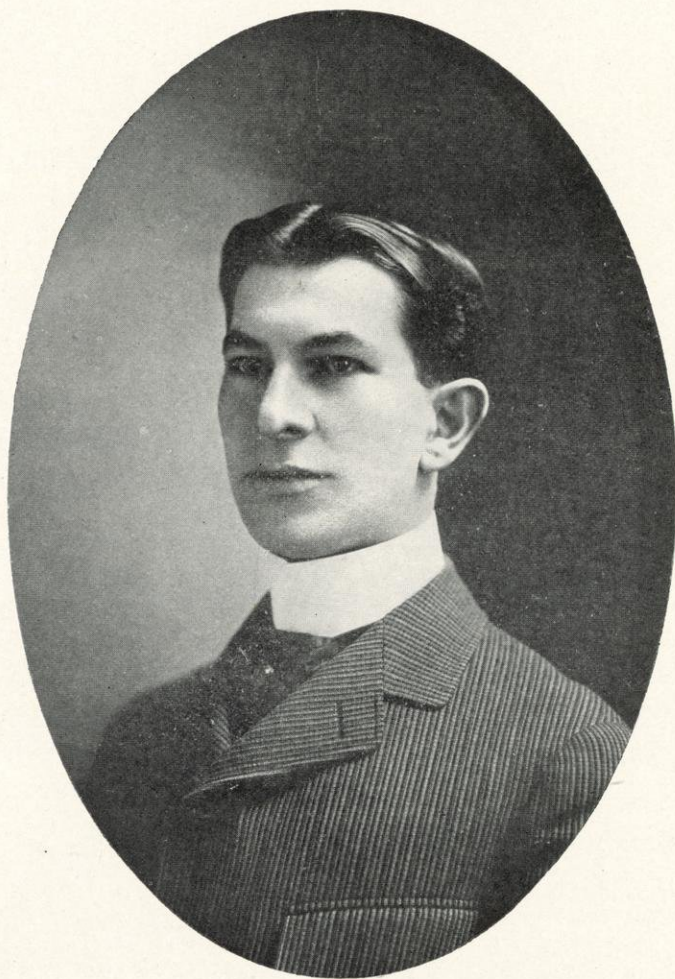
—Moore.

THE beautiful meaning connotated by the word "Home Coming" can be aptly expressed only in a poem of such power, simplicity and impressiveness as "Home, Sweet Home." It carries with it something of the pathetic; something of the joyous. Pathetic — from the affectionate memories of "the good old days of yore"; from the regret over the change which time has caused. Joyous — from the delight of again seeing the place of childhood; of again grasping the hands of the friends of youth; of again loitering at the old familiar nooks, the storehouses of fond recollections.

• Upon coming home the wanderer may discover that some of the friends have passed away; that some of the familiar scenes have disappeared. Still with all its changes it is the same old place. It is home. A Home Coming once more brings together a city's children. It calls them from the shores of the Pacific, from the cities of the Atlantic, from the sunny plains of the Gulf. It is a reunion, held at the old home, of all her sons and daughters, many of whom may have wandered to distant lands. In short it is an occasion at which old friendships are renewed and new ones created.

"This fond attachment to the well known place,
Whence first we started into life's long race,
Maintains its hold with such unfailing sway,
We feel it e'en in age, and at our latest day."

In September, 1908, Dr. O. B. Bock, who had been greatly impressed with the "Home Coming" at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, conceived the praiseworthy idea of promoting a similar undertaking in Sheboygan. His intentions were announced by the press and met with the hearty approval of all citizens. Committees were appointed, invitations sent out and all other necessary arrangements made. The citizens have always given the committees their hearty support in their endeavor to make the event a great success. Following is a list of the Home Coming officers and committees:



DR. O. B. BOCK,
PRESIDENT SHEBOYGAN HOME COMING ASSOCIATION

HOME COMING OFFICERS.

