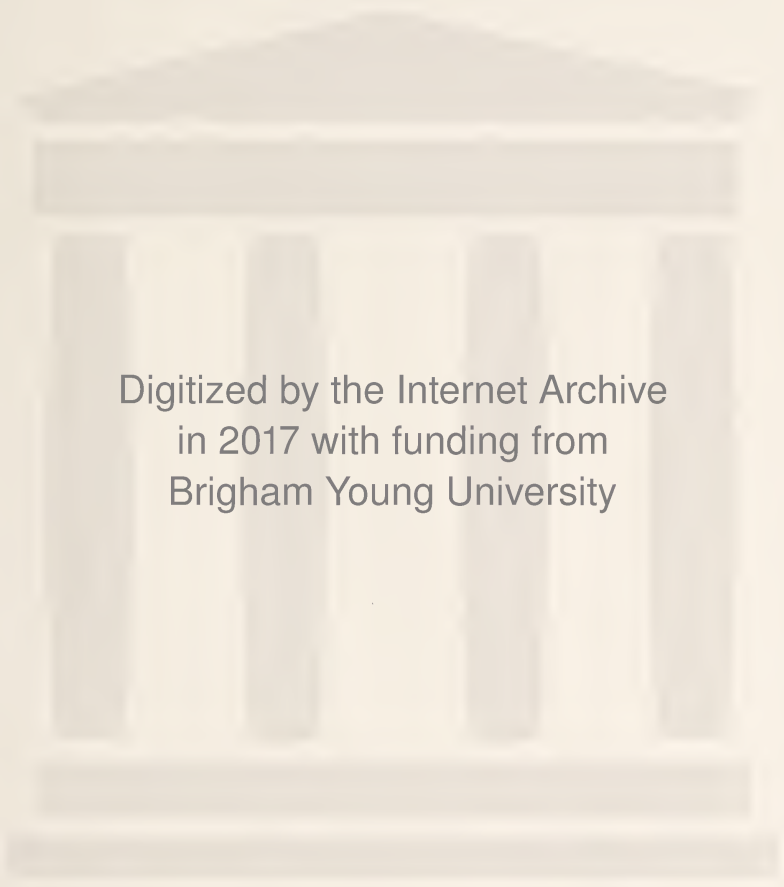


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THE
AMERICAN SKETCH BOOK:

A COLLECTION OF

HISTORICAL INCIDENTS

WITH

DESCRIPTIONS OF CORRESPONDING LOCALITIES.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY BELLA FRENCH.

VOLUME III.

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED.

222615

GREEN BAY, WIS.
THE AMERICAN SKETCH BOOK COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.
1876.

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GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN.

WAGG
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TO THE PEOPLE
WHO HAVE AIDED AND ENCOURAGED THIS WORK
AND TO
THE MEMBERS OF THE PRESS
WHO HAVE BEEN UNREMITTING IN THEIR ENDEAVORS TO PLACE
THE MATTER IN A PROPER LIGHT BEFORE
THE PUBLIC,
BUT FOR WHOSE KINDLY INTEREST
THIS VOLUME WOULD NOT HAVE HAD AN EXISTENCE.
THIS LAST EFFORT OF MINE
IS RESPECTFULLY
DEDICATED.

BELLA FRENCH.

P R E F A C E .

In placing this volume before the public, the writer desires to say that it is the work of many months. All published statements, bearing upon the subject, have been compared and carefully weighed. Documents, musty with age, have been conned, and old settlers interviewed. For the later history of Brown County, she is principally indebted to thirty years' files of the "Green Bay *Advocate*," which have been placed at her disposal for perusal by the gentlemanly proprietors.

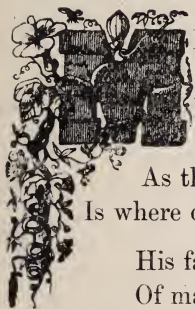
The engravings of this work have been made expressly for it, from photographs taken for that purpose, at a cost of several hundred dollars. The engraver, Thomas Robinson, a first-class Boston artist, came West a few years since on account of his health and settled at St. Paul, where he now resides.

The aim of the author has been to give a truthful history of the past, and an impartial representation of the present. If any person to whom a place in this work is justly due, has not been represented here, it is because she has not been afforded the proper information.

In view of the many contradictory statements that are apt to be made by even eye-witnesses of any transaction, it is impossible to produce a history that all will unite in pronouncing correct. It can not even be hoped that such will be the case with the present volume. The writer can only assure the public, that she has labored assiduously toward such an end, and trusts that her work will in general meet with their approbation.

DE LANGLADE.

THE PIONEER SETTLER OF WISCONSIN.



MICHILIMACKINAC, the lake-girt isle,
Where first the morning sun is wont to smile
Before it drops its rays upon the lower earth:
On which they linger last at close of day.
As though a benediction they would say,
Is where our loved Wisconsin's pioneer had birth.¹

His father had a noble lineage
Of many ancestors, both proud and sage,
Who were at rest beneath the smiling skies of France—
A younger son, whose fortune was his name,
Come hither, hoping that by wealth and fame,
He might the honor of that noble house enhance.

The mother was an untaught forest child—
A creature, who was daring, proud and wild,
With lineage as noble as her husband's own;
For here within the land of her nativity,
Related to Nis-so-wa-quet was she,
Who had an undisputed title to a throne.

Young Charles De Langlade in his boyhood proved
A brilliant leader where so e'er he moved.
He learned to scale the rocks and glide upon the waves.
His trusty bow and arrow brought down game
So speedily, that the young hero's name
Became a talisman of triumph to the braves.

For on a day when stern defeat had met
 Full twice the force of King Nis-so-wa-quet,
 A chieftain's spirit sought him in a dream.
 "Take with you, King," said he, "De Langlade's boy,
 His face shall lead to victory and joy.
 Try once again. You're nearer triumph than you seem."
 Uprose the king, next morn, and marched to war,
 Bearing the child although from danger far;
 Yet full of faith he made the third and last attack
 On the resisting village, and so well
 That almost instantly it yielded—fell;
 And full of honors proud the Ottawas came back.
 Back to Michilimacinae, which rung
 With gayest notes of triumph ever sung,
 While Charles De Langlade,² crowned the hero of the day,
 Had the assurance that in every fight
 His youthful voice should counsel them aright,
 His tiny feet should lead them in the better way.
 Thence forth upon the war-path marched the lad,
 And many victories the chieftains had,
 For Fate looked smiling down where the young hero went.
 Even his father's daring countrymen
 Believed in him so much, that always, when
 He bore them company, they moved to war content.
 And so the years sped by, and manhood came,
 Adding new lustre to De Langlade's name;
 When that sweet, lake-girt island home to him grew small,
 As he bethought him of a broader land,
 Where he could look around, on every hand,
 As far as eye could reach, and say he owned it all.
 For, in his wanderings he oft had seen
 A bay encircled by a frame of green;—
 A swift clear river mingled with the waves of foam;
 Beyond, a broad expanse of wood and glade.
 Where beaver, mink and deer roamed unafraid,
 There he would found a colony and make a home.

Till now no one had harbored such a thought.
The "fathers," it is true, the savage mind had taught,
And traders here had plied their money-making schemes;
But none had journeyed hither who had not
The hope that future time would cast his lot,
At least his grave, upon the land of childhood's dreams.

A hundred years since white men's feet had trod
For the first time upon the virgin sod,³
Yet fair Ouisconsin's⁴ founder yet must thither roam,
And by unwearying years of patient toil
Must clear the lands and cultivate the soil,
And pioneer a mighty people to their home.

But after all the island of his birth
Was dear to him, though it had lesser worth—
Yes, dearer far than was the land beyond the bay.
Upon those rocks had rested first his sight;
His feet pressed first the beach, wave-washed and white;
There first his infant lips were taught to sing and pray.

The friends who clustered round him in his youth,
And all that loved him still were there forsooth;
Even the maiden who had warmed his youthful heart,
Whom, clinging to her friends and forest life,
He could not take with him and make his wife,
From all of these with few exceptions he must part.

His parents and their other children, too,
Would follow in the path he was to hew,
And at *La Baye des Puants*⁵ live and leave their graves.
The hour for their departure now was nigh.
Friends gathered on the shore to say good bye,
And their canoes were tossing on the restless waves.

Farewell ! Michilimackinac, farewell !
Loved is each rock-bound cliff and shady dell !
Upon the high arched precipice, vine-wreathed
And crowned with evergreens, De Langlade knelt.
Emotions both of joy and woe he felt
While to his native isle, a low farewell he breathed.

The grape-vines twined their tendrils o'er his head.
 Below, the wild sweet-briar fragrance shed
 Upon the balmy air; and shimmering down,
 All broken into spangles by the trees,
 That waved their foliage in the summer breeze,
 The sunbeams came and rested on his brow—a crown.

Then on the waves where that same sunlight fell
 Through crystal waters, lighting every shell,⁶
 Which at the bottom lay, and gilding every fish,
 The party went that bonny summer day;
 And as the isle in distance sank away,
 A bright dissolving view, they breathed a silent wish—

That they might make, upon La Baye's fair shore,
 A name and fame to last forever more—
 A wish that had fulfillment in the after time;
 For on those rice-grown plains, a city rose,
 In wealth and numbers matching some of those
 Of the far-distant French imperial clime.

Green Bay! as it in after years was known,
 Because of banks by trees and shrubs o'ergrown,
 Which o'er transparent waters hung their leaves of green,
 Reflected by those waters till the bay
 Became distinguishable miles away,
 A picturesque as well as most enticing scene!

Green Bay, a city of the coming years,
 A land of promise to the pioneers,
 Was ever after that De Langlade's dwelling place.⁷
 He tilled the soil and largely dealt in trade,
 And many were the brilliant schemes he laid,
 That might distinguish yet his noble house and race.

He built his home upon the river side,
 Where he could watch the changing of the tide,⁸
 Which ebbed and flowed as regularly as the sea;
 Where he could fish, mayhap, and trap his game,
 Or with his stores could barter for the same;
 And live a life of work, yet one from bondage free.

Surrounded by the savage bands, he yet
Was ever free from fear and vain regret;
For, knowing of his prowess and his bravery,
The Sauks and Foxes did not dare attack
One who would hurl such speedy vengeance back;
And for this cause, a friend was each Menominee.

And yet the warlike Foxes tribute asked
From each and all who by their village passed,
Which was some thirty-seven miles above the bay,
Upon the river which now bears their name.
The traders paid it with a flush of shame,
Until Morand resolved to do the fraud away.

His trading house was farther to the south,
Not far from the Ouisconsin River's mouth.
By lakes, and bay, and rivers, with the hardest toil,
His goods were carried from on eastern place;
Therefore he would no more submit with grace,
And so resolved to drive the Foxes from the soil.

He took De Langlade and a trusty crew,
Those who the labyrinths of forests knew;
All going out in bark canoes—a goodly fleet,
They turned their faces to the river's head.
O'er each canoe, a covering was spread,
Like tradesmen's goods preserved from rain and heat.

Dividing near the place, the gallant band,
In part proceeded to attack on land;
While, in the boats, the other forces hidden lay,
Save two, in each, that rowed straight to the shore,
As if to pay their dues, as heretofore,
Then pass, as tradesmen always did, upon their way.

Well planned was the surprise. They took the place,
And gave the fast retreating Foxes chase
(Instead of tribute), till the latter made a stand,
With rallied forces, and a battle fought;
Which for the Foxes only came to naught.
They were defeated and lost many of their band.

As "Hill of Death" from thence the spot was known,
 Because of bodies which in heaps were thrown,
 And left to moulder in the autumn sun and air.

The Indians made retreat from *Butte des Morts*,
 And built on the Ouisconsin River's shore.
 Morand considered it unsafe to leave them there.

Two hundred miles through cold, and drifted snow,
 The traders marched, and, laying many low,
 Made prisoners of those who were as yet alive.

But pity swelled the captors' bosoms then—
 They gave the Foxes freedom once again,
 And bade them o'er the Mes-si'sip-i thrive.

The French and Indian war next gave a chance
 To test the scion of the house of France.
 Commissioned by the Government, he sought the field,
 Commandant of a force, which he had led
 From forest homes, his heart content to shed
 Its bright life-tide, before he would the country yield.

To Fort Du Quesne, he and his soldiers went,
 And, urging an attack, from thence was sent
 To where the Braddock army were in camp at rest,
 All little thinking that a stern defeat
 Would very soon their mighty forces meet,
 And many fall, an Indian arrow in each breast.

Toward the Fort Du Quesne, twelve hundred strong,
 Had Braddock's well drilled forces moved along,
 So sure of victory, that seven miles away,
 All unconcerned, they stopped to rest and dine;
 And while as yet they lingered o'er their wine,
 They found how fatal to their hopes was their delay.

Now rang the Indian war-whoop through the air
 That told the French and Indian troops were there—
 That shrill war-whoop that struck the stoutest hearts with awe;
 Beaujeu, commander, his French forces led;
 The Indians had De Langlade at their head;
 And neither knew or followed British battle law.

Fast flew the arrows; bullets fell like hail;
And hearts that were not known to shrink or quail,
Grew cold and silent with Beaujeu's surprised attack.
He fell amid the battle's heated toil;
But, loaded with rich stores of British spoil,
De Langlade led the most triumphant army back—

Back through the sweetness of a summer time,
In beauty bursting on that northern clime;
When, like a paradise, the forests were in bloom;
When crystal brooklets murmured all day long,
In keeping with the birds' unceasing song,
And all the air was redolent with rich perfume!

But to admire De Langlade could not pause.
He was demanded by his country's cause
Again to take the field. Thence forth, in thickest strife,
Through Canada, he led his dauntless braves;
And though while there so many found their graves.
He seemed to have a Providence-protected life.

The story of his prowess crossed the sea,
And so much pleased the king of France, that he
An ensign's full commission^o to De Langlade sent.
This gave the soldier new and added zeal,
Such as ambitious bosoms love to feel,
And which a brilliant luster to his daring lent.

Privations often to De Langlade fell;
And of his weary marches, who can tell?
Sometimes his meals were made of roots, or rattlesnakes;
And oft, with stormy skies above his head,
Worn out and hungry, he would seek his bed
In some unhealthy swamp upon the crispy brakes.

Still on he marched, and bravely met the foe—
Laid many of the valliant leaders low.
With that blind worship for his far-off father-land,
Which Frenchmen have, he felt not want or pain,
But, living in the triumphs he might gain,
He nerved to reckless deeds his savage band.

Crown Point, also Ticonderoga stood,
 Both monuments to his brave hardihood.
 But, later on the fatal plains of Abraham,
 He met the British forces and defeated fled,
 With many wounded and a thousand dead—
 The victims of a fearless British leader's sham.

Quebec thus fell; with it the Province too.
 Since thus it was, what could De Langlade do
 But lead his now despondent army home once more?
 He loved the cause of his own father-land,
 And felt more deeply than his savage band,
 Who only loss of gain and plunder could deplore.

But, while he had within Quebec sojourned,
 A lesson far more pleasant he had learned—
 The one of love. A maiden with such soft-brown eyes
 Had looked upon his life and warmed his heart,
 Becoming of that life a very part,
 Before he dreamed it, as he found to his surprise.

Just in his prime was Charles De Langlade then.
 Like a commanding spirit, among men,
 He moved and worked, though not in statue large or tall.
 His eyes were bright and piercing as the eagle's own,
 And black as midnight when upon her throne;
 While grace and swiftness marked his motions one and all.

The fair ¹⁰Lalotte was charmed; yet could but grieve
 Her childhood's happy home and friends to leave,
 And others seek among the children of the west,
 Of whose wild lives she had so often read
 That feelings only of misfaith and dread,
 As of a most blood-thirsty clan, had filled her breast.

Yet, womanlike, to be her hero's wife,
 She would imperil, as she thought, her life,
 Consenting at La Baye to cast her future lot;
 And with her coming hitherward, must date
 The first of women settlers in the State,
 In whose patrician veins some Indian blood flowed not.

The British were in rule, and British law,
Extended to Michilimackinac;¹¹
And, from that fortress, the commandant sent abroad
An order that the French should all report
To him, by an appearance at the fort;
Which surely was for purposes that all might laud;

Since 'twas to gain the people's best good will,
And teach them that they could be happy still.
De Langlade and his consort sought the captain's side;
And, when again they started on their way,
They went with lighter hearts back to La Baye—
The home where unmolested they might then reside.

The rule was irksome; still submit he must,
For he, as well as brave, was true and just;
And when Chief Pontiac the daring plan had laid
Michilimackinac to massacre,
His truth and pity were at once astir,
And thitherward the journey of the lake he made.

To warn the officer commanding there,
Who of his words took little need or care.
Again De Langlade's warning came; and still again.
Some friendly Indians had disclosed the scheme
Once more within the land to rule supreme,
By storming forts and killing all the Englishmen.

"De Langlade," thus the bold commander spoke,
"I weary of this oft-repeated joke.
Of twaddle of old women, I have had enough.
Against the British there is no design.
The Indians are our friends, I do opine.
So trouble me no more with such unpleasant stuff."

Soon passed away the time that was between
That and the birthday of the British Queen.
That day, outside the fort, at ball the Indians played,
Commemorating thus the great event.
Oft o'er the picketing the ball was sent,
And backward tossed by soldiers who watched unafraid.

At length, the officer gave out command
 To open wide the gates, and let the band
 Have opportunity themselves to get the ball.
 Ah! sad mistake! The Indians forward sprang
 With arms concealed. Then loud the war-whoop rang,
 And thick and fast the Englishmen began to fall.

Michilimackinac, why on thy hills
 Must thus the crimson life-tide run in rills?
 That kind commandant thus be pinioned to the stake,
 The wood made ready, and the torches wait
 To end the gallant captain's earthly fate?
 But who comes yonder, gliding o'er the glassy lake?

Who but De Langlade and a trusty crew,
 Well armed although in numbers few,
 Who speedily were landed on the island's shore?
 Straight to the officer, De Langlade went,
 Nor noticing the Indians' discontent,
 But quickly cutting loose the bonds the captives wore.

He said, "My friends, are you displeased with this?
 If so, then I will answer what may seem amiss,
 The captain's life is mine. Henceforth you deal with me!"
 And there he stood, so brave and handsome too,
 That every bosom admiration knew,
 While most of all swelled his, who was so late made free.

No words were answered back. No arm was raised.
 The Indian captors view him almost dazed
 With wonder at his daring. His decisive tone
 Had in it that they dared not disobey.
 They saw their captives being led away,
 And yet they gave no sign except an inward groan.

De Langlade added: "Captain Eth'rington,
 If you had heeded, as you should have done,
 The 'twaddle of old women,' warning you in vain,
 You would not go to Montreal alone,
 Leaving the staunch old fortress overthrown
 And nearly all your soldiers numbered with the slain."

With right good will, he shook the captain's hand;
Then chose an escort from his trusty band,
And well supplied with stores sent Eth'rington away.
Then for a time, at least, no British law
Ruled o'er the isle Michilimackinac,
Although it was resumed at some not distant day.

But Pontiac, adhering to his plan,
Upon Detroit a siege at once began;
Though in that war De Langlade would not take a share,
Since deeming it both useless and unjust.
Defeat soon came as well he knew it must;
And Peace again smiled on the hills and valleys fair.

As years sped by, increasing stores of gain,
De Langlade liked the more the British reign,
And yielded most implicitly to all their laws ;
And, when the colonies a war declared,
The British neither work nor trouble spared
To win the influential hero to their cause.

No wonder he, a native of the west,
So far removed from eastern interest,
Should fail to give the colonies his sympathy.
He surely did not realize that they,
With almost hopeless toil, would pave the way
Toward a mighty nation's future liberty.

We sorrow that Wisconsin's pioneer,
By better foresight, did not help to rear
The everlasting monument to Freedom's name,
To the inquiring world a guiding light,
And thereupon in shining glory write
The matchless story of his deeds and fame.

But so it was. True to the British sway,
With rallied troops, he quickly made his way
To join the forces, stationed on Canadian ground.
And through the many, long, eventful years,
Of triumphs and defeats, of hopes and fears,
Was never recreant to truth and duty found.

Though in that war no records gave his name
 Within an everlasting wreath of fame,
 Since those of the defeated do not thus descend,
 He was rewarded by the Government
 Of Britain, by a pension yearly sent,
 And by a gift of lands when war was at an end.

Nor did the new-fledged nation quite forget
 How influential was De Langlade yet—
 Not more in times of war than he would be in peace.
 The forest sons, through battles, he had led;
 And now that peace again its luster shed,
 It was not fitting that his work and rule should cease.

He took command of Indian affairs,
 Sharing with them their pleasures and their cares.
 And working always for their best and highest good.
 Slowly did trade and commerce take the place
 Of battle triumph and exciting chase,
 And of the weary marches through the pathless wood.

The years sped on. Around him at La Baye¹¹
 The colony grew larger, day by day.
 His daughter's children often clustered at his knee,
 To listen to the story of his life,
 Which had been so eventful—full of strife,
 And of privation, yet from all dishonor free.

He lived again the battles of the past.
 Yet was regretful to the very last,
 That he had not participated in one more,
 And thus for him an even hundred¹² made.
 (Engagements they had been of every grade
 From forays up to conflicts red with human gore.)

He was by rich and poor alike revered;
 Loved by the good and by the evil feared.
 And as a mark of honor, every first of May,
 (Canadian custom) was a flag-pole raised,
 And many of his deeds rehearsed and praised—
 All with salutes of musketry throughout the day.

So peacefully his moments glided on,
That there were signs of the approaching dawn,
Before he really knew that night had yet appeared.

But faith in his religion gave him strength
To meet the mighty conqueror, at length,
As fearlessly his hundredth battle-field he neared.

The knell of eighteen hundred had been rung;
The requiem of a dying century sung;
The world was ushering the bright successor in,
When Charles De Langlade looked his last on earth,¹⁴
And in another sphere than this had birth,
Where it is hoped there is no strife or battle-din.

They laid the casket where the leafy trees
Bowed their proud heads in answer to the breeze;
And flowers wreathed their brilliant colors o'er the place.
To-day a city's eager people tread
Where lay the sacred ashes of the dead,
And e'en the spot, thus honored, few can tell or trace.

Long years have fled toward the misty past;
Since then our land has known the war-storm's blast;
Two generations since have lived, and loved, and died;
Great cities stand where then the forest child
Entrapped his game in thickets, dense and wild,
And homeward bore the trophies of the chase with pride.

Since then the native children, one by one,
Have slowly moved toward the setting sun.
While sighing for the homes and haunts they once held dear,
They read their doom in every cloud and star,
In spring's soft wooing and in winter's war—
A remnant only left to-day of what they were.

All things are changed. The waters fall and rise
Beneath the gaze of many thousand eyes;
The green encircled bay is white with dancing sails,
While landward, far and near, the ceaseless strife
Of wholesome labor and of busy life
In their beloved ancient homes and haunts prevails.

Great mansions proudly rise on either shore,
 Where only wigwams were in days of yore.
 Only the flowers, blooming in each nook and dell—
 The sweet wild flowers of the olden time;
 Only the wild birds' ever merry chime,
 Are left the same, of all they knew and loved so well.

The relics of the past are in decay;
 Another people own the lands to-day;
 And every where the word "PROGRESSION" is engraved;
 But still a name, most dear to memory,
 De Langlade's is and ever more will be—
 A noble name by History's bright annals saved.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. Born at Mackinaw in 1724.
2. He was ten years old at the time.
3. Nicolet had visited the bay in 1639.
4. So Wisconsin was formally spelled.
5. Bay of the Winnebagoes—Green Bay.
6. The water at Mackinaw is remarkable for its transparency.
7. He settled at Green Bay in 1745.
8. The ebb and flow of the tide in Fox River have been noticed since the advent of the earliest pioneers.
9. The following is a copy of De Langlade's Commission from Louis XV. The original is still in existence.

DE PAR LE ROY.

Sa Majeste ayant fait choix du Sr. Langlade pour servir en qualite de Lieutenant reforme a la suite des troupes entretenues en Canada. Ellemande au Gouverneur son Lieutenant general de la Nouvelle France de le recevoir et de la faire reconnoitre et la dite qualite de Lieutenant reforme detous ceux et ainsy qu'il apartiendra.

Fait a Versailles le pr. fevrier 1760.

LOUIS.

{ L. S. }

"Enregistreau Bureau de controle du la marine de la Nouvelle France fait a Montreal le seize Juin mil Sept cent soixante. DEVILLERE.

1. Charlotte Bourrassa of Montreal.
11. Mackinaw—pronounced in the olden times Mishilimackinaw.
12. Green Bay.
13. He had been in ninety-nine engagements.
14. He died in January, 1800.

HISTORY OF BROWN COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

CHAPTER I.

THE MISSION AT DE PERE.

THE country bordering Green Bay was first visited by a white man in the person of Jean Nicolet, interpreter and commissary of New France, or Canada, by which government he was sent in 1639* to conclude a peace with the Indians farther west. He came to the land of the "men of the sea" (Winnebagoes) and entered into friendly relations with them. Then he explored Green Bay and the Fox River, crossing the Portage and descending the Wisconsin River. About one hundred years previous to this, Ferdinand De Soto had explored the Mississippi from its mouth nearly to the confluence of the Missouri; and his descriptions of the river had given the opinions that it took its rise far away to the north from some lake or sea. Sure it is that Nicolet knew of its existence, since he affirmed that three days' sail down the Wisconsin would have taken him to the sea, having mistaken the Indian appellation of "great water" as meaning something larger than a river. Thus it is that Nicolet seems to have been the first to reach the waters of the upper Mississippi, and that as early as 1639. Without pushing his explorations farther, he returned to Quebec, from whence he went, in 1642, to Three Rivers to rescue a captive from some Algonquins. On the way, a storm came up and his frail boat was capsized. He was unable to swim and consequently lost his life.

*In view of the contradictory statements of historians, the writer desires to inform her readers that the information contained in this chapter is derived from records made by the Fathers themselves—viz: Nicolet, Allouez, Marquette and Hennipin.

Excited by the reports of Nicolet, the Jesuit missionaries decided to explore the country and reach the Pacific Ocean, planting the standard of the cross as they went along; but the Iroquois war broke out and obliged them to abandon all hopes of reaching the far west for a time. Still anxious to establish a belief in the Catholic faith upon the shores of the great lakes, they, in 1660, founded a mission at Chequamegon (Che-go-ime-gon). It was situated at the southwestern extremity of Lake Superior, near the Bayfield of to-day and at the place now known as La Point. This mission was in the charge of Father Claudius Allouez, who baptised into his faith a large number of the natives. But the Indians of La Point, after a time, migrated to other parts of the country, a large portion of those under the charge of Father Allouez, choosing the Green Bay region for an abiding place; which turned the priest's attention this way.

Father James Marquette, in 1667, was sent to establish a mission at Sault St. Mary's. Here he was joined a year later by Father Dablon and by their united exertions a church was built at that place.

The next year, Father Claudius Allouez, following his converts, made a visit to Green Bay region and founded a mission at what is now De Pere. He said his first mass on the day of St. Francis Xavier, December 3rd, 1668, and called the mission by that name. The succeeding spring, he explored the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, the latter of which, he wrote, "leads to the Messi-sipi," showing that he, too, had a knowledge of the "great water."

Father Allouez reported the Indians of the Bay as numbering about six hundred at the time of his arrival. They were largely engaged in agricultural pursuits and seemed intelligent and happy.

The reports, which Nicolet and others had circulated concerning the advantages to be derived by a fur trade with the Indians, in and bordering New France, led speculators to the wild and trackless country, and many, even of the French nobility, left home to invest their fortunes in the new world. According to Marquette's own statement, the governor of the province, knowing the importance of a passage westward to the sea, selected M. Jolliet to find such a passage and Father Marquette to bear him company. It had long been the desire of Marquette to explore the Mississippi, and his joy at the permission was unbounded. They left Mackinaw in two frail canoes and arrived at Green Bay in June, 1673. Passing through the Fox and

Wisconsin rivers, they reached the great Mississippi on the 17th of the same month. To Marquette, history has given the honor of having discovered the Mississippi. He died in 1675, near the river bearing his name.

Father Allouez had associated with him at his mission at *Rapide des Peres*, Father Andre. The latter's chapel and home was destroyed by fire some time during the year 1674. But they continued their labors with unabated zeal, living in their canoes, toiling in sunshine and storm, in the winter chill and the summer heat.

In 1676, Father Allouez was appointed to fill the place among the Illinois Indians left vacant by Marquette's death, and Father Albanel took the post at Green Bay. Here, he with the assistance of Nicholas Perrot, a trader, erected a church to take the place of that which had been destroyed. This was not far from where the stone grist mill in De Pere now is.

In 1679, La Salle, Henry De Tonty and Father Hennipin made a tour of the lakes and stopped off at the St. Francis Xavier Mission. Their vessel, the "Griffin," was probably the first to plow the waters of Green Bay and Fox River. They loaded it with furs and sent it on a return trip by the crew; but it was lost in a storm before reaching its destination. The explorers continued their journey in canoes.

Hennipin and De Tonty returned to the Bay in 1680, and the same year, the latter established a military post at this point. Later, Lieutenant Duluth took charge of the post. Soon after his advent, the English began to contend with the French for the possession of the Northwest; the Indians took sides in the action and the missionaries were obliged to suspend their labors. The devotion of the latter to the interest of their faith was most perfect. Their unselfish labors have left for them an imperishable record upon the annals of time; and the self-sacrificing spirit manifested by them is a bright example to those who have come after them.

Up to 1830, or later, the old foundation of the edifice occupied by the "Fathers" was still visible. Old settlers say that rosaries, crosses, etc., were found there-about at even a later date. Before the foundation was leveled and covered over, others had come to continue the history begun by the "Fathers" at De Pere.

That there must have been French traders here at a very early day is evident from the fact that Father Hennipin who passed through the

country in 1680 says: "We arrived safely at the extremity of the Bay of the Fetid where we found Frenchmen trading, contrary to orders, with the Indians."

The Indians, whom the Fathers found in this section of the country, were the Sacks or Sacs, the Foxes, the Menominees, Winnebagoes and the Mascoutens. The Winnebagoes were on the shores of Green Bay. They had come from the salt water marshes in the far west, and were probably a branch of the Sioux. From them, Green Bay was at that time called the Bay of the Fetid, or *Baye des Puants*.* Later it was known as *La Baye*. Having settled on ground already occupied, they paid annual tribute to the Menominees.

The following copied from the Journal of Marquette will give the reader some idea of Green Bay and of the Indians that inhabited the country over two hundred years ago. The remarks in parenthesis are inserted by the writer of this history.

With all these precautions, we made our paddles play merrily over a part of Lake Huron, and that of the Illinois (Lake Michigan) into the Bay of the Fetid. (Green Bay.) The first nation we met were the Wild Oats (Menominees.) I entered the river to visit them, as we have preached the gospel to these tribes for some years past so that there were many good Christians among them.

The wild oats from which they take their name, as they are found in their country, are a kind of grass, which grows spontaneously in little rivers with slimy bottoms and in marshy places. They are very like the wild oats which grow among our wheat. (These wild oats are known to the English as wild rice.) * * *

I informed the people of the Wild Oats, of my design of going to discover distant nations to instruct them in the ways of our holy religion. They were very much surprised and did their best to dissuade me. They told me that I would meet nations that never spared strangers, but tomahawked them without provocation: that the war had broken out among various nations on our route, exposing us to another evident danger; that the Great River is dangerous, unless the difficult parts are known, and full of frightful monsters that swallowed up men and canoes together; that there is a demon there that can be heard from afar and stops the passage of all who dare approach; lastly that the heat is so excessive in those countries that it would certainly cause our death.

But Father Marquette did not heed their warnings. After explaining this, he goes on to say:

I left them and, embarking in our canoes, we soon reached the extremity of the Bay of the Fetid where our Fathers labor successfully in the conversion of these

*The French always translated Indian names into their own language. This was done in order not to excite the suspicion of the Indians by mentioning their names, so as to be understood, when speaking of them.

tribes and have baptised more than two thousand souls since they have been there. The bay bears a name that has not so bad a meaning in Indian language, as they call it Salt Bay rather than Fetid Bay, although among them it is almost the same, and this is the name also given to the sea. This induced us to make exact researches to discover whether there were not in those parts some salt springs, but we could not find any. We accordingly concluded that the name was given on account of the quantities of slime and mud there, constantly exhaling noisome vapors which cause the loudest and longest peals of thunder that I ever heard. The Bay is about thirty leagues long and eight wide at the mouth. It narrows gradually to the extremity, where it is easy to remark the tide, which has its regular flow and ebb almost like that of the sea. * * * * We left this bay to enter a river emptying into it. It is very beautiful at its mouth and flows gently. It is full of bustards, duck, teal and other birds, attracted by the wild oats of which they are very fond. But when you have advanced a little up the river, it becomes very difficult, both on account of the currents and of the sharp rocks which cut the canoes and the feet of those who are obliged to drag them, especially when the water is low. For all this, we passed the rapids safely, and as we approached the Maskoutens, or Fire nation, I had the curiosity to drink the mineral waters not far from this town.

CHAPTER II.

THE OLD FRENCH FORT AND THE COLONY AT GREEN BAY.

ON May 8th, 1689, Perrot, commissioned by the Government of Canada, took formal possession of Green Bay and the bordering country in the name of the king of France, and established a port on the west side of the Fox River near its mouth.

From that time up to the opening of the eighteenth century, history makes little mention of transpiring events.

About the year 1700, the Indians became hostile and cut off the communications of the Green Bay post from the other posts, both east and west. This led to a war of the French with the Indians, which though it lasted several years was productive of good results in opening up the country to the whites.

Father Charlevoux and Captain De Montigny were appointed in 1721 to take charge of the post. On their arrival they found that Father John Baptiste Chardon had a chapel at *Baye des Puants* about a mile and a half from the mouth of the river. (In 1802, a silver remonstrance was dug out of the earth, near the site of the chapel, bearing the name Nicholas Perrot and the date 1686. It is in the possession of the church at Green Bay.) The former and other missionaries now recommenced religious labors among the Indians, but a war with the Foxes finally put a stop to their operations.

Several expeditions against the Indians were made in the eighteenth century, by the French Government to punish the acts of barbarity, perpetrated by the natives upon Frenchmen. They were as follows: De Louvigny's, in 1716; De Lingery's, 1728; and De Villier's, in 1730. In 1746, Capt. Morand, a native of France and a trader, conducted an expedition against the Foxes, who at that time were located on the Fox River, some thirty-seven miles from the bay; and after two or three battles, succeeded in driving them from the soil. (Charles De Langlade was in the latter expedition.)

Augustine De Langlade and his son Charles, in 1745, emigrated from Mackinaw and settled on the east side of the Fox River, a little above

and opposite the French fort. Along with them, or soon after, came Augustine De Langlade's son-in-law, M. Souigny and wife, M. Carron, an Indian trader, and two or three others. Augustine De Langlade opened a store and began to trade with the Indians. Most of the latter were friendly, but one band frequently threatened to break open the store and help themselves. Charles De Langlade, who seems to have been possessed with a spirit of daring, always answered their threats by saying pleasantly: "Well, my friends, if you have come to fight, we will cross to the prairie on the other side of the river, and have a little fun." But they never took up with the offer.

About the year 1746, Lammiot, a French blacksmith located at Green Bay, and was murdered, soon after his arrival, by an Indian. A quarrel between him and an Indian occurred concerning an ax. Lammiot grabbed the Indian by the neck with a pair of hot tongs and the Indian knocked him senseless by a blow of the ax. Lammiot was taken up for dead, but was finally restored to consciousness. He was in a fair way to recover, when a friend of the Indian, whom he had burned, asked to see him, and, on being permitted to approach his bed, stabbed him to the heart with a knife. When asked why he did so, the Indian replied that he wanted to put the blacksmith out of his misery. The murderer escaped without being punished.

Capt. De Velie, who had been commanding the fort, was not long after this relieved by the arrival of a new officer who brought instructions that De Velie should demand that the Fox Indians living with the Sauks should be given up. The request was complied with except in one instance: A Sauk woman, who had adopted a Fox boy, refused to surrender him; where upon De Velie became enraged and shot three of the Sauk chiefs. He was stopped in this uncalled-for slaughter by a Sauk boy, twelve years old, who shot him dead. The settlers were enraged at the murder of De Velie, provoked though it had been, and upon the arrival of re-enforcements at the garrison, an attack was made upon the Sauk village and a battle ensued. Several on both sides were slain. But the Sauks retreated before the steady fire of the French, and fleeing to the Wisconsin River, located at Sauk Prairie.

The successor of De Velie was probably Capt. De Vorchieres, whom we find commanding at the fort in 1747. In 1756, upon the breaking out of the French and Indian war, Captain Dumas was in command. He concluded a peace with the Illinois Indians in behalf of the traders

of the posts. This year, Charles De Langlade raised a strong army of western Indians, whom he was commissioned to command, and set out to defend Fort Du Quesne. The next year, he served under General Montcalm in the capture of Fort William Henry.

In 1758, a party of hostile Indians made an attack on the fort at Green Bay, killing eleven Frenchmen and plundering the store-house. But the commandant escaped.

Mean while the contest between the French and English progressed, culminating in 1759 by the defeat of the former and the passing of Canada into the hands of the latter. De Langlade was ordered by the French Government, September 3rd, 1760, to conduct the Canadians under his command to Mackinaw and the Indians to their several villages; and in October, 1761, the British took possession of Green Bay. The fort which was fast falling to decay was repaired and called Fort Edward Augustus. It was placed under the command of Lieutenant James Gorrell. Two years later, during the Pontiac war, it was abandoned, because deemed insufficient to withstand the attacks threatened by the Indians. It was re-occupied by the British under Capt. Howard in 1764.

While at Montreal, as an officer of the French army, Charles De Langlade formed an attachment for Miss Charlotté Bourassa, the daughter of a wealthy physician, of a noble family, whom he married. The fruit of this union was two daughters, Lalotte who died young and Domitelle who was born in 1763. While the latter was an infant, Pierre Grignon lived with her parents, and was at that time a lad of eighteen, so very bashful that he could not be induced to kiss the baby, though her mother urged it repeatedly. "You may as well kiss her now, Pierre," Mrs. Langlade would say, "because you shall never have any other wife." And so it proved, for little Domitelle married Pierre Grignon, when she was only thirteen years old.

In September, 1766, Captain Jonathan Carver passed through Green Bay enroute for the Falls of St. Anthony. The fort at that time was known to the French as *Baye des Puants* or *La Baye*. Carver describes it as surrounded by a stockade, much decayed; and it was deserted, or nearly so, only a few families residing within the walls. Opposite, on the east side of the river, were some French settlers who cultivated the land, and who seemed in comfortable circumstances.