DR. O. B. BOCK, President. FRANK GOTTSACKER, First Vice President. HUGH MARTIN, Second Vice President.
FRED MORRIS, Treasurer. A. F. ZEUNER, Secretary. MILTON R. GUTSCH, Press Agent.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. O. B. Bock, Frank Gottsacker, Hugh Martin, Julius Kroos, Fred Morris, A. F. Zeuner.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Heads of Lodges, Societies and Organizations.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

Clergy of the City.

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

J. J. Carty, E. E. Gonzenbach.

ADVERTISING COMMITTEE.

E. E. Wakefield, Louis Wolf, Arthur Keppler.

COMMITTEE ON QUARTERS.

Theodore Benfey, Frank Geele.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A. E. Knauf, George Heller, Jr., H. C. Roenitz, O. C. Neumeister, August Heermann, W. A. Pfister,
Dr. J. C. Elfers, Joseph E. Wetzel, Gottlieb Kleefisch, Anton Friedrichs, Fred Haack,
Louis Zimmermann, Otto Geussenhainer.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

M. A. Bodenstein, Alfred Jung.

COMMITTEE ON SOUVENIR BOOK.

Milton R. Gutsch.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

Gustav Guenther, Theodore Benfey, T. M. Bowler, A. W. Bock, Emil Mohr,
Edward F. Oehler, Simon Grasser.

BAND AND PARADE COMMITTEE.

Col. Charles A. Born, Capt. Ulrich Moeckli, George W. Lebermann,
Emil Hocke, Herman Buchheim, W. M. Root.

DECORATING COMMITTEE.

Chief of Fire Department, Edgar Bedford.

LAW AND ORDER COMMITTEE.

Judge J. M. Giblin, Chief of Police August Scheck, Sheriff A. A. Hoehne.

Home Coming Program.

RECEPTION DAY—

Monday, August 9, 1909.

Morning and Afternoon.

Arriving guests received by reception committees and guides at depots and boat landings and escorted to the registration headquarters in the Eagles Hall, where the bureau of information will be located.

Evening, 8:00.

Illumination of principle streets, public and private buildings. Band Concerts in Fountain and Sheridan Parks.

CITY DAY—

Tuesday, August 10, 1909.

Morning, 8:30.

Drill by the United States Life Saving Crew at foot of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Afternoon, 4:30.

Fire run by four companies of the Sheboygan Fire Department.

Evening, 8:00.

Public meeting at Eagles Hall. Music, Schmidt's orchestra. Address of welcome to home comers, Mayor Theodore Dieckmann. Song, Concordia Singing Society. Address, Hon. T. M. Blackstock. Song, Mixed Quartette. Music, Schmidt's Orchestra. Address in German, Frank Gottsacker. Song, Concordia Singing Society. Music, Schmidt's Orchestra.
Band Concert at Fountain Park.

COUNTY DAY—

Wednesday, August 11, 1909.

(A flag will be presented to the town having the largest representation in the city on this day. Registration at Eagles Hall.)

Afternoon, 1:00.

Grand Industrial parade with floats.

3:30. Base Ball at North Side Athletic Park.

7:30. Drill by active members of the Turnverein "Sheboygan" at Fountain Park.

8:00. Field exercises by 200 school children under the direction of Mr. Hocke. Fountain Park.

8:40 Band Concert at Fountain Park.

FLORAL DAY—

Thursday, August 12, 1909.

Morning, 8:00.

Exhibition by U. S. Life Saving Crew. Foot of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Afternoon, 1:00.

Parade of floral decorated carriages and automobiles.

3:30. Base Ball at North Side Athletic Park.

7:30. Military Drill by Company C, Second Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard. Fountain Park.

8:00. Band Concert at Fountain Park.

8:00. Reunion of members of First Church of Christ, Scientist.

MEMORIAL DAY—

Friday, August 13, 1909.

Morning, 9:00.

Services at Catholic cemeteries.

Afternoon, 1:30.