Lieut. Gov. St. Clair, of Canada, in 1780, purchased a large part of the Northwest, including the Green Bay region, of the Indians; and in 1787, the great Northwest Territory was established embracing what is now Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and all of the country west of the Mississippi and north of the Missouri rivers.

Upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, the French at the Bay took sides with the enemy, and Charles De Langlade joined the British army. During the occupation of the fort by the English, the people had grown to like the conquerors next to their own nation and were willing to fight in the British ranks. Beside this, their unprotected situation made it necessary for them to ally themselves to the ruling party.

The settlement at this time numbered but fifty-six persons all told, children and employes included, and comprised but seven families, viz: the De Langlade's; the Grignon's; the Brunet's; the Roy's, two brothers, Amable and Joseph; and the La Dukes. Beside, there was a single man by the name of Marchard who kept a store.

Pierre Grignon went to Montreal in 1778, and brought to the Bay ten mechanics and artisans whom he employed in their different branches. At that time, a company of traders operated at Green Bay under the firm name of McBeath, Grant & Co., who in 1787 sold out to Pierre Grignon.

James Porlier settled in Green Bay in 1791, as a clerk to Pierre Grignon, Sr., and a teacher for the children. Later he went into company with Amable Rochebelevé in the fur trade. He was afterward a Justice of the Peace and Captain of the Militia of Green Bay under the British Government. In 1819, he was appointed Ensign of the Militia by Gov. Cass. In 1820, he was commissioned Chief Justice of Brown County, and, in 1822, Judge of Probate. To fit himself for his judicial position, he translated the Revised Laws of Michigan Territory from English into French. Up to 1836, he held positions of trust and won the entire confidence of all who knew him for his honest dealings. Some years before his death, one half of his body became paralyzed. He died in 1839, aged seventy-four years. His descendants reside at the Bay.

In the early times, the Indians made slaves of the captive Pawnees, Osages and Missouries, and, as they often sold or gave away those

captives, all of the French owned native slaves. Augustine Grignon mentions the fact of there having been two African slaves at the settlement. The Indian slaves liked the French, and made the latter good servants. But the Indian masters treated their slaves with great severity, beating and often killing them for the most trivial offenses. Of the African slaves, Brunet owned one, a boy, whom he used to beat so cruelly that Mr. Campbell, an Indian agent, on hearing the facts, took the negro away from him.

The post at Green Bay with the surrounding country was relinquished to the United States, by the British, July 1st, 1796. In 1800, Indiana Territory was organized, including what is now Wisconsin.

At the close of the war, Charles De Langlade was appointed Indian Agent at Green Bay by the United States Government, and continued to act as such as long as he lived. He died in January, 1800, and was buried by the side of his father who had departed this life in 1771. His exploits are more fully noted in other pages of this work, and to them the reader is referred. It will not be out of place here, however, to speak more fully concerning the De Langlade and Grignon families, since they were the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin. Augustine De Langlade was born at Orleans, in 1695, and belonged to the family of the Count of Paris. In early life, he served in the French Marine, as is shown by a copy of his commission which is still in existence. While yet a very young man, he resolved to seek his fortune in New France, where he engaged in the Indian trade. About 1720, he located at Mackinaw where he married. His wife was related to King Nis-so-wa-quet of the Ottawa nation, on her mother's side, and her father was a rich trader of Saganaw Bay. By this union, there were five children, Agate, Charles, and two sons and a daughter whose names are not remembered. The younger daughter became the wife of Mr. De Verville and mother of one son, Gautier De Verville, who married Miss Chevallier, of Mackinaw. By the latter marriage there were two daughters, the elder of whom married Captain Henry Monroe Fisher, and the younger, Michael Brisbois—both prominent and useful men. Mrs. Henry S. Baird and Mrs. Gen. Dousman are daughters of Captain Fisher. Charles De Langlade and Gautier De Verville were both commissioned as captains during the Revolutionary War, by the English, but no American expeditions being made against the Northwest, were not called into active service.

Pierre Grignon was the grandson of a Governor Grignon of Bretagne, France, and of a daughter of Madam De Sevigne, whose name is somewhat familiar to the literary world. By his marriage with Miss De Langlade, he became the father of nine children: Pierre Antoine, Charles, Augustine, Louis, Baptist, Domitelle, Marguirite, Hypolite and Amable. He died in 1797, two days previous to the birth of his youngest child. His wife survived him many years, and is remembered as a most exemplary woman and the friend of the people. While without chances for public religious worship, her house was a sanctuary, where rich and poor often congregated for services. She was married to her second husband, John B. Langevin, in 1806. Pierre Grignon had educated two or more of his children at Montreal and was intending to finish the education of the others there, but death frustrated his plans. His sons, Pierre Antoine and Louis, settled at Green Bay and their descendents reside here.

Among the early settlers was John B. Jacobs, who came about the year 1800. He was an Englishman of high birth and had, in joint ownership with his brother, large possessions of land in Lower Canada, a castle and a retinue of servants. The brother disposed of the greater part of the property in a way that deprived John of its benefits. The latter then came to this section of the country and engaged in the fur trade. While here, he married Miss Marinette Chevallier, and by this marriage became the father of four children, only two of whom are now living—John B. Jacobs, of Green Bay, and Mrs. Elizabeth Mc Leod, of Menominee, Mich. In 1826, he returned to Canada in hopes to regain his possessions, but failed to do so. He died there in 1850. His son, John B. Jacobs, is an influential citizen of Green Bay—a man of more than average intelligence and highly respected by the entire community.

The year following Charles De Langlade's death, his sister, Madam Roy (formerly Madam Souigny) also died, and her husband survived her by about one year. Madam Roy planted the first apple tree raised in the country. It was a large bearing tree at the time of her death.

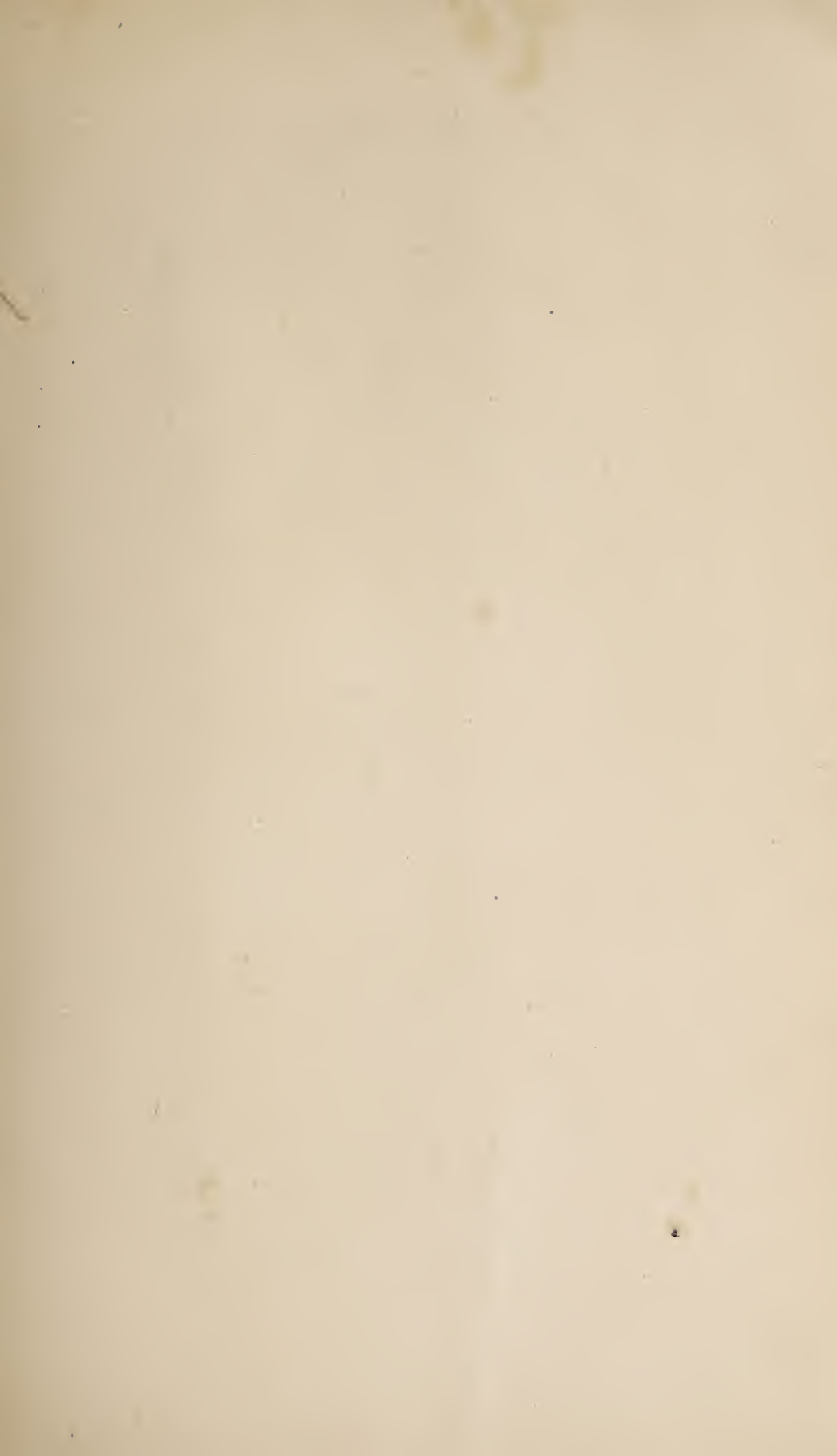
The first Justice of the Peace of Green Bay, was Charles Reaume. He solemnized a few marriages, but the greater portion of the people dispensed with his services. His commission, it is said, was only for five years, but he continued to act as magistrate until 1818. His

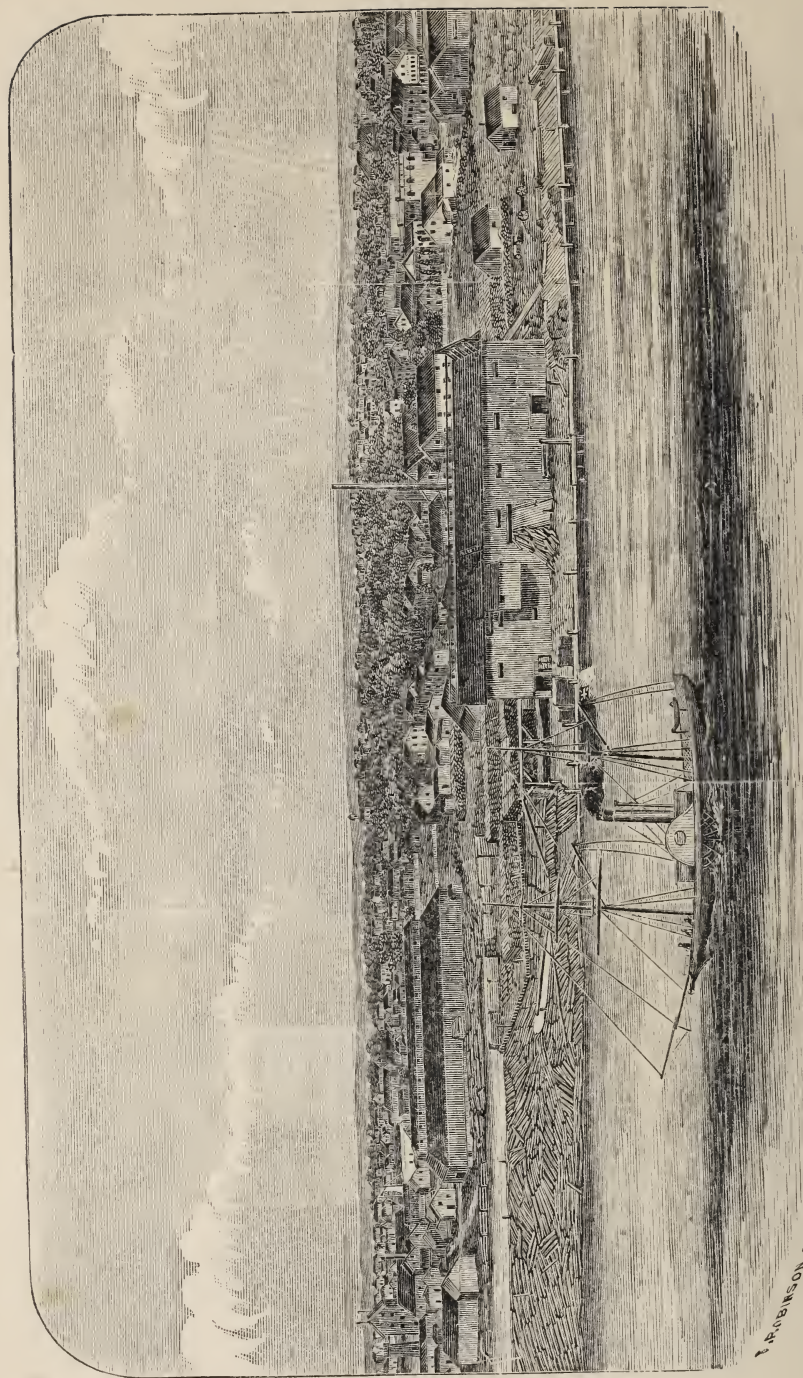
decisions were always governed by caprice or interest; and he was not held in very high esteem by the people. Speaking of him, Mrs. Kinzie in her work says: "There was an old Frenchman at 'the Bay' named Reaume, excessively ignorant and grasping, although tolerably good natured. This man was appointed Justice of the Peace. Two men once appeared before him, one as plaintiff, the other as defendant. The Justice listened to the complaint of the one, and the defense of the other, then rising with dignity he pronounced his decision: 'You are both wrong. You, Boisvert,' to the plaintiff, 'you bring me a load of hay; and you, Crely,' to the defendant, 'you bring me a load of wood. Now the matter is settled.'"

A case, witnessed and told by the late John Dousman, still farther illustrates the character of Judge Reaume. Joseph Houll was the complainant and the case was clearly in his favor; and it was so decided. Dousman to try the Judge, said to him. "Now that the case is decided, I will say that I am surprised at your decision. You ought in justice to have decided in favor of the defendant." The Judge immediately called Houll back. "How did you understand the decision?" he asked. "I won," replied Houll. "Yes, you won to pay costs," said the Judge, showing how easily he could be changed in his opinion. Houll is still living (in 1876) at West De Pere, and is one hundred and five years old.

The first mills in this part of the country were three miles east of De Pere. They were erected in 1809, by Jacob Franks, who first built a saw mill and afterwards a grist mill. Previous to this, however, Pierre Grignon, Jr., had put up a horse-mill which had been a failure; and not long after the erection of Frank's mills, he built a second mill near where the Adams street bridge now is, which also proved a failure on account of the scarcity of water, at that point, and the smallness of the stones.

Jacob Franks came to Green Bay, in 1795, as a clerk for a Mackinaw trading house firm, who had a store at this place. Two years later, he went into business for himself taking into his employ a nephew, John Lawe. The house, after a career of several years, became the property of the later, afterwards Judge Lawe. John Lawe was a native of England. He was a shrewd successful man, and carried on a smart business at Green Bay as long as he lived. He was soon after the organization of Brown County, appointed Assistant





From Photograph taken expressly for this work, in July, 1876, by T. D. Bowring of De Pere.

View of Green Bay, from Elmore & Kelly's Elevator, looking North-East.



180818 South-Ca St

From Photograph taken expressly for this work in July 1876. by T. D. Bowring of De Pere.

View of Green Bay, from Elmore & Kelly's Elevator, looking South-East.

Judge of the county. He died, Feb. 11, 1846. His wife was of English and Indian extraction and was the mother of a large family of children, who settled in the vicinity of Green Bay. Previous to her marriage with Judge Lawe, she had been the wife of Louis Grignon, according to the custom of the times and had parted from him. This led to the tradition which declares Lawe and Grignon to have exchanged wives.

After the death of Augustine Langlade, Augustine and Pierre Grignon, Jr., continued the trading house business of the former, for many years.

Upon the breaking out of the war of 1812, some of the French and a large number of the Indians, allied themselves to the British cause. Col. Dickson with a party of Sioux, arrived early in the year and was joined by Tomah and about one hundred Menominees. Oshkosh and some other chiefs were along. This party moved to Mackinaw, and took possession of that fort. Later, an expedition was planned against Prairie du Chien, and the charge of it confided to Lieut. Col. William Mc Kay. Mc Kay came with his forces to Green Bay, and tarried awhile to gather more recruits. A company of Militia was raised, of which Pierre Grignon was commissioned as captain. This commission, which the writer has seen, bears the date of June 27, 1814, and is signed by Lieut. Col. Robert Mc Douall, then stationed at Michilimacinae. As the history of the expedition is not materially connected with that of Brown County, it is not given here. On February 12th, of the next year, (1815) Pierre Grignon was recommissioned as Captain of the Militia at Green Bay, and also Justice of the Peace, by the same Lieut. Col. Mc Douall. (Mr. P. B. Grignon, who has the commissions in his possession, has hitherto refused to show them to any one, feeling that the fact of having allied himself with the English might reflect unpleasantly on his father's memory. But it ought not to be so considered, since the colony at Green Bay, having been under three governments, in the space of one generation's lifetime, and also being far removed from the interest of the East, could not have been expected to feel the patriotism for the newly fledged nation of others not similarly situated.)

Louis Grignon was also commissioned by Rob't Mc Douall, as a lieutenant in the Militia, as early as 1812. In 1825, he was appointed

Justice of the Peace, by Lewis Cass, and served until the time of his death which occurred in 1839.

For over a century, fur trading had been the principal business of the people, when, in 1783, the famous Northwest Company was formed, which, for many years, held sway over a large region of the county. Their head quarters were at Montreal, and they had agents all over the Northwest. Later, some British merchants started the Mackinaw Company, and their field of operations was south of their rivals. The Green Bay Company was in existence in 1800. This company consisted of Pierre A. Grignon, Judge Porlier and Augustine Grignon. In 1802, Louis Grignon became a partner of the firm.

John Jacob Astor, in 1809 organized the American Fur Company, himself constituting the company. He afterward bought in with other companies, and finally bought them all out, establishing his head quarters at Mackinaw. In 1815, through his influence, Congress passed an act, prohibiting foreigners from trading in the Indian country; and about the same time, through the same influence, the Secretary of War designated certain points for trade; and licenses were confined to those localities, so that the adventurer was permitted to trade only at places already occupied by that powerful company. One of those trading points was at Green Bay.. About that time, the American Fur Company built a large block ware-house at Green Bay for the storage of furs.

The Green Bay Company had, before their surrender to the American Fur Company, become involved in debt to the latter, and on account of the enormous prices that they were obliged to pay for goods, were unable to liquidate it; consequently a large tract of the Langlade land was seized by the American Fur Company for the balance due.

Mrs. Ursula M. Grignon, grand daughter of Domitelle De Langlade, has contributed the following concerning her ancestors, and the early days:—

*Grand mother Langevin (widow Grignon) and her mother, Madame De Langlade, lived together in their old age. These benevolent old ladies were mothers to all of the inhabitants. The *voyageurs* were always kindly entertained by them, for there were no taverns in those days. Hospitality was their proverb and they were looked upon by the natives as queens. Madame Langevin was an invalid and con-

*This article was not intended for publication, but it is a part of some notes furnished to assist in compiling this work.

ined to her bed for over thirty years preceding her death, but during that time she was always foremost in all good works. She boarded my uncles and their families and always kept an open table for all that chose to visit them. During Advent, it was the custom of the people to meet once a week at some house to sing hymns and praise the Lord. The first meeting was always held at her house, and after services, a sumptuous supper was served. On Christmas, every body visited her, at which time, her tables were loaded with the best provisions that the land afforded. On that day, my father and his children always made her a call to pay their respects and receive her blessing and that of her mother. If there was any one sick, grand mother was always the first to know it, and her Pawnee servants were sent to his aid. If there was to be a funeral, the remains were brought to her house for prayer, and after the burial, the mourners would repair thither to sup. She was a great reader and always found words of consolation for them. Madame De Langlade died in 1818, and in November, 1823, my grand mother also passed away.

The children of Domitelle and Pierre Grignon were nine in number, seven boys and two girls. Pierre and Charles went to college in Montreal and returned in 1795. The parents were preparing to send Augustine, Louis, Baptist, Domitelle, and Marguirite, and a second cousin, Catishe Cardin, when, in November, 1797, the father sickened and died. Thus the remaining children were deprived of a collegiate education, excepting Louis who went the next year. Pierre, being the eldest, necessarily took the charge of his father's business. He became in time quite a prominent man. He was agent for several companies, Judge of Probate etc. He married a native, who bore him two sons and one daughter. In 1823, he died. His son Robert settled at Butts de Morts, but Bernard remained at Green Bay, where he has filled several offices of trust, such as Clerk of Court, Sheriff, etc. He married Judge Lawe's oldest daughter, and they had five children, three sons (only one of whom survives—Justice David Grignon of Green Bay,) and two daughters. Augustine Grignon settled at Kaukauna and carried on the Indian trade as long as he lived. His daughter Marguirite married Ebenzer Childs from whom she was afterwards divorced; and Sophia espoused L. B. Porlier. Charles went to Canada and engaged in trade for some company there, but afterward returned and settled at Oshkosh. Baptist and Paul followed trading, being equipped by their brothers. Amable traded several years in British America. He married a Miss Bourassa of Mackinaw. Domitelle married D. Brunette, a farmer; her descendants still reside at Howard, Duck Creek and Bay Settlement. Marguirite became Madame Corbielle. She died in 1823. Her husband, who still survives her, resides in Bay Settlement.

My father, Louis Grignon, commenced his career as trader, in company with Augustine Grignon, in 1801. They bought of Rochbleve & Porlier; the Southwest Company; Crawford, Franks & Co., and Oliver, Berthold & Co. In the war of 1812, he was commissioned as lieutenant in the Indian Department, under Col. Dickson; and on his return, he continued his trading business without interruption till the time of his death. In the pursuit of Redbird, he served as a lieutenant under Captain Smith in the Indian Department, and later, he held many positions of trust in the county. He was married, in 1802, to Miss Theresa Rankin, the

daughter of a trader. His children by this marriage were Charlotte, (Mrs. Hartean) and Agate, (Mrs. Brese.) Some trouble occurred and they parted. In 1808, he married Catishe Cardin. Three children were the fruits of this marriage, Elizabeth, (Mrs. Mitchell) myself and Peter.

My father was an advocate of education, and procured all the educational advantages possible for his children. He was also, at various times, trustee, or director of the school.

Both my father and Judge Lawe, have been maliciously slandered. Men of their position could have espoused rich and intelligent ladies, but they had too much honor and religious sentiment to leave their wives and children, as many do in this enlightened age. In those dark days, virtue was appreciated. People lived simply and innocently, paid their debts honestly and looked upon bankruptcy with horror.

Regarding the disputed question of who built the first mill, I will say that my grand father, Pierre Grignon, Sr., commenced a mill shortly before his death, which occurred in 1797, its site being where Madison street crosses the ravine. Pierre Grignon, Jr., moved the same mill to Dutchman's Creek, on the west side of Fox River. Years after, he tore it down and had the iron taken to Kaukauna.

My father, who was actively engaged in business enterprises from 1801 until his death, which occurred in 1839, built a mill near his residence in 1818. He had the first bolting mill ever used in the northwest, and which cost him quite a handsome sum of money. He afterward gave it to his nephew, P. B. Grignon, and it was transferred to a mill at Kaukauna. The first wharf on Fox River was also built by my father, in 1818, at Grignon's Point, and he kept a ferry about the same time.

CHAPTER III.

CAMP SMITH.—BUILDING OF FORT HOWARD.—INCIDENTS OF
EARLY HISTORY.

DURING the summer of 1816, the United States decided to establish a fort at Green Bay, and in July of the same year sent out Col. John Miller, on that service. He chartered three vessels and on these embarked three or four companies of soldiers. Two of the vessels were the "Washington" and the "Mink," according to Augustine Grignon; the third, Moses Hardwick, the last surviving soldier of 1816, informed the writer was the "Hunter." Col. Chambers, Major Gratiot and Capt. Ben. O'Fallon, were with the detachment. Augustine Grignon, who chanced to be in Mackinaw upon the setting out of the troops, was chosen as a pilot on the Washington. Hon. J. H. Lockwood, who afterward settled at Prairie du Chien, also came on the Washington, to Green Bay. These vessels, which arrived on the 16th of July, 1816, were the first ones at the Bay after the arrival of the colonists; and the surprise and pleasure of the people was great indeed.

The officers, that very day, visited Tomah, a Menominee chief, whose quarters were some half mile distant, and asked his consent to build a fort. He replied that they were too strong for him, even if he wished to oppose them; and added that they might build a fort where so ever they pleased, but asked as a favor that they would not molest the French settlers. (This Tomah was the son of Carron, the trader who came to Green Bay with the Langlades.)

The soldiers were garrisoned some four miles above Green Bay, on the Fox River. The original stockade was built of poles of all sizes placed endwise in the earth. This garrison was called Camp Smith. To obtain the trade of the soldiers, some traders opened in the liquor business near the garrison, and the place was named by the soldiers, "Shanty Town," shanty meaning, in army-phraseology, a house where liquor is sold. The consequence of this was that in a short time all the business of the entire county centered at Shanty Town.

Fort Howard was built, in 1820, near the site of the city, now bearing that name. Hewn timbers about a foot square, were used in its construction. The entire structure was painted white, and is said to have presented a very beautiful appearance, gleaming out among native trees, and surrounded by gardens and fields of grain. Where the present city of Fort Howard is, were the parade and drill grounds. But this fort, for many years the pride of the surrounding country, and holding within its jurisdiction, the beauty and intelligence of the greater portion of Wisconsin, has entirely disappeared from view. Only its name and a small picture of it are left to show that it ever existed.

The coming of the soldiers furnished a market for home produce and gave a new impetus to the growth of the country. The vessels, which which were continually arriving with supplies for the garrison, opened a thoroughfare with the outside world and new settlers began to come in. The next season, a settlement was started eight miles farther down the bay, since known as the Bay Settlement; and a few years later, the settlement had extended along Fox River as far as De Pere. The early settlers squatted upon claims of a peculiar shape, these being a few rods, more or less, wide and extending back from one to three miles from the river. The Yankees called them all "long and no wide." The claims were made thus in order that the settlers might be near enough together to be able to repel the attacks of the Indians. By subsequent acts of Congress, these claims were granted to the claimants.

In 1816, Col. John Bowyer of Virginia was appointed Indian Agent at Green Bay, and Mathew Irwin as Factor. (A daughter of the latter, born in 1817, is said to be the first child of English descent and unmixed blood born in Wisconsin, A daughter of Robt. Irwin, Jr., who came into this world in 1821, and who is now Mrs. Mary Mitchell, of Green Bay, was probably the first born to any of the actual settlers of Wisconsin. But numerous births of children of French descent, as well as of French and English combined, and of both with that of the Indian had occurred at previous dates.)

The writer is not able to give a complete list of the Indian Agents that were stationed here. Col. Bowyer was succeeded, in 1821, by Maj. John Biddle, who was afterwards appointed Register of the Land Office in Detroit, Maj. H. B. Brevoort taking his place as agent

and holding the same till 1829. Col. Stambagh served in 1830-31. In 1832, the place was given to Col. George Boyd, brother-in-law to President Adams who had before been stationed at Mackinaw. His son, James Boyd, is a resident of West Deperre and Mrs. David Grignon of Green Bay is one of his grand-daughters.

Ebenezer Childs came to Green Bay, in 1820, and opened a small store two miles above Fort Howard. At that time, the fort was being built, and the soldiers were daily passing between the two garrisons. Childs' store was on the route, and he reaped quite a harvest of cash by the sale of liquor. Liquor drinking in fact was carried to such an excess that the commandant issued most stringent orders that no liquor should be brought into the fort and that no one outside should sell to the soldiers. To dodge this law, the soldiers and store keepers resorted to various stratagems—the one to buy and smuggle liquor into the fort, and the other to sell it. Women would pass the guards with a small pail of sugar, wherein a flask of whisky would be concealed. Men would put a bladder into a jug, pour the whisky into it, and securely tie it; after which, they would fill the remaining space within the jug with milk. It would only be necessary to tip the jug so as to spill a little of the milk, on passing the guards, to secure an entrance. A more ingenious way was to fill the outer skin of a beef's entrails with liquor, and wear it coiled around the body, one end being carried high up on the breast. The wearer had only to apply his mouth to the upper end, and pump with the elbows, to obtain a supply at any time.

The officers attempted to frighten Childs away, and, according to that gentleman's statement, actually demolished two other establishments where liquor had been sold. His, however, was not molested, though repeatedly threatened.

Shanty Town had at this time, three or four stores, and was the headquarters of several fur traders. The men, in the employ of the traders, were generally Canadians, who received hard fare and low wages. They, in most cases, married Indian women. These marriages were by contract, the man taking the woman for a specified time; and if he was called to labor in another field before its expiration, the woman was free to marry again. Some of the commandants at the fort have been said to be very arbitrary, and to have caused considerable annoyance to the residents on both sides of the river. While the

country was under pretended civil law, the rule was really military. Some were punished for slight offenses, and others, guilty of crimes, were allowed to escape. Citizens were sometimes arrested for daring to land on the fort side of the river. Boats were not permitted to pass without reporting, and private business was often interfered with. In 1825, John P. Arndt obtained a license to maintain a ferry across Fox River, near Fort Howard. He was arrested for landing on the west side of the river, and dragged to the fort, where he was forbidden to cross again, without permission from the commanding officer. Upon his release, he brought suit against said officer, for false imprisonment. He won the case. A fine of fifty dollars and costs, brought the officer to his senses; and, thereafter, persons crossing the river were unmolested.

All trade whatsoever with the Indians, had to be licensed by the Indian Agents. The following is a copy of a permit to Louis Grignon:

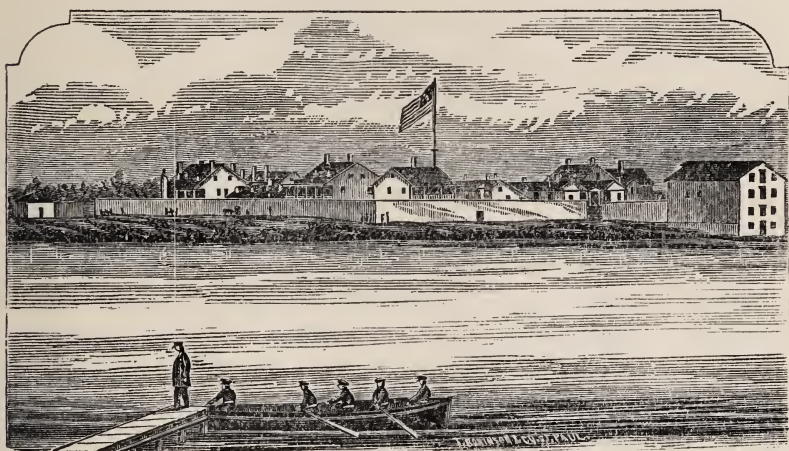
SIR—You have my permission to buy a horse from the Indians, providing you do not pay in spirits of any kind. etc.

WM. WHISTLER, *Maj. A. I. A.*

FORT HOWARD, Green Bay, June 24th, 1823.

Early, in 1821, Dr. William S. Madison, Surgeon of the troops at Fort Howard, was murdered by an Indian, while on his way to visit his family in Kentucky. A Chippewa, in ambush, shot him near Manitowoc, but did not molest his advance guard. The Indian was executed for the murder, the following October, at Detroit. His name was Ke-tau-kah. Such is the account as published in a Detroit paper of that time. But from Mr. Du Charme, of Shanty Town, who resided here when the event transpired, and who claims to know the facts, the writer has received the following statement: Dr. Madison had married, (Indian fashion) a sister of the Indian; and at the time that he made the trip, Ke-tau-kah was accompanying the party as a guide. They camped near Manitowoc, and while the guards were busy in preparing a meal, Ke-tau-kah proceeded to an Indian village, some little distance further on, where he found a party of his own people, commemorating their exploits by throwing their hatchets at a post, each, as many times as he had killed persons. When Ke-tau-kah came up, they informed him derisively, that he could not throw, as he had never slain any one. This fired his blood. He retraced his steps to where Dr. Madison sat leaning against a tree, and approaching

from behind, shot the unsuspecting man. He then returned to where the Indians were having their sport, and told them that now he was entitled to a throw. On finding out what he had done, they took him in custody, and delivered him up to the whites. The same gentleman gives the particulars of the murder of Charles Ulrich, in 1820, by a Menominee, named Ke-wau-bis-kim. The latter was a mere boy and Ulrich had whipped him for some offense, which rankd so deeply in the Indian's breast, that he studied to revenge the insult. Ulrich got a new hat, soon after the whipping affair, of which, as hats were not plenty, he was choice. This, the other stole, one night, while Ulrich



OLD FORT HOWARD.

was fiddling for a dance. Finding the hat gone, the Frenchman inquired of the Indian concerning it, and was informed that it had been taken as a joke. "If you will come with me," said the boy, "I will show you where it is." On the way, the Indian carried a little pail of whisky, which he several times shared with his companion, who was excessively fond of liquor. When they had arrived at a secluded spot, Ke-wau-bis-kim again offered the whisky to Ulrich, and while the latter's face was hidden in the pail, stabbed him to the heart. Ke-tau-kah and Ke-wau-bis-kim were executed on the same day and the same gallows. The murder of the Frenchman occurred near Shanty Town. Mr. Du Charme, who chanced to be hunting near the spot, was an eye witness to it.

Returning to the fort, we find among other sad occurrences thereat, that Captain Lewis Morgan, who had superintended the building of Fort Howard, undertook a journey to what is now Menominee, Mich., in company with a man by the name of Webster, during a cold spell, in the spring of 1826, and being caught in a storm while on the bay, was frozen to death.

It is impossible at this late day, from the imperfect records, even assisted by the recollections of old settlers, to give a complete history of Fort Howard. Many persons who have since figured in the military and civil history of the United States, were at one time stationed there, either in command, or as subordinates. In 1817, we find the Third Regiment at Fort Howard, with Major Zachary Taylor, in command. In 1819, the fort was commanded by Col. J. L. Smith; from 1821 to 1823, by Col. N. Pinckney, in 1824, by General John McNeil and in 1827, by Major William Whistler.

Early in 1827, the Winnebagoes having become hostile, not only attacked a keel-boat on the Mississippi, but murdered a part of two families that resided near Prairie du Chien, and committed other depredations. The Secretary of War ordered out the troops to arrest the murderers. There were but few soldiers at Fort Howard, and the commanding officer asked the assistance of the citizens. General Dickinson and Colonel Childs raised a company of Oneida and Stockbridge Indians, who were mustered into service. Col. Smith, of the regular army, went out with a detachment of soldiers, taking with him Augustine and Louis Grignon as lieutenants. Beside these, a citizen's company was organized, of which George Johnson was appointed captain, P. B. Grignon, first lieutenant, and John Whistler, second lieutenant. The three companies went up Fox River to the portage, in boats and canoes, and while making the journey, the Indians killed a rattlesnake, which they dressed and ate to insure victory, urging the soldiers to partake with them, which some did. The skin they hung on the bow of the boat, in which they had embarked. The murderers, Redbird and two others, were taken at the place near where Portage City now is, that is, they were given up by the Winnebagoes, who were frightened by the news of the approach of soldiers from three different quarters. Redbird was dressed in soft, white buffalo skins, and wore a stuffed redbird on each shoulder, like an epaulette. Two of the Indians were sentenced to be hung on December 26th, 1828, the

trial taking place at the Prairie du Chien fall term of court, over which Judge Doty presided. (Redbird had died in prison, previous to the trial.) They were pardoned by President John Quincy Adams in November of the same year, and liberated.

In the fall of 1828, the Fifth Regiment of United States Infantry, was ordered to Fort Howard. The water was so high, at the time, that the barges, in which the soldiers shipped at St. Louis, made the entire trip of the Mississippi, Wisconsin and Fox rivers, without being unloaded. At this time, Major D. E. Twiggs, commanded at the fort. His brutality to the soldiers caused him to be universally hated. One of the soldiers, William Prestige, by name, resolved to put him out of the way, and for this purpose entered his quarters, one day, while the Major was taking his afternoon nap. Putting the muzzle of his musket to the sleeper's ear, Prestige pulled the trigger, supposing that he was sure of his victim. The gun missed fire, and the click of the lock awoke Twiggs, who sprang to his feet, seized the gun and struck Prestige a blow that fractured his skull and laid him senseless upon the floor. The soldier's term of enlistment lacked about six months of its expiration, at this time, and, instead of turning him over to the civil authorities, Major Twiggs detained him, a prisoner under his own control, and subjected him to the most brutal treatment. Some days, Twiggs would beat him, on others, would turn hungry wolves into his cell, and let him battle for his life. The same year, Twiggs established Fort Winnebago, and thither he carried his prisoner, whom he kept tied to a tree, exposed to all the storms, in an almost naked condition. When Prestige's term had expired, Twiggs turned him over to the civil authorities, by whom he was tried and convicted. But Morgan L. Martin, acting United States District Attorney, and others, thinking he had suffered enough, presented the case to President Adams, and he was pardoned.

About this time, Captain Martin Scott, afterward a noted military man in the Northwest, was stationed at the fort. A long and tedious winter had been succeeded by a cold spring. The river still wore its coating of ice, retarding navigation which should have opened some time before. The delay was irksome, and the captain devised a plan, so he asserted to start the ice out of the river. He filled a jug with powder, fastened a tin tube in its mouth, and sunk it through a hole which he had caused to be cut in the ice, intending to make an explo-

sion that would speedily open the river. But, for some reason or other, the fuse would not work, though he spent a whole day experimenting with it. Several of the old settlers remember the incident well. Had he been successful in the attempt, it would have been more widely known. It is quite probable, however, that he did not expect to open navigation, as he asserted, but was simply experimenting with powder under water.

About 1829, David Gorham, a ship builder, who was in the employ of the Government, building boats, was murdered by a soldier by the name of Hempstead. Mr. Gorham, assisted by a squad of soldiers had been for several days at Duck Creek, engaged in getting out material for his work, and had been much annoyed by the drunkenness of the men, so much so, that he used his influence with the quartermaster and the sergeant in charge of them, and had their rations of whisky stopped. This angered the soldiers, particularly Hempstead, who boasted that he would murder all of the three men who had been instrumental in its being refused to them. The sergeant reported this to Gorham, and also to the officer commanding at the fort. The latter, however, took no notice of what the sergeant said, and upon his refusing to accompany Hempstead back to the camp on Duck Creek, ordered him to be put in the guard-house. Hempstead made two or three attempts to surprise Gorham alone and murder him, but failed until one morning, when he secreted himself in an empty shanty near by, under the pretence of watching for pigeons, and awaited Gorham's appearance. Gorham, upon arising from his bed, opened the door and called to the cook, saying, that he might give the men their ration of whisky that morning. Scarcely had the words passed his lips, when Hempstead fired upon him, wounding him so that he died in a few hours. The murderer fled to the woods, but afterward returned, gave himself up, was tried, condemned and hung.

Gorham was an Englishman, who, previous to his coming to Fort Howard, had married, at Sault St. Mary, a girl only twelve years old, whom his death left a widow, and the mother of several little children, though she was yet in her teens. Hempstead, while in jail, sent for Mrs. Gorham, and upon her visiting him, explained why he had murdered her husband, and also why he had given himself up. After he had fled to the woods, a terrible storm arose, which, as night set in, increased in violence. The darkness was most intense except when

the lurid lightning lit up the scene, at which time, he would see the form of the murdered man, standing before him. Occasionally, too, he would hear a voice say, "go back and deliver yourself up." All night, he crouched beneath a tree, in the most fearful agony; but with the coming of the morning light, he resolved to make a farther effort to get away, and he accordingly, plunged deeper into the forest. But after wandering all day, he found himself beneath the same tree, where he had spent the previous night, having unconsciously traveled in a circle. This made him believe that he was subject to some higher will, and that a farther attempt at flight was useless.

(To Mrs. Gorham herself, now Mrs. Charles Gebeau, the writer is indebted for the preceding facts. Five years after Mr. Gorham's death, she married Charles Gebeau, who had formerly lived at Mackinaw, and who had come to Green Bay, in June, 1832. Mr. Gebeau was a mason and builder. He built the first brick house in Wisconsin, and afterward many finer edifices. He died, April 19, 1875, mourned by many friends. Mrs. Gebeau, a hearty old lady at the time of writing, has been the mother of twenty-two children. David M. Harteau, a well known architect, of Green Bay, is a son of her oldest child, formerly Mary Gorham.)

From the same source, the writer obtained the particulars of another murder, that occurred at an early day. A Jew peddler was the victim and the assassins were three Indians, who committed the deed to obtain the goods that he had in possession, which he carried in a pack on his back, going on foot from place to place. Shortly after he had made one of his regular trips to Green Bay, the Indians offered some ribbon and trinkets to Amable Grignon, in payment for whisky. Mr. Grignon felt sure, immediately, that they had not come by the goods honestly, and he had them arrested. Upon their being lodged in the jail at De Pere, one of the number confessed that the trio had committed the deed, and said that the body was hidden among some brush near Kaukauna. A search in that locality led to its discovery. By virtue of the law, the Indian who had confessed would have been set free; but his two companions, upon learning this fact, murdered him with a piece of a rusty knife, which they had found in the cell, then tore up their blankets and hung themselves.

In 1832, while Major Clark was in command of the fort, Lieutenant Foster was murdered by a soldier of his own company, named Doyle,

whom he had ordered into confinement for being intoxicated. A few days after the commencement of the incarceration, Doyle prevailed upon the sergeant of the guard to escort him to the lieutenant's quarters, in order that he might exchange a few words with the young officer. He ascended the stairs to the latter's room, the guard remaining below at the door, and asked: "Will you please tell me, Lieutenant, what I am confined for?" "No, sir; you know well enough. Return at once, to your place of confinement," responded Foster. Doyle ran down stairs, and before any one was aware of his intention, had wrenched the gun from the guard's hands, and rushing back fired at Lieutenant Foster's heart. The death of the officer was instantaneous. Doyle was tried and sentenced to death, but to the last he did not seem to realize the enormity of his crime, and was apparently unconcerned about his hereafter. When he was being led to execution, he observed a quantity of lumber, recently collected for a new company's store, and he asked of Captain Scott, who was attending him, what was to be built there. "Doyle, you have but a few moments to live—better employ your thoughts about something else," was the reply; to which he responded: "That is why I am inquiring. My time being short, I wish to gain what informatack I can, while it lasts."

Lieut. Foster, at the time of his death, was engaged to a Miss Bailey, who went insane upon hearing of the murder of her affianced.

Many years after this, the family of J. C. Delany (a fifer who came to Fort Howard with Col. Lee's detachment,) lived in the house where Lieutenant Foster had been murdered. Soon after they took up a residence there, Mrs. Delany awoke suddenly one night and found a man bending over her. On her becoming alarmed, he vanished. A search by Mr. Delany was instantly made, but no one could be discovered; yet so plain had been the illusion, that, aided by the bright moonlight which had flooded the room at the time, Mrs. Delany was enabled to describe him minutely. To the surprise of the old soldiers, she gave a complete description of Lieut. Foster. Twice after, under different circumstances, she saw the same apparition, which so frightened her that she refused to live longer in the house. Mrs. Delany affirms that previous to seeing the illusion, she knew nothing what ever regarding Lieut. Foster, which makes her minute description of him still more remarkable.

Many of the officers and soldiers, who were stationed at different periods at Fort Howard, afterward became influential citizens of Brown County. Among these, was Lieut. Col. William Chapman who settled at Green Bay in September 1845. Col. Chapman was born at St. Johns, Charles County, Md., January 22nd, 1810. He received an academic education; and, in 1827, entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point where he graduated in 1831. On the 1st of July of that year, he was assigned to the Fifth Infantry as Brev. Second Lieutenant. He joined his regiment at Mackinaw in October of the same year. The next season, he was engaged in the Black Hawk war. Returning, he was ordered to West Point where he was on duty until July, 1833, from which time until August, 1838, he served at Fort Howard. For the succeeding two years, he was on recruiting service, and later was stationed at Fort Snelling. He served on both lines during the Mexican war and also in the army of the Potomac in the late war. In 1863, he retired from active service. The Colonel is still in vigorous health, is straight and dignified, and, excepting his white hair, has the appearance of being a much younger man.

Louis Rouse came with the soldiers in 1816, and soon after brought his wife to reside at the fort. His son Talbot was born there the same year. This family settled in Brown County.

Another who settled here was George Johnston of Rockingham County, Va., who came to Fort Howard as a sutler in 1819. He had been a commissioned officer of a company of dragoons, who served in the war of 1812. He took part in the battle of Brownstown, in reports of which he is mentioned in terms of praise. Major Dequindre of Green Bay (whose son was for a long time a respected merchant in this community,) also distinguished himself at that time. At the surrender of Detroit, Mr. Johnston was taken prisoner and conveyed to Fort George in Canada; and, on being exchanged, joined the army of Gen. Harrison and was engaged in the battle of the Thames. He was appointed sutler, at the close of the war, and in 1819 was stationed at Fort Howard. He built a house opposite where Astor afterward was located, and his place was for many years known as the "Green Tree," from an old and magnificent elm which stood in front of his door, beneath whose shade his numerous friends loved to congregate. The elm was blown down in a storm which occurred in 1847.

Capt. George Johnston was a brother-in-law of the late Major William Whistler, whose family were, for several years, residents of Fort Howard. Mrs. Louisa Helm, widow of Hon. Charles H. Helm, the Consul General of Cuba during President Buchanan's administration is a daughter of Major Whistler and was born at Fort Howard. Mrs. Julia Whistler, widow of the Major, resides at Newport, Ky., at the time of writing. She has lived to see her great grandchildren. Many of her descendants reside in Milwaukee and Chicago. A grandson of hers, Frank Bloodgood, Esq., is a noted Milwaukee lawyer. His mother, a daughter of Mrs. Whistler, also resides in Milwaukee. Mrs. Kinzie, widow of the late Col. Robert Kinzie, now a resident of Chicago, is another of Mrs. Whistler's daughters. Mrs. General Sheridan is a grand niece of the same estimable lady.

Nearly all of the noted military men of the days when old Fort Howard was in existence, were at some period either stationed within its walls, or were visiting friends there. As their families generally bore them company, Fort Howard has the honor of being the birth-place of many of the famous and influential men and women of the present day.

CHAPTER IV.

SHANTY TOWN.—COLONY OF NEW YORK INDIANS.—INCIDENTS
OF HISTORY FROM 1816 TO 1830.

THE reader must understand that, previous to 1830, scarcely what might be called an embryo village existed on the site of the present city of Green Bay. What was known as Green Bay comprised a region of country, several miles in extent and lying on both sides of Fox River, the nucleus of which was a village which began building simultaneously with Camp Smith and named Shanty Town as previously stated.

Upon the present site of Green Bay, only a few families lived at this time. A part of the Grignon family, Judge Lawe's family, Joseph Jourdan's, Mr. Brunett and daughter, Mrs. Franks, and one or two others comprised the entire population. But to the outer world the whole of the settled region was known as Green Bay, and so the writer will speak of it.

Among the earliest American settlers here, we find the Irwin consisting family, of Robert Irwin, his wife and seven children, who began a residence at Shanty Town about 1817. Soon after, other American settlers arrived who will be mentioned in the proper connection.

In the winter of 1818-19, when Illinois became a state, a part of the country which had formerly belonged to the territories of Illinois and Indiana, was attached to Michigan. (Previous to 1809, it was all Indiana Territory, but Indiana becoming a state at that time the Illinois Territory was organized. A geography of 1812, which fell into the writer's hands, gives the following boundaries to the Illinois Territory: North by Canada, east by Lake Michigan, southeast by the Illinois River, and west by the Mississippi River. The same book gives the number of slaves in the different states and territories. In not one were they less than one fourth of the entire population, and in some nearly half of it, which shows how universal slavery was at that time.) Brown and Crawford counties when organized were a part of Michigan Territory, and comprised what is now the entire State of

Wisconsin, the former being that portion of the territory east of a line drawn north and south through the portage, and the latter the part west of such a line. (When Missouri became a state, the portion of the territory, north of what is now the State of Missouri, was annexed to Michigan, and later was divided into counties.) These counties were named in honor of Gen. Jacob Brown, then commander and chief of the army, and of the Secretary of War, whose name was Crawford. The proclamation, organizing Brown County, was dated October, 26, 1818, and was issued by Governor Cass.

The officials of 1818 were Mathew Irwin, Chief Justice; Charles Reaume and Benjamin Chittendon, Associate Justices; Robt. Irwin Jr., Clerk; and George Johnston, Sheriff. During the summer of this year, William Farnsworth and Ramsey Crooks, one of the American Fur Company, embarked in a birch bark canoe at Mackinaw, and thus made the entire trip to St. Louis by the way of the Fox, Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers.

Daniel Whitney, a man afterward prominent in the history of Green Bay, opened a store in Shanty Town in the summer of 1820, and in the fall of the same year General William Dickenson also started in the mercantile business, both gentlemen, of course, building log houses for stores.

About the year 1821, Robt. Irwin, Jr. was appointed first Justice of the Peace and Clerk of the Court, under the Michigan authority, for the portion of the territory west of Lake Michigan.

The first jury trial at Green Bay was before Robt. Irwin; Col. E. Childs as plaintiff and a Frenchman as defendant. James H. Lockwood was attorney for the former. The seat of Justice at this time was at Shanty Town, or rather Menominee or Menomineeville* as the place was then called by the more dignified settlers. The court-house was a small concern, built of logs, and was afterward moved to De Pere on the ice, the county-seat having been removed to that place.

For several years after the establishment of a fort at Green Bay there was no post office. The Government found it would not pay to establish a mail route at that time. A carrier was sent to Chicago with the mail, and the expenses paid by voluntary subscriptions of

*The real Menominee was really about a half a mile or more distant from Shanty Town and was platted May 29th, 1830, by Judge Lawe, and so recorded. A large piece of land was donated by him to the county for public buildings. The village, however, never had an existence except on paper.

the citizens and the military post fund of Fort Howard. The carrier walked the two hundred miles through a trackless wilderness, which a team could not penetrate, exposed to the dangers of starvation, of perishing with cold, of falling into the hands of savage Indians and of becoming a prey to wild beasts. In addition to the mail matter, he had to carry provisions enough to last him during his trip, which with his blankets made no small load and which rendered traveling very irksome, when the snow was deep. At nights, he slept on the bare ground, or scooped out the snow to form a couch, and there lay with the sky above him and the glittering eyes of wild animals all around him.

Moses Hardwick made a trip with the mail from Green Bay to Detroit in 1821, and camped, one night, where Michigan City, Ind., now is, using his bag of provisions for a pillow. He dreamed during the night that he was rolling down hill, and awaking suddenly, found that a large black wolf was making off with his provisions. He shot the wolf and regained his supplies. He had permission to remain in Detroit until the opening of the lakes, but after he had been there a short time, he began to pine for a look at a Green Bay girl, whose heart beat responsive to his; and he made up his mind to return on foot. So, back through the deep snow and trackless wilderness, he trudged, all the way from Detroit to Green Bay, just for a look at the "girl he left behind him." Where is the man of the present time who would do as much for a woman? The girl became his wife—how could she help it after such a manifestation of devotion? (Moses Hardwick lives in the Town of Scott; is eighty-six years old, and has never been sick a day since he came here in 1816.)

The first school, of which the oldest citizens can give any account, was a boarding and day school for girls, taught by Mons. and Madame Canon (formerly of Montreal), in one of Judge Lawe's houses. It began probably in 1817. Not long after this, a man by the name of Johnson started an English school on the fort side of the river. Louis Grignon's daughter Ursula was taken from the girls' school and sent to the latter, in order that she might be company for her brother, who was always getting into trouble with the little "Bostonians" as the children of soldiers were called. But she was terribly afraid of the teacher, and when, on one winter day, Mr. Johnson having discovered her dress to be on fire, without informing her of that fact, grabbed her,

and, dragging her out doors, rolled her in the snow, her fears of annihilation may be imagined.

Mr. Johnson was succeeded by a Mr. Homer. Then followed a Mr. Douglas and a Mr. Holton. In 1824, D. Curtis taught, as is shown by a letter (in the writer's possession) addressed to the school commissioners, Robert Irwin, Jr., Louis Grignon and Louis Rouse, asking for three dozen spelling books and six Murray's grammars. The same summer and, one day, while he was in school, a terrific storm arose. The blinding lightning, the deafening thunder and the falling of hail-stones, as large as hen's eggs, were enough to appall the stoutest hearts. And in the middle of that storm, a messenger fought his way to the school house, almost overcome with exhaustion when he reached it, with the sad tidings that Mrs. Curtis had been killed by lightning.

The next teacher after Mr. Curtis was Gen. Ellis, who was followed by J. V. Suydam. The two last taught in a building erected for the purpose by Louis Grignon. In the years of 1826, 1827 and 1828, Rev. Mr. Fauvel taught a French and English school; and, in 1828 and 1829, Miss Russell taught at Shanty Town.

Dr. Jedediah Morse, in the summer of 1820, paid Green Bay a visit as a commissioner for the purpose of securing a western retreat for the Stockbridges and other tribes of New York Indians; and while here he preached the first protestant sermon ever delivered in this county. There seems to have been no conclusion in the matter at that time. The next year, Rev. Eleazer Williams, having secured the co-operation of the younger chiefs of the Six Nations in the plan of removing to the west, arrived at Green Bay with a delegation of those tribes, for the purpose of treating with the Menominees for a tract of land. At this time, there were about five hundred French and half-breeds at Green Bay, all of whom were in close alliance with the Indians. They did not like the idea, and influenced the Menominees and Winnebagoes to give a flat refusal. The delegation persisted in their endeavors and finally purchased a tract of land from the two tribes—one just large enough to give them a foothold and which Williams intended should be enlarged as soon as possible. The next year, the delegation made a bargain with the Menominees by which they became joint owners in the latter's lands. A large share of the New York Indians and all the Winnebagoes opposed the scheme; but the Stockbridges and a part of the Oneidas came

out and took possession of the newly acquired property. Later, a portion of the Menominees, urged so to do by the settlers and the Indian agent, repudiated the bargain previously made with the New York Indians. Then followed a series of negotiations between the Menominees and New York Indians, and later between the United States Government and the former in behalf of the latter, lasting several years, the possessions of the Six Nations being finally limited to sixty-one thousand acres of land on Duck Creek near Green Bay, now called the Oneida Settlement.

These Indians were for many years after their advent here the principal customers which the traders at the settlements and at the fort had. Like their more civilized brethren, they had a great love of what D. Hunt, Esq., calls "wet goods;" and though its sale was forbidden and great pains taken to enforce the law, they generally managed to be well supplied. Boats, which touched at the port, sold to them in defiance of the law and made off before any punishment could be inflicted. But the Indians got liquor in mid-winter, and through its influence often became very troublesome at the fort. The authorities made many attempts to find where the liquor was obtained. At one time, they locked up an Indian and informed him that they would keep him a prisoner until he told where he had bought the liquor upon which he had got drunk. The native replied innocently that he got it from a boat; and adhered to that statement, though it was mid-winter and a boat had not been seen for two or three months.

(The oldest Indian, now at the Bay, is Polly Doxtator. In March 1876, she was ninety-one years old. She is a Delaware who married an Oneida and emigrated in 1833 to Wisconsin. Losing her husband soon after her arrival, she worked out in white families to support herself and children. She nursed the children of several of the officers, stationed at the fort, among whom was Mrs. Gen'l. Mac Clellan; and for some years she was both a doctor and a nurse. She lives at the Oneida settlement with her youngest child who is nearing sixty years in age. "Aunt Polly," as she is called, taught herself to read by spelling out the words of different verses in the "Testament" after having heard them read. She still has a remarkably clear memory, and, what is more singular, reads, sews and even threads her needles without the aid of glasses. From "Aunt Polly" the writer learned some of the habits of the Oneidas regarding their marriage relations

etc. A girl is considered marriageable at fifteen, but if she has parents she has no voice in the choice of a husband. Her father chooses for her, and forces her to comply with his wishes. The fathers of the young men likewise choose for them, the heads of two families having to agree on the matter before a marriage can take place. Such a marriage of course can but result in misery; and as the Indians are addicted in most cases to drinking, the fate of the women is any thing but enviable. One of "Aunt Polly's daughters, not having a father to compel her to marry, chose a single life, though many sought her hand. The sad fate of an elder sister decided her to such a course of action.)

The Oneidas at the Green Bay settlement make and enforce their own laws and are not amenable to the laws of the country. Each one has what land he will cultivate, and he who will cultivate none has none. The Stockbridge Indians, who came west with them, subsequently removed to the east side of Winnebago Lake.

The first steamer ploughed the waters of Lake Michigan in 1821. It was the "Walk-in-the-Water," which left Detroit for Mackinaw and Green Bay on the 31st day of July of that year. Rev. Eleazer Williams of the "Dauphin" notoriety was one of the passengers.

A post office was opened in Green Bay in November of 1822. Robt. Irwin, Jr. was appointed post master, his commission bearing date of the second day of that month and year. The mail was carried between Green Bay and Chicago by schooners in summer, and by men on foot in the winter. It arrived and departed about half a dozen times a year. Moses Hardwick says he carried it seven consecutive winters, commencing in 1817.

The first church in Green Bay was built in 1823 on the Langlade property at a point near the old bank building, between where Adams and Jefferson streets now are, Madame Langevin having donated an acre of ground for that purpose. It was under the direction of Friar Fauvel. But it was burned before completed.

The first action toward the organization of a Lodge of Free Masons in the northwest was upon the 27th of December, 1823, at the house of George Johnson, at which time a petition was drafted with the following signers: Majors Watson and Green; Capt. Browning; Lieutenants Lewis and Dean; and Sergeants Wheaton and Saterlee of the United States army; and George Johnson, S. Wheeler and D. Curtis,

citizens. In time, a dispensation was granted, and on the 2nd of September 1824, a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was organized at Fort Howard. The officers of the new lodge, named in the dispensation, were Robt. Irwin, Sen., Master; and Benjamin Watson and W. V. Wheaton, wardens. The name of the lodge was the Menominee, (This lodge ceased in 1830, having had the following masters: Robt. Irwin, Sen., Dr. D. V. Wheaton, Robt. Irwin, Jr., and H. S. Baird.)

Henry S. Baird, a young lawyer from Mackinaw, and his wife settled at the new village in 1824. He was the first lawyer who located at Green Bay and he remained here as long as he lived.

The next year, the first frame house in Wisconsin was built by Col. Ebenezer Childs for Judge Doty, and it was often visited by people from all parts of the territory as a curiosity. It was situated not far from De Pere, and was afterward the Agency house. It has been destroyed by fire, but the chimney still stands.

About this time, an amusing incident occurred at the fort. One day, Lieut. James Watson Webb was boasting of his own great strength in the presence of Col. Mc Neil; whereupon the Colonel made a wager that he could hold Webb with one hand. The wager was instantly accepted. Then, true to his word, Mc Neil, who was a large and powerful man, seized the young and rather slim lieutenant and held him not only at arm's length but so high that his feet did not touch the ground,—held him there until he begged to be released. This angered Webb so much that soon after he preferred charges against Mc Neil to the Secretary of War, pledging his commission to prove the same. He failed to do this, and the Secretary of War accepted the pledged commission as Webb's resignation.

The sutler at the fort, during Col. Mc Neil's command, was Major Herron, who in 1825 was succeeded by Hunter Crane. In 1828, Sat. Clark, Sen. secured the position in the name of his son. (The latter is the Hon. Sat. Clark of the present day, who is always to be found prowling around Madison in search of an office.) The same parties afterward secured the sutler's post at Fort Winnebago.

Judge John P. Arndt became a resident of this part of the country in November 1824, and commenced at once to take a prominent position in the business and politics of the country. He located on the Langlade property, the site of the home of the first settler in Wisconsin, in the spring of 1825, and continued to occupy those premises

until the time of his death. His house was the first licensed tavern in the territory and he the first licensed landlord. During the summer of 1825, he built the first Durham boat that ever swam in the Fox River. Two years later, he built a saw mill on Indian land with the consent of the War Department. The same year, he built the first decked scow and made the first brick burnt in Wisconsin.

The physician who attended the French families for many years was Dr. Ambrosine, a Frenchman, who was hospital steward at Fort Howard. He went away when the soldiers were removed, but returned about 1856 and three years later died here.

The first session of Court in the northwest was convened at Green Bay on June 20th, 1824; but no judge appearing it was adjourned by A. J. Irwin, deputy clerk, until the next day. And every day for the next ten days, it was adjourned for the same cause; when, tired of the monotony, Mr. Irwin adjourned it *sine die*. It did not convene again until October 4th, when J. D. Doty presented a commission as judge signed by President Monroe. The court was opened by order of said judge by George Johnson, sheriff. The following were the jurors: A. J. Irwin, M. Dousman, William Dickenson, James Clark, Augustine Grignon, D. Brunette, Brisque Hyatt, Amable Durosher, Pierre Carbonneau, Sen., Pierre Carbonneau, Jr., Louis Rouse, Louis Grignon, Daniel Curtis, Joseph Jourdon, Louis Gravell, Joseph Ducharme, Paul Grignon, Amable Grignon, John Lawe, James Porlier, Sen., John B. Langevin, Alex. Gardipies and J. B. Jommine. Daniel Curtis was appointed foreman, and S. A. Wheeler to attend to the jury. The first business transacted was the issue of a warrant ordering the appearance of Henry S. Brevoort to answer why he should not be fined for not appearing upon the subpoena of grand juror. At this session of court, H. S. Baird was admitted to the bar.

During that term, Judge Doty investigated the marriage relations of the people, and found that some thirty-eight men were living with women with out the sanction of the marriage rite. He gave them ten days in which to get married, or failing to do so they must submit to a fine. All but two availed themselves of the opportunity.

Hon. M. L. Martin speaks thus of the introduction of the Michigan laws:

All the first settlers intermarried with the natives, and from this intercourse there soon sprung up a mixed race, whose manners, opinions and customs, exhibited a

mingling of the polish and vivacity of Parisian society, with the thoughtlessness, improvidence and licentiousness peculiar to savage life. Necessity was, without doubt, the primary cause of this mixture of the races. The good will and confidence of the Indian, so essential to their security, was only to be attained by forming the closest of all ties, those of kindred, and by assimilating with him in habits of thought and conduct, creating a social circle in which each could feel himself an equal with those around him. The law also became modified by the loose customs of the county, and in the Ordinance of 1787 we find Congress compelled to recognize the peculiar modes of conveyance and transmission of property in force among the people of the ancient villages, though it established the line of descent prescribed by the civil law. * * * Not a marriage had been celebrated according to the requirements of that law, or any other, except the customs in force in the country, and thereupon the whole community was declared amenable to the penalties of the statute. Men of great age, who were themselves the fruit of these connections, now for the first time declared illegitimate, and whose children and grandchildren had sprung up under their care and protection, and whose conduct and social relations were every way reputable in the highest degree, were brought before this new tribunal, and sentenced to the penalties the law inflicted. Those whose parents had paid the debt of nature, were disinherited of their patrimony, and thrown naked and defenceless upon the world.

At the same session, Rev. Eleazer Williams was licensed to preform marriage rites.

Previous to 1823, Wisconsin had really been only an appendage of Michigan. The supreme court was held at Detroit, and all criminals were taken there for trial. The judiciary of this portion of the territory was composed of county courts and Justices of the Peace, both with limited jurisdiction. In 1823, Congress established "The additional Judicial District," embracing the counties of Michilimackinac, Brown and Crawford. It was over this district that Judge Doty was called to preside; and his first term of court was held, as before stated, at Green Bay.


During a term of court in 1825, a tavern license was granted to John P. Arndt; at the same time a license was issued allowing Arndt and Louis Grignon to operate a ferry. There was no other business at this term of court except the trial and conviction of W. G. Belknap for the false imprisonment of Louis Rouse. (The latter had been running the ferry boat for John P. Arndt and had been imprisoned for landing on the fort side of the river.)

At a session of court which convened, January 9th, 1826, Rev. Norman Nash was licensed to solemnize marriages. He was an Episcopal clergyman. At this same session of court, Isaac Williams and Charles

Hood were tried for stealing goods from Louis Grignon. Each was fined five dollars and costs, and sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, besides making the amount stolen good to the owner either in goods or money.

The following deed was among the first put on record in the Brown County Court-house, and will show the Indian valuation of ardent spirits. The land thus deeded is the present site of Kaukauna and embraces one of the best water powers in the world. The deed was translated from the French for this work by John Detienne, a clerk in the post office.

In 1793, were present Wabisipine and Tobacnoir who have willingly abandoned and released to Dominique Ducharme the land from the Portage of Big Kaukauna to the end of the prairie below, forty acres in length and on the other side opposite the mentioned Portage, four acres in width, following the length; which the granters are contented and satisfied to release for two barrels of rum and in witness whereof make their marks. The old Wabisipine being blind the witnesses make his mark for him.

Mark of WABI  SIPINE.
(The Eagle.)


Witnessed:

C. HANISON.

LAMBERT MACABEY.

Mark of TOBAC  NOIR.
(Black Tobacco.)

But other parties having claimed the Portage have also sold their share and give security from all trouble by accepting the payment of five gallons of rum, for which they are content and satisfied. In faith of which they make their marks.

PA SA MIS  his Son.
(The Young Eagle.)

Witness:

C. HANISON.

CHES MES  BITTE.

Testified at the Portage of Kaukauna, in the year of our Lord 1793, 31st day of August.

(Subsequent payments.)—In 1797, August 8, for part of the Portage, one barrel of rum.

In 1798, July 16, to satisfy his sons, one barrel of rum.

In 1799, to satisfy the differences between themselves, one barrel of rum mixed for medicine.

(The Eagle.)
TOBAC NOIR.
WACHITTE.
WABISIPINE.
TRIBUN.

D. DUCHARME.



Recorded on Thursday, the 18th of December, A. D. 1828, at 10 o'clock.

ROBT. IRWIN, Jr., Recorder.

In 1826, a mass of native copper, weighing about one hundred pounds, was discovered in the alluvium near the margin of Fox River at Green Bay; and masses of copper of less size have been found along the river at other times. Morgan L. Martin and others give it as their opinion that the copper was brought down from the region of Lake Superior, during the glacial period, since the quarries on Duck Creek exhibit a surface as smooth as if planed, as they probably were, by fields of floating ice.

The first printing done west of Lake Michigan was executed at Green Bay, in the year 1827, by A. G. Ellis, afterward Gen'l Ellis, a young man who had come west in company with Rev. Eleazer Williams in 1821. The printing, done at that time, was some lottery tickets, and the press work part of the business was performed with a "planer," which is a small block of wood used by printers in leveling type. The tickets were for Hon. John P. Arndt, who had lost his store and all his personal property by fire. The lottery scheme was calculated to reimburse him for his loss.

In 1827, Morgan L. Martin came to Green Bay. Then a young man of twenty-two, a lawyer by profession, filled with an energy and having a foresight which many of the early settlers lacked, he soon became a leading spirit in the state, in which the history of almost every enterprise bears his name. While a majority of the others lived but in the present, Mr. Martin looked to the future of Brown County in particular and Wisconsin in general, and by his untiring exertions for their improvement and prosperity, early laid the foundation of much of their future greatness. From the time of his arrival to the present, he has ever held some office of high trust as the reader will learn by following these pages. It will only be necessary to add in this place that Mr. Martin was a native of Martinsburg, N. Y.

Morgan L. Martin came to Green Bay on the sail vessel *Le Grange*, one of the Newberry boats owned by Mr. Newberry of Detroit. It was commanded by Capt. Bingley. Another of these boats had for its master a Captain Allen. At one time, this Captain Allen was out on the lake in a terrific storm, when the passengers became very much alarmed; and he quieted their fears by telling them that there was not a spike in the vessel and it would not draw the lightning.

In 1828, Morgan L. Martin made an attempt to start a newspaper at Green Bay and subscription paper was circulated; but a sum sufficient for the undertaking not being raised the scheme fell through.

Mr. Dickinson's house in Shanty Town was burned in the fall of 1828. He subsequently erected another on the same site.

In 1829, Robt. Irwin, Jr., representing Brown County in the Michigan Territorial Legislature, secured the appointment of sheriff for his father in the place of George Johnston. The new sheriff had twenty days in which to qualify; but a few days after his appointment, the man Hempstead was to be hung for murder. Johnston, the retiring sheriff, refused to act, and Robt. Irwin would not qualify; as the one did not want to signalize his going out, and the other his coming in by taking a fellow creature's life. Accordingly Judge Doty appointed Ebenezer Childs sheriff *pro tem*, and he led the criminal to the scaffold. Childs says that he held the office of sheriff under Judge Doty's appointment for two years and was then re-appointed by General Cass.

The county of Iowa (formerly a part of Crawford) was organized by a proclamation of Lewis Cass, Governor of Michigan, October 9, 1829, Samuel W. Beall, Louis Grignon and Joseph M. Street being appointed commissioners to locate the seat of Justice. The same month, the first convention met at Green Bay to conclude measures whereby the citizens of Green Bay might represent to Congress, among other things, the necessity of improving the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

In 1830, Rev. R. F. Cadle, as agent for the Domestic and Foreign Episcopal Missionary Society, established a mission and a school at Shanty Town. The next year, a Catholic church was built there by Father Mazzuchelli, which was burned on Christmas 1847. Subsequently the Parish of St. John erected a church at Green Bay. It was the mother parish of the different ones now flourishing in its vicinity.

The Cadle Mission School was removed in 1832 to the then town of Navarino, now a portion of Green Bay.

From the *Advocate* is taken in substance the following history of the Episcopal Mission:

In the year 1830, the Rev. R. F. Cadle, Superintendent and Agent of the Green Bay Mission, under and for the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the P. E. church in the United States, purchased of Jaques Porlier, all his right and title whatever it might be, to a tract of land known as claim No. 18. The same year Mr. Cadle built upon this tract of land the house that is now standing thereon and occupied as the "Cadle Home," and moved into it with the then Mission family, consisting of himself and sister, J. V. Suydam, one or two assistants and several boarding children; at the same time a school house was built, (the same one that is standing now, and is to be repaired and used again,) in which the school was commenced at once and continued until the close of the Mission. The next season, 1831, farming operations were commenced under the management of a competent farmer, and large improvements made, by which the Mission became nearly self-supporting. During 1831 and '32 a large addition was built to the present building, making it more than three times its former capacity, and furnishing room for one hundred boarding children.

Porlier's claim being rejected by the land commissioners, the society held the land under permission of the War Department.

Mr. A. J. Irwin and Rev. R. F. Cadle, applied for a pre-emption on claim No. 18 in June, 1835. But Hon. Ethan A. Brown, Commissioner of the General Land Office, gave his decisions on the application, Sept. 1836, adversely to the claimants on the ground that the Missionary Society held it for the purpose of a school, farm, etc., for the benefit of the Indians under permission of the War Department, the grant being limited to such period as the United States may not have occasion for the use of such lands, and to be given up to the United States whenever required to do so. But in 1861 or '62, the Missionary Society obtained by act of Congress, and by Patent from Government a full and clear title to the farm, embracing the *whole* of claim No. 18, containing ninety-three acres. Subsequently, through the agency of the late Bishop Armitage, it was deeded to the "Trustees of Funds and Property of the Diocese of Wisconsin," by the Missionary Society, in trust for a Home of the Friendless and other charitable and benevolent purposes, as a Diocesan Institution. Under a General law of the State of Wisconsin, an organization has been effected under the name and title of the "Cadle Home," having a Board of Trustees of which the Bishop of the Diocese is ex-officio President, and the Rector of Christ Church and his successors in office is Vice President. This organization is now in successful operation and endeavoring to carry out the objects for which the property was donated by the Missionary Society of the church. The old Mission building, now forty-six years old, has been put in complete repair and is as good as new.

To Miss Ursula Grignon, the writer is indebted for a history of the Catholic society, which was established at Green Bay in 1823, and

which was afterward centered at Shanty Town. The information is in substance as follows:

The first regular priest who visited Green Bay after the commencement of the present century, was Father Richard, curate of Detroit and Vicar General of the Northwest. This was in the summer of 1823. During his stay he solemnized a few marriages and performed some baptisms. A church was commenced the same year, but was not completed when, in 1825, Father Baden came to officiate as priest. During the summer of 1826, Friar Fauvel was sent by the Vicar General to take charge of the society. He roomed in a portion of the church building, and through some carelessness of his, it was burned the same fall.

The next year, the citizens, aided by the garrison, put up a school-house a few rods north of the spot where the church had stood. Here Friar Fauvel taught school.

Soon after, it began to be whispered that the friar was an imposter, but so well beloved was he that his people would not believe it. Some time in 1827, Father Baden made Green Bay another visit, but would not hold his meetings in the school-house because he would not recognize Fauvel as an ecclesiastic. In spite of Father Baden's denunciation of Fauvel, that person continued to have the favor of the people, and to teach the children. He laid claim to the school-house property in 1828, at which time he circulated a document which purported to be a certificate of his good behavior, but which was really an instrument relinquishing the property to himself. It obtained many signers. At length, becoming disgusted with him, the people closed his school. But he refused to give up possession of the property; whereupon Morgan L. Martin prosecuted him in behalf of the Catholics to obtain said property. The case was tried before N. G. Bean, a magistrate of that time, and was decided in favor of the plaintiffs. (This Bean had no office. He carried his papers in his hat, and tried his cases where ever he happened to be.) Fauvel taught French at the fort in 1829. In 1831, he was ordered to appear before a tribunal at Detroit to answer to the charges preferred against him, and of which he was found guilty.

This year, 1831, Rt. Rev. Mr. Fenwick, Bishop of the Western Diocese, whose residence was at Cincinnati, visited Green Bay and located a church property at Shanty Town, Joseph Ducharme donating an acre of land for that purpose. The same year, Father Mazzuchelli came to take charge of the society, and he commenced the building of a church. He not only officiated as priest but was the architect of the building. The trustees were Louis Grignon, Mr. Porlier, and Hyott Brisque. In 1833, Father Venderbroeck was sent as a missionary to assist Father Mazzuchelli, and he, with his own means, liquidated the church debts. The next year, Father Mazzuchelli had a call elsewhere. About this time, a convent was established at Shanty Town in a building purchased from Mr. Baird by Sister Frances De Lassalle, who was a lady of high birth. It flourished a year or so, and then was abandoned. The Western Diocese was divided in 1836, and Bishop Resé was appointed to take charge of the part that embraced Wisconsin. He sent Father Bonduel to preside at Green Bay. Five years later, Father Carabin was placed in charge and so continued until the summer of 1847, when he was superseded by

Father Godferd. During the ministration of the latter, the Catholic place of worship was again burned through carelessness.

The subsequent history of the society will be found elsewhere.

Previous to the establishment of the two mentioned missions at Shanty Town, there seems to have been other attempts made in the same line as will be seen by a letter, bearing date of June 20th, 1828, written by Robt. Irwin, Jr., to the Baptist Mission Society of New York, which has fallen into the writer's hands. It is an answer to the Society's inquiry concerning the practicability of sending a clergyman and teacher to Green Bay, and contains a description of the place at that time. An extract is here given:

The population of Green Bay at the census taken last year amounted to five hundred and fifty-two souls, about three fourth of whom consist of Canadians and the descendants of Canadians and Indian women. The other fourth is composed of English and Americans. This population is distributed over a district of country about seven miles in extent along the Fox River, and to which there is a French minister of the Catholic persuasion, in whom is united the two functions of preacher and school master, and who now has a school in successful operation. There is also an English school in the district, but it is exclusively confined to the United States garrison, which is not included in the above estimate of population. You will readily see that it is from the French school alone that any benefit is derived by the settlement; and from its location being at the extremity of the settlement, comparatively few are capable of availing themselves of its advantages. Consequently a large proportion of the French population is without a school, and the whole of the American population, destitute of both schools and clergyman. There have been attempts made by the Episcopalians to remedy these inconveniences by the location of a missionary at this place, but they have as often failed.

The writer of the letter goes on to say, that if a clergyman and teacher be sent to the Bay and the school located at the county seat. he believes that four hundred dollars per year would be subscribed by the people to remunerate the party for his services, provided he should come before the ground should be occupied by another.

For lack of better amusements, the people, in those early days, delighted in playing jokes on each other. For instance, Alexander J. Irwin, then a young man, was paying his addresses to the lady he afterwards married. He slept, at the time, in a store of which he had charge. One cold Sunday night, he returned late to find that his bed had disappeared. He slept on the counter without any covering. But on awaking the next morning found that the bed had been drawn up by ropes to the ceiling.

Another: John Kinzie, who built the first residence in Chicago, was visiting at Green Bay. One day, he undertook to escort some ladies to the garrison. He had lost a knife, and as they were about stepping into a boat some one called to him from Arndt's store, saying that the knife had been found. He excused himself to the ladies, and ran back after the article; but as he stepped through the store door a pail of water, put for the purpose above the door, came splashing down upon him, completely drenching him. There had to be a change of clothes before he could cross the river.