Memorial parade.

2:30. Services at Wildwood cemetery.

Evening, 7:30.

Band Concert at Fountain Park.

8:00. Reunion Alumni of Sheboygan High School in High School Building.

Reunion of Evergreen City Guard.

CARNIVAL DAY—

Saturday, August 14, 1909

Morning and Afternoon.

Family, lodge and society reunions.

Afternoon, 1:30.

Grand Carnival Parade.

Evening, 7:30.

Band Concert at Fountain Park.

8:30. Dance at Eagles Hall.

Indian Tales

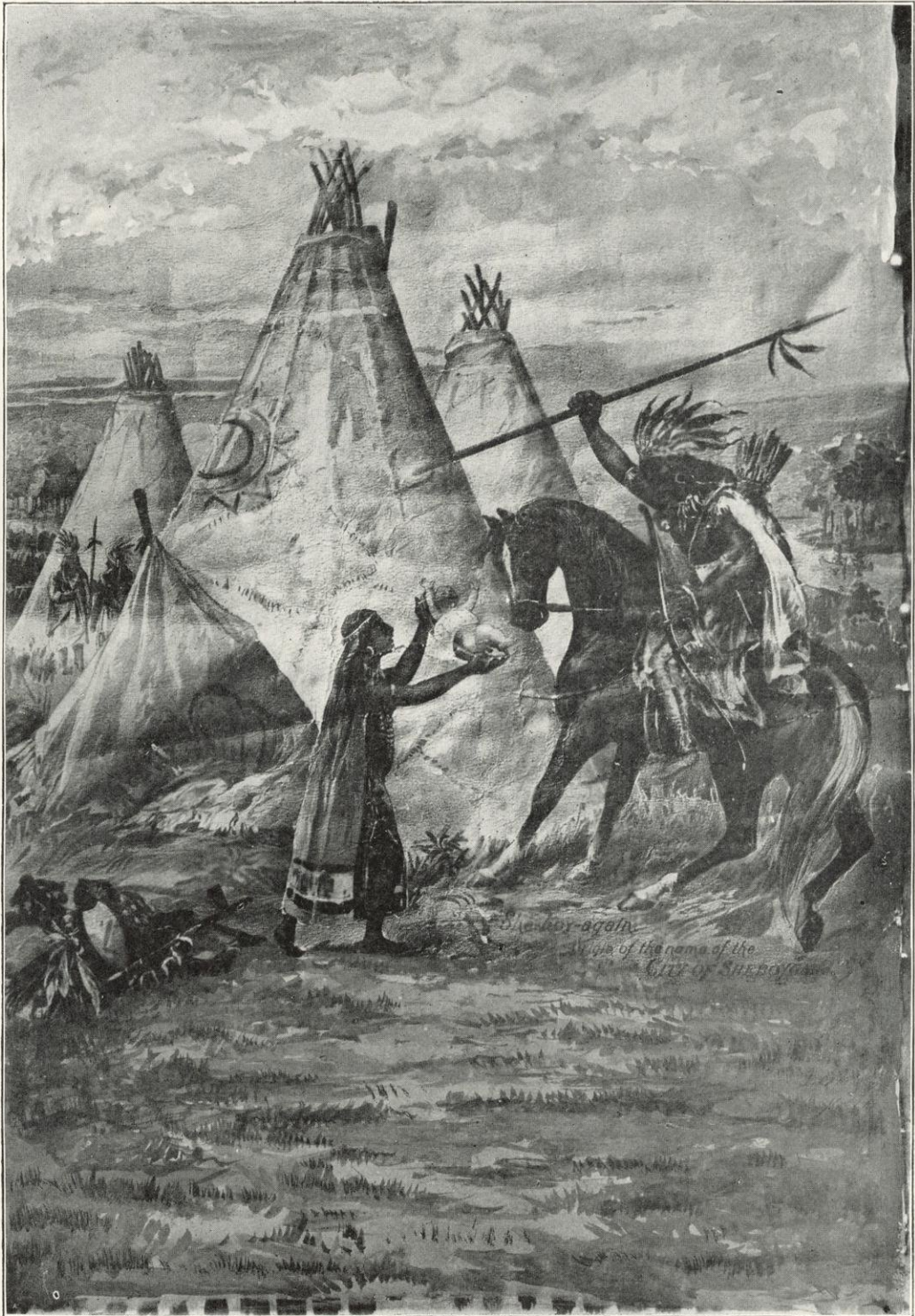
And they said, "O good Iago,
Tell us now a tale of wonder,
Tell us of some strange adventure,
That the feast may be more joyous,
That the time may pass more gayly,
And our guests be more contented!"