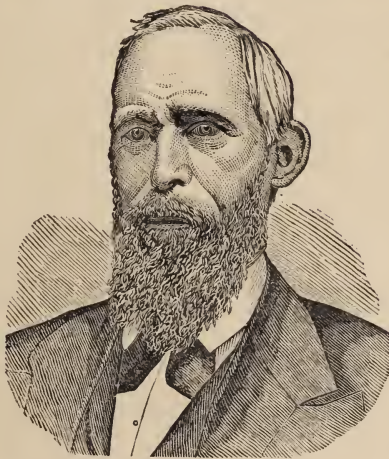
Judge Lawe.



Col. William Chapinan.



Col. H. E. Eastman.



J. M. Smith, Esq.

CHAPTER V.

SETTLEMENT OF DE PERE.—NAVARINO.—ASTOR.—BOROUGH OF GREEN BAY.—INCIDENTS OF HISTORY FROM 1830 UNTIL 1840.

GENERAL William Dickinson, early in 1829, concluded to change his residence from Shanty Town to the present site of De Pere, thinking to obtain better facilities for trade. He accordingly built a house there and, on the 20th of April, 1829, moved his family into it. The country at that time was an unbroken wilderness. Beside Mr. Dickinson's residence there were at De Pere no places of habitation, except two shanties occupied by a couple of French fishermen.

Mrs. Dickinson, who was a daughter of Robert Irwin, Sen., had never up to this time been away from her relatives, and the change from Shanty Town, where they resided, to the unbroken silence of the forest, made her very lonely. Her little Catherine, a child of some three years, helped to increase this feeling by crying constantly to go home and saying that she did not like the trees. Not long after the advent of the Dickinsons, Col. E. Child built a house near the site of the building which is now the residence of J. W. Childs, a merchant of De Pere. This building was purchased by one of the Irwins, and, owing to Mrs. Dickinson's continued loneliness, her father and mother moved into it, in order to be company for her.

The following year, 1829, Daniel Whitney laid out the village of Navarino, now a part of Green Bay. Its site was formerly a marsh, thickly covered with tangled underbrush, pines and tamaracks, and inhabited by bull frogs and mosquitoes. The theory that the whole of this country was at one time a lake, certainly has confirmation in the fact that half a century back, places where now are beautiful cities and villages, and the best of farms, were nothing but bogs, as was the case at this point.

In 1831, Daniel Whitney abandoned his residence at Shanty Town and removed with his family to Navarino, for which place he painted a glowing future. He had, the previous year, completed a wharf and a spacious warehouse, a portion of a hotel, afterwards long known as

the Washington House, a school-house and some dwelling houses for mechanics and laborers. For the next ten years, he continued to build as fast as materials could be got, erecting in that time some ten stores and a large number of dwelling houses, and he frequently gave lots to those who were desirous of building for themselves.

After the platting of Navarino, the Shanty Town business began to move down to the new village.

A few words here regarding the founder of Navarino. He was born in Gilham, N. H. in 1795. He settled in Green Bay, in 1819, and thereafter, for many years, was actively engaged in trade. It will be remembered that he established in the mercantile business at Menominee, or Shanty Town, in 1820. He was of an investigating nature and made numerous exploring trips through the country, also up and down the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. In 1821-2, he was sutler at Ft. Snelling, Minn., and in the winter of 1822 made a trip from that place to Detroit on foot with only an Indian for company. During the whole journey, he saw but two cabins and met but one white man. In crossing one of the numerous rivers, the Indian guide became afraid that the ice was not safe and remained on the shore. Mr. Whitney drew the sled and loading over, but the Indian would not follow. To re-assure his companion, Mr. Whitney re-crossed, but this time broke through with one foot. The Indian now positively refused to advance another step; where upon Mr. Whitney returned to the sled, and providing himself with a rope and a club, again sought the Indian whom he compelled to lie down on the ice, and be tied and drawn across the stream. Between the years of 1825 and 1830, Mr. Whitney was largely engaged in the lumbering business, and he built mills at various points. From the advent of the Stockbridge Indians in 1827, until their removal to their present locality, he kept a supply store among them and transacted their business.

Congress, in 1830, made an appropriation for establishing a military road from Green Bay to Chicago and also to Prairie du Chien. Judge Doty was one of the commissioners appointed for superintending the work, which was accomplished during 1832.

Morgan L. Martin was, in 1831, appointed member of the Legislative Council of Michigan, representing Brown County thereat, and continued as such until the territory of Wisconsin was organized. By his earnest labors many valuable laws were enacted. For instance,

crimes in this county were punishable by whipping, by putting the offender in stocks, and also by selling him for a period into slavery. These relics of barbarism, Mr. Martin was instrumental in having abolished.

The first temperance society, west of Lake Michigan, was organized, May 30th, 1831, by J. D. Doty, John Lawe, M. L. Martin, Richard F. Cadle, F. Franks, John Y. Smith, John P. Arndt and J. V. Suydam.

The Black Hawk war, which occurred in 1832, brought terror to the people of these settlements, as well as to the rest of the territory, although there proved to be no immediate cause for an alarm in this vicinity. At an earlier day, the Sauks and Foxes had sold their lands east of the Mississippi to the Government. Black Hawk had refused to sign the treaty, and, in 1831, he returned with his people to the old hunting grounds, situated on the Rock River. The Governor of Illinois, by giving them three thousand bushels of corn, induced them to leave the country, without resorting to bloodshed. But, the next year, they came back, determined to take possession of the lands. A body of volunteers was now raised to dispossess them, and shortly after a war commenced, in which the regulars took part.

Jesse F. Johnston, now a citizen of Detroit, who was a lad at the time of the Black Hawk war and who remembered the incidents of that period with the unerring accuracy of youth, states that before engaging the enemy it was deemed best to place the allied Indians under the command of an experienced captain. It was thought a Frenchman would fill the place with the best chances of success. But Grizzly Bear, a distinguished Menominee chief, decided the matter by putting his band under the command of Capt. George Johnston, the father of the gentleman before mentioned. The action, he says, was sharp, bloody and decisive, causing many of the enemy to yield up their lives.

The following is an extract from a letter, regarding the Black Hawk war, written by Jesse F. Johnston to his brother, Rev. T. J. Johnston now of San Antonio, Texas.

In the month of June, 1832, as I was returning from school, I overtook father in Shanty Town and accompanied him home. On the way, we met Col. Boyd, then Indian Agent, who entered into a long conversation with father concerning the murders and depredations committed by the Sacs and Foxes, led by Black Hawk.

Col. Boyd had just received orders from the Secretary of War to organize a force of friendly Indians to co-operate with the army then marching to the conflict. He offered father a commission as captain which was shortly after ratified by President Jackson. The Indian force was composed of two bands of Menominees, commanded by Lieut. Col. Samuel Stambaugh and Major Alexander J. Irwin. The first band was led by Oshkosh and had the following commissioned officers: Capt. Augustine Grignon, Lieutenants Charles Tullar and William Powell. The second band had Grizzly Bear as Chief and was officered by Capt. George Johnston and Lieuts. Robert Grignon and James Boyd.

Rev. T. J. Johnston subjoins an anecdote, concerning the war, which his mother used to relate.

After the victory, a French officer, while passing over the battle field, observed the lifeless remains of an Indian woman, the stiff arms clasping her baby who was still alive. At the sight, the soldier wept. The Indians, strangers to such emotions of pity, looked upon the tears as marks of cowardice, though he that shed them was one of the bravest of the brave. The Indians were pursued into what is now Wisconsin, and one battle occurred near the Wisconsin River. Black Hawk was soon defeated, his followers having been cut down and scattered. But during the progress of the war, the most exaggerated reports were circulated at Green Bay and vicinity, and the most intense alarm prevailed. As if to increase the consternation of the people, the terrible news was brought by a vessel called the "Mariner" that the Asiatic cholera was in the country and was already ravaging Detroit and cutting down the soldiers by hundreds. No wonder that the apprehensions of the people amounted almost to insanity, shut in as they were from the rest of the world, the savage Indians on one side and that terrible pestilence on the other, Fortunately, the hand of both of those destroyers were staid before they reached the people here.

During the Black Hawk expedition, John Camm, an orderly sergeant, died of cholera. His family were residing at Fort Howard, whither he had brought them in 1827, and where they continued to remain. A son of this gentleman, Thomas Camm, now a merchant of the city of Fort Howard, was among the first American children born in the state, his birth having occurred at the fort in 1828.

The first school at De Pere was taught in 1832. The same year, John Y. Smith erected a flouring mill on Hell Creek, a mile and a half from Fort Howard.

A Methodist society was organized at Green Bay sometime during the same year, by Rev. J. M. Clark, a missionary from New York. This organization, though never having had a very flourishing existence is still the Methodist society of Green Bay.

In July, 1833, M. L. Martin, Daniel Leroy and P. B. Grignon explored the country from Green Bay as far south as Milwaukee, Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Milwaukee were all Indian villages at that time. The next year a mail route was established between Green Bay and Chicago, and Peter B. Grignon, now a resident of Green Bay, was the contractor.

From 1820 to 1833, there were in Brown County no less than eight murder trials of soldiers from the garrisons of Green Bay and Mackinaw, three of whom were convicted and hung. Mention has been made of the latter criminals elsewhere.

July 9th, 1833, Robert Irwin, Jr., departed this life, and thus Brown County lost one of its few energetic settlers. He is remembered as a man of much influence and a real gentleman. He had the entire confidence of Governor Cass, who appointed him the first clerk of the court and the first Justice of the Peace in Brown County. He was the first post master and the first member who represented the upper district west of Lake Michigan in the Michigan Territorial Legislature. He was chosen with one consent to fill the latter position and kept it until he saw fit to resign. At the time of his death, he was Indian Agent for the Winnebagoes and was stationed at Fort Winnebago. He was loved by all knew him and his death cast a shadow on the entire community.

The first paper of Green Bay, and also the pioneer paper of the Northwest, was started on Dec. 11th, 1833, by J. V. Suydam, and bore the name of the *Green Bay Intelligencer*. There being no building in the place, at that time, suitable for a printing office, Mr. Suydam erected one for that purpose, a cut of which appears in connection with this. It was the first printing office in the Northwest. About the time, that the first number was issued, A. G. Ellis became connected with it, and soon after Mr. Suydam retired, leaving him sole proprietor. In 1834, Mr. Ellis associated with him C. C. P. Arndt, who met a tragic fate at the capitol in 1842. The *Intelligencer* was continued by these gentlemen with sundry intervals of suspension, until 1836 or 1837 when it was sold to C. C. Sholes, afterward democratic member of

the Legislature, who took his brother as partner in the printing office. Soon after this, the publication of the *Intelligencer* was discontinued.

The next paper at Green Bay was the *Wisconsin Free Press*. R. Stevenson, proprietor and Joseph Dickinson editor, democratic in politics, established in 1835. In August, 1836, the offices of the *Intelligencer* and *Free Press* were consolidated and the *Wisconsin Democrat* made its appearance, with H. O. & C. C. Sholes as proprietors. This was continued until the great fire of 1840 destroyed the business portion of Green Bay when it was removed to Kenosha (then South port.)

The *Democrat* was the first paper to move for the organization of a Democratic party in Wisconsin. Its main object was to settle up the territory, and in order to do so discussed the topics most likely to advance its growth, prominent among which was the Fox River Improvement, whereby a "direct communication might be opened from the 'great Lakes' to the 'Father of Waters'."



THE FIRST PRINTING OFFICE IN THE NORTHWEST

Gen. A. G. Ellis, the pioneer editor of the Northwest deserves more than a passing mention. He was born in Verona, New York, and learned the printing business at Herkimer in the office of the *Herkimer American*. Upon leaving this office, which he did after an apprenticeship of five years, he began school teaching, and while in that employment, made the acquaintance of Eleazer Williams, who offered him the situation of secretary. (Williams was at that time in charge of the Indian Mission at Oneida, N. Y.) Ellis accepted, and in 1821, came with the delegation to Green Bay, where he soon after took up a permanent residence. About 1831, he was chosen by Col. S. C. Stambaugh, who was then the Indian Agent, to accompany himself and a delegation of Menominee Chiefs to Washington. It was there that the first Indian treaty was made. While making the trip, he conceived the idea of starting a newspaper at Green Bay, and Stambaugh favored the scheme, promising aid in purchasing the materials. Mr. Ellis went to Detroit, in April, 1831, and contracted for the same press and material on which the *Intelligencer* was afterward printed. But Stambaugh spent all of his money before he returned from the expedition, and Mr. Ellis' plans failed of

execution. His subsequent connection with the press at Green Bay has already been related. In 1852, he took up his residence at Steven's Point and there established the *Wisconsin Pinery*. But his two sons, E. H. Ellis and F. S. Ellis remained in Green Bay and are among the prominent men of Brown County, the former, at time of writing, being Judge of the tenth Judicial Circuit, and the latter Mayor of the city of Green Bay, besides having previously held high positions among the officials of the county and state.

From July, 1833 until 1838, the Fifth Infantry Regiment was stationed at Fort Howard with Gen. George M. Brooke in command. In August of the latter year, Gen. Brooke was called to Prairie du Chien, and Capt. M. E. Merrell was left in charge of the fort. Here the latter continued until about 1845, when the troops were all removed, and the fort was placed in the care of Major Shaler, a retired officer of the United States Army.

Among the early settlers, during the present century, was John Last, who came in 1833. He however worked in Menominee (the one near the mouth of the bay) a couple of years before making a permanent settlement at Green Bay.

In 1834, John P. Arndt built the first schooner, and called it the "Wisconsin." The work was done by D. W. Ketchum who had a boat yard at Green Bay, at that time. Capt. Ketchum soon after built another schooner for Judge Arndt. This was named the *Mary Elizabeth*, after the Judge's two daughters, afterward Mrs. Cotton and Mrs. Eastman.

During the year 1834, the public lands were surveyed by A. G. Ellis, and soon after a land office was established at Green Bay with Samuel W. Beall as Receiver and W. B. Slaughter as Register.

A hotel was opened in 1834 called the *Navarino House*, the proprietor of which was J. Wheelock. The same year, D. Ward, physician and surgeon, had an office at the corner of Washington and Main streets.

The village of Astor was platted Nov. 5, 1835, upon land formerly owned by the Grignon family and Judge Lawe, but which had been seized by the American Fur Company for a balance due them from the Green Bay Company. The first named company, being rich and powerful, formed a great monopoly and generally swallowed up the smaller traders as big fish do the little ones. Hence this land passed

into the hands of that corporation for a trifling sum. The proprietors of the village of Astor were John Jacob Astor, Ramsey Crooks and Robert Stuart. One of the principal streets was named after Crooks. They built a large hotel on Adams street, which was called the Astor House. This was completed in 1837. About the time that the Astor House was built, a bank building and three or four stores were also erected. This was done in order to draw the business from Navarino to Astor. The old bank building is in existence at the time of writing, but in ruins.

The first church fair was held in 1835, in Follett's old block, afterward the Bay City House. It was for the benefit of Christ's Church. Mrs. S. W. Beall wrote the invitations in rhyme. One of these are still extant. The following year, a fair by the same society was held in Mr. Whitney's warehouse.

Returning to De Pere, we note that Mr. Dickinson found his business very flourishing at the new point. He had established a ferry for the transportation of passengers and goods across Fox River, and also traded largely in furs, etc. So well did he succeed, that he conceived the idea of building a palace in the wilderness, and which was to rival one which Mr. Whitney was erecting, at the time, in Navarino. In 1835, he carried this plan into execution. He erected the building on a slightly eminence. It was high, square and surrounded by pillars, which at that time were almost a fortune in themselves. The building, however, was never completed. The first drawback to it was occasioned by a quarrel between the two carpenters, who were at work on it, owing to one's getting jealous of his wife and the other. The jealous man left the country, and the work was stopped. Soon after this, hard times commenced, and it was all that many of the people could do to keep starvation from their doors. Mr. Dickinson became involved and was obliged to abandon the idea of completing his mansion, which stood for years, bearing the appearance of a ruined castle and known as "Dickinson's Folly." It was finally torn down and the material sold at what ever price it would bring. Mr. Whitney's "Folly" is still in existence.

It was during this year, 1835, that the famous De Pere Hydraulic Company was organized and the village of De Pere platted by that company. On the 26th day of January, 1835, the Legislative Counsel of the Territory of Michigan authorized Wm. Dickinson, Charles Tullar and

Jno. P. Arndt to build a dam across Fox River at the head of the rapids in said river, called the *Rapide Des Peres*, in the County of Brown, to erect mills, or in any other manner to make use of the water power created thereby, and to build wharves, warehouses and other buildings, either above or below the dam. On the 8th day of September following, the same parties with six others entered into articles of association for the purpose of building the said dam and on the 3rd day of December, 1836, the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin, incorporated them under the name of the Fox River Hydraulic Company. The following summer, they commenced building their dam and making other improvements. On the 10th day of March, 1838, the company issued a report and prospectus in which they say: "Eighteen months ago where stood a solitary dwelling, is now the seat of Justice of Brown County, with a splendid court house, a jail, a large three story public house, a school house, post office, warehouse and dock, one store, one grocery, one blacksmith shop, one cabinet shop and twenty-eight dwelling houses, some of which are the most splendid and best buildings in the territory."

The rapid growth of De Pere together with the fact that the United States' Engineers, in 1837, made a survey of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, with a view to their improvement so as to make a continuous navigation from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River, created great hopes in the minds of the stockholders of realizing large returns from their investments. But the hard times of 1836, which prevailed all over the country, finally reached this section, casting their depressing influence upon it.

Having become involved, the company succeeded in getting an act passed by the legislature, allowing them to issue bills, known as "evidences of debt," which they turned into use by opening a bank at De Pere. They induced the Land Office Receiver to take their notes in payment for lands. This resulted in considerable trouble to him, as he could not make them good. The matter finally lost him his office. Randall Wilcox, the president of the Hydraulic Company, was also president of the bank. The act authorizing the issue of the bills was repealed the next year, 1838, and the bank thus became a failure. This same year, to keep their business from being suspended, the company borrowed \$20,000 of Randall Wilcox, which the continuous

hard times prevented them from being able to pay. The property after a few years was conveyed to Mr. Wilcox by A. G. Ellis, master in chancery, on account of the loan.

The following were the original stockholders, forming the Hydraulic Company: John Lawe, thirty shares; Wm. Dickinson, thirty; John P. Arndt, thirty; David Ward, five; A. H. Arndt & Co., ten; Morgan L. Martin, thirty; Joseph Dickinson, five; Charles Tullar, fifteen; Geo. Boyd and E. Childs, five.

Hoel S. Wright came from Vermont, in 1833, and settled on the present site of the village of Wrightstown. Here, some years later, he established a ferry across the Fox river, and for many years this place was known as Wright's Ferry. Mr. Wright had ambitious ideas regarding the spot, and he tried to build up a village there to which he gave the name of Bridgeport.

Hon. Joel S. Fisk came with his family to Green Bay in 1835. He has been a prominent citizen of the county from that time until the present. His son, Hon. William J. Fisk, has been a man well known in the later history of the county.

One flourishing merchant of those early days, was William Mitchell who came here from Mackinaw, where not long before he had married a Miss Crawford, a young lady raised at Fort Crawford, now Prairie du Chien. Mr. Mitchell afterward met with reverses and his business became a wreck. His wife died young, leaving a family of small children. His second wife is a daughter of the late Robert Irwin, Jr.

The first regular bank west of Lake Michigan was the bank of Wisconsin, established at Green Bay in 1835, with Morgan L. Martin, President and Henry Stringham, Cashier. A one dollar note, which has survived the flight of time and which bears date of June 1st, 1837, has a large **I** in each upper corner, and between them the pictures of a dock at which two vessels are lying, while in the distance a steamboat is seen going away. Upon some merchandise on the dock, two women are seated, one holding a horn of plenty, and the other a key, a *caduceus*, and a shield, bearing the coat of arms of Wisconsin. Above this picture are the words, Bank of Wisconsin, and beneath, ONE DOLLAR. In the left hand lower corner is a drove of cattle, and in the opposite corner is Cupid with a basket of flowers on his head, riding upon the clouds. Between these, at the bottom, is a dog, guarding a safe, and holding the key with his paws.

The reader must remember that at this time Wisconsin was a part of Michigan Territory. But the three counties of Brown, Crawford and Iowa were not included in the State of Michigan which, in 1834, applied for admission into the Union. These counties were left without any form of government, or even a name, except the old name of the Territory of Michigan. In the admission of Michigan as a state there was a hitch about the southern boundary, which delayed the action of Congress for a year or more. In the meantime, the State of Michigan assumed an independent government and elected the state officers. The old territorial government was still in existence and continued to act. The citizens of the outside counties claimed that the executive of the territory still continued in office, and that they had the right to elect eleven of the members of the legislature, which they proceeded to do in 1835. They then notified the acting governor of the Territory of Michigan of their proceedings in electing the members and of their desire that he should attend a session of legislature to be convened at Green Bay on the first of January, 1836. Gov. J. S. Horner did not attend, but the newly elected members did, and proceeded to business. This session of legislature was held in a store building, erected by W. H. Bruce, which was near where the Beaumont House now stands. The members from Brown County were John Lawe, William B. Slaughter, Alexander J. Irwin, Morgan L. Martin and one other. Col. Slaughter was chosen president of the counsel; A. G. Ellis, was appointed secretary and J. D. Doty "fiscal agent." The members remained in session four days, but passed no important acts, though one of the number offered a resolution condemning John S. Horner for not being present.

On the fourth of the next July, the Territory of Wisconsin was organized, which put an end to the trouble about the government.

At the first election after the Territory of Wisconsin was organized and which was held in September, 1836, the following members were elected to the Territorial Legislature; John P. Arndt and Henry S. Baird to the Council, A. G. Ellis, Ebenezer Childs and A. J. Irwin to the House. The latter's seat was contested by Geo. McWilliams who gained it.

A treaty was made, in 1836, whereby the Menominee Indians, for the sum of \$23,750.00 and other considerations paid annually for twenty years, ceded to the United States a large portion of their land.

The payments were to be made at the lower end of Lake Wah-ne-kun-ne (Winneconne.) From that year, until the expiration of the time mentioned in the treaty, the Indian payment was the great event of each year and always made business lively and brisk while the money lasted.

During the feverish excitement of 1836, the march of progression brought the business of the living near to the abodes of the dead, and the remains of the people who had been buried in the old Catholic burying ground were, about that time, removed to Shanty Town.

John F. Lessey, a native of Ogdensburg, N. Y., arrived at Fort Howard in July, 1836, with a detachment of United States Dragoons, commanded by Captain E. V. Sumner. The troops had been ordered from Camp Des Moines to "Pipe Village" on the east shore of Lake Winnebago to quell an expected insurrection of the Chippewa Indians. Mr. Lessey's time of enlistment having expired before they reached the fort, he remained there instead of returning to Camp Des Moines with his troops. The alarm had been a false one, as the soldiers did not meet a hostile Indian in all their march.

At the Bay, Mr. Lessey met his brother, Henry F. Lessey, who had preceded him in coming west. Shortly after his discharge, he went back to Ogdensburg; and upon his return to Green Bay brought a young wife with him. He opened in the grocery business, and also started a marble cutting manufactory which he thinks was the first in Wisconsin. To facilitate his business he purchased a sloop named Rodolph and made trading voyages between Green Bay and Mackinaw. (The vessel was afterward wrecked in Lake Michigan, but at that time it was the property of a fisherman. Mr. Lessey also owned two other vessels, the Argus and the Snow-bird, which were finally sold and taken to Lake Winnebago. He became early mixed in politics—he says, to his injury financially. He was the first marshal of Green Bay, and was coroner of Brown County, in 1842. He served two terms as sheriff, commencing in 1846. He says that during those two terms of service he was out of pocket on actual expenses \$35.00 more than the entire amount of his salary. But "honors were easy" if the pay was small, and in 1850 he was elected to the Assembly; in 1853, was appointed Deputy Collector and Inspector of the Port of De Pere; and in 1858 was again elected sheriff. Mr. Lessey took up his residence in De Pere in 1850. His brother died at Green Bay some

years ago; his sister, the wife of O. B. Graves, a lawyer, has been a resident of Green Bay since 1839.)

In October 1836, H. H. Albright a relative of the Arndt family, also came to Green Bay to reside, arriving on the steamer De Witt Clinton. He engaged in the Indian trade in company with A. H. Arndt. In 1837, he removed to De Pere. He has been a worthy citizen of Brown County ever since.

The landing of a boat, in those early days, was always a great event, and when one was announced, the people flocked around it to receive their mail as well as fresh fruits and provisions, and also to learn the latest news. John Last, for sometime after his advent here, was employed in the store of Judge Arndt, and while there it was his habit to run up a flag when a boat came in sight in order that the people might be informed of its arrival. This he did on one occasion, after many weeks had elapsed without the appearance of a boat, whereupon the people for miles around dropped their work and hastened to the landing—only to be informed that it was the *first of April*.

Col. Samuel Ryan, a native of Ireland, had been ordered to Fort Howard with some troops, of which he was a member, in 1826. Two years later, his time having expired, he had been assigned to a position as clerk in the quarter master's department. In 1836, he received a commission as Justice of the Peace, from Governor Dodge. The same year, two regiments of soldiers were ordered to be raised in the territory, and of the one belonging to the Green Bay District, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel. (In 1840, he was promoted to Colonel of the same regiment.)

The first drug store in the state was that of Armstrong, Ward & Bassett, at Green Bay, established in 1836. (In 1840, the establishment was purchased by D. W. King, by whom the business is still continued.)

Among the early architects and builders was W. W. Mathews, now of De Pere, who settled at Green Bay in 1836. The Presbyterian church, the second protestant church in Wisconsin, as well as several other note-worthy buildings were erected by him.

During the years 1836, 1837 and 1838, John P. Arndt served in the Territorial Council.

John Marston established a ferry across Fox River, between Green Bay and the fort, in 1838. The landing on the Green Bay side was

near where Cooke's Hotel now is. In 1839, this ferry was run by William Baker of Duck Creek.

D. Butler, a merchant of Green Bay from 1840 until the present time, settled in 1837. (Since his establishment here, he has been burned out three times. Mr. Butler is one of the four living charter members of the Presbyterian church in which he has been prominent and active since its start. The other living charter members are A. Hart, E. W. Follett and William Mitchell.)

The historical sketch of the church, which follows, is from the pen of Rev. William Crawford:

It is the boast of the First Presbyterian church of Green Bay, that it is the oldest of the two hundred churches, which form the Congregational and Presbyterian Convention of Wisconsin. It was organized with twelve members in the winter of January, 1836, the year in which Wisconsin was organized as a territory. Its present membership, (May, 1876) is one hundred and sixty eight.

The organization was effected on a Saturday evening in a small frame house, still standing, on Adams Street near Doty, and the public recognition took place in the Military Hospital in Fort Howard, on the afternoon of the following day. Rev. Cutting Marsh, Missionary among the Indians at Stockbridge, gave assistance on both occasions, and continued to preach occasionally during the summer. From the first of November, Rev. Moses Ordway acted as pastor for six months, and a building on Walnut Street near Washington was fitted up for service. Rev. Stephen Peet became pastor, in October, 1837, and remained for two years. A house of worship was dedicated on the winter of September, 1833. The second Protestant church edifice, completed in the territory (the first being that of the Indian Mission at Stockbridge) it still stands, though much enlarged and improved, being now the oldest church in use in the state, but not on that account the less pleasant and commodious. The bell was the gift of John Jacob Astor.

The pastors since Rev. Mr. Peet have been Rev. Jeremiah Porter, from June, 1840 to June, 1853; Rev. E. B. Chamberlain, from July, 1853 to May, 1859; Rev. W. E. Merriman, D.D., from January, 1861 to July, 1863; Rev. W. H. Burnard, from April, 1864, to May, 1865; Rev. J. T. Killen from December, 1865 to April, 1869; Rev. William Crawford, from April, 1860 to the present time.

The property of the church consists of a quarter of a block eligibly located at the corner of Adams and Crooks Streets—with a house of worship and a parsonage. The congregation in summer numbers about three hundred and the Sabbath School two hundred. The Sabbath School Library has over five hundred volumes. The singing is led by a chorus choir of twenty five singers.

The fortieth anniversary was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies on the 19th of January, 1876, and for a fuller history of the church, the reader is referred to three historical discourses preached on that and the two following Sabbaths by the pastor.

In 1836, the pioneer furniture manufactory of Wisconsin was started at Green Bay by E. W. Follett, in a building afterward known as the Bay City House. Mr. Follett, at that time, went out into the forests, felled the trees, sawed the timber, hauled and seasoned it, and then manufactured not only his furniture therefrom, but also made the entire machinery which he employed. No iron was used in the construction of the machinery. The motive power was supplied by a horse. But his business increased and he was obliged to fit up more commodious quarters for the work. It may be well to follow the history of this pioneer manufactory to the end. In 1854, Mr. Follett sold to Bender & Wolf, who soon after took an apprentice named Albert Pahl, a steady, industrious German boy. In 1866, Albert Pahl was admitted into the firm as partner, and, in 1871 became entire owner of the large and flourishing business.

An election was held, in 1836, for the purpose of deciding upon a place for the county-seat, which resulted in the choice of De Pere. But, in 1839, the people petitioned Legislature to allow the courts to be held at Green Bay and a bill to that effect was passed. The act was subsequently repealed and the courts were again held at the county seat, De Pere. The result was a large amount of grumbling by the Green Bay people. The clerk of the court, a Green Bay man, is said to have been particularly indignant. He walked from Green Bay to his office at De Pere and back daily, carrying a broom and dinner pail. Why he always lugged the broom, the writer is not informed. Perhaps he was not able to furnish two and wished to preserve neatness in both stopping places.

The first store at De Pere was opened, in 1837, by Geo. W. Mowers on the corner of Broadway and St. Charles street. The building was since torn down to make room for George C. Sager's store establishment. He was followed in the business by John A. McKesson, John B. Langlois, J. F. Cox, John A. Breck, Birdsall Bros., William Dickinson, D. W. Ketchum & Co., Randall Wilcox and others.

D. W. King and family settled in Brown County in 1837. Mr. King opened in mercantile business at Green Bay the same year. In the fall, he made a trip to Detroit, which place he left for Green Bay on December 1st, taking passage on a boat as far as Milwaukee. There he found Judge Lawe and Louis Grignon waiting to obtain some kind of conveyance that would take them to Green Bay. Solo-

mon Juneau finally fitted them out with a rig. Judge Lawe, Louis Grignon and a lady, who chanced to be coming this way, occupied the single sleigh, and Dr. King rode on a horse, which Mr. Grignon had purchased in Milwaukee. The mail had been accumulating for several weeks at Milwaukee and this they volunteered to take to its destination. The Milwaukee River was not yet closed, and while attempting to cross it, or some branch of it, the sleigh capsized and the occupants together with the mail, experienced a wetting. But Mr. King rode across in safety. On their arrival at home, December 31st, they found the mail frozen into one solid mass, which took days to thaw. There must have been some anxiety manifested while that mail was being distributed.

A fierce jealousy existed between the villages of Navarino and Astor from the time of the founding of the latter, until January 11th, 1838, when they were united under the name of the Borough of Green Bay, the former becoming the northern portion, and the latter the southern portion of the new village. Morgan L. Martin was the first President of the new Borough.

A company of militia, named the Green Bay Rangers, was organized in 1838,—M. L. Martin, Captain; Seth Reese, First Lieutenant; G. W. Lawe, Second Lieutenant; Chas. A. Grignon, S. A. Baldwin, John Last and George Williams, Sergeants. It was a company of cavalry, and their uniforms consisted of pantaloons and short jackets of dark green cloth, with yellow trimmings, and caps topped with yellow plumes.

This year, Mrs. D. W. Ketchum and Hannah Low organized a Sunday School at De Pere. This was, for many years, the only observance made of the Sabbaths at that place.

On December 2nd, 1838, Rev. Bishop Kemper consecrated a church at Duck Creek, erected by the Oneidas from funds received by the Government. The next year, Rev. S. Davis was placed in charge of the society.

The De Pere court house was built in 1838 at a cost of \$5,740; Mathew Washburn, contractor. The contract shows the names of A. J. Irwin and A. G. Ellis, supervisors. The first term of court held in it was in the spring of 1829, by Judge A. G. Miller. Charles Tullar was sheriff, and Gorden Childs, clerk of the court.

Judge Doty was elected to Congress, in 1838, and served until 1841. (This gentleman who was for twenty years a resident of Green Bay, dating from 1824, was a native of Salem, Mass. He was a lawyer by profession, and was a prominent and useful man as long as he lived. In 1841, he was appointed Governor of Wisconsin, which position he held three years. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention, in 1846. In 1848, he was elected to Congress and re-elected to the same position in 1851. He died at his residence on Doty's Island, June 13th, 1865.)

To vary the monotony of a succession of dry historical events, a few incidents and anecdotes, relating to the early times, are here inserted.

When the Territorial District court was held at De Pere about the year 1838, under the rulings of Judge Fraser, who presided at that time, Gov. H——, one of the members of the bar, had some little difference with the court, and commenced walking back and forth on the floor with his arms folded across his breast. The judge ordered him in a loud voice to sit down, but Gov. H—— continued to walk, and the judge commanded him in a still louder voice to sit down. Gov. H—— would not stop, whereupon the judge ordered the clerk to strike Gov. H——'s name from the list of attorneys of the Brown County bar. Gov. H—— then very leisurely left the court, and walking over to the hotel, informed the clerk that his Honor would not hear him at the bar on the next street, and he had called to know if they would hear him at that bar, saying he would take a glass of gin. After drinking, he took a seat and "viewed the landscape o'er" a few minutes, when the sheriff appeared and informed the governor that he had been re-instated by the judge—that a case had just been called in which his name appeared as one of the council, and that the court requested his immediate presence. Gov. H—— remarked that the thing had turned out just as he anticipated, and taking the sheriff's arm he returned to the court room.

The writer, a short time since in listening to some reminiscences a told by an early settler, gleaned the following interesting incidents relating to the Indians:

Perhaps a greater celebration was never known at Fort Howard than in 1822, when the Menominees and Winnebagoes assembled at the old Agency House, not long before vacated by the death of the agent, Col. Bowyer, to greet the Not-ta-ways or New York Indians,

who the year previous had purchased a tract of land from the Menominees and had now come to make a payment of \$1500, as well as to make endeavors for securing a larger tract. A great feast followed the payment, lasting two days. There were present, including the settlers and the New York Indians, some six or seven thousand people. The war dance was performed by the native Indians, the dancers meanwhile brandishing the scalps of their numerous victims and uttering the unearthly war-whoop. One scalp had long fair hair, and silently told the history of the murder of some defenceless white woman.

Another incident concerning Oshkosh may be of interest. Some time during 1826, Ak-e-wah, supposed to be a young half-breed, while paddling a canoe in the early dawn, near the mouth of Hell Creek (now Hill Creek) saw a movement among the tall rushes and supposing it to be caused by a deer, fired his gun in that direction. He then paddled through an opening to see the effect of the shot, but found to his horror, a canoe, and a dead Indian in it. As he had accidentally killed the Indian, he had no desire to conceal the deed; accordingly he put the body into his own canoe and paddled down to Green Bay to the camp of Oshkosh, where the dead Indian had belonged. Oshkosh had been drinking, and on being informed of what had happened, he plunged a knife several times into Ak-e-wah's body; but Ak-e-wah finally broke the knife, though previously severely wounded. Oshkosh then called a few of his followers to assist, and dragging the young man to the river, held him beneath the water until he was dead. Oshkosh was arrested for murder, but it was proved that Ak-e-wah was a pure Indian and the courts had no further jurisdiction in the matter. It was this same Oshkosh whom, at the treaty of *Butte des Morts*, the Indians commissioners chose to be chief over the Menominees. It was through his instrumentality that the lands of the New York Indians were given to the United States. Another prominent man among the Menominees was Grizzly Bear, so named by Col. Stambaugh. His real name was Kaush-kaw-no-niew, or the great speaker.

In the early days, when the Rev. Cutting Marsh was missionary to the Stockbridge Indians, on Lake Winnebago, and kept the only house of entertainment between here and what is now Fond du Lac, Col. Childs, Judge Martin, the late H. S. Baird and one or two others were journeying southward and tarried at the mission all night. It was the

custom of the good missionary to distribute testaments to the members of his family and his guests, before sitting down to the morning meal, and thus to read in alternate verses, a chapter or two of the Scriptures, of his own selection. On this occasion the chapter selected was in Timothy. Mr. Marsh read his verse and the regular members of the family each their own, and Judge Martin his, and the time when Childs must read was becoming imminent, and he hadn't found his place yet. Finally the succession actually reached him before he reached Timothy in his testament. But still struggling among the saints and the apostles, confused and mortified, in his despair he forgot the character of his host and the solemnity of the occasion and was heard to mutter, *sotto voce*, "Where in hell is Timothy?"

Col. Chas. Tullar was one of the old settlers. He was a fine shot with a rifle. One time he saw from the agency house a couple of Indians seated on a small hillock with a bottle of whisky between them. He took aim at the bottle and shivered it to atoms although the distance was so great as scarcely to warrant such an attempt with a certainty of success. The Indians gave a howl and fled away in terror.

An incident told of a Green Bay druggist will show how great a profit was at one time made on his class of goods. An Indian came in to purchase some article which was put up for him at a charge of twenty-five cents. The savage took the article, laid down six cents and walked off. "Come back! that's wrong!" exclaimed the seller. Indian took no notice. "Come back, I say!" was shouted. But on the Indian marched. "Well, go," cried the druggist pettishly. "I have made five cents any how."

Among the ludicrous events of early times is a story told of a party of men who got on spree. One of them, whom we will designate as General, became so drunk as to be insensible, and his companions, who were but little better off, thinking him dead, procured a coffin and put him into it. Then after marching around town until the general was in danger of being frozen, for it was winter, they left him, coffin and all, at his own house. When the others became sober and found that he was alive, they wanted to return the coffin to the store from whence it was obtained; but the general claimed and held it, compelling them to pay for it. From that time until his death, he kept it in his possession, and was finally buried in it.

This incident is equaled by another of a similar character which transpired a little later. Three men got on a spree, and were taking a jolly ride with a fast horse, when one of the number fell into a drunken sleep from which he could not be roused. The others had imbibed just enough of the fluid to be reckless; and, chancing to pass the grave yard, they conceived the idea of laying him out on the top of a grave, then watching unseen for his awakening. They actually carried the plan into effect, though it was about midnight and they knew that it would be morning before the victim would awake. The sun was shining brightly, and the birds were singing merrily when he finally became conscious of his situation. He raised slowly to a sitting posture, viewed his surroundings deliberately and ejaculated: "Resurrection morn and the first man alive!"

The *Appleton Crescent*, in 1854, in continuing some reminiscences of Green Bay given by Gen. A. G. Ellis, asks that gentleman if he remembers an Indian scare that occurred in 1832, when a company of militia men, under the command of the general, slept on their arms in momentary expectation of an attack. A lumber pile happened to fall, causing them to think that the enemy was at hand; whereupon the brave soldiers fired their guns, bellowed for help, and ran like a fire on a dry prairie.

CHAPTER VI.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MRS. MARY IRWIN MITCHELL.—HISTORY OF THE FOX RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—SKETCH OF THE "GREEN BAY ADVOCATE."—GREEN BAY FROM 1840 TO 1850.

HERE the writer will digress from the straight line of historical events, in order to give a half century's recollections of Mrs. Mary Irwin Mitchell, of Green Bay, who was, as before stated, the first child born to any of the actual white American settlers in the State of Wisconsin. Many of the events to which she alludes are treated of more fully in other pages of this work.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MRS. MARY MITCHELL.

My father, Robert Irwin, Jr., came to Green Bay from Erie, Penn., as early as the year 1817. He was engaged in business as a trader with the Indians and the few white settlers then here. The troops had been stationed here about a year before. The fort barracks, at that time, was on the hill and was known as Camp Smith. It was in the vicinity of the old barracks that the village sprung up where my father built his house and brought my mother, a bride of nineteen years in the year 1820. It was on the 1st of October, of that year, that my mother first sailed up the beautiful river (upon whose banks she has so long resided) after a very rough passage up the lakes in a small sailing vessel. I have often heard her describe the day as being one of those soft hazy autumn days so peculiar to our Indian summer, and which was most delightful to her after the stormy voyage. There were, I think, but two or three American families, here, outside of the fort, but quite a number of those of French extraction, whom my parents always esteemed as valued friends. Among these the names of Lawe, Grignon, Dousman and others are prominent. Here let me pay a tribute to the memory of Mrs. John Dousman, who was a resident here in that early time. After her family had made homes of their own, where they are respected and esteemed, she, with her daughter Jane, spent many years among the Indians as a devoted missionary of the Romish church, doing much good. She finally passed away about four years since, at an advanced age. Her daughter is still a resident of this city.

My earliest recollections of a home are of a house one story and a half, built and furnished comfortably, although of logs, weather-boarded outside and plastered within. The old house still stands, almost the only one of that early day, on the traveled road between this place and De Pere. As a child, I thought it beautiful, for my parents devoted much time to improving the grounds and making it what it

was previous to my father's death, a pleasant home, for this far-away land. Indeed the early American settlers here scarcely knew anything of pioneer life as I have seen it since in other parts of the state. Our houses were comfortable, if not elegant, and furnished as nearly like Eastern homes as was possible considering the difficulty of transportation in those times. Mr. Daniel Whitney was building when my mother came. This store stood a few rods north of my father's, on the west side of the road. There, too, he built his dwelling house, where his family resided until their removal to the new town of Navarino, now Green Bay. My father's store answered the two fold purpose of variety store and post office, he being the first post master appointed. These were in the lower part, while the upper room was sacred to Masonic mysteries, being occupied as a lodge room, for some time. Just south of our house, stood a hewn log house, built for one of the officer's quarters and occupied at first by Maj. Baker, of the U. S. A. My grand father, Robert Irwin, Sen., resided there after his removal from Detroit in 1823. He first came to this place as quartermaster to the troops, sent here in 1816. His family consisted of four daughters and three sons. Of these one daughter and the three sons have long since passed to the other shore, not living to see the improvements, to which they had looked forward so hopefully, in this land of their adoption. In 1824, Mr. H. S. Baird came bringing his young bride. Then commenced a friendship between our families, which years only strengthened, continuing until the last sad look was taken, just one year since, of the man who was the friend of the fatherless and widow, in every sense of the word. My memory takes me back to days when but a child of five or six years, my delight was to go to their house always welcomed and entertained by Mrs. Baird, who still lives, respected and beloved by a large circle of friends.

In 1826, Mr. D. Whitney added to our little circle by bringing to his home a fair bride from far-off Vermont. There too my memory shows me a beautiful home with a head whose heart and hand were even ready to do good deeds, and from whose door none was ever turned empty away. The friendship began then has never been broken, and when, a few years since, we were called to follow to his last resting place, the remains of Mr. Whitney we all felt that a man had gone out from us who was every thing to the place in the way of untiring energy and perseverance under difficulties attendant upon the settlement of a new country, as well as a kind and generous friend.

Judge Doty, afterward Governor of Wisconsin and later of Utah, came here with his bride the summer of 1823, and made their home in our family for some time. They have passed away leaving many sincere friends to mourn their loss. Gen. A. G. Ellis came here about this time. Of him I have an affectionate remembrance, having been an inmate of his family, when I was but six years old, attending school taught by him for the children of the fort. This may seem singular that so young a child should have been sent from home, but my father's literary taste and desire for the education of his children led him to embrace every opportunity of giving them the few advantages of that kind here. He himself has carefully carried his little daughter from our home every Monday morning across the ice, a distance of

two miles, and returned again to take her back on Friday evening. I have often thought my parents paid a high compliment to the worth of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis to have entrusted to their care so young a child. Mrs. Ellis died many years ago, but her gentle kindness to me I can never forget. Here many names come to me of families at the fort, who formed so pleasant a part of the society in that time and also many of the officers who have since figured in our country's history; but of those I will not write as they were here but for a time while I remember only those among whom I grew to womanhood. There were a few families left at the old barracks at Camp Smith, after the removal of the troops to Ft. Howard in 1824, among whom was the family of Capt. D. Curtis, who had resigned. In one of the terrific thunder storms which were so common here then, their house was struck by lightning and Mrs. Curtis and a servant man were both killed. Although I was but three years old at the time, the event is impressed upon my mind as distinctly as though it was but yesterday. Capt. Curtis taught a school near Robinson's Hill, just south of the residence of Mrs. Peter Grignon. Mrs. *Curtis was a sister of Col. Whistler.

At that early day, the only mode of communication with the outside world was by water in the summer season, and in the winter by a mail once a month, carried through from Chicago on a man's back. The day on which the mail was expected was almost a gala day, the inhabitants thinking of nothing else, and often going out several miles to meet the mail carrier. In the summer, sail vessels were the usual mode of travel, although at long intervals a steamboat would arrive laden with a party of pleasure, who as I remember were delighted with everything. There being no hotels here, the private residences were thrown open and these pleasure seekers were entertained sometimes for several days. In the autumn of 1824, Judge Arndt's family came here and located in a house on the site of the present residence of Mrs. H. O. Crane. They opened the first hotel in the place, and well was it kept. Their table was always such as would delight the epicure; sojourners found a pleasant home, while the inhabitants were always sure of a cordial welcome. Their memory still remains a pleasant one in the minds of the "old settlers" while their descendants form a large part of our most valued citizens. Mrs.

*Mrs. Curtis was the wife of Capt. Curtis of the Third Infantry and the daughter of Major James Whistler, a revolutionary officer, who still continued in the service after the close of the war, and who, during the early part of the present century, commanded at Chicago. She was also the sister of Col. William Whistler, and of Major George Whistler, the great engineer. She was buried in the old Catholic burying ground in Astor not far from Mr. Mitchell's store. Her remains were afterward removed to the church yard at Shanty Town. Her husband did not long survive her. This couple left two small children, a boy and a girl, named Loomis and Irene. During the stormy night succeeding their mother's death, the little ones were taken to the house of their aunt, Mrs. George Johnston at the Green Tree, and so tenderly cared for by Mrs. Johnston that they soon loved her as a mother. Here they remained until the Third Infantry was ordered from Fort Howard, when their uncle, Col. William Whistler, took charge of them and educated them. Loomis lived to become a most excellent young man, and died, in the full flush of manhood, of yellow fever at New Orleans. Irene married Major Daniel H. Rucker, now General Rucker, Assistant Quarter Master General, whose head quarters are at Philadelphia; and their daughter Irene is the wife of Gen. Phil. Sheridan. One who knew Mrs. Curtis well has said of her: "The picture left on my mind is that of a warm hearted, amiable, refined and intelligent lady, heightened and relived by a gentle force of character that inspired respect and not fear." She is said to have repeated herself in her daughter, Mrs. Daniel H. Rucker, who is a most worthy lady. Gen. Rucker entered the United States Army in 1857 as an officer of dragoons. His army record is very brilliant. He distinguished himself in the Mexican war; and in the late war his conduct, according to Government reports was "gallant, meritorious, faithful and diligent."—B. F.

Cotton, the eldest daughter, with her husband celebrated their golden wedding a little more than a year ago. In 1827, came Morgan L. Martin, a handsome young lawyer, who for some time was a member of my father's family. He has been a resident here since that time, occupying positions of trust in the state, as the history of Wisconsin shows, and being identified with the River Improvement. He is now one of the very few men left of those who figured in our early history. In all this time, the privileges of church and school were very few. My first recollection of attending church was to hear the Rev. Eleazer Williams, the would-be "Dauphin." He was a missionary to the Oneida Indians, but preached occasionally for the people in the village, the place of worship being the small log building, before mentioned, on Robinson's Hill. There was no regular preaching until the establishment of the Mission, in 1830 when Rev. R. F. Cadle came as missionary, accompanied by his estimable sister. The building of the Mission House was a great event, and seemed, in my eyes, something above the common order, it being the second frame building erected in the state. (The first was a house built for Judge Doty, on the south of the river near De Pere, in 1825, and of which nothing remains but the old chimney, it having been destroyed by fire several years since). The Mission House was soon filled with children, mostly French and Indians. The schools were taught by a Miss Kellogg, (who was afterwards the wife of John Y. Smith,) and Mr. J. V. Suydam. The children of the village attended as day scholars, and my school days there are very pleasant to remember. Of Mr. Cadle, I cannot speak too highly. He was truly the children's friend, kind and gentle, and combined instruction with amusement. Although not regularly a teacher in the school, he almost always had some of the children in his own room. A pleasant picture in my memory is the old Mission House and grounds so neatly and tastefully kept by its refined and cultivated heads. A year or two after this, a young lady, Miss Caroline Russell, a friend of my mother came here and taught a school for the village children. The school house stood on the west side of the road at the foot of Camp Smith hill. The old jail stood a short distance south of it, nearer the river; and there were imprisoned and executed two soldiers for murder. Miss Russell taught school about two years, and afterwards returned to her home in Erie. It was about this time, 1829, that Mr. Whitney laid out the town of Navarino, now Green Bay. He built a hotel called the Washington House, on the site of the Beaumont House. Its first proprietor was Gen. Wheelock, who came here from New York in 1833.

In 1827, I think, my grandfather built a house on the hill just back of where my father's house stood, and there my Uncle Alexander took his wife who was a cousin of Capt. Henry Smith, of the U. S. A., and with whom she was residing at the time of her marriage. In 1830, Mr. Henry S. Baird went with his family (accompanied by my aunt, Miss Jane Irwin, now Mrs. J. V. Suydam, and Miss Rebecca Rees, now Mrs. J. L. Whitney of Detroit,) to Prairie Du Chien making the journey in a bark canoe paddled by Indians. On leaving this place, a party of ladies and gentlemen escorted them as far as the island since known as Doty's Island, or Menasha. My parents were of the party and took me with them. The trip up the river I remember as very pleasant, the party stopping the first night at Mr. Augustine Grignon's

at Kaukauna, who entertained us most hospitably. Miss Francis Henshaw, sister of Mrs. Whitney and afterwards the wife of Rev. Truman Post of St. Louis, was one of the party, adding much to its life by her fascinating manner. The second night, the party encamped on the island; but about mid-night we were aroused by heavy thunder and were obliged to leave the tent which was pitched at the foot of a large tree, the gentlemen fearing it would be struck by lightning. A tent was made under the awning of the boat which was taken off for the occasion. While lying under the edge of this shelter, with the rain pattering in my face, I remember thinking I could not see much pleasure in that trip and wishing I were at home. The next morning, the companies parted, Mr. Baird and his party pursuing their journey while we others turned our faces homeward. The rain poured down all day and we were obliged to walk around the rapids at Kaukauna, while the men with the boats dashed over them. The remembrance, uppermost in my mind now, is of our thorough drenching and the red clay on our feet, rendering it almost impossible to walk. We reached little Kaukauna at about ten o'clock at night, the rain seemingly increasing, when the men who rowed the boat refused to go any farther before morning. They ran the boat ashore and left us. As there was no house where we could be accommodated our situation for a time was not an enviable one. However by offering more pay, the men were prevailed on to start again and we arrived at home some time in the small hours of the morning. This was a *pleasure trip*.

I think it was some time about 1828 or 1829, that the first settlement of De Pere was started. Mr. Wm. Dickinson who had married one of my father's sisters, and who had resided until this time at the old place, Shanty Town, removed to what is now De Pere, then a wilderness. He resided there until his death, and most of his family still remain there. In 1830, there was a treaty with the Indians. Gov. Cass and a large number of Commissioners came on and were quartered at our house, my father having the contract to board them. There were a great many Indians here, and this, added to the arrival of so large a party of persons engaged in the business of the treaty, caused quite a stir in our quiet village. In 1832, came the excitement of the Black Hawk war. As I remember, the inhabitants were quite alarmed, for the fort was being repaired and in case of an attack would afford no safety. However we were not molested. At the time, it appeared a serious thing, and I have now letters written by my father, who was a colonel of the Militia, to the Stockbridge Indians urging them to join the companies here; also an address which he made to the company under his command. The next year was one long to be remembered by me, as in that occurred my father's death. He had received the appointment of Indian Agent at Fort Winnebago, and gone immediately to enter upon his duties, although his health had been very poor for a year past. He thought the change would benefit him, and, leaving his family to follow him in a few weeks, proceeded to that place in a canoe, accompanied by my uncle, Samuel Irwin. Scarcely had he been there one month, when he was prostrated by a violent attack of illness, and died July 9th, 1833. As it was so difficult at that time to hear from remote places, my mother did not hear of his illness until it was too late for her to reach him. She started however on horseback, accompanied by Mr. J. V. Suydam, and went as far as

Butte Des Morts, where she was met by my uncle with the sad intelligence that she was a widow. She returned in the canoe, in which my uncle was making the journey, to her desolate home and fatherless children.

I may be pardoned here if I say a few words of my father. During the years of his residence here, he was honored with many positions of trust, and elected several terms to the Legislature of Michigan. He finally resigned the position as it compelled him to be absent from his family so much of the year. He held the interests of this country in high estimation and was active in promoting them. He was a kind and loving husband and father and true as a friend. He was universally respected in his life and mourned in his death. I had been sent from home to school the month in which he died, under the care of Mr. John Kinzie and family. We made the journey to Detroit on a small steamer and around Lake Michigan on the west shore to Chicago, and on the east shore to Mackinaw. There was but one house on our route from here to Chicago—that of Mr. Juneau at Milwaukee. The fort and old French settlement comprised the village of Chicago. The steamboat anchored out in the lake and we went ashore in boats.

My mother removed from our old home, in 1834, to Ashtabula, Ohio, for the purpose of educating her family, consisting of three daughters and one son. We resided there two years and then returned to this place in the fall of 1856 just in the midst of the great land speculation. We found many changes here. Emigration had set this way, and every boat was crowded. This place was changed. Nearly all the families who resided at the old village of Shanty Town had removed to Navarino, and besides we found a number of new comers. Mr. Thomas Green was proprietor of the Washington House, having removed here from Plattsburg in 1834. There are many pleasant recollections connected with that old house, not only in my own mind but in many others who were here at that time. The genial manners of Uncle Tommy and his amiable lady, for many years made their house a desirable stopping place. The business was done almost entirely on Washington Street, but it gradually extended to Astor which was then being laid out. Some of our citizens built their houses on the *hill* which was then considered out *in the country*.

In 1837, the Astor House was built on the corner of Adams and Mason streets. It was a large three story frame building and was furnished elegantly for that day. The first proprietor was Mr. Charles Rogers, who was afterwards murdered in the streets of New York city. There was a large warehouse built about this time, where the Wis. Cen. Depot now stands. There the boats landed as well as in the lower part of the town, for there was as much business there in Astor as in Navarino. About the same time also, the old Bank Building was commenced but it was never completed. The eastern end was finished and occupied as the "Bank of Wisconsin," and afterwards as Post Office and Land Office. The west end was finished up stairs very nicely and occupied a long time as a dwelling house. The Presbyterian Church was built in the fall of this same year, the fortieth anniversary of which has been celebrated the past winter. Rev. Mr. Pect, pastor of the church at the time, has since been identified with much of the religious interests of the state.

The (Episcopal*) Christ Church, was also built during the season. This same year several families came and settled at De Pere, among whom were Mr. Robert Stewart, who had removed the year before from New Jersey. He with his large family made a pleasant home on the west side of the river just above De Pere, and many of them are still living among us, honoring the name of their excellent parents. Mr. Randall Wilcox too came to De Pere the same year, with his family, making a great acquisition to our society, for at that time this place and De Pere were next door neighbors. Of Mr. Wilcox it may be said he was really and truly a gentleman of the old school, while his wife and daughters made a home so attractive as to be a favorite resort for parties from this place, who always found a cordial welcome. Of those lovely girls, three have long since passed from earth. Mr. Wilcox died about four years since, after a long and useful life, leaving a vacancy which can not soon be filled. Mrs. Wilcox still survives, living with her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Arndt. In September, 1837, my mother left the old homestead, and removed to this place, which has ever since been her residence. Business did not increase very rapidly but there were accessions to our society constantly. Many families came here who afterwards moved into the new country about Neenah, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac, so that nearly all the first settlers in those places had resided here a short time. In the fall of 1840, I think, Maj. Shaler came on here to take charge of the fort, which had been partially abandoned, although a few officers had remained, among whom were Capt. Merrill, (afterwards killed in the Mexican war,) and lieutenant, now Gen. J. C. Robinson, and Lieut. Root. Maj. Shaler resided here many years, and afterwards moved to Omro, where he died a few years since. There were but few families on that side of the river outside of the fort. Col. David Jones came here, I think, in 1835, as sutler to the fort, and was afterwards Indian Agent. This family occupied a house just south of the surgeon's quarters, outside of the fort, and near the end of the Main street bridge. Col. Ryan occupied another house south of that, and these, I think, were all the houses on that side then.

For a few years the fort was abandoned, but troops were stationed there again from 1849 until 1853, when they were ordered away for the last time; though during the late war, a few volunteer companies were stationed there. Since then the land being sold to the Northwestern Rail Road Company, the houses have been moved away; until now nothing remains but the *flag staff*. A pleasant picture of the old fort still lives in my memory, as it stood so snowy white with the grassy banks sloping to the river's edge, where always lay the row boat, for the accommodation of those who wished to cross, manned by the soldiers. They also had a large boat called the barge, nicely fitted up, and which was often called into acquisition for pleasure excursions, gotten up by the officers at the fort. The remembrance of those few years is of a very social community, united almost as one family. The people although not wealthy, enjoyed all the comforts, and many of the luxuries of life, without that eager grasping after riches which characterises the present day. This

*Christ Church parish of Green Bay was established in September, 1829—Wardens, Daniel Whitney and A. G. Ellis; Vestrymen, James D. Doty, Wm. Dikeman, John Lawe, A. J. Irwin, John P. Arndt, S. W. Beall, Robert Irwin and H. S. Baird. Of the church built in 1837, E. W. Follett was the architect and builder.—B. F.

being so long a military post, and the officers having so much leisure, which they devoted in a great measure to amusement, as a natural consequence this would have an influence upon the small society here, so that our people have always been said to be a very pleasure loving people.

In October, 1840, my sister Adaline married Mr. David Blish and nephew of Mr. D. Whitney, and went to Kenosha, (then Southport) where she resided many years. They made their wedding trip in a wagon made of rough boards, that being the only vehicle which could stand the wear and tear of those roads. I think they were five days making the journey. Mr. Blish was one of the passengers on the ill-fated Phenix, burnt on Lake Michigan, Nov. 20th, 1847, and lost his life in endeavoring to save others, leaving my sister a widow with four children. She afterwards married Mr. Wm. S. Strong of Kenosha and died nearly two years ago, loved and mourned by the community where she had so long resided. My youngest sister married Mr. Luther Whitney, another nephew of Mr. D. Whitney. They have been for several years residents of Muskegon, Mich. My only brother, many years since went to Texas where he still resides. In all these years the great event was the annual Indian payment, whither all the men of the place went, and many were the adventures related on the return. That was the harvest time of the merchants.

In the year of 1840, occurred the first great fire which this place had experienced. I believe it started in a building or warehouse on the site of the store of Duchateau Bro's. The late W. D. Colburn occupied it as a store and dwelling house. At a later fire, Mr. Colburn was also a sufferer, having his store and dwelling house again destroyed. Mr. Butler too was burnt out at the same time. Here I would mention that while Mr. Colburn occupied the building destroyed in the first fire, he was nearly *drowned out* twice, the water rising in one of our severe storms, and nearly submerging the lower part of the town. Since that time the ground, from the site of that old store occupied by Mr. Colburn, to the place where Weed's mill stands, has been made, the river then taking a north easterly direction, from the foot of Main street and running within a few feet of the north west corner of the Beaumont House.

In 1840, Rev. Mr. Porter came here with his family, as pastor of the Presbyterian church, and continued with us eighteen years, enduring the many hardships and privations attendant upon the life of a home missionary, as the church was not able to sustain him without outside aid. They endeared themselves by their christian life and unwearied efforts to do good, not only to their own flock, but were ever ready to extend their labors of love to all the settlements around. Eternity alone will unfold the result of their labors here. The remembrance of those years is very precious to those with whom they were intimately associated. Two of their children born here, a son and daughter, are now laboring as missionaries in China, while the parents are still doing what "their hands find to do in the Master's vineyard." Of Rev. Mr. Homman too, I would speak. He, during these same years, was rector of Christ Church a part of the time, and was also beloved by all who knew him as ~~was~~ also his excellent wife. They have both passed to their reward.

In the fall of 1840, quite an excitement was raised in our quiet town, by the visit of the Prince De Joinville and suite. From that time began the question of Rev. Eleazer Williams, being the lost Dauphin. The Prince visited and seemed quite interested in them, and after his return to France sent them many valuable presents. In this same year, Mr. Nathan Goodell came to this place, from Detroit, as agent for the Astor Company, and he has resided here ever since, and has always been the "right man in the right place," from managing so extensive a business as that of the Astor Company, down to driving a snow plough on bitter cold mornings, when the snow was piled to the top of the fences. Of a kind and genial disposition, he has ever been ready to assist those in need, even to his own loss, and even now, although exceeding in age the allotted three score and ten years, is active and energetic in promoting the interests of our city. For many years, it was his custom on Sabbath mornings, in winter, to take his horses and large sleigh, and gather up those who could not attend church if obliged to walk. In 1842, I married William Mitchell, and went to reside in the house now occupied by Mr. L. J. Day, which was built by Mr. Mitchell in 1836. In 1846, business called my husband to Mackinaw, where he had formerly resided, and we removed there. At that time there was very little business here, and of course no encouragement for regular boats to come here.

For several years before this time, there had been a small boat running from here to Mackinaw once a week, which route many preferred in going to Milwaukee rather than to ride over the rough roads. Then there was a daily line of large steamers from Buffalo to Chicago. At the time of which I write there was no regular boat, and we took passage on the Astor, a small boat owned by Mr. Goodell, but which had never been out of the river. There were quite a number of our citizens who wished to go east, but who dared not venture on the Astor, preferring the journey by land to Milwaukee. Our family numbering six, Mr. Goodell and daughters, Mrs. D. W. King and two children, and a number of others concluded to run the risk and went on board the boat, some of us feeling as though we would stand as good a chance of reaching Mackinaw, if *we jumped into the river*. However, thanks to a kind Providence, we had good weather and arrived safely at Mackinaw after a journey of thirty-six hours. Just before reaching there, a heavy rain fell, and as the deck of our boat was not *waterproof*, we received the benefit of it, the water being so deep on the cabin floor as to oblige us to sit with our *feet on the chairs*. I think Mr. Goodell made three trips with this boat that season, but she was finally wrecked on the shore of Lake Michigan. In this same year the Robinson Bro's came to this place with their estimable mother, and established the *Advocate* so long and well known among us.

After a residence of one year at Mackinaw we returned here on a small boat having had a chapter of accidents, such as the bursting of the cylinder of one boat obliging us to return to Mackinaw, and wait several days to find another boat. This was scarcely seaworthy and before reaching here the crank broke so that we came into port with only one wheel.

In 1850, Mr. Otto Tank came here with a view of settling a colony of his own countrymen in this county. They were members of my family during that summer,

finally concluding to remain here permanently. Mr. Tank died several years since and his daughter, an accomplished lady and devoted christian, also died about three years ago. She was very active in the relief work of the fires of 1871, and in so doing injured her own health, and died in the winter following. Mrs. Tank still survives. In 1856, the River Improvement was finished and the day was one of jubilee when the first boat, the Aquila reached here from Pittsburg, by the Ohio and Mississippi. Every bell in the place was rung, the old cannon at the fort fired, and hurrahs were echoed from every quarter, all however drowned by the most unearthly whistle of the boat itself. This was the long expected time to which the old settlers had looked forward as the event which was to make a city of this place and *all our fortunes besides*. Years have rolled on since then, and other improvements have been made, fortunes made and lost, and Green Bay has become a city with thousands of inhabitants, but no event, it seems to me, has had the stirring effect upon the people, which the completion of that River Improvement had. For a number of years, the travel was by these boats; and although it was tedious passing through so many locks, still the beauty of the scenery made the trip a very pleasant one. Now we come to the year of the war, which brought to us in common with our whole country sorrow and pain. My two elder sons enlisted as musicians, one sixteen and the other fourteen years of age. They were in the band of the 12th Wis. Inf. A gracious Father watched over them and they returned home at the end of the war, without a wound, both being discharged before they were of age. My husband who had received a commission to raise a company of French and Belgians, accompanied by Father Bonduel, went through the settlement for that purpose, but was unsuccessful, those people being very much opposed to the war. Father Bonduel injured his own health by exposure at that time and died soon after. Many of our valued citizens left their homes, to participate in our country's struggle. Some returned, but many laid down their lives a sacrifice for their country. The history of our place is of prosperity since the war.

The fall of 1871 will long be remembered here, for the great forest fires, with their horrors upon horrors. No one but eye witnesses can realize the sufferings of that time, nor can any one understand, the gigantic charity of the whole country, but those who were on the spot. Words would fail to describe the incidents of that time. It was a work of months dispensing these goods and those, who were engaged in the relief business, will long remember their experience as an era from which to date.

In reviewing this article, I find a history of the events of more than half a century, which have passed under my own eyes, and which had I the pen of a ready writer might have been made much more interesting; but if this sketch, drawn from memory alone, (for I have never kept any record of passing events,) serves to give an idea of life in the old time, the memory of which is fading from the minds of those who were actors on the stage then, I shall feel that the hours spent in writing it have not been wasted.

Returning to her own researches of Brown County history, the writer comes to the great fire of 1840, which destroyed a large part of

the business portion of Green Bay. It caught in the store of W. D. Colburn, spreading rapidly until it had consumed much valuable property. There not being sufficient men for the task, the ladies worked with untiring energy to save the spreading of the flames. The effects of the fire were so depressing upon business, that the *Wisconsin Democrat*, the only paper then being published in the county, was moved immediately afterward to Southport.

Mr. David Ward, now of Wrightstown, gives the information that, up to 1840 or later, there were no district schools at Green Bay. About that time, the school commissioners, who were John F. Lessey, Henry Sholes and himself, succeeded in raising a school fund, which they used in opening the first public school. This measure was strenuously opposed by a larger number of both Catholics and Protestants, who were not satisfied to have the church tenets banished from the schools. But the more liberal minded people carried the day. The public school system gained ground little by little, until now the citizens point with pride and pleasure to the public edifices where their little ones have every opportunity of obtaining a superior education.

The first steamboat to navigate to Fox River went up in 1841. She was the *Black Hawk*, Captain Peter Hotelling, master, and was originally an Erie Canal boat, but had been fitted up with a propeller wheel and an engine. She was drawn over the several rapids with machinery and ox teams on the shore.

In September, 1841, an association started the *Green Bay Republican*, a Whig newspaper, H. O. Sholes, publisher and C. C. P. Arndt, editor. After Mr. Arndt's death, H. S. Baird occupied the editorial chair for a season. S. Ryan Jr. had entered the office at the outset as devil, and progressed so rapidly that in November 1844, the control of the establishment passed into his hands, whereupon he changed the name of the paper to the *Wisconsin Republican*.

A newspaper known as the *Phoenix* was also published at Green Bay in 1841, with J. V. Suydam as publisher and Judge J. G. Knapp as editor. But on the night of the 23rd of December, 1841, the office and considerable other property were destroyed by fire; and so the paper died at the early age of six months. The press on which it had been printed was the old Ramage which had brought the *Intelligencer* into life.

During the summer of 1841, Capt. T. J. Cram one of the Topographical engineers, surveyed the line between the State of Michigan and Wisconsin, procuring his assistants from Green Bay. The party lived four months on bread and salt pork, and as a consequence became infested with the scurvey.

During a session of the third Territorial Legislature, convened at Madison, Charles P. Arndt, a citizen of Green Bay, the son of John P. Arndt, and a member from Brown County, was murdered in the council chamber by James R. Vineyard. This occurred February 11th, 1842, under the following circumstances: A motion had been made to lay on the table the nomination of E. D. Baker, which was opposed by Mr. Arndt, because he said, the gentleman from Grant (Mr. Vineyard) had given the highest testimonials as to the character of the nominee. Mr. Vineyard interrupted by declaring this to be a falsehood. Soon after a motion was made to adjourn and a division had thereon. As the members in the negative arose from their chairs, Mr. Arndt passed over to the side of Vineyard and demanded an explanation. Hard words followed, and the two were separated by the by-standers. After the adjournment, Mr. Arndt again demanded an explanation, whereupon Vineyard repeated his assertion that Mr. Arndt's statement was false. On hearing this, Mr. Arndt struck Vineyard in the face, and the latter immediately fired upon his assailant. Arndt fell into the arms of Mr. Deering and died in a few moments. The council expelled Vineyard but he received no other punishment.

Sometime during the year 1842, Albert Weise settled at Green Bay and in October of the same year started a carriage and wagon manufactory, which still flourishes.

Political strife began to run high about 1844. At an election, held about that time, David Jones, a whig, claimed, with considerable force, that two illegal democratic votes had been cast. The judges, Col. Ryan and Major Shaler, to quiet him, offered to open the ballot box and take out two democratic votes, which they accordingly did, without thinking what the result might be; for upon learning the facts, the opposition party had the judges arrested, brought to trial and fined.

In April, 1844, M. L. Martin bought the steamer Patronage for the river trade, but found that she was too large. Afterward, Luther

Hagedon, built or purchased the hulk of the Astor and put the machinery of the Patronage in it. The Astor was also found too large to navigate the Fox River (this being previous to the completion of the "improvement") and she was put on the lakes.

On September 22nd, 1845, Morgan L. Martin was elected delegate to Congress. The next year, 1846, witnessed the passage of a bill for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers which was accomplished through the persevering efforts of the delegate, Morgan L. Martin. As the Fox River Improvement has always been and still is a work of vast interest to Brown County and in fact to the whole state, it is necessary to give a brief outline of its history here:

Early in the growth of our country, the Government discovered that such improvement would be of great benefit not only to the people in the immediate vicinity, but to the entire west, and took steps which must ultimately result in its completion. A divide or portage separated the waters of the Fox River, that flow into Green Bay, from the those of the Wisconsin, which by the way of the Mississippi, lead to the Gulf of Mexico. This portage is but a mile and a half in width. The Wisconsin River at that point has an elevation of about two hundred feet more than the Fox River at its mouth. The portage, being a level, sandy strip of land, was frequently overflowed, and then the waters of the two rivers would be mingled. By means of a canal across the portage and of locks to overcome the fall of the Fox River, a direct navigation could be established between the lakes and the Gulf of Mexico by the way of the Mississippi River. By sufficient dredging, large draft boats would be enabled to pass at all seasons, when the rivers are unimpeded by ice.

By an act of Congress, passed by the instrumentality of Hon. M. L. Martin, and approved August 8th, 1846, the Government of the United States granted to Wisconsin, certain lands on either side of Fox River, and of the canal to enter the same, to aid in such improvements as were necessary to make complete navigation from the lakes to the Mississippi, the act to take effect on the admission of Wisconsin as a state. The grant was accepted in 1848. "At the same time" says the report, "a law was passed appointing a Board of Public Works to carry out the purposes of Congress. The Constitution of Wisconsin forbids the creation of debt. The Board were therefore confined in their expenditures to the amounts received from the

sale of land, and the progress of the work was entirely dependent upon such receipts. The population of the state was then comparatively small and the amounts of unsold public lands large. This caused delays in securing the advantages of navigation, the collection of tolls upon commerce, and subjected the enterprise to heavy and unnecessary expenses. To avoid these evils, after having expended \$301,359 upon the work and about \$128,000 for other purposes, the state resolved to abandon the whole improvement." A number of persons residing on the line of work, impressed with the vast importance and interested in the speedy development of the resources of the Fox River valley, were not satisfied to see it thus summarily abandoned. They formed an association and offered to complete the enterprise, if the necessary legislation was secured to enable them to do so without sacrifice. This proposition was readily accepted, and the required charter passed to carry it into full effect.

The Fox River Improvement Company was organized by an act approved July 6th, 1853, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, under bonds of two hundred thousand dollars to the state to complete the work in a given time. By this act, the state could become owner of the works by the payment of the actual costs of building and operating it to the company, at the end of twenty years. The first directors were M. L. Martin, Mason C. Darling, Otto Tank, Edgar Conklin, B. F. Moore, Joseph G. Lawton and U. H. Peak.

The Company was so far successful that on the first of October, 1855, the first boat passed from Lake Winnebago to Green Bay, and in June of the following year, a steamer purchased by parties residing at the latter place, made the round trip from Pittsburg, Pa., through the Ohio, Mississippi, Wisconsin and Fox Rivers and discharged her cargo on the wharf of the Company at Green Bay. All that the charter of the company required had thus been accomplished, except payment of a small part of the debt contracted under state authority; but the hostility which had always existed in other parts of the state to the improvement, would not allow the company to enjoy the fruit of their energy and enterprise. They had procured from Congress a liberal construction of the grant of lands, from which to re-imburse themselves for about a million dollars of money already expended. A committee of the Legislature recommended a violation of the charter by

taking from the company the grants before solemnly guaranteed and applying the proceeds of the lands to other works in the southern part of the state. At that time, the country, watered by the Fox River and its tributaries, was sparsely settled and its representation in the Legislature comprised but a small part of that body. The company which had saved the works from abandonment by taking it from the superintendence of the state authorities, and had demonstrated its practicability and usefulness were, therefore, at the mercy of hostile legislation and compelled to accept any terms which might be imposed upon them.

An act was passed requiring the company to convey all their land and property to three trustees appointed by the Governor and charging them with a large amount of additional outlay, by constructing a channel of more than twice the capacity contemplated by their charter. The result was obvious to any one acquainted with their affairs. Encumbered with debt and forced to incur a further burden, the company maintained its organization for a few years, but was finally driven into insolvency.

In February 1866, the trustees through power in them vested, sold at public sale the works of improvement and the unsold lands and applied the money thus raised to pay the state indebtedness and to the completion of the works according to the plan specified in the deed of trust. The proceeds were sufficient to meet such demands, the stock and bondholders receiving nothing. The purchasers were incorporated on the 15th of August, 1866, as the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, and as such company held the works of Improvement. This company, after holding the work a short time, as specified in the charter, disposed of it to the Government of the United States in 1872. But a more perfect navigation is needed and the Government is now making yearly appropriations toward a better improvement. A few years hence, the dream of its projectors will be realized. Large boats will be able to pass the whole distance, and a regular line of steamers will be run from Green Bay to the Mississippi during the entire summer season.

To the untiring energy and persistent endeavors of Morgan L. Martin, the improvement of Fox River is mainly due. It was a great work and presented many discouragements which would have disheartened a less enterprising man. But his life, energies and fortune were all

devoted to the cause, and most nobly has he succeeded in its accomplishment. Incidents connected with its history appear in other parts of this work.

Another of the great events of 1846 was the establishing of the *Green Bay Advocate*, which has had an existence of over thirty years. A history of Brown County, or indeed of Wisconsin, would be incomplete without an outline of the history of this paper, so intimately has it been connected with the rise and progress of the state. The first number was issued on the 13th day of August, 1846, by Messrs. Charles D. and Albert C. Robinson, brothers, who came here from Buffalo for that purpose—the former as editor, who has retained that position until now, through the thirty years of its existence, with only short intervals—one occasioned by his serving a term as Secretary of State for two years; another by a term of service in the War of the Rebellion; and another by a year's sojourn in Europe, mainly for the benefit of his health, which was seriously threatened by a paralytic attack, from which, however, he completely recovered. The only change ever made in the proprietorship was the recent addition to the firm of Mr. Dorr Clark, the son-in-law of the junior proprietor.

The initial number of the *Advocate* was a small sheet of six columns. It had a fair amount of advertising. By reference to it, the following persons are found to have been doing business at Green Bay at that time. H. S. Baird, D. Agry, S. R. Cotton, T. O. Howe, John A. Eastman, attorneys at law; Ed. Hicks, William D. Colburn, O. P. and W. A. Knapp, John F. Lessey, L. Day & Son, Saunders & Godin, D. Butler, and William Carland, merchants; D. W. King, druggist; S. French, and Oliver G. Steele, dealers in books and stationery; H. A. Learned & Co., hardware dealers; Ed. E. Brenan and John F. Phillips, tailors; Nathan Goodell and D. W. Bromley, commission merchants; Elisha Morrow, land agent; Thomas Green, proprietor of the Astor House. Before the close of the year there had been a few additions; among them were George I. Wallace, attorney; and O. B. Graves, gunsmith.

The original material for the paper was brought here by these gentlemen from Buffalo on one of the earlier steamers, the *Columbus*, Capt. Dorr, running in the Buffalo and Green Bay line. The senior proprietor, Mr. C. D. Robinson, had arrived previously on the 4th of July, on a tour of inspection to ascertain whether a new paper would be supported, and had formed his conclusions so rapidly that the

material was ordered forward, from Buffalo by the return boat, only two days after. It consisted mainly of second-hand presses and type, taken from the Buffalo *Pilot* establishment, with some new material from N. Lyman & Son's type foundry in that city.

At that time, another paper existed at Green Bay—the *Republican*, whose proprietors were the Ryan Brothers, who now publish the *Crescent*, at Appleton. No other papers existed north of the latitude of Madison and Milwaukee, though there were papers at Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Beaver Dam, Watertown, &c. The Ryans withdrew from the field not long afterwards, starting a paper at Fond du Lac, and later at Appleton, and for a long series of years the *Advocate* was alone at Green Bay.