—*The Song of Hiawatha.*

AN extremely interesting but tragic Indian romance in which the daughter of Chief Wau-me-ge-sa-ko or Wampum of Sheboygan is the heroine, has been told by Peter J. Vieau, the son of Jacques Vieau, the fur trader and first settler of Milwaukee. Jacques Vieau and Solomon Juneau the pioneer settler of Milwaukee were eye witnesses of the final act of the tragedy which took place in the vicinity of Fort Dearborn (Chicago). Five or six thousand Wisconsin Indians had been called there by the United States government in the late summer of 1833 to make a treaty regarding Wisconsin lands. A large number of traders also attended this meeting among whom were Vieau and Juneau. "A curious episode now occurred," to quote the words of the hardy backwoodsman. "There were at this gathering two young men who were the best of friends, as well as being two of the finest-looking Indians I ever saw. One was the son of Sanguanauneebee; the other the son of another chief, Seebwasen (Cornstalk). Both were courting the same young squaw, the daughter of Wampum, a Chippewa chief living at Sheboygan. They had proposed a duel to decide who should have the girl. She had agreed to marry one of them at this meeting but could not choose between them. This was the question being discussed at the council which was being held in front of my father's shanty. The two fathers had submitted the question to the council and it was decided that the young fellows should fight to the death, the survivor to take the girl. The boys were brought before the wise men and informed of the conclusion reached."

"Then their ponies were brought, the one a black, the other a grey. The duelists and their saddles were decked with beads, silver brooches, ribbons and other ornaments such as the traders bartered with the Indians; the ponies' manes and tails were tricked out with ribbons, and altogether it was like one of those ancient tournaments in France, that I have read of in the old histories. First, the ponies were driven side by side one or two times in a circle around the council place in front of the store. Then together the duelists and their friends started out for the place of encounter, swimming their horses across the river, and drew up on an open spot on the north side. Crude flags were hung on poles, which were stuck up in the sand round about, an Indian sign that a fight to the death was in progress. Indian guards were placed to clear a ring of two or three hundred yards; heading these guards and acting as seconds were Cepoi and Seebwasen. A little outside of the ring, all alone, stood the girl being fought for, apparently indifferent, her arms akimbo. The time was an hour before sundown and there were present four or five hundred Whites and Indians. My father and Juneau described everything to us."

"One of the duelists wheeled to the right, the other to the left. Then they brought their horses sideways close together, head to tail, tail to head. Either Cepoi or Seebwasen cried in the Pottawatomie tongue, 'Time is up! Ready!' At this each fighter instantly drew his green handled bowie, full twenty inches long. As they rushed



SHE-BOY-AGAIN

together there was a frightful hubbub among the spectators. The Indian women rent the air with their cries. Such thrusts as those fellows gave each other in the back! The blood spurted at each blow. Finally Sanguanaun-eebee's boy fell over backwards, his arm raised for a blow, but with the knife of the other in his spine. A moment later Seebwasen's son sried out in his death agony and also fell backwards. Both died almost simultaneously. The girl now with no lover left wrung her hands in frenzy."