It was very natural that the proprietors of the *Advocate*, being quite young men and inexperienced in the conduct of a paper, should distrust their ability; and Col. C. D. Robinson now tells a good story on himself, which will serve as an illustration. Before leaving Buffalo, he had gone to his friend, the editor of the Buffalo *Pilot*, and prevailed upon that gentleman to write a salutatory article for the new paper. This article, Mr. Robinson carefully preserved and brought with him as one of his choicest treasures. With this he proudly imagined he was to blossom forth a full-fledged editor in his new Western home. But even this pardonable pride was to meet with a fall. The type for the initial number of the paper was set up, with the exception of the leading article, or masterpiece, which was left to the last. The eventful day of issue arrived, and Mr. Robinson, before leaving his lodgings for the office, carefully deposited the manuscript in his hat. A high wind prevailed that morning, and alas! on his way to the office his hat blew off, and the priceless manuscript sailed away upon the gale beyond all hope of recovery, leaving the newly-fledged editor to rely only upon his own resources to fill the column. Col. Robinson in describing this event, says that, for nearly the whole of that day, he almost regarded his great enterprise as being wrecked; but in his room that night, stretched at full length upon the floor, he undertook its reconstruction, partly from memory and partly from his own resources, resulting in a production, which, looking back upon it now, after thirty years of experience, he doubts if he could equal, much less improve in any essential point.

The *Advocate* has always been steadily Democratic in principle, never supporting any man or measure seeming to the editor as unworthy, or of doubtful utility: looking more intently upon absolute right and justice than strict party views, without fear or favor. It has thus sometimes been in direct opposition to some of its party measures, or has been in advance of the party in measures subsequently acknowledged as accepted Democratic principles. The Colonel tells an incident in this connection which came near being a serious joke upon him. At one time, he being called to other duties, his wife occupied the editorial chair during his absence. What his surprise was upon finding that in one short week his paper had changed politics, and had stepped out of the ranks of democracy, can only be imagined. The howl, which his surprised patrons set up, could only be hushed by his explaining that his editor *pro tem* belonged to the opposition party.

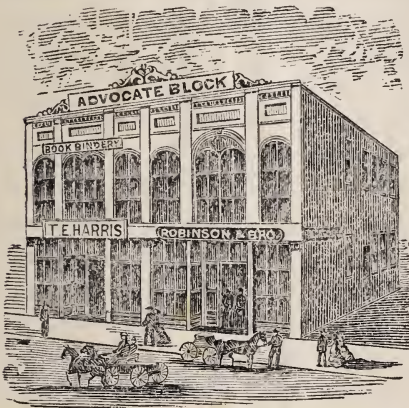
In the war for the suppression of the great Rebellion, while too many of the Democratic papers of the country gave but cold comfort to the Union cause, the *Advocate* upheld the Union arms, and Col. Robinson dropped the paper and took up the sword in its defence, remaining in service until compelled to leave it to recover from an almost mortal illness resulting from the exposures of camp life.

While prominently connected with the politics of the state, Col. Robinson has avoided office holding or seeking. In 1851, he was elected Secretary of State, and held that office through '52 and '53, and was at one time since the candidate of his party for Governor.

The *Advocate* has not been exempt from the ups and downs, inseparable from newspaper life. The beginning was in a modest way, and in 1853 the office was burned, totally destroying presses, type, and everything—no insurance existing on any part of it. In this emergency, the senior proprietor being absent, and the junior sick, their mother, Mrs. Emily Harris, a woman of great energy and self reliance, without hesitation left for Buffalo by steamboat and purchased for them a new outfit complete, on the credit of their good name; and in a few weeks the *Advocate* reappeared, looking brighter and younger than ever. It is now among the largest papers of the State, having ten columns to the page, with a circulation quite up to the average of the prominent papers in the United States, and will celebrate its thirty-first anniversary on the 13th of August of the year 1877.

Col. Robinson came out of the army with health so shattered that for several years, the question of his recovery was one of much doubt; and this was greatly aggravated in 1868, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis, which wholly disabled his left side. Leaving the establishment in charge of his brother Albert, who undertook the sole burthen of its editorial as well as business management, he set out with his energetic and devoted wife for Europe, and, for nearly a year traveled up and down the continent in search of the Goddess of Health. He never definitely overtook her, but, as he describes it, touched the hem of her garment repeatedly during the journey, and came home comparatively a well man, having in this interesting year traveled over, and written his impressions upon, England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Austria and Italy. These notes, in the shape of letters, were published in full in the *Advocate*, and Col. Robinson is now revising and preparing them for publication in book form.

A view of the *Advocate* block, as it at present exists, is presented with this sketch. Below are the general office of the firm, steam-press room, etc. Above is the large, and well furnished editorial room whose walls are covered with pictures from all parts of the world, and representing many noted people and places. Here are the desks of the editors and also that of the energetic assistant editor, Frank Tilton. On one side of the editorial room is the large bindery presided over by an experienced workman, George Emerson. Back of these are the job and composing rooms of this complete establishment.



The Robinson brothers are natives of Marcellus, N. Y. Charles D. Robinson was born in 1823, and Albert is two years his junior.

T. E. Harris, who occupies a store in the *Advocate* block, is a half brother to these gentlemen.

Upon Mr. Martin's return to Green Bay after the passage of the Fox River Improvement bill, through his instrumentality while in

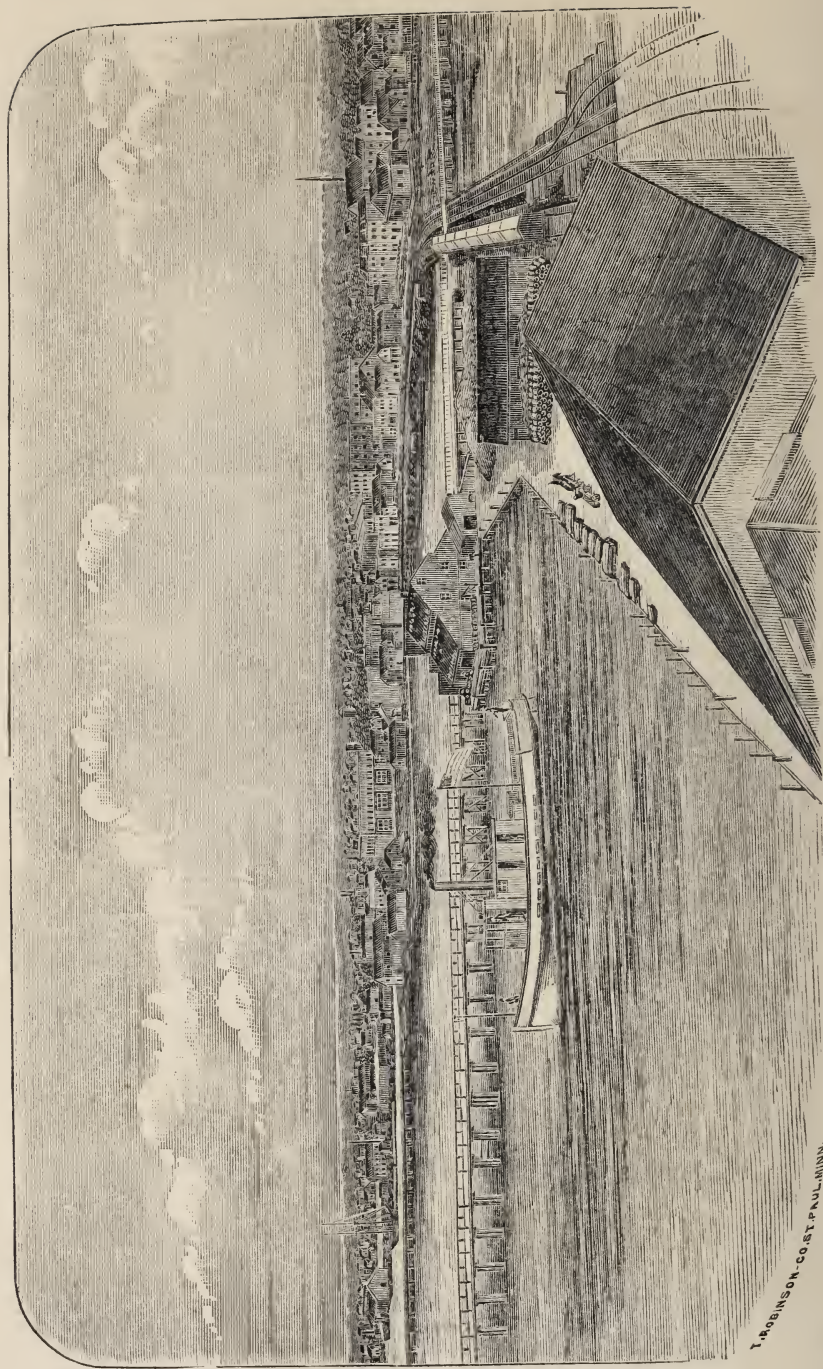
Congress, the citizens of Brown County tendered him a public dinner. The celebration in honor of his labors occurred on September 9th, 1846. The letter of invitation and commendation bore date of Sept. 8th, 1846, and was signed by D. Agry, William Dickinson, T. O. Howe, and John P. Arndt as committee. To this letter, Mr. Martin made a very appropriate response.

J. S. Fisk was appointed post master at Green Bay this year.

Daniel Bromley came to Green Bay and opened in the tin and hardware business during 1846, continuing the same business some twenty four years. He represents the old settlers at that time, with a few exceptions, as being rather indolent and averse to building up the country. Upon the day of his arrival, he says that he stepped into Dr. King's store, and found that gentleman taking a nap on the counter. On glancing into the back room, he discovered Gen. Green, Col. Tullar and Edward Outhwaite, there enjoying a quiet game of cards. He concluded immediately that business in this locality was not pressing. Not long after his arrival, Mr. Bromley began to agitate the matter of making a good road between Green Bay and Fond du Lac to secure the trade in that direction. But the majority of the old settlers would not listen to such a proposal. When asked why they objected, they declared that they did not want any more people here, for more people would bring more tradesmen, and that would injure their own business. From this statement, inferences regarding the slow growth of Green Bay may be easily drawn.

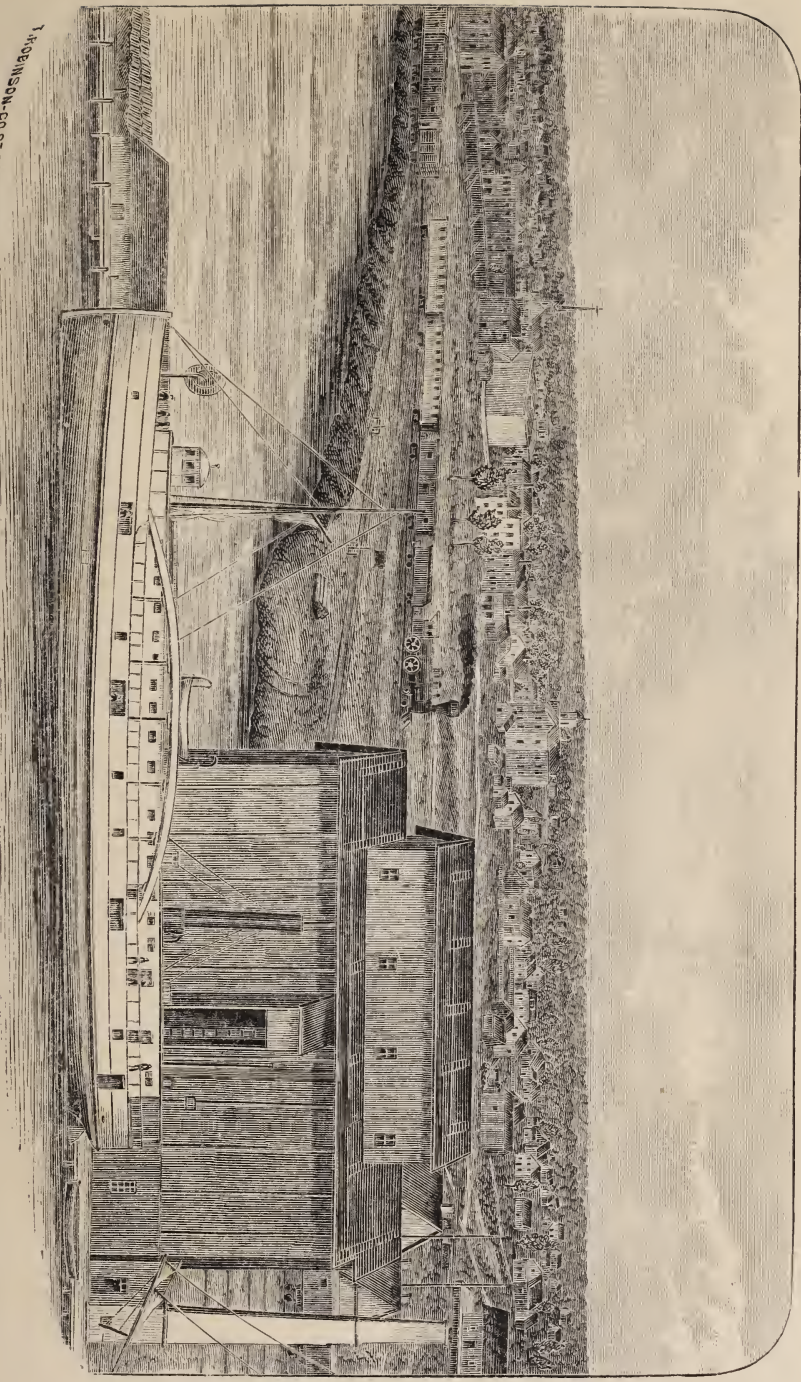
We have to record the death of three old settlers. On August 25, 1846, Col. George Boyd died. He was sent to Green Bay in 1831 as Indian Agent which office he held until a few years before his death. Major John A. Mc Kesson, an old resident of Brown County, died at De Pere, January 20, 1847. On May 8, 1847, Hon. Henry Baird father of H. S. Baird departed this life, aged eighty-four years. He was one of the early American settlers of Green Bay.

At the April election of 1847, the people were allowed to vote on a state constitution. The Borough of Green Bay polled one hundred and forty-one votes for it and eighty-two against it. The following persons were elected to office: Chairman of the Board of Supervisors for the Borough of Green Bay, Thomas Green; Town Clerk, E. S. Desbrow; Treasurer, E. Morrow; Collector, D. W. King; Assessor, Edward Outhwaite; School Commissioners, T. O. Howe, N. Goodell and



From Photograph taken expressly for this work, in July, 1876, by T. D. Bowring of De Pere.

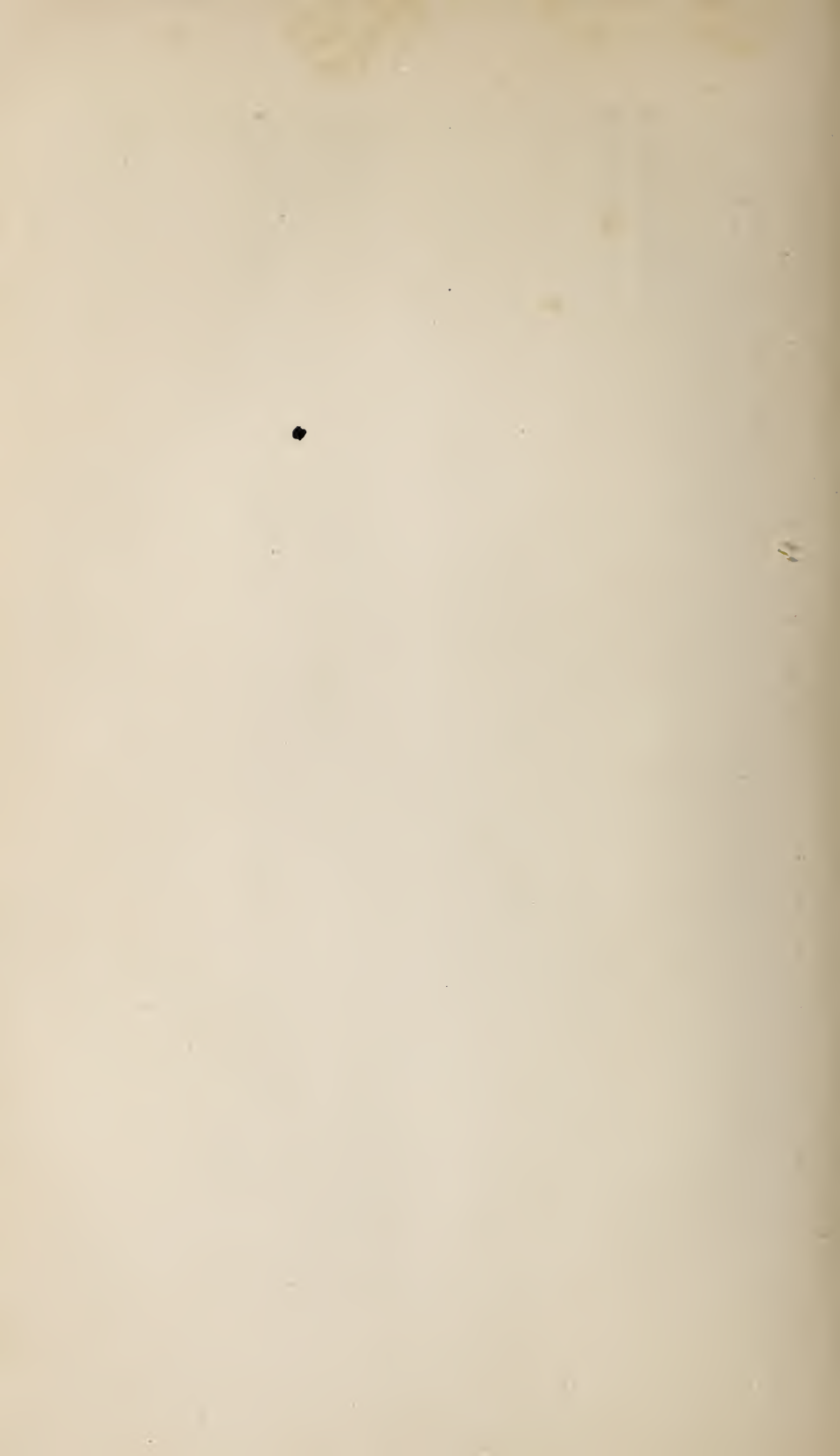
View of Fort Howard, from Elmore & Kelly's Elevator, looking South-West.



ROBINSON & CO. ST. PAUL MINN.

From Photograph taken expressly for this work, in July, 1876, by T. D. Bowring of De Pere.

View of Port Howard, looking North and showing Kinmore & Kelly's Elevator



Augustus Rosseau; Justice of the Peace, Robt. Gibson; Constables, J. P. Dousman, James Rouse and Peter Brunette. Town of Howard: Ephraim Shaler, Supervisor; Clerk, Lemuel Tyler. De Pere: Randal Wilcox, Supervisor; and Reuben Field, Clerk and Treasurer. At the fall election, Charles L. Wheelock became Register of Deeds; Thomas Bennett, Treasurer; Peter Lafond, Coroner; and A. G. Ellis, Surveyor.

The three first lodges of Odd Fellows in the State of Wisconsin were organized June 10th, 1847. These were the Hope, No. 17, Friendship, No. 18, and Green Bay No. 19. The charter members of the Green Bay Lodge were T. O. Howe, H. O. Scholtz, H. S. Baird, D. W. King, John Day and C. L. Wheelock. The first meeting was held in a building afterward known as the Bay City House. The following were the first officers: H. S. Baird, N. G.; H. O. Scholtz, V. G.; J. V. Suydam, S.; G. S. Armstrong, T.; T. C. Morgan, W.; T. O. Howe, C.; E. S. Disbrow, R. S. N. G.; D. W. King, L. S. N. G.; C. L. Wheelock, R. S. V. G.; John Day, L. S. V. G.; E. Hart, I. G.; T. Bennett, O. G.; A. C. Robinson, R. S. S.; J. W. Arndt, L. S. S. The Green Bay Lodge is still flourishing. "This Lodge" says a worthy member "has founded four other lodges beside contributing more than its share of members on the institution of the Lodges at Fond du Lac, Oshkosh and Waupun. It has also supplied the Grand Encampment with one Grand Patriarch, Prof. Werden Reynolds, compiler of the Wisconsin Digest; and the Grand Lodge with a Grand Master and Grand Representative. The latter is the Hon. M. P. Lindsley of Green Bay.

On June 14th, 1847, Hon. Alex J. Irwin, a prominent and useful citizen of Brown County, died. Mr. Irwin was of Irish descent and was born at Greensboro, Penn., in 1799. He located at Green Bay in 1823, from which time until his death he held public office. He was for many years, while this state was a part of Michigan, clerk of the United States' District Court. In 1836, he was chosen as representative of Brown County to the Territorial Legislature, and, in 1837, as a member of the Council, in which office he continued until 1843, when he resigned. In 1845, he became Receiver of Public Moneys, and remained such until his death. His widow Mrs. Frances Irwin, survives him and is still a worthy resident of the City of Green Bay in 1876.

The second Wisconsin Militia Regiment was organized at Green Bay in the fall of 1847, with the following officers: Colonel S. Ryan; Lieutenant Colonel Charles Tullar; Major S. Irwin; Adjutant Reed Bartlett; Paymaster D. M. Whitney. John B. Jacobs received a commission as Captain of Company No. 6. The first drill was on the grounds east of the present residence of L. J. Day, and transpired on Sept. 6th. A court martial was held at the house of Gen. Wheelock on December 12th of the same year. A few samples of the military fines imposed at that time are here given: H. E. Eastman, \$2., G. W. Featherstonehaugh \$5., J. L. Lessey \$2., T. L. Franks \$2., Ed Hicks \$2.

From 1842 until 1847, H. H. Albright and Nathan Goodell were engaged in the shipping business at Green Bay. In 1847, Mr. Albright was employed with Dr. Judd in the Receiver's office. This gentleman says that his duty was to take care of the gold and silver which often accumulated to the amount of \$20,000. It would then be transported to Milwaukee or Chicago, Mr. Albright taking it in a stage with him, and not even carrying a revolver for self protection. At night, he would pile up the boxes of money in his bed room, make his bed upon them and sleep without fear of being molested.

During the year 1847, H. H. Albright engaged in the mercantile business in Astor; and in 1852, he bought out A. A. Smalley, who for many years had been a leading merchant of Green Bay. In addition to his mercantile business, Mr. Albright engaged largely in lumbering, forwarding and fish business. In 1855, he was elected city treasurer and held that office for two terms. About this time, he had a line of boats on the Fox River and operated two warehouses on the Desnoyer & Day docks.

About the close of the year 1847, S. Ryan Jr., removed his paper, the *Republican*, from Green Bay to Fond du Lac.

The year 1847, witnessed the formation in Green Bay of Washington Lodge, No. 21, of Free and Accepted Masons. In former pages has been noted the first glimmering of the "mystic light" in this region and the history of the organization and decline of the first lodge traced. The brethren, prominent in that earlier lodge, have nearly if not quite all gone to their reward.

On December 23d, 1847 the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin granted a Dispensation for the formation of a Lodge at this point, naming as officers: Henry S. Baird, W. M.; Nathan Goodell, S. W.; Solomon

Davis, J. W. December 16th, 1848, a charter was granted the Lodge. The Charter members were Henry S. Baird, Solomon Davis, Nathan Goodell, Wm. Dickinson, A. P. Williams, Robt. Irwin, Sr., G. Dunlap. The officers named above continued to serve in their respective capacities for four years following the date of the dispensation, each of them at subsequent times being called to important stations. The first meeting of Washington Lodge was held over a store on Washington street occupied by D. Colburn. The last communication in that room was held on June 24th, 1849, (St. John's Day) on which occasion the Lodge marched in a body to the building on the corner of Adams and Doty streets, then owned by N. Goodell, and took possession of the same as a lodge room. This was the first public parade of the fraternity in Green Bay, Wm. Dickinson acting as Marshal. After taking possession of the new room, they marched to the premises owned by Mr. Dunlap (now Mr. D. W. Britton's residence on Main Street.) where a booth had been erected and where a dinner was served. Some of the older brethren recall with amusement the appearance on this occasion of a late well known militia colonel in full regimentals, officiating as drum major of the band that had been hired to head the procession.

(In October, 1852, the Lodge moved into the hall over Desnoyer's "Gothic" Block, corner of Washington and Cherry. They remained there until the year 1859, when they moved into a hall fitted up especially for their use in Baird's stone building, on Pine street. Here they continued to meet four years. In the spring of 1863, they removed to the third story of Desnoyer's brick building, Washington street, (now a two-story edifice.) On April 1st, 1869, this building was almost wholly destroyed by fire, the Lodge losing the original charter, all of their effects and a portion of their books, including all the early records. Through the courtesy of Green Bay and Hermann Lodges of Odd Fellows, Washington Lodge held its communications, during some time ensuing, in the hall of the former. In June, 1870, they took possession of a new hall prepared especially for them in the third story of Mrs. E. S. Whitney's block, on west side Washington street, where they are still located. Their room is spacious, handsomely furnished and appropriately fitted.

Of the charter members, N. Goodell is the only one now living. He continues an active and zealous member. Several members remain

who were initiated during the first year of the existence of the Lodge. The last report to the Grand Lodge shows one hundred and twenty-four Master Masons. The present officers are A. W. Kimball, W. M.; J. M. Norris, S. W.; J. F. Lyon, J. W.; D. W. King, Treas.; D. I. Follett, Sec.; A. Pardee, S. D.; J. H. Case, J. D.; R. Schwarz, Steward; R. Somerville, Tiler.)

The Catholics having lost their church in Shanty Town by fire on Christmas eve, 1847, the next year, 1848, they bought the Methodist Church in Astor, which they occupied for several years.

The election records of the spring of 1848 give the following result: Borough of Green Bay—Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, D. W. King; Clerk, Ed. Outhwaite; Treasurer, William Mitchell; Justices, Charles Chapman, John Woutman, Edwin Hart and N. Goodell; School Commissioners, T. O. Howe, A. Rosseau and E. W. Follett. At De Pere, R. Wilcox was again elected Supervisor, and at Howard, Col. S. Ryan, the same.

During this year, a light-house was erected on Long Tail Point, near the entrance of the bay, which had the effect of increasing the harbor facilities very materially. The schooner *Rossiter*, built by D. W. Ketchum of De Pere was launched on April 24th. Some time during the year, Joel S. Fisk was appointed Registrar of the land office.

John Jacob Astor died in 1848, leaving the bulk of his property to his son, William B. Some years later, the Astor property in Green Bay was put up at auction and the greater portion of it sold. (One of the agents of the American Fur Company was the late Samuel Abbott, whose widow still resides in Green Bay. Nathan Goodell was also for a long while the agent for the company. On his resignation, Henry S. Baird was appointed to fill the place, and on the death of the latter, James S. Baker took the agency.)

Some incidents of historical interest occurred in 1849. A telegraph line* was completed to this place on November 20th of that year, and business began to grow more lively and prospects better. The fort which had not been garrisoned for some time, now became so by two companies of soldiers under the command of Col. Lee. (The govern-

*This line afterward fell into disuse and the wire became a plaything for the boys who would string it for miles up and down the roads. In consequence, this part of the country was without a telegraph for several years thereafter.

ment was in apprehension of trouble with the Menominees, the latter having lately sold their lands to the United States, and had the fort made ready in case of an attack, which however was not made.) Joel S. Fisk erected a warehouse on the flat opposite Green Bay, and steps were taken to begin the building of a village on the site of what is now known as the city of Fort Howard.

This same year, 1849, W. C. E. Thomas settled at Green Bay, and about the same time he, in company with Cyrus Eames and Gen. E. R. Wadsworth, erected the Green Bay tannery on East River, which is at time of writing occupied by the Green Bay Hide and Leather Company. (In 1851 Mr. Thomas retired from the leather business and engaged in mercantile pursuits.)

Congress this year made an appropriation of \$40,000 for the descendants of the Menominees settled at Green Bay. Every person, having Menominee blood in his veins, had a right to a share of the money. The names of some two hundred persons appear in the published list, many of whom belonged to the first families in point of social standing.

The census of Brown County taken in 1849 gave the number of inhabitants as 6,153, of which the town of Green Bay had 1,922 and the town of De Pere seven hundred and ninety-eight.

A murder was perpetrated at Green Bay, September 5th, by Alex. McCarty who murdered Gustave Wanderburg by stabbing him in the back. The murderer was drunk at the time he committed the deed.

Soon after the coming of the soldiers of Col. Lee's command, H. M. Cady was appointed sutler of the fort. He had previously served in the Mexican war as a lieutenant in the Fifteenth Regiment. Mr. Cady is now a resident of Green Bay.

Before closing the history of the early days, the writer desires to say that opinions differ about the comforts enjoyed by the people of that time. Those who had acquired comfortable homes can not remember any considerable hardships, while the new comers have sad tales of want to tell. Some of the hardships experienced by the poorer classes may be imagined from the experience of John Platten, now of Fort Howard, a Hollander, who came to this country with his parents in 1842. In some reminiscences, written for this work he says that on his arrival at Green Bay there were but few of his country-men here and they were direct from their native country. Some extracts are

made from the article, the whole being too lengthy for our limited space.

My father having served five years in Bonaparte's army, his knowledge of French came very handy. Money among a portion of the people was almost unknown, and in our case consisted of some forty dollars. With this alone to support the family, my father, fifty-three years old, in a strange land without employment, myself a lad of eleven, the oldest help (to eat) and a long cold winter before him, found his prospects not very brilliant. There was nothing to do but to go into the forest and clear a farm. The nearest land, for which he was not required to pay down, was in the present town of Howard. He was informed after a while about an abandoned sugar camp, some eight miles from town on the Manitowoc road and thither, about the 8th of November, we started to take possession; all carrying loads, to the extent of their ability, of bedding etc. Our farming implements consisted of two oxen, a draw-shave and an auger. My mother was armed with a sickle to cut the winter's supply of hay, for we supposed the climate here to be like that of Spain from the latitude, which opinion was strengthened by the Canadians who told us: "Not here much snow, cows feed every days." Had the ground remained bare for a few days, she would have cut a supply of hay sufficient for the cow, but about a foot of snow fell the next day, and blighted her prospects in that direction. Our fire had to be made in the center of the shanty, Indian style, and it made such a smoke that mother and the children covered their eyes by hiding their faces in the bedding. The cow had nothing to eat, neither had the chickens, and in a few days we were no better off. Then father and I started for civilization (Green Bay) the procession headed by the cow, which father traded off on our arrival. A *treneau* was sent for the rest of the family; and thus ended our attempt at farming in the promised land of America. But the worst had yet to come. Father went to sawing wood and mother took in washing; but father froze his feet and mother was struck down by sickness, and want stared us in the face. But with the aid of God, and of the kind hearted people, for whom Green Bay has always been noted, we survived our misfortunes.

The next season, we cultivated a garden and a field of potatoes; and on the fourth of the following March, we again took possession of the sugar camp, this time having a stove, two barrels of flour, some seeds and two shillings in cash. Father hired a Frenchman to haul him a load of potatoes before the sleighing gave out. A boy was sent with a horse and *treneau* for that purpose; but at a steep hill, six miles out, the horse fell, sleigh broke and the potatoes were scattered over the ground, two miles from their destination. The boy patched the *treneau* as best he could and started back. Father shouldered a bag of the potatoes and carried it home, bringing us the sad news that the load of potatoes were in the woods, sure to be lost by the frost. This sent a chill to every heart, for in those potatoes had been our last hope for food and seed. All of us started on foot to save as many as possible. What was our surprise and joy when we met Chas. Le Claire, of Green Bay, who having heard of our misfortune, had run out with his fast gray, loaded our potatoes and was bringing them to us. Such acts of kindness can never be forgotten.

Our nearest neighbors at this time were seven miles north, ten miles south, and none at all west. But the next winter, a squad of Indians terrified us by making their camping grounds near us, rendering us as helpless as caged birds. But happily they became very friendly, bringing us venison in exchange for potatoes.

Our farm grew too large for the hoe, money we had not to purchase other implements. We chopped one hundred cords of wood, and a pair of three year old steers did the hauling. But we had neither a wagon nor a road, and an old sled had to answer for a conveyance both summer and winter, for several years. Such was farming and teaming in the early days.

Commerce was not much better off. I have known the first merchants of Green Bay, with boots and socks in hand and pants rolled up, wading knee deep in the mud of that same Manitowoc road on their way to a lake port after their spring goods.

It seems that on account of the ice in the bay, merchants had to take boats for New York at Sheboygan, Milwaukee and Chicago in order to get their goods in time, and the trip had to be made thus far on foot or on horse back. William Mitchell, once a merchant of Green Bay, tells an amusing incident in making port one spring on horse back, accompanied by Gov. Doty. They camped where Manitowoc now is, in the single shanty that it contained. There was a little grazing, and thinking that the horses would not go far, they let them loose. But to their surprise, the animals made a bee line for home, leaving the two men fifty miles from their destination. After some perplexity, they came across an Indian camp, and there hired some Indian boys to go to Green Bay and bring the horses back, when they continued their journey.

Mr. Platten in his remembrances tells how a large grey wolf came to the farm shanty, and his mother and the children thinking it was a dog, strayed from home, tried to coax it in with some potatoes. They thought it would be nice to have such a dog on the farm. But though they tried to entice him by calling him Carlo, Tiger, Rover, Watch, etc., he kept two or three paces away. They followed him until he got over the brush fence, where he paused as if to say: "The potatoes are too few for a good meal and the old woman and children too much for a feast."

Another wolf story he tells in this wise:

As my brother Jo., one nice winter's morning, was coming up the road about an half mile from home, he saw three wolves in the middle of the road, feasting on a newly captured deer. He was without weapons, not having even a walking stick, or jack knife. Without thinking of the danger, he sprang forward, slapping his

mitten and hallooing at the top of his voice. The wolves sat there showing their teeth until he was within a few paces of them. Then he began to think that he was getting into bad company. But he knew that he must keep a bold face or the chances would be against him. Another jump would bring him among them; but just then they sprang to one side of the road, leaving him to appropriate the deer. This he did by tying his long comforter to its legs and thus dragging it home. Such was his story. which we could not doubt when the venison lay before us.

Mr. Platten speaks thus of the early foreign settlers:

About a dozen German families came in 1842, and scattered over the county. Three families took up a residence at the Bay Settlement *viz.* Maus, Godshied and Wald's. Salscheider went to Duck Creek. About eight years later, the Hollanders began to come in, and were followed, a year or two after, by the Belgians, who flocked into the northern part of Brown County and into Kewaunee and Door counties. They were frugal and industrious and made a living where others would have starved. The Scandinavians also came about the same time and settled in the eastern part of the county.

(Mr. Platten in his remembrances, remembers that he got married and in 1863 moved into the city where he opened a meat market, and later a provision store. He caught the small pox in the fall, and meeting with other difficulties, took Greeley's advice and went farther west—only to return in a short time with the opinion that he likes this part of the country best. Since his return, he has invented and patented a stump machine which bids fair to be very successful.)

Among the few living old settlers of De Pere, is Isadore Laundrie, a Frenchman. He came hither some twenty-nine years since, and was for many years the only teamster in the place. Times were hard and when he got work to do, he could seldom get his pay. He actually had his horse, the only means of his support, starve to death because he could not get means to buy food for it. He bought another horse on credit, and saw it die as its predecessor had done—by starvation. Horses were more easily obtained than the where-with to keep them. In spite of all these draw backs, Mr. Laundrie has raised a family of nine intelligent daughters, all of whom are married and doing well.

CHAPTER VII.

DE PERE AND ITS WATER POWER.—MEMORIES OF MRS. A. B. WILLIAMS.—
LAWRENCE.—THE PLATTING OF HOWARD.—BOROUGH OF FORT HOW-
ARD.—INCIDENTS OF GENERAL HISTORY FROM 1850 TO 1860.

THE spirits of the people of De Pere were at a low ebb from 1838 to 1846, when Hon. M. L. Martin succeeded in obtaining the grant of land for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. This had the effect again to bring the attention of eastern capitalists to this section of the country, which resulted in the conveyance of the water power to Joshua F. Cox. The transfer took place, October 5th, 1847. This same year, the dam was forced from its bed by the action of the water, which raised some eight feet, occasioned by a terrific wind storm from the north. The storm caused considerable damage to property; portions of the dam were carried five miles up the river, and there left when the flood subsided. A number of piers, which had been erected below the dam, for the purpose of catching fish in dip nets, were swept away; and a large quantity of salt in the fish house was destroyed. The dam had never been a complete success, as it had been impossible to keep the water from running under it. The next season, (1848) David M. Loy, agent for J. F. Cox, built the present dam. On the 22nd of April, 1850, Mr. Cox conveyed a half interest in the property to John and Archibald H. Lowery, of New York. Mr. Loy, as agent for the firm, was about making other substantial improvements to the water power, when the news of Mr. Cox's death was received, causing a general stagnation in business, and a sadness of the people in the loss of so worthy a citizen, and so valuable a proprietor.

David M. Loy was appointed administrator for the Cox estate, and in March, 1854, conveyed the entire interest of J. F. Cox, deceased, to Joseph G. Lawton. On the 23rd of the same month, the Legislature passed an act, incorporating Joseph G. Lawton and his associates under the name of the De Pere Company. In July, both the Lawton and the Lowery interests were conveyed to the De Pere Company, the

former on the 18th and the latter on the 27th of that month. The De Pere Company is and has always been a stock company, and J. G. Lawton is its president at date. Mr. Lawton has always been a very enterprising man, and has been interested in almost every improvement made in either of the De Peres, from the time of his arrival until the present.

Returning to the earlier history of De Pere, we find that the first post master was William Dickinson, who kept the post office from the time it was started, until 1846, when he was succeeded by Mrs. D. W. Ketchum, who took in it July of that year and held it until August, 1849. Her successor was C. C. Phelps who was in turn succeeded by T. Charles Morgan.

A charter for a bridge at De Pere was granted in June, 1849, and the bridge completed in 1850. In March, 1852, one hundred and fifty feet of the bridge was carried away by high water. After it passed into the hands of the De Pere Company, it was almost entirely rebuilt. From the time of its building until leased to the villages some years since, it was a toll bridge. The village of De Pere and the town of Lawrence, now West De Pere, leased it from the De Pere Company for ninety-nine years, at two hundred dollars per year for ten years, and four dollars for each subsequent year.

The lock and canal, and the wharf at De Pere were completed June 15, 1850, and the first boat passed through the lock that day.

The labor prospective to the organization of a Presbyterian Church at De Pere was commenced July 1st, 1849, by Rev. John Stewart. There had been preaching before, for a short time, by Rev. Mr. Marsh, a member of the Congregationalist convention; and previous to that, by the Rev. Mr. Porter, of Green Bay. The First Presbyterian Church, of De Pere, Wis., was organized in December, 1849, by Rev. John Stewart, of Warren County, New Jersey. At the time of its organization, it consisted of ten members, the names of whom are as follows: William M. Stewart, Mrs. Rachel Stewart, Godfrey Miller, Mrs. Caroline Miller, Joseph C. Stewart, Mary C. Stewart, Theodore Stewart, Mrs. Rebecca Loy, Mrs. Cynthia Clow, Mrs. Mary Webster. All but the three last mentioned were natives of Warren County, New Jersey, and all but Godfrey Miller, Mrs. Loy, Mrs. Clow and Mary Webster, were children of Robert D. Stewart, and grandchildren of Thomas Stewart, Esq., who was for a long time previous to his

death a Ruling Elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Greenwich, Warren County, New Jersey. Robert D. Stewart, his son, was a member of the same church. All his children were baptized members of it. He moved with his family to Wisconsin, about the year 1836. He was afterwards elected an officer in the Congregational Church, at Green Bay. Mr. Maxwell Stewart was chosen Ruling Elder, at the time of the organization of the Presbyterian Church at De Pere, in December, 1849, and was ordained by the Rev. Mr. Robertson (who was a delegate of Presbytery.) The place of worship was the Court House, capable of seating about one hundred and fifty persons. The audience averaged about sixty on fair days. The present church edifice was dedicated March 31st, 1854. The services were conducted by Rev. J. Porter, of Green Bay. The sermon was preached by Rev. H. M. Robertson, of Neenah, Wis. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. L. C. Spafford, who was elected the first Pastor of the new church. (The Rev. S. M. Crissman, commenced his labors in the church, August 10th, 1873, and continued to serve to a late date. The present number of communicants is one hundred and forty.)

The Methodist Episcopal Society was organized about 1850. The original church records are lost. The church edifice was built in 1856.

The first newspaper published at De Pere was the *De Pere Advertiser* which was started in the fall of 1850, by Baldwin & Thayer. It lived just one year. The next attempt at a newspaper in De Pere was made in December, 1852, by a man by the name of White, who issued a semi occasional sheet, known as the *De Pere Regulator*. He exchanged with the *Green Bay Advocate*, which often copied from his little sheet. On one occasion the *Regulator* spoke of a ship, loaded with smuggled silk, and lying at the port of De Pere. The article was copied by the *Advocate*, and it caused the United States Revenue Collector to start post haste in search of the ship. On his arrival at De Pere, however, he found the story to be a joke. It was a sharp little sheet, yet not always reliable. A few numbers only were issued; then for many years, De Pere was without a newspaper.

The following is a handbill issued at De Pere, containing an invitation to a fourth of July celebration in 1853:

GREEN BAY, TURN OUT. If you want to see fun come to De Pere on the 4th. The B'hoys have got two bulls in training for a race across the bridge at this place.

The bulls each to be *rode* with saddles. After the race, fireworks will be attached to their tails and the run will be very interesting, as there are heavy bets on time. Spectators not allowed on the bridge. Come to the Hickory pole.

On this the *Advocate* commented that the *sell* came off in the morning and the *ebriation* in the evening.

A lodge of Free Masons, De Peres, No. 35, was established at De Pere, March 30th, 1857, with John O. Roorback, W. M.; William Field, Jr., S. W.; H. M. Cady, J. W.; and Richard Sager, Sec.

De Pere was incorporated as a village, under a charter approved March 6, 1857. The first village officers were as follows: President—Randall Wilcox; Trustees—William Field, Jr., J. O. Roorback, T. C. Morgan, J. F. Lessey, G. S. Marsh and E. C. Merrill; Assessors—D. Jordan and William Wakeman; Justices of Peace—William Wakeman and A. R. Martin; Constables—William Armstrong and A. H. Davis; Supt. of schools—J. F. Lessey; Clerk—James T. Reeve. William Field, Jr. was designated as the Trustee, who should represent the village in the County Board of Supervisors.

The present school buildings were erected in 1857, and are now inadequate to the present needs of the village. (The public schools were first graded by I. A. Sabin, in 1872. Seven teachers are required to form a full corps, and three hundred and fifty pupils are enrolled. The next step for the school board will be a high school building. There are also two Catholic schools in De Pere, whose enrollment numbers about the same as the public schools.)

In this connection, we will give

MRS. A. B. WILLIAMS' MEMORIES OF DE PERE:

On the first day of April, 1847, Dr. A. B. Williams accompanied by his family left Belvidere, Ill., to seek a home farther west. He had not decided, upon starting, whether to go to Chicago or Fond du Lac. The advantages of the latter place were being noised abroad over the country, and the doctor was in favor of settling there. But I preferred Chicago. To settle the question, he decided to give the horses the rein, at the junction of the two roads, and let them choose the course. They took the Fond du Lac road, and thither we went. But upon arriving at our destination, we were saluted by a myriad of frogs, some of which gave the information that the mud was "only knee deep," while others declared "you'll drown! you'll drown!" This disgusted the doctor, and the next day he turned his face toward Green Bay, intending, if chances were favorable, to settle there, if not to go to Chicago. A while before reaching Wrightstown, he inquired of an Indian the distance to Green Bay. The Indian laid his head on his arm and shut his eyes; then raising his head repeated the action, thus giving the information that it was two

days' travel. Neither the doctor nor any of our family had ever heard of De Pere, and it flashed upon our vision like a dream of Fairyland; only the inhabitants seemed to have deserted it. Though in early spring, the earth had already spread its carpet of green, dotted here and there by beautiful wild flowers, and the birds were already singing of summer. "Dickinson's Folly" stood like a grand old castle, in ruins and deserted. The Frontier House and several other large buildings were empty, while on the street, there was not a sign of life to be seen. The village which a few years before had been so flourishing, at that time, contained only some half dozen families, and these were so scattered that our first impressions were that we had entered a deserted place, properly belonging to legendary times.

We got out of the wagon and walked around the castle, in front of which stood a large locust tree, apparently many years old. (We afterward learned from Mr. Dickinson, that the tree had been raised from a sprout of a locust growing at Washington's grave.) Beside the empty houses, there were several wigwams in sight. We drove to where the Village House stands now, then a log house supposed to be a hotel, and kept by Peter La Fond. Here we stopped to make some inquiries, not knowing but that we had reached Green Bay; and here we met General Dickinson. The doctor asked what fool built the castle that we had passed, and he answered, that it was a fool who had ruined himself by it, speaking in such harsh terms that no one would have supposed that he was the man, as we afterward found him to be.

We took a dinner of fish, (the hotel furnished but little else,) and then continued our journey toward Green Bay. Mr. Dickinson mounted a horse and followed us. He had taken a liking to the doctor and meant to have him settle at De Pere, if possible. We found that we could not readily get a house at Green Bay, so we turned back and decided to occupy one at De Pere, furnished us by Mr. Dickinson. The following families were settled at De Pere at that time: Dickinson, Wilcox, Webster, Clow, Vesey, Soper, Ketchum, Reeves, Call and La Fond. Reuben Field, then and always a bachelor, was the only single man in the place. He had come to De Pere with Mr. Wilcox, who was a relative. Besides these there were several French people.

Mr. Williams was the first, and for some time, the only physician in De Pere. He had, at that period, but few calls. The people lived plainly, and there were but few cases of sickness. There were weeks together that we lived on fish and game, other meat being out of the question. That fall, David Loy came, as agent for Mr. Cox. He brought a stock of goods, the first sold in De Pere, since the crash of '37 had closed up the general business. In the winter, C. Allen came, and bought the property known as the De Pere House, where he opened a hotel. But Soper and Vesey had left, so our number remained the same. At that time Mrs. Ketchum kept the post office, and Ed. White carried the mail by land. There were two mills when we arrived, a saw-mill, belonging to Mr. Dickinson, and a grist mill, owned by Mr. Wilcox. Mr. Clow run the latter, whenever there was any wheat to grind and when there was not, he fished. The saw mill situated on the west side, at the end of the dam, was not running. It was burned the spring we came. Mr. Loy

built the lock and employed a number of Frenchmen, whom he paid in trade. No one expected any money for work, only directly after an Indian payment.

Mr. Porter, a Presbyterian minister, used to hold meetings here once in every two or three weeks. Two years later, Mr. Thorp, a Methodist, commenced holding meetings occasionally. Marcus Shaler taught school and "boarded around." His school I think was the first in De Pere.

In the spring of 1848, we moved into the Frontier House, which had been built by Fish Hamilton in the good time of 1836. It had been deserted for a long time. The rats, bats, swallows and pigeons had occupied it so long, and the spider webs were so thick and heavy, that it took three men a week to get it in a condition fit for us to enter it. That fall, we built a house near the old jail and moved into that, and the next spring we set out some shade trees, the first set out in De Pere.

The doctor's practice increased steadily, and extended over a radius of forty miles. In fact it increased so fast that the doctor sent to Illinois for a physician, named Johnson, whom he took as a partner. About this time, a young physician settled at Green Bay, who advertised very largely in the *Green Bay Advocate*, his advertisement claiming that he was capable of performing many different kinds of surgery which he named. Dr. Williams never advertised to any extent, and in view of the young doctor's flaming advertisement, friends in both places urged him to occupy a like space in the paper. At last he consented, and inserted the following notice, for one issue, directly beneath that of the Green Bay doctor:

"Dr. A. B. Williams still resides at De Pere and intends to practice medicine and surgery if called upon. His medicine is of the pure *gelicum whilicum aurora borealis*, coated over with *elicum frasier* fat and knocks the foundation from the *ague*. He has a microscopic eye and a stethoscopic ear, and can see as far into a mill stone as the next man. His preceptor was a hyena for human flesh. He trusts one year and takes grain if he can get it."

The next week, the Green Bay doctor's advertisement was cut down to a mere card.

The next year, both the doctor and myself got the California fever, and April 1st, 1850, we bade good bye to our many friends and with six teams left De Pere *en route* for the land of gold.

We returned, in 1857, to find some change. The locks were completed and so was the bridge, and the Cox property had changed hands, Mr. Cox having died while we were absent. De Pere had improved some. The population all told was about four hundred. Wilcox & Wager had a flouring mill. There were two saw mills, one owned by Ritchie & Reed, and the other owned by Frank Thompson; four stores kept by D. Jordan, C. R. Merrill, Mr. Kelsey and Mr. Wager respectively, three churches, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Catholic; two hotels, and a cabinet shop belonging to T. E. Sharp; yet there was not business enough to keep the grass from growing in the streets.

The next spring, we commenced building the large stone hotel known as the California House, of which James Millar was the architect. I looked upon its being built as rank insanity, for the country was settling up with poor people and the

prospects were not bright, though some persons predicted a grand future for De Pere. The building of the hotel made times livelier for awhile as a great many persons were employed in the work. We put a stock of goods in the south lower room which was subsequently sold to James Childs, who still continues in that line.

The Catholic church was burned in 1861. It was not completed at the time, and it was so illy fitted for services, that Father Bonduel took a cold, while holding meetings there, which resulted in his death.

In 1860, the Northwestern railroad reached West De Pere, but it did not enliven business much, on this side of the river; and, at last, totally discouraged, we offered our entire property in De Pere, consisting of the California House, De Pere House, and nineteen lots, some of which were built upon, for \$8,000; and offered \$500 to any one who would find a purchaser, but found none.

In 1864, the doctor went to Idaho, and soon after a flax factory was put into operation, by A. T. Stout, J. G. Lawton, and others. It flourished for a while, and made times lively; but upon the closing of the war, it failed, owing to the sudden reduction in the prices of articles manufactured, which were less than they had paid for raw material.

With the building of the first blast furnace, De Pere began to improve, and it has continued to improve steadily ever since, until our village has become one of the finest manufacturing points north of Milwaukee, and one and all look forward to a golden future.

But the old settlers have, with a few exceptions, all passed away. "Uncle" Reuben Field, always highly esteemed by all, and P. Call are all that remain of the men who settled here, previous to 1850. General Dickinson passed to the other shore several years ago. Mr. Jordan followed him soon after. Both were very much missed. The latter's son-in-law, B. F. Smith, an enterprising merchant, continued the business founded by Mr. Jordan. Mr. Wilcox died October 16th, 1872, leaving his blessing with De Pere. He had been a very influential man, having filled many offices of trust, under the territorial and state governments, in fact having been in public offices all his life. He was much loved, and deeply mourned. Mr. Buck, another old settler went next. D. M. Loy, one of the most energetic men, De Pere ever had, fell a victim to disease, brought on by working so much in the water, while building the locks, etc., and departed this life, August 30th, 1873, aged fifty-six years. The Dickinson, Loy, Wilcox and Jordan families still reside here.

Dr. A. B. Williams, the poor man's friend, closed his mortal eyes upon earthly things, February 28, 1875. His work continued to the very last. He wrote a prescription at ten o'clock A. M., and at one P. M., was gone. To those who knew and loved him, his place can never be filled.

We will now turn our attention to the new settlement which sprung up across the river from De Pere in 1850.

Previous to 1850, the site of the present village of West De Pere was almost an unbroken wilderness, containing not a house or inhab-

itant. On the margin of the river, was an immense plum thicket, presenting in the spring an Eden of perfume and beauty. Later the beautiful red fruit glowed in the summer sunlight, then fell in crimson showers to the earth, where it laid, ungathered, till it decayed.

In 1849, John S. Monroe built a house on the West side, near Sorenson's ship yard, and now owned by J. Dunham. This was, however, some considerable distance from the village of West De Pere (or rather Lawrence, as it was known until its incorporation) at the time that it was platted.

Dr. Louis Carabin of Green Bay, in 1850, laid out two blocks and built the first house in what is now the village of West De Pere. Louis Scheuring, a man who has figured quite extensively in the history of West Depere, built the second, and Mr. Harris the third. About this time, 1851, James Ritchie (the oldest lumberman in the business, now living in the vicinity of De Pere) in company with his brother Robert and Andrew Reid built a steam saw-mill on this side of the river. (This mill was, in 1870, converted into a planing mill and sash and door factory by Andrew Reid. In 1873, it was burned. It stood where the brick planing mill belonging to E. W. Person's now is.) After the erection of the saw mill, two or three other houses were built, and then for some three years the place grew no more.

We will now turn our attention to the new village of Howard, platted in 1849 as before mentioned. Private claim, No. one, together with several hundred acres of land surrounding the garrison of Fort Howard had at an early day been reserved for military purposes. This claim, the owners thereof viz: Daniel Whitney, M. L. Martin, J. W. Arndt of Green Bay and James Murray of New York, succeeded in getting released by the War Department. Soon after this, a petition was filed in the circuit court for a division of the claim among the several owners. During the progress of the consumation of the order for the division, M. L. Martin sold to Joel S. Fisk of Green Bay one half part of the claim which in all was some four hundred and twenty-five acres. The petition was effected in 1849-50, setting off to James Murray, the north one eighth; to Joel S. Fisk, the adjoining one half; to John W. Arndt the one eighth adjoining the last, and to Daniel Whitney the south one fourth.

Early in 1850, Joel S. Fisk and John W. Arndt united their interests, in laying out their respective shares into village lots, which

they recorded as the Town Plat of Fort Howard. Subsequently, Francis Desnoyer bought James Murray's portion, and laid it out into lots, as his addition to the plat before mentioned. Then James Callaghan bought Daniel Whitney's portion, and laid that out as another addition. Since then, the Tank, Dousman, Dousman & Elmore and several other additions have been added, in all comprising the six wards of the present city of Fort Howard.

In the spring of 1850, Joel S. Fisk purchased a building used as a sutler's store at the fort, which he moved on lot number one, of the new plat. During the summer, Mr. Fisk also commenced building a school house, and three dwelling houses. One of the latter, he sold to John Tiernan. About the same time, he sold one half of his possessions in the new village, to Dr. U. H. Peak, who soon after began the building of his residence, now standing at the head of Main street. The house bought by John Tiernan was finished by him and opened as a hotel, known as the Fort Howard House. It is now kept by his son James, one of the present aldermen, who was born there. Previous to the opening of the hotel, Moses Allard built a house, which was among the very first erected in the new village.

Tanktown, originally a settlement by itself, was founded by Rev. Otto Tank, formerly a Norwegian missionary, a man who had traveled much, and was well informed. He arrived here in 1850, and soon after purchased two or three private claims, and then began the building of the place which bears his name, and which, on July 19th, 1851, he recorded as Tank's addition to Fort Howard. (It is now a ward of that city.)

During 1851, F. Blesch started a brewery on a small scale, at Howard. It was the first brewery in the county. Very few of the people, he affirms, had ever tasted beer. Subsequently he erected the large stone brewery, which he now owns and operates, and it was the first stone building in the county. He also owns, at present, the first frame house built in Fort Howard.

L. Hithaway, blacksmith, and Charles Rossiter and Thomas O'Keefe, carpenters, started shops during the year 1851. Following the early business of Fort Howard, we find that John Salscheider started the first tailor shop; H. P. Huffman and W. Pamperin, the first shoe manufactories; Fisk & Fisher, the first tannery; P. Tiernan, the first ship yard, and V. B. Bromley, the first law office.

It may be interesting also to know that the present Green Bay Turners' Society was organized in Fort Howard, in 1851. The chief movers in the work, were Francis Blesch and Gerhart Oldenburg, who to use the latter's words "were unmarried and, as young ladies were scarce, had to look around for some kind of amusement, which did not require the aid of the other sex." Their hall was a barn in Fort Howard. Many of the Brown County people were in the habit of congregating there to see them turn.

The first store opened in the village of Fort Howard, was in 1852, by Oscar Gray, Esq. His principal customers were the Oneida Indians, who exchanged shingles and shingle bolts for provisions, groceries, blankets, broad cloth and due bills; the latter being again exchanged for "wet goods." Saturday was their market day. All came to town, men, women and children; no postponements on account of the weather. They were generally very agreeable on their arrival; but by noon they were frisky, and before sunset, having imbibed too freely, they became impertinent and quarrelsome. Then, after having entertained them, and traded with them all day, the inhabitants were obliged to drive them off with clubs. The Indians would show fight, and a battle with fists and clubs would ensue, the whites always coming out conquerors. Regularly every Saturday evening did these skirmishes take place, and all the white men took part in them. They were as much to be expected as was the Saturday's supper. D. Hunt was at one time clerk in this store. The manner he had in getting rid of damaged goods may be illustrated by an incident: The flour sold by them was brought from a distance, packed in barrels. On one occasion in the sunny month of September, they received some of the article which had been packed while warm, and which was so hard that it had to be chopped out of the barrels with an ax. An Indian who had come to purchase some flour, eyed it dubiously, and asked what ailed it. "It's froze, that is all—froze!" returned Mr. Hunt, and filled the Indian's sack in a hurry. The answer seemed satisfactory.

The Indians are great beggars, and in the earlier times were very annoying to the settlers. Mrs. Moses Allard tells of an adventure with one of the begging squaws which is given here. Mrs. Allard had in her employ a half breed girl whom she instructed to tell the Indians, who came begging, that she could not talk French, and that

she was so cross that it would not do to ask her for any food or clothes. One day, a squaw came begging and the girl answered the requests as her mistress had bidden; but the squaw was persistent. "I can eat," said she in French, "hard bread, cold potatoes, old meat or any thing." The girl shook her head warningly, but the squaw would not be silenced. "I can eat pork rinds," she added. Mrs. Allard was in the room but, of course, did not pretend to understand what was said. At the mention of pork rinds, however, she burst out laughing. Comprehending now that she was understood, the squaw sprang at Mrs. Allard with a drawn knife, which she would have used had not Mrs. Allard proved quicker than she, and, evading her, run out of the room.

As an example of Indian wit: the writer cites the following: An Indian talking to Mr. Lessey once exclaimed excitedly: "Lots of muskrat killum me!" "What! lots of muskrats killed you? Are you dead?" asked the other mischievously. "No, me live—muskrat dead, you fool," was the contemptuous reply.

Another story is told of by Dr. M. E. Williams of De Pere about an Indian who claimed to be very aged. "How old do you think you are?" asked the doctor. "Don't know. Very, very old!" he answered mysteriously. "Can't you remember some incident, that happened in your childhood that will give a clue?" The Indian thought a moment and then replied: "When me come to Fox River, him just so big," indicating the size by one of his little fingers. Dr. Williams did not attempt to compute the years which the Indian had lived.

In 1854, a post office was established at Fort Howard, and Oscar Gray, was appointed post master. He carried the mail in his hat from the Green Bay distributing post office.

Up to 1855, there was neither Justice of the Peace nor Constable on the west side of Fox River from the Oconto County line to the line of Outagamie County; not but that the good people elected both at their annual elections, but the parties invariably refused to serve;—so says D. Hunt, Esq.

Ford Howard was chartered as a borough, October 3rd, 1856. Previous to this, the Town Board of Howard convened at Duck Creek in Mr. Cormier's blacksmith shop. At that time, there was but one school house in the entire Town of Howard, and that was at Duck Creek.

The first school at Fort Howard was taught by Caroline Lawrence. (Miss Lawrence afterward removed to Duck Creek where she died in July, 1872.)

About 1856, N. C. Foster, now one of the heaviest lumbermen in the northwest, came to Brown County. He commenced life as a poor laboring man gradually working his way upward until he became one of the wealthiest men in the county. (During the summer of 1876 he shipped to Chicago a cargo of 450,000 feet of lumber and 1,500,000 shingles. It was the largest cargo of lumber that ever entered that port, so says the *Commercial Advertiser*.)

Capt. S. C. Fowles established a ship yard at Fort Howard, in 1859, building the schooner Picayune that year. He subsequently built the schooner U. S. Grant. Both of these he owned and commanded. Since the establishment of his ship yard, until the present time, he has been engaged in building and repairing vessels.

The Fort Howard Fire Company was organized in 1859, with the following officers: H. H. Hubbard, Chief Engineer, James Beattie, Foreman, O. Gray, Secretary, and James Camm, Treasurer. (The fire department of Fort Howard, at the time of writing, has a fine engine house and a first class steamer.)

The writer will now return to incidents of general history.

Col. Lee, of the Fourth Infantry, stationed at Fort Howard, died about a year after his arrival, and Col. Bonneville was appointed commander of the fort, holding that position until 1852, when the fort was abandoned.

The *Unterstützungs Verein* was organized in the old bank building of Green Bay, January 1st, 1850. Their object was to help each other in case of sickness. Some time in 1851, the German ladies presented the society with a flag. (This society is still in existence in 1876, and has about \$500 in the treasury, gleaned from monthly payments. It has forty members.)

A disastrous fire occurred at Green Bay, March 21st, 1850. A store belonging to L. Day & Son, the drug store of E. Hicks, where the post office was kept, and other buildings were consumed.

This year Green Bay lost one of her old settlers by death, viz, Geo. Johnston, who settled at Fort Howard in 1819, as sutler for the troops. He served in the Winnebago War, and was captain of a company from Brown County, during the Black Hawk war. During the

administration of Gov. Cass, he was sheriff of Brown County and was known by the French at the Bay as *Le Grand Sheriff*. Throughout his whole life he was a prominent and useful man. Thomas J. Johnston, a son of this gentleman, born at Fort Howard, in 1829, was educated at Detroit for the profession of law. He was there admitted to the bar and practiced until 1858, when a pulmonary affection obliged him to seek a milder climate. He located in Texas. But his inclinations turning more to religion than to law, he now began to study for the priesthood; and later was raised to that position, by Right Rev. C. M. Dubois, Bishop of Galveston, by whom he was ordained, in 1865. He was then appointed first curate of the cathedral at Galveston. In 1867, he was made president of St. Mary's College, and, in 1868, a canon. His health failing, in Galveston, he was, the next year, appointed pastor of St. Mary's church, at San Antonio. He, at present, occupies the high position of Vicar General of the Diocese. He is withal a graceful and learned writer, and is the author of several valuable works, one of which is the "History of the Missions of Texas." In his boyhood, Rev. Thomas J. Johnston was a warm friend of George I. Wallace, for many years a prominent lawyer of Green Bay, and later a citizen of California. Mr. Wallace was a man who always had words of encouragement and advice for the young, and for such kindness, his memory is green in the hearts of many. Mr. Johnston was not long since the victim of an accident which somewhat disfigured his face, and which is thus spoken of in the *New York Freeman's Journal*:

We are grieved to learn of the sudden death of the gallant Major Ord, late of the U. S. A., at San Antonio, Texas. He was driving out with his kinsman the Very Rev. F. J. Johnston, V. G. of the Diocese of San Antonio. A collision occurred on the road, and the gallant Major Ord lost his life. We are glad to say that the Very Rev. Father Johnston, dear to the Catholics of Texas, as he is to his Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. Pellicer, though hurt, is recovering from his injuries.

A sad incident occurred May 6, 1850, when the house, built several years before at Shanty Town by William Dickinson, was destroyed by fire. Hon. John F. Meade, who happened to be in it at the time, perished in the flames. The *Advocate* of that time says that he had been to the house of his brother-in-law, James Boyd, in the evening, and returning is supposed to have entered the above mentioned house (the occupants of which were in the sugar bush) with the intention of spending the night there; and that in making a fire or lighting a can-

dle he accidentally set fire to the place. But John W. Arndt informs the writer that Mr. Meade, with out doubt, was murdered, the position of the body, under a pile of straw, when found, testifying this. The event cast a shadow over the entire community, for the victim of that terrible disaster had been universally beloved, and was sincerely mourned. He was a brother of M. J. Meade, Esq., for many years the efficient clerk of Brown County.

The great event of 1850, was the passage of the first regular steamer up the Fox River. This was the *Indiana*, brought here by her owner, H. R. Williams, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and commanded by Capt. William O. Lyon. She arrived on the 5th of August, and on the 7th made the memorable trip to Bridgeport. She carried a large party of excursionists. Unlike boats of the present day, she seemed to have no eatables on board, for the party dined at a hotel in De Pere. Half way to Bridgeport, she encountered a deer, pursued on either side by men in canoes. The poor creature, swimming for dear life, was so frightened by the sudden appearance of the steamboat, that it gave up its struggles, and was captured. Half a mile below Wright's, the boat grounded and was obliged to stay there until morning. The hungry excursionists abandoned her and flocked in a body to Wright's house, where they made an onslaught on every thing eatable. The next day the boat reached Bridgeport. The return trip was made without noteworthy event.

The election of 1851, gave Green Bay the following officials: President, F. Desnoyer; Trustees, C. B. Wheelock, Edward Hicks, T. Trudell, J. P. Arndt, H. E. Eastman and C. D. Robinson.

The boat, *Navarino* was built, during the spring of 1851, by D. M. Whitney & Co., for the Fox River trade. The same spring, the *Indiana* was purchased by Messrs. R. P. Harriman and N. Goodell, and run for a time between De Pere and Kaukauna; but on September 11th, of that year, she had the misfortune to be sunk. Mr. Goodell afterward removed her machinery and used it in another boat.

Early in the spring of that year, S. Ryan, Jr., brought his printing office material back to Green Bay and started a Whig paper which he called the *Spectator*, and which lived about one year.

L. M. Marshall, an extensive manufacturer of lumber and shingles, established himself in business at Green Bay and Fort Howard in 1851, and some years following handling as high as 100,000,000 feet of lumber.

A fine steamer that ploughed the lake in 1851 was the Michigan, Captain John Stewart, Master. She made regular trips between Buffalo and Green Bay. Whitney & Co. were her agents at the latter city. Among the events of the year the following are noted: Drs. Carabin and Lawrence started a brick yard at Lawrence in February 1st, 1851, near the present site of what is now West De Pere. An act was passed to incorporate the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago R. R. Company. Like many of its predecessors and successors the road proved a failure. A new road was opened from Fort Howard to De Pere to connect with one leading thence to Kaukauna. Several improvements were made in Green Bay: Eleven new stores were erected. Among these were those of Mr. Whitney, Mooers & Bromley, John Day, J. V. Suydam, G. Mc Farlane, Porter Parish, F. Desnoyer, and J. Mc Fayden. A wharf and a warehouse was built the same season by W. H. Bruce, and another by John Day. Smalley & Co. completed two others which were in process of erection. Besides these business improvements, numerous dwellings were built during the year.

During 1851, or thereabout, a brewery was started in the old bank building which became the head quarters of the German population, and where, as Gerhart Oldenburg expresses it, they "got all their pleasure."

A desire among the Masonic fraternity for the establishment of a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Green Bay took first shape in the latter part of the year 1851, when a dispensation was granted for the formation of Warren Chapter No. 8. In February, 1852, a charter was granted, in which the following R. A. Masons were named: H. S. Baird, S. Davis, N. Goodell, John Gray, T. J. Bailey, W. H. Blodgett, E. R. Wadsworth, A. Saunders, E. P. Doane. H. S. Baird was named H. P.; S. Davis, K; N. Goodell, Scribe.

The chapter, has ever since its beginning, occupied the same room with Washington Lodge, and its general fortune has been mainly identical with the latter. As in the case of the Lodge, most of the charter members have been called from their earthly labors. But three of them survive. Of these N. Goodell continues to reside in Green Bay and T. J. Bailey in Fort Howard. E. R. Wadsworth is in Chicago.

(The officers of Warren Chapter for the present year (1876) are O. Libbey, H. P; X. Martin, K; (S. vacant by death of M. F. Greeley,) W. E. Thomas, C. H; J. H. Elmore, P. S; A. W. Kimball, R. A. C; A. Pardee, M. 3d V; J. D. Griswold, M. 2d V; J. F. Lyon, M. 1st V; M. V. B. Benson, Treas; J. H. Case, Sec.)

About the year 1855, Eleazer Williams began to represent himself to be the "Lost Prince," Louis XVII, of France. It will be remembered that, upon the downfall of the Bourbons in 1792, Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette were executed, and their only child, a son of eight years, was confined in the Tower of the Temple in Paris from that time until June 9th, 1795, when, according to the records, he died. Subsequently a story obtained circulation that the young prince was rescued from imprisonment and sent to America, another child being adroitly smuggled into the Temple and dying there as the Dauphin.

Eleazer Williams was the reputed son of Mary Ann and Thomas Williams of the St. Regis or Mohawk band of Indians. Both parents were of mixed blood. He was educated under the auspices of the Episcopal church, and was afterward appointed missionary to the Oneida Indians. While there, he conceived the ambitious design of founding a republic in the west, himself the president or ruler of it, and partially succeeded in so doing, as before related. During the winter of 1847-8, Col. H. E. Eastman of Green Bay, having been reading French history, penned a romance in which Eleazer Williams figured as the lost Dauphin. He subsequently lent the manuscript to Williams and afterward learned that the latter had copied it. This is substantiated by Col. James H. Howe, who saw the manuscript while Col. Eastman was writing the romance. The surprise of the parties may be imagined when, in 1853, the article appeared *verbatim* in Putnam's magazine, with appended affidavits and proofs of the genuineness of its assertions. Added to the facts, is the testimony of several Indians who had known the would-be Dauphin since his earliest childhood as the son of the people who claimed him, to prove that he was not Louis XVII of France. Yet there are many good people, who were intimately acquainted with him, and who believe his assertions, as they think, upon sufficient proofs. Certain it is that his claims to royalty made, for a time, a stir over a large part of the known world. (Eleazer Williams died August 28, 1858. His wife survives him and

resides at their house a few miles above De Pere. She is represented as being a woman possessed of more than ordinary intellect.)

Quite a remarkable duel occurred during 1852, at the old bank building. While a dance was in progress, a lady complained to a Mr. James (a son of the novelist of that name) that a gentlemen had purposely tripped her. Mr. James slapped the offender, who repaid the indignity with interest. Mr. James then said that he was not the equal in strength with the other, but he could fight him with the weapons of a gentleman. Seconds were immediately chosen, and pistols brought. The place selected was an outer hall. While the preliminaries were being arranged, the dance went on undisturbed. Ready for any adventure the wild young men of that time acquiesced in the manner by which the two young men were to get satisfaction. The space had been measured and the duelists had taken their places, when the lady, who had been offended, rushed forward and retracted the assertion which she had made. Mr. James immediately apologised to his opponent, and so the matter ended.

Joseph Tayler came to Green Bay, in 1852, and in company with Alfred Pelton, opened largely in the mercantile business. In 1857, they built a warehouse and dock where the Klaus ware house now is. (The ware house and a part of the dock were afterwards destroyed by fire.)

June 10th, 1852, a new steamer, the Morgan L. Martin, was launched. She was run between Green Bay and Kaukauna, with Captain Battershill in command. Some time during the summer, a severe storm, occurred which caused the wrecking of four vessels at the mouth of Green Bay.

During the year, a Moravian church was built.

The land office was removed in July, 1852, from Green Bay to Menasha. The event caused much dissatisfaction, and the papers loudly censured the President and others therefor, claiming that it had been sold to the highest bidder. It will be remembered that the first Register of the land office at Green Bay, was W. B. Slaughter. In 1838, or 1839, he was succeeded by John S. Horner. Those succeeding Mr. Horner, were appointed as follows: April, 1847, John F. Meade; July, 1848, Joel S. Fisk; May, 1849, H. F. Brown; December, 1850, Mr. Spaulding. Appended are the names and dates of appointment of the different Receivers: S. W. Beall, 1835; Mr. Lee, 1838;

Mr. Pease, 1840; Stoddard Judd, 1841; A. J. Irwin, 1845. Mr. Irwin's death, in 1847, leaving the office vacant, Elisha Morrow was appointed to fill the place, and in 1849, he was succeeded by Edgar Conklin. John Last was for several years connected with the land office and from him the preceding information was gained.

The next year, 1853, a plank road was built from Green Bay to De Pere, with Messrs. Call & Harriman as contractors. In June, a daily mail was established. Two new railroad companies were incorporated. Samuel Ryan's paper the *Spectator* was moved to Appleton, and was merged into the *Crescent*. Barling Giles, while out in company with a party of men, hunting deer, accidentally shot and killed himself, October 11, 1853. November 1st, a terrible conflagration occurred by which the *Advocate* office and all of its contents were destroyed.

The popular boats running on the lakes, in 1853, were the Franklin Moore, owned by the Day Brothers; the Fashion, Capt. Newberry, and the Norton, Capt. Al. Stewart.

This year, Edward Hicks was appointed post master at Green Bay.

Green Bay was incorporated as a city, March 9th, 1854. The following were the first city officers: Mayor, W. C. E. Thomas. Aldermen, north ward, F. Desnoyer, John Day, Amos Saunders and Paul Fox; south ward, John P. Arndt, F. A. Lathrop, Louis Carabin and Charles Le Clair.

The Fox River Bank was started, in June, at Green Bay; J. G. Lawton, Prest., F. Desnoyer, Cashier. The Northern Bank at Howard was established in August; Otto Tank, President; J. S. Baker, Cashier.

This year, Gen. Stanton proposed to sell the Fort Howard military lands by sealed proposals. None of the proposals coming up to the Government's secret valuation, the sales did not take place.

About this time the Improvement Company erected a ware house and dock in the upper part of Howard.

In April of this year, the county seat was removed from De Pere to Green Bay, by a vote which occurred on the fourth of that month. Four De Pere people voted for its removal and sixteen of the Green Bay people against it. The first court house in Green Bay was the present Holland Catholic Church on Adams street. There was no jail here for many years.

A steamboat company was organized, in 1854, for the purpose of securing a daily line of steamers between Green Bay and Buffalo. Otto Tank was the president of the company.

The private secretary of Eleazer Williams, F. J. Woutman, who had done all of his employer's writing for many years, was drowned in the fall of 1853, and his body was not recovered until sometime in 1854. Two large fires occurred in November of this year. On the fifth, the Washington House owned by Mr. I. G. Beaumont, was consumed. During this conflagration, Peter H. Anderson, of Little Chute, saved a child at the risk of his own life. He sustained but little injury however. The other fire occurred on the 28th. It took in Call & Marshall's store. Four stores, and a boat belonging to J. S. Fisk, were burned. Loss \$20,000.

An early fire company, organized at Green Bay, was the Germania No. 1, in 1854, with twenty-eight members. The constitution, adopted on December 14th, of that year, was signed by the following officers: Henry C. Reber, foreman and C. C. Frommeyer, secretary. W. C. E. Thomas, then mayor of Green Bay, also signed the constitution. No candidate was ever admitted to membership, without being qualified by understanding the German language. (This company, at time of writing, has a fine steam engine, purchased by the city in 1868, and named the Enterprise. It numbers thirty members, and has the motto, "Rough and Ready." The foreman is Fred. Deikman, and the engineer, one of the best in the country, is John F. Bertles.)

H. Mooers built a sawmill about six miles from Green Bay on the Manitowoc road in 1854, or thereabout, which was subsequently purchased by J. W. Woodruff & Co., and by them owned and operated at the time of writing. The mill has machinery for making lath, shingles and moulding, as well as for planing. Its capacity is 30,000 feet of lumber, 35,000 shingles and 10,000 lath per day.

Gustave Crickelair (a Belgian,) and family came to this part of the country in 1854. He was murdered soon after his arrival by parties unknown. He left a wife and three children in destitute circumstances, who were adopted by the Menominee Indians and cared for by them. Frank Crickelair, now a well known painter of Green Bay, lived with the Indians as one of them for five years. (The same Frank has thrice run for the office of Mayor of Green Bay and intends to con-

tinue running on an independent ticket until he shall be elected as such. He has a private secretary engaged for that event, to whom he has promised half of his salary, as he scorns to do his own writing. ("Nothing venture nothing win," is his motto.)

April 20th, 1855, the *Howard Era*, a Democratic paper, edited by E. P. Royce, appeared, hailing from the village of Howard.

The city officers of Green Bay, this year, were F. Desnoyer, Mayor; and D. W. King, Nelson Langton, Wash. Parish, C. J. Bender, A. Pelton, Porter Parish, Louis Hoffel and A. Scheller, Aldermen.

The census taken this year shows the population of Green Bay to have been 3,051; of Howard, 1,239; of De Pere, 507.

The Howard steam mill, belonging to T. O. Howe, C. R. Tyler and the Robinson Bros., was burned August 26th. Loss \$30,000. A boy sixteen years old, perished in the conflagration. The next season a new mill was erected on the same site by Robinson & Ballou.

The Duchateau brothers, Leon and Abeillard came from France in 1856 and later established in the general mercantile business at Green Bay.

The city officers in 1856 were H. E. Eastman, Mayor; and David Agry, H. M. Cady, L. J. Day, S. H. Marshall, John P. Arndt, Thomas Green, A. C. Robinson and P. Parish, Aldermen.