Many different explanations have been made regarding the origin and meaning of the name "Sheboygan." Tradition says that an Indian chief resided at Sheboygan in the early part of the nineteenth century who was the father of a large number of daughters. Fortune, however, had not yet graced his household with a son. One day after returning from the hunt his wife ran forth from the wigwam to greet him and present him with a newly born babe. The stalwart chief looked at it sharply and (so the story goes) replied in a disgusted manner — "She-boy-(a)ga(i)n! Although this tradition is very interesting, still it has no historic basis and must be discarded as the true explanation of origin of the name.

Most authorities agree that Sheboygan is a Chippewa word but differ as to its exact meaning. Rev. E. P. Wheeler in an article on the "Origin and Meaning of Wisconsin Place Names," declares that "Sheboygan" is derived from Zhee-bo-i-gun, that which perforates or pierces; hence Zha-bun-i-gun, a needle. Joshua Hathaway, an authority of some note, says "Sheboygan or Cheboigan of the early maps is from the Indian name Shawb-wa-way-kum, half accent on the first and full accent on the third syllable. The word or sentence, most likely Chippewa expresses a tradition that a great noise, coming under ground from the region of Lake Superior, was heard at this river. Father Chrysostom Verwyst a Franciscan missionary among the Chippewas of Wisconsin and Minnesota, aided by Vincent Roy, a Chippewa merchant, and Antoine Gaudin and M. Gurnoe, two very intelligent Chippewa scholars, agree that Sheboygan is derived from jibaigan meaning any perforated object as a pipe stem. Louis M. Moran a Chippewa interpreter asserts that the term means a hollow bone, or perforated object. This is the generally accepted meaning.

Do You Know That—

Sheboygan has 28,000 inhabitants.

Sheboygan is an ideal summer resort.

Sheboygan's manufacturing establishments produce \$12,500,000 worth of goods annually.

Sheboygan supplies the world with chairs.

Sheboygan feeds the world with cheese.

Sheboygan consumes 75,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber annually in the manufacture of furniture.

Sheboygan has four banks that have never failed.

Sheboygan is essentially a city of homes.

Sheboygan has exceptionally good transportation facilities.

Sheboygan has one of the best harbors on the Great Lakes.

Sheboygan cheese is sold in every part of Europe and America.

Sheboygan is an ideal manufacturing city.

Sheboygan exports annually 13,000,000 pounds of cheese.

Sheboygan has several of the largest tanneries in the country.

Sheboygan is the liveliest city of its size in the old Northwest.

Shboygan has many miles of beautiful streets.

Sheboygan is a great lake port.

Sheboygan has the largest coal docks on Lake Michigan.

Sheboygan has the largest furniture factories in the state.

Sheboygan has the largest excelsior factory in the state.

Sheboygan has the largest salt docks on the Great Lakes.

Sheboygan has three of the largest enameling establishments in the country.

Sheboygan's Post Office receipts for the last year were \$58,507.79.

Sheboygan is one of the healthiest cities in the United States.

Sheboygan has the best mineral water in the world.

Sheboygan is an ideal convention city.

Sheboygan has a larger percentage of laboring people owning homes than any other city in the state.

Sheboygan has an excellent school system.

Sheboygan has a good library.

Sheboygan is a growing city.

Sheboygan is surrounded by a rich agricultural district.

Sheboygan has a law abiding population.

Sheboygan is the city of cheese, chairs, children and churches.

Sheboygan is a city with a future.

In all my wand'rings round this world of care
In all my griefs—and God has given my share—
I still have hopes, my latest honors to crown,
Amidst these humble bowers to lay me down:
To husband out life's taper at the close,
And keep the flame from wasting by repose
I still have hopes—for pride attends us still—
Amidst the swains to show my book-learned skill
Around my fire an evening group to draw,
And tell of all I felt, and all I saw.
And as a hare, whom hounds and horses pursue,
Pants to the place from whence at first she flew,
I still have hope, my long vexations past,
Here to return—and die at home at last.

—*Oliver Goldsmith.*