The great event to which the people had looked forward to so long as the ultimatum of success, viz. the completion of the Fox River Improvement to the degree stated in the charter, occurred this year, and in June 19th, Mayor Eastman called out the organizations and citizens to meet, with proper honors, the first steam boat from the Mississippi River, by the way of the Fox River. This was the *Aquila* from Pittsburg, Ohio; and she brought, as excursionists, prominent people from all along the route. Every where demonstrations of welcome were made, and banners and symbols were hung out in victorious greeting. At De Pere, people hurrahed as though they had but one throat. Major Shaler, at the Fort, greeted the boat with rounds of musketry. After she had landed, James H. Howe made an appropriate speech. Supper was served at the United States Hotel by Geo. Farnsworth. A dance in the evening on the *Sultana*, a Buffalo boat, finished up the festivities. The *Aquila* was owned in part by Morgan L. Martin. Her commander was Captain Stephen Hotelling, a son of the former master of the *Black Hawk*. She was an exceedingly flex-

ible craft, and moved upon the water much as a large flat basket would do, bending and twisting with every turn of the waves. Her shrill whistle was a great annoyance to the people who were little used to hearing a whistle of any kind. The *Advocate* in commenting on her says that she would come whistling into port just as people were taking their first nap at night, causing them to spring in alarm from their beds. Then about four o'clock in the morning, she would give a screech to let people know that she was getting ready to go; another, to let them know she got ready; another to tell them that she was about to start, and that they would better hurry up if they wanted to take passage on her; and another still to inform them that she had started and that they could not get on even if they wished.

Among the local events of this year was the building of a school house, 36x54 feet. It was one of the first brick buildings in Green Bay. Here the graded school system was introduced by J. K. Bixby, who was the first principal that presided over it. The building, upon the erection of larger and more commodious edifices for school purposes, became the high school department. The same year a hub and spoke factory was put into operation at De Pere, by Messrs. Merrill, Sager & Whiteside. In September of this year, another severe storm occurred, and a Frenchman was killed by lightning, not far from the Astor House.

January of 1857, was ushered in by the completion and dedication of the Congregational church at Howard. Rev. J. Porter delivered the dedicatory sermon.

H. E. Eastman was re-elected mayor, and the council this year were, D. Agry, J. V. Suydam, Anton Klaus, G. A. Lawton, John P. Arndt, F. A. Lathrop, B. Follett and W. J. Green.

Another railroad vote was taken and \$300,000 voted to the G. B. & Lake Shore R. R., which, however, never had a real existence.

On August 26th the Astor House was burned. It was the work of an incendiary.

The Washington Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, was organized January 1st, 1858, as an American Fire Company, with James Morton, foreman. (In 1864, a number of German members having been added, the American members retired, more Germans were added, and the company became German throughout. The city council in 1876, authorized the chief engineer to purchase a new out-

fit for this company at a cost not exceeding \$1,075. J. P. Hills is the foreman, and A. Michael, secretary.)

The *Banner*, a German weekly newspaper, was started at Green Bay, in 1858, by Arthur Jacobi.

The Agency house, formerly the residence of Judge Doty, which was the first frame house built in Wisconsin, was destroyed by fire March 31st, 1858.

In April, a daily mail was established between Green Bay and Fort Howard.

This year, Burley Follett served as mayor, with D. Agry, A. Burkhard, James Mc Guire, C. Woelz, Edson Sherwood, A. Kimball, P. Parish and James Morton as council.

Major Shaler was still stationed at the fort in charge of the military reservation, which now that the troops were removed was the cause of considerable trouble and litigation. Certain people would trespass and cut down timber and the War Department would prosecute them for so doing.

On June 9th, the American House at De Pere was burned, and a most infamous plot disclosed. One of the incendiaries confessed that an organized gang of blacklegs had intended to burn the entire business portion of the village. One of the party was convicted and sentenced to penitentiary for a number of years.

A new Fox River steamboat was built this year. It was proposed to call it the Morgan L. Martin, but instead it was named the Pioneer. She was built by Dr. Peak and made her trial trip, September 14th. She was afterward owned by Morgan L. Martin.

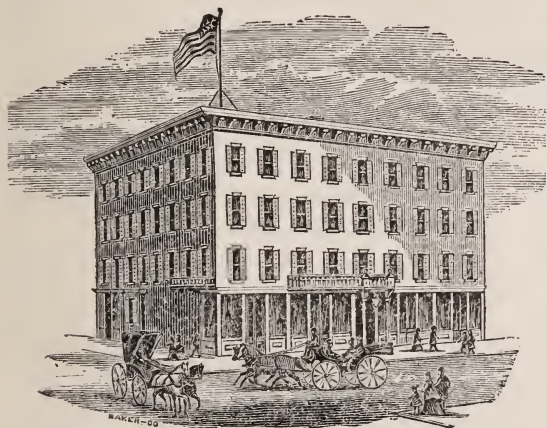
William Dickinson, of De Pere, died October 27. He was buried with masonic honors, followed to the grave by a committee of masons who went up to De Pere on the Pioneer to attend the funeral.

Several substantial improvements were made during the year. The bridge across the Fox River at De Pere was completed and twenty-one houses were erected in the new village of Howard; besides which several fine buildings were built in Green Bay.

During 1858, certain enterprising people discovered that Green Bay was the location of magnificent pearl fisheries, and their spirits began to rise in anticipation of the great fortunes that might be made here. Great excitement existed in the small circle to which the knowledge was confined, and they talked in a mysterious way to each other that

male outsiders a little curious to know what it all meant. Finally in the midst of their speculations, the wise ones resolved to send a specimen of the pearls, found in such quantities here, to a New York house in order to ascertain the value. The reply that the pearls were worth about sixty cents a bushel somewhat dampened their ardor.

The Guardian Fire Company, No. 2, was organized October 17th, 1858, with the appended charter officers: Lewis J. Day, foreman; B. C. Gardiner and Paul Dakin, assistant foremen; C. E. Case, secretary and C. L. Wheelock, treasurer. The company chose the motto, "Wide Awake," and has ever since proved itself worthy of such a one. On July 4th, of the same year, the ladies of Green Bay presented the company with a costly banner of heavy blue silk, with the design in colors of a wreath of flowers, and circle of hose, and having an open eye in the center, to represent their motto.



The next year, several substantial improvements were made in Green Bay. The Beaumont House was built by Messrs. Beaumont & Pelton.

Anton Klaus put up the block known as Klaus Hall block.

A new light house was also erected on Long Tail Point, near

the site of the old one which was becoming worthless.

The city officers this year, were Nathan Goodell, Mayor; D. Agry, A. Burkhard, C. Woelz, C. C. Lovett, John P. Arndt, James Morton, A. C. Robinson and Charles Le Claire, Aldermen.

The oldest bank in Green Bay is the First National, formerly the Bank of Green Bay, which was established in 1859 by Henry Strong who had previously been connected with the Commercial Bank of Oshkosh. (This bank commenced business as the First National in March, 1865. Its capital is \$50,000; surplus \$10,000. Deposits average from \$300,000 to \$500,000. It has passed safely through all the hard times since its establishment in 1859, almost entirely unembar-

rassed. Henry Strong is the president and M. D. Peak, cashier. Both gentlemen had been long at the business before establishing the bank of Green Bay, since which time they have won the reputation of being among the most reliable business men of Brown County.)

A few anecdotes, appertaining to the times to which this chapter relates, are here appended. But while perusing the same it must be remembered that during a large portion of the year, all communication with the outside world was cut off, and the young people were left to their own resources for excitement and amusement. Even in the summer, the only thing that broke the dull monotony was the occasional arrival of a boat.

In those days, the young women played at out door sports with the young men, and were not thought either rude or immodest. Wearying of games, the young people invented jokes which they played on one another and on the more sedate citizens. No harm was intended. The jokes were simply youthful exuberance. Bill Butser was a leader in all kinds of mischief. He was reckless, thoughtless and daring. From Jule R. Morris, Esq., city clerk, who was one of the "olden time boys," the writer has gained much pleasing information concerning the search for amusement in those days; but lack of space prevents more than a passing mention of the same.

At one time, a number of young men roomed in a building which stood where Douville & Basche's store now is. Bill Butser, Lewis Day and Dr. Blodgett were among the number. Bill Butser kept a skeleton in his room, and this, by wires and electric power, was often sent in the stillness and darkness of the night to the apartments of his companions. Although all were aware of its existence, no one of them ever awoke in the night and found the grinning, ghastly thing bending over him without an emotion of fear. One time, when several young men were in those rooms making the night gay with their revels, some of the number slipped out unnoticed and, repairing to a lumber yard near by, began filling up the stair-way and side-walk with bundles of shingles. This work was continued until it was impossible for those inside to make their egress except by a bed-cord from a window. Corded bedsteads were used in those days, and in the middle of the nights, the occupants would often be thrown suddenly to the floor by Bill Butser, who would crawl underneath them and rising on all fours, give the bed a quick push with his back.

About 1850, early on the morning of July 4th, the wild young men of Green Bay stole a cannon from the fort and took it to their own side of the river. They loaded it plentifully with powder, using for wadding, old coats, old boots, stones, sand etc., with a few bars of soap mixed in. They started a slow match and then fled to a place of safety. The explosion was terrific. Windows were broken, houses shaken, and the people frightened half out of their wits. A piece of the cannon went through the side of a house near by, passing directly over the heads of two persons who were in bed. (Some twenty-two years after, the muzzle of that same cannon was found embedded in the ground at Mr. Hudd's place—about two blocks from where the explosion had taken place.)

On the same morning, that the cannon was exploded, the boys set fire to an old blacksmith shop; yet so cute were they that before the alarm of fire was given they were safe in bed, and were those among those who expressed innocent wonder regarding the perpetrators of the rough jokes. These matters were investigated by United States officers, but so well did all parties keep the secret that it was impossible to fasten the deeds of that day upon any one. The parents of the young men swore truthfully and with good faith that their sons were in bed at the time when the alarm was given, and consequently it must be presumed had no hand in the transactions then being investigated. Suspicion rested, for a time on Dr. Crane, since a keg containing powder was found hidden under the bed in his office. He was however, innocent of having had any hand in the matter. The wild young men, on that long-to-be-remembered-morning, had routed him from his bed and, against his expressed wishes, had insisted on making their head-quarters in his office. The doctor was too noble to inform on his young friends and so bore the opprobrium of the peace-loving people, without trying to excuse himself.

Among the rough jokes of that period, was another perpetrated by Bill Butser, who was then employed on a lake boat. At one time, the body of a sailor was washed ashore and buried at Eagle Harbor. Butser found this out, and, instigated by the spirit of mischief, he dug up the body, cut it up, salted and packed it, then sent it to a prominent citizen of Green Bay, who received it with the supposition, based upon its appearances, that it was a barrel of pork. The consternation upon discovering human remains can not be described.

The news spread like wildfire. People believed that a murder had been committed, and were wrought up to the highest pitch of indignation. Investigation followed, but no clue could be obtained that would in the least way explain the matter, until Butser finally owned his part in the transaction to a friend. Then the secret leaked out.

The *Advocate* of March 6th, 1856, says that among the papers of the late Judge Reaume, were some giving the origin of the names Green Bay and De Pere. The writer inserts the information they contain merely as a matter of history:

In the early days, want of roads, of capital, of right energy among the inhabitants, rendered this a hard place to get a living. The patience and stoical fortitude of the people won the admiration of every body. Hence the locality got the title of "Grin-and-bear-it," of which "Green Bay" is a corruption. * * * The *Rapids des Peres*, supposed to have been named in honor of Marquette and others, really took its name from the fact that numerous Indian progeny became a shade lighter after the advent of the fathers, and in consideration of their comparatively few numbers, they somehow got the title of the Rapid Fathers.

In another copy of the *Advocate* of the same year, we find an article in relation to a false report concerning Col. Child's death. In some way a report was circulated that Col. Child died of cholera in St. Louis, in 1855. The *Advocate* copied it, and here is what it says later on the subject:

Finding the report was premature, and that the young man was not dead at all, we sent him a copy of the notice, and a private apology. His reply was curt and characteristic. He had received the notice he said, and accepted the apology though he did not know any thing about it. He knew it was a d--d lie the moment he saw it.

Neil Gallagher, Esq., of Fort Howard, the present gentlemanly proprietor of the North Western Hotel, who is one of the oldest inhabitants of Fort Howard, having been there over twenty-five years, related to the writer many of his early experiences, among which were some very amusing ones, showing the shrewdness of some of the early settlers. In the fall of 1853, he purchased a yoke of oxen at Fond du Lac, and drove them by way of Fort Howard to Oconto. There being no road, he followed the bay shore, and one night found himself at the shanty of a Yankee. The next morning, after paying his bill, he started on his way, having been wished a pleasant journey by his host. He very soon discovered some trees blazed through the woods as if intended to mark a road. This he thought was very fortunate, as following along the bay beach was often very far out of

the way and a poor road. He therefore followed the blazed road which very soon led him into marshy jumbles and swamps. After wandering about nearly all day, he finally gave up and returned to spend another night with his friendly host. In the morning, he proceeded on his way to Oconto by way of the bay shore. He learned afterward that this blazed road was a scheme, gotten up by this Yankee for the purpose of getting his customers to spend the second night with him, then pay liberally for his services as a pilot, in addition to their two night's lodging bill.

Mr. Gallagher, for many years, was a very large and successful drover of stock, to the Lake Superior country; in fact was the first man that ever drove stock through the country by the way of what is now known as the military road. Himself and his men were compelled to cross the river on their oxen's back, and frequently suffered for food which sometimes would be lost in crossing these rivers. At one time, they actually had their provisions taken out from under their heads by the prowling wolves. As they suffered frequently by getting cold and wet, he, at one time, got a tin can made in which to carry a little grog; this was made like a pair of saddle bags just the size to strap on a cow's neck behind the horns. Of course, they were very saving of the grog in the early part of the journey, but after traveling many days, their stock got scattered in the woods, and the cow which carried the grog was lost, among the rest, a day and a night. Upon finding her, they discovered, greatly to their disappointment, that some rascally half breed, or Indian, had caught the gentle animal, and had drawn all of the grog from the can, supplying its place with water.

D. Hunt, Esq., of Fort Howard, contributes the following

The adjustment of private claims was made by the agents of the Government in 1820. Those on the west bank of Fox River, all had claimants, excepting two or three strips. One of these belonged to a mythical individual, by the name of Laventure, whom no body knew except an old Menominee Indian, who, when a boy saw him cutting hay "down yonder." The soldiers were removed in 1852, and the Government lands, the fort being abandoned, in course of time came into market. Some time after this, a party of surveyors were sent to fix upon the boundaries of the fort, and the various claims. In order to do so, it was necessary to fix upon the boundaries of the Laventure claim, which would be a starting point for the others, and that was not so easy to do. But the party of surveyors stopped over night at the United States hotel, of Green Bay, then kept by George Farnsworth; and early

the next morning, while the others slept, one of the number, an interested party, procured some old stakes, crossed the river in a canoe, arranged the boundaries to suit himself and returned before it was breakfast time. At the table, all of the number met, and after the meal was finished, the party started out on their work. Strange to say, they discovered the stakes without the assistance of Livingston or Stanley, and without dispute fixed the boundaries of Howard.

An amusing anecdote of those times is told concerning a certain little shaver, named Lester P——, who, though not more than three or four years old, attended Sabbath school regularly. On one occasion, a new minister was called to preside, who was pleased to see the little fellow there, and at once began a conversation with him. "What is your name my little man?" he asked. The child who had a quick sharp accent, did not enunciate distinctly, and the minister misunderstood him to say "Buster." "O, you are a very nice little boy to come to Sabbath school," he returned. "Come again, little Buster." In an instant the boy's tiny fists were doubled up, and he astonished the good man, by taking a fighting attitude and exclaiming: "If you call me Buster again, I'll bust your head for you!"

CHAPTER VIII.

BROWN COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.—SKETCH BY CAPT. CURTIS R. MERRILL.—MILITARY LIFE OF COL. H. E. EASTMAN.—HISTORY OF THE "STATE GAZETTE."—THE GREEN BAY AND LAKE PEPIN RAIL ROAD AND ITS PROJECTOR.—INCIDENTS OF GENERAL HISTORY FROM 1860 TO 1870.

THE year 1860 was issued in with the discovery that a large amount of forged Brown County orders and orders of the city of Green Bay were afloat.

About the same time, Alexander Guesnier was admitted to the Brown County bar. Mr. Guesnier is a native of France, where during the earlier years of his manhood he was engaged in law business. Upon coming to America, he found that, having no trade, and being unable to speak the English language, he was without the means of earning a livelihood. But he sat dilligently to work and in a short time had mastered the language, and had become sufficiently well read in the law to practice in our courts. He has since become a prominent man of the county.

June 30th, 1860, the first number of the *Bay City Press*, Col. H. E. Eastman's paper was issued. Soon after, the publication passed into the hands of Porter Jones and John D. Lawe, Col. Eastman for some time, continuing on the editorial corps. After a while, differences of opinion arose, whereupon one of the editors pocketed his manuscript and walked over to the *Advocate* office with it. The paper was Republican in politics, but some naughty young lady, doubting its sincerity, on one occasion, contributed an acrostic which its editors unwittingly published and which read "*The Bay City Press is at heart for Douglas.*"

The present Turners' Society of Green Bay was organized on the 16th of August, 1860, by the consolidation of three German Societies, viz: the Turners' Society, The Harmony (Dramatic) Society and the Liedertafel (Musical) Society. The members of the new society met

in a hall on Pine street, for over ten years, and there the people of Green Bay have spent many a pleasant evening. (In 1870, the membership, having increased from forty to over one hundred members, it was deemed necessary to have a more commodious building, and the society bought two lots on the corner of Walnut street and Monroe avenue, where they built the large new hall which they now occupy. The building was formally opened November 6th, 1871, and since has not only been used by the Turners, but by the Philharmonic Society, theatrical troupes, etc. The society claim that it is the largest Turners' Hall in the state. The Turners' Society is not a secret organization, and it represents no religious or political party. Its exercises partake of a gymnastic, dramatic or musical nature, or of the three combined, and its object is instruction, health and amusement. The Green Bay Turners' Society was admitted to the *Nord Amerik. Turnerbund* about six years ago. Its present president is August Brauns.)

This year, the Northwestern railroad, the first and only one of the many which had been proposed that ever had a reality, received a charter. At this time, the population of Brown County was 11,900. The following were the results of the elections on this memorable year: County Board of Supervisors, D. Agry, of Green Bay, Chairman; D. Ward and T. Bennett, of the city of Green Bay; F. Blesch and A. J. Vieau, of Fort Howard; J. P. Dousman, of Bellevue; Cornelius Doherty, of Glemore; Peter Becker, of the Town of Green Bay; Robert Gibson, of Scott; Henry Fountain, of Humboldt; Andrew Reid, of Lawrence; Chris. Kunz, of Morrison; J. Rasmussen, of New Denmark; P. Burns, of Eaton; Chauncey Aldrich, of Preble; Stephen Joyce, of Rockland; Sam. Watkins, of Suamico; L. B. Wright, of Wrightstown; J. S. King, of the town of De Pere and Wm. Field, Jr., of the Village of De Pere.

At the fall election, the following were the successful candidates: F. S. Ellis, member of the Assembly; J. B. A. Masse, Clerk of the Court; Matthew Bellew, Treasurer; M. P. Lindsey, Clerk of the Board; O. B. Graves, District Attorney; J. H. Heyrmann, County Surveyor; M. J. Meade, Register of Deeds; D. M. Whitney, Sheriff. John Last was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Court.

The dark cloud of the threatening war of the rebellion spread itself over the country early in 1861, arousing even the most sluggish of our people to action and adding much of historical interest to the

transpiring incidents of Brown County. T. O. Howe of Green Bay was elected to the United States Senate, and on receipt of the confirmation of his election, the different organizations and the citizens of Green Bay turned out in grand parade to congratulate him. E. H. Ellis, the same year, received an almost unanimous call to the office of Circuit Judge. A change of post masters occurred both in Green Bay and Fort Howard, W. J. Green, editor of the *Bay City Press*, being appointed for the former place, instead of Ed. Hicks; and Joseph Tayler, for the latter, instead of William Fisk, Jr. (Joseph Tayler has held the office to the present time—a period of sixteen years.)

Upon the declaration of the war, an eager people responded to the call of their country. Even the Oneidas were anxious to enlist. The "Bay City Guards" were partially organized, with F. S. Ellis captain, and T. Ten Eyck and Joseph Harris as lieutenants. They were drilled by Capt. J. W. Cotton, of West Point. The company failed in being enrolled and consequently disbanded. In May, the ladies of Green Bay presented a flag to Major Shaler, at Fort Howard. The present was acknowledged by the firing of thirty-four guns from the fort, to which Green Bay responded in a like salute. In June, Capt. J. F. Loy, of Green Bay made a trip to Madison, to get his company of Oconto Log Drivers accepted by the Government, and on July 6th, the company departed for active service. Shortly before this, Curtis R. Merrill, of De Pere, was appointed United States Marshal, and H. H. Aldrich, his deputy; and about the same time Dr. C. E. Crane became surgeon of the Fifth Wisconsin Regiment.

The fourth of July was observed by an enthusiastic celebration, on which occasion Gov. Seymour made the address.

On the 29th of August, Morgan L. Martin was appointed paymaster in the regular army with the rank of Major. At the November election, James H. Howe, of Green Bay, was elected Attorney General; Ed. Hicks, Senator, from the second district, and T. R. Hudd, now of Green Bay, Senator from the twenty-second district. F. S. Ellis again represented Brown County in the Assembly, at the following session of Legislature.

In August, 1861 a general order was issued authorizing the recruiting of a regiment from the German population of the state, and of this regiment (the Ninth Wisconsin) Green Bay furnished Company

H, which was officered at the starting by Capt. Gumal Hesse and Lieutenants Fred Molzer and Phillip Kruer. Arthur Jacobi of Green Bay was promoted during the war from Adjutant to Colonel of the regiment.

The regiment reported at Fort Leavenworth, and there became attached to the great "South Western Expedition." Later, the force was augmented by two Indian regiments and then was called "Indian Expedition." At Newtonia, Mo., they met some eight thousand of the enemy's troops, and a battle ensued with quite a loss to the Ninth. Four of Company H were slain in the engagement, viz: Nick Birkel, Richard Feldtrappe, Daniel Heineritz, and Valentine Haak. At Sarcoxie, on the same day, Charles Horn, H. Lothwesen and Michael Zyleusky of Company H were killed. The battle of Jenkins' Ferry, on the Saline River, thinned the ranks so much that the regiment, after the muster out of the non veterans, was consolidated into four companies under the command of Lieut. Col. Arthur Jacobi. The killed of Company H, at Jenkins' Ferry were John Becker and August Schulz. Hermann Pfotenhauer was promoted from the ranks of Company H to First Lieutenant of Company D. The veteran Ninth was mustered out at the close of the war.

The Union Guards of Green Bay were organized for the war of the rebellion. They were ordered to report at Camp Randall, in October, 1861, and became Company H. of the Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, with Milo E. Palmer, Captain; Nathan A. C. Smith and C. C. Lovett, Lieutenants. They remained in camp, engaged in drill exercises until near the middle of the next January, when the regiment was ordered to report at Weston, Mo., to take part in the "Gen. Lane's Expedition." The march to Fort Scott was one of exposure and suffering, owing to the intense cold weather which prevailed at the time. Later, they marched as far west as Fort Riley, enroute for Santa Fe, and soon after that "expedition" having been abandoned, they turned their faces eastward, arriving at Leavenworth on the 24th of May. Thence, they were ordered south, and in July, of the same year, reached Humboldt, Tenn. There they remained some time, scouring all the country within a radius of sixty miles, and during the time were engaged in several brilliant expeditions. While there, the regiment published a paper which was named the *Soldier's Budget*. The printing material was dug out of a hennery where it had been hidden by a retreating

rebel printer. George C. Sager, of Co. H, A. J. Blodgett, of Co. C, John D. Cole, of Co. D, and a Mr. Walker, of Co. A, did the work of publishing and printing.

But it is impossible in the limited space to follow the Union Guards, in all their wanderings. With other companies of the Twelfth, they were constantly in active service during the remainder of the war. They participated in the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson; in the battle at Atlanta and in several lesser engagements, with honor to themselves and to their country. So rapid were the movements of the Twelfth Regiment that it was nicknamed the "Marching Twelfth." It was also called Bryant's menagerie, on account of the number of animals belonging to the regiment, particularly a young black bear owned by Company C. Two years from the date of the enlistment of the same, the soldiers composing it had marched sixteen hundred miles on foot, been transported by steamers fifteen hundred miles and by railroads six hundred miles. A few months later, they accomplished a march of four hundred and sixteen miles on foot in thirty-one days.

In May, 1862, Chas. C. Lovett resigned and returned home, where he set about raising another company. Ephraim Blakeslee was appointed to the place of second lieutenant, left vacant by Lovett. In August of the same year, Nathan A. C. Smith also resigned.

Captain Palmer resigned his commission in August 1863, and Carlton B. Wheelock, who had entered the service as a sergeant and had risen to first lieutenant, was promoted to the captaincy, and afterward to Major of the regiment, whereupon Ephraim Blakeslee, of La Valle, became Captain of Company H. At the time the veteran Union Guards were mustered out (August 16, 1865,) the officers in command were Capt. Blakeslee and Lieutenants William R. Bouton and James Lennon. Five of the Union Guards were killed in action, viz: Peter Asknette, H. H. Beaulieu, Henry A. Keeler, John Pung, and Christopher Shaddaker. John Gunn died of wounds received in battle. Fourteen of the company died of disease, viz: Chas. H. Allen, Daniel Brown, Peter Brouillard, John Coats, Selon Campbell, Jerome Forsyth, Henry Gribner, Joseph Jepson, James Mitchell, N. H. Neilson, Jacob Rogers, Eliphalet Sanford, Joseph Tonard and Samuel Watkins.

Among the incidents of purely local interest, in 1861 was the falling in of a saw mill at Bay Settlement, on January 18th, whereby S. M. Durand of Howard miraculously escaped death by jumping through an opening in the floor to the basement, where he was free from injury from the falling timbers. The mill was the property of C. R. Tyler. June 14th, the Northern Bank, U. H. Peak, President and R. Chappell, Cashier, closed its doors on account of the pressure of the times. A mirage occurred in April, which brought Peshtigo, thirty-eight miles distant, apparently high and plainly visible. The following were the fortunate candidates at the April election: Mayor of Green Bay—H. S. Baird; Aldermen—E. A. Tooker, A. Weise, J. P. Walls, E. Sherwood, Charles Le Clair, Porter Parish; Supervisors—C. L. Wheelock, John Last. President of the village of De Pere—Randall Wilcox; Trustees—William Field Jr., William Gow, William Armstrong, J. C. Roorbach, R. Jackson; Treasurer—F. Trudell; Assessor—W. Sutherland; Justice—W. W. Mathews; Supervisor—Wm. Field. President of Fort Howard—Robt. Chappell; Trustees—E. Brehme, S. Rupiper, O. Grey, W. J. Fisk, C. E. Dubois, G. Oldenburg, T. Davison, John Spence; Supervisors—D. W. Hubbard, B. Morris. The following were the Chairmen of the Boards of the different towns as far the writer has been able to ascertain: A. Reid of Lawrence, J. S. King of De Pere, L. Laplant of Scott, D. Brunette Jr. of Howard, J. P. Dousman of Bellevue, C. N. Aldrich of Preble, H. P. Hayden of Pittsfield.

In September of that year, the bridge at De Pere was completed. Joseph Kieper, postmaster at that place died November 22nd. Another old settler of Brown County passed away on December 29th. This was Dominick Brunette, Sr., of Duck Creek, who settled here in 1798.

A tannery in Fort Howard which William J. Fisk and James Fisher had been building was completed about the close of the year.

There were stirring war meetings both before and after election, which were frequently addressed by James H. Howe, John C. Neville and other prominent men.

Company F of the Fourteenth Regiment was recruited at De Pere, in the fall of 1861, by Capt. Joseph J. Lawton and others of that place. Of this company, George W. Bowers became First, and Samuel Harrison Second Lieutenant. The history of the Fourteenth Regiment is long and marked from beginning to end with dangers

and privations which the brave band met with so much firmness, that General Ransom, at Vicksburg, declared: "Every officer and man in the Fourteenth Wisconsin is a hero." Almost immediately on leaving the state, they went into active service. The battle of Shiloh was their first, and for their determined bravery thereat they gained for themselves the soubriquet of "Wisconsin Regulars." One man only of Company F fell in this battle, John D. Putnam.

The siege of Corinth soon followed. Previous to this, Capt. Lawton had resigned, and Second Lieutenant, Samuel Harrison, had been promoted to the captaincy. The latter fell mortally wounded at the battle of Corinth; and was, in course of time, succeeded by D. A. Ward, who was also promoted from second lieutenant to that place. The commanding officer in his official report commended the Fourteenth in unmeasured terms of praise for the cool daring manifested by its members during this battle. Though quite fatal to the regiment in general, only one man beside the captain lost his life at the battle of Corinth, viz: Samuel Morrison. After some other engagements, and considerable marching, they participated in the siege of Vicksburg where a position of honor was accorded to them. Here the company lost two men, killed, John L. Munger and Joseph Bergman. The battle of Tupelo followed, but fortunately without loss to the company. Subsequently they were in engagements at Old Town Creek, Nashville, Spanish Fort and other places. At Spanish Fort, Company F lost one man, Henry Hill. Disease took fifteen of the company during the war; H. L. Cady, Abram Antoine, Thomas Baird, James H. Cramer, C. Danforth, Joseph Garrow, Alexis La Count, S. E. Morrison, Thomas Mc Neal, James Ninham, Alex. Tidd, Thomas Thomas, Andrew Vertz, A. J. Vieau and Daniel Rockwood.

The survivors were mustered out in October, 1865, the following officers being in charge, Capt. John P. Ryan, and Lieutenants Charles Beattie and James K. Newton.

The first incident of local interest to Brown County upon the opening of the year 1862, was the election for the issue of bonds to the C. & N. W. Railroad, by which \$49,500 in bonds were exchanged for a like amount of stock.

At the April election, H. S. Baird was re-elected Mayor and Philipp Klaus, Treasurer of Green Bay. The Aldermen were E. H. Ellis, O. A. Tooker, C. Woelz, James Maguire, E. Sherwood, T. Bennett, P.

Parish and Louis Scheller; Justices, W. C. E. Thomas and C. H. Kies. Otto Tank was elected president of the Borough of Fort Howard and D. Jordan, president of De Pere. The trustees for the latter place were J. W. Childs, Robt. Jackson, W. P. Call, Wm. Field, Jr., G. S. Marsh and Wm. Gow.

The steamer Swan purchased at Detroit by Charles T. Harvey, with D. M. Whitney as master, this season began plying between Green Bay and Masonville for the purpose of carrying the United States mails, as well as such passengers and freight as were passing between here and Marquette, Lake Superior. Increasing business demanding a larger craft, Mr. Harvey built the steamer Sarah Van Epps to take the place of the Swan. The latter was one hundred and forty feet long with twenty feet beam. She continued in the trade until 1866, when she was sold to parties in Chicago and taken from the bay. Capt. E. Hagerty, Capt. Brooks and Capt. Vance were among the various masters in command of the Sarah Van Epps during her sojourn upon Green Bay.

The *Bay City Press* suspended publication in April. On the 26th of the same month, Thomas Green a settler of 1834 died. A little later W. J. Green, postmaster of Green Bay resigned and D. M. Whitney was appointed as his successor.

Among the improvements of the year were the building of Dousman & Elmore's large elevator in Fort Howard, and the completion of telegraph communication to St. Paul. The first message to St. Paul passed over the wires on the fifth of August. About this time, James H. Howe was appointed Colonel of the thirty-second Wisconsin Regiment and Dr. H. Pearce examining surgeon of Brown County.

The writer has to chronicle the death of three old settlers among the events of 1862: that of D. W. Hubbard on July 22nd, of Edward Hagarty, a popular lake captain on October 27th, and of Daniel Whitney the founder of Navarino, on November 4th. By the death of the latter, Green Bay lost one of its honored and valued citizens. The *Advocate* says that Mr. Whitney had delighted in the growth and improvement of the place which he had founded and had never lost the belief that it would ultimately become what its advantages bespoke for it, the most important city in the state. He was, at the time of his death, a zealous member of the Episcopal Society, which edifice, the first protestant church in the city, he helped

to build by large contributions. He is remembered as honest, generous and kind in his dealings with his brother men. He died in the house which had been his home for nearly thirty years, leaving his widow sole executor of his large estate.

The Thirty Second Regiment which was organized under the superintendence of Col. James H. Howe, of Green Bay, was mustered into service on the 25th of September, 1862. Company F of that regiment was recruited at Green Bay, Mathew J. Meade, Captain; Michael F. Kalmbach and Paul Dakin,* Lieutenants. (The latter had served as a sergeant in Co. H, of the Twelfth. He died July 12th, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.) At Memphis, the regiment was joined to Sherman's corps. At the time of Lee's attack upon Moscow, they received orders to proceed to that place. Being at the time stationed at La Grange, nine miles distant, they marched thither in less than two hours, and saved Colonel Hatch's cavalry from capture. Subsequently, their movements were rapid and varied, and were enlivened by numerous engagements with the enemy. At the siege of Atlanta, they were constantly under fire for ten days; yet comparatively few were killed; Sergeant Joseph P. Whidden, was the only one of Co. F killed at this time—in fact the only one of said company killed in action during the war, although the regiment was engaged in battles and skirmishes both before and after that time. Corporal S. W. Smith died of wounds received at Salkatratchie, S. C. Disease was more destructive to the regiment than battle. Beside those already mentioned eighteen of Co. F fell victims to the destroyer: D. D. Ausis, P. H. Beaulieu, Stoddard Cannon, John Deckers, Englebert Dequin, Alonzo Elson, R. M. Ferguson, John C. Griffiths, E. G. Haines, H. W. Hughes, Moses Jerdon, Wm. Johns, Alex. Olen, David Paige, Jr., Increase Stevenson, Wm. Teller, Daniel Vaughn, Joseph Welding.

The regiment was mustered out at Washington, June 12, 1865. At that time Co. F had the following officers: Henry C. Graham, Capt; Nelson R. Lee and Oscar B. Smith, Lieutenants.

G. P. Farnsworth, of Green Bay, was quarter-master of this regiment, and Benj. H. Beckwith, adjutant.

*Paul Dakin was a most excellent young man and his loss was sincerely mourned. To this day his memory is fresh in the hearts of his numerous friends who breathe his name softly with the lincs;

“Green be the grass above thee,
Friend of our early days;
None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise.”

Quite an excitement occurred upon the occasion of the draft which was ordered to take place November 13th. A number of Belgians and other foreigners from two or three of the towns flocked *en masse* into the city. They were armed with muskets, shot guns, rifles, pistols and clubs and presented quite a blood thirsty appearance. Some straightforward advice from Senator Howe, to whose residence they subsequently repaired, brought them to their senses and they gradually dispersed. The number drafted in Brown County on that day was one hundred and fifty-five.

The C. & N. W. R. R. reached Fort Howard November 11th, 1862, and the event was observed by a general celebration. The party of excursionists from Chicago and along the line were received at the terminus by the steamer Queen City under the command of Capt. J. B. Jacobs, who had volunteered to give them a trip on the river and bay. After the steamboat ride a bountiful dinner gotten up by Theodore Noehle was served at Klaus' Hall, where numerous toasts and responses were given. This railroad which has since pushed several hundred miles north, has the following men in its employ at Fort Howard: H. A. Rannous, Agent; R. Barclay, Operator; L. F. Smith, Master Mechanic; L. W. Dousman, Cashier; C. T. McElroy, Bill Clerk; W. C. Tyler, Ticket Clerk.

In the spring of 1863, Mr. Harvey, finding the steamer Sarah Van Epps insufficient for his increasing trade, purchased the Arrow, at Detroit, and put it upon the bay in charge of Capt. Alfred Taylor. These boats were run as the Green Bay Transit Company's Line. This was but another name for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, which for obvious reasons did not choose to be known in connection with the boating business any farther than it was profitable to be so. In the fall of the same year, the company began the building of a new steamer which was named the George L. Dunlap, in honor of the general manager of the Northwestern Railroad. It was put into the trade the next year with Capt. A. Taylor as master. The George L. Dunlap was built at Tank Town by W. H. Wolf. She was one hundred and eighty-eight feet long with twenty-five feet beam. About this time, Mr. Wolf built the propeller Favorite and the schooner Etna. The former was to ply between Chicago and St. Jo.

The spring election of 1863 made Burley Follett, mayor of Green Bay, Philipp Klaus, treasurer, and William Scott and C. Eames, Jus-

tices. The aldermen for this year were E. H. Ellis, N. Freund, James Ma Guire, D. M. Whitney, B. C. Gardnier, P. Parish, Louis Scheller and Edson Sherwood. At De Pere, R. Wilcox was elected president and the board the same as the preceding year. Fort Howard elected the following officials: President E. P. Royce, Justices, D. Hunt and M. Clark; Trustees, Joseph Rupiper, W. J. Fisk, Oscar Gray, Wm. Bell, F. Blesch, C. E. Dubois, Julius Bergman and E. Doty.

On May 9th, the "Church astray," at Muskrat Town, near the mouth of the river, was burned. It had been built several years before by some enterprising men who hoped to make a city there. The plan proved a failure, and the church stood alone and unoccupied, until some one, weary of seeing it, set fire to it.

Peter Van den Wall, of Bay Settlement was murdered this summer and his son and son-in-law's brother were arrested therefor. At the next term of court, the former was sentenced to Waupun for a period of ten years and the latter for life. In July, Martin L. Martin, (a brother of Xavier Martin) also of Bay Settlement, was crushed by a falling tree and so injured that he soon died.

The bridge at Wrightstown was completed in August, and the Walnut street bridge (Green Bay) was also completed on the 22nd of September. At the formal opening of the latter on that day, the mayor and the council passed over it in omnibusses decorated with flags. In October, of the same year, the De Pere bridge tolls were abolished.

A great storm occurred August 21st, at which time a boat containing Theodore Johnson and two others, which was out on Fox River, was capsized. The former was drowned, but his two companions were rescued by the Duchateau brothers who were coming in with a load of shingles.

The Baptist church at Fort Howard was dedicated on the 3rd of September, and the dedicatory sermon delivered by Rev S. Adams. On the 1st of October, the light house on Green Island at the mouth of the Menominee river was completed. The material used in building was Milwaukee brick.

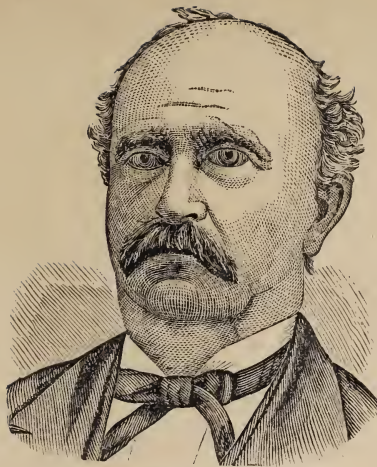
In November, F. S. Ellis was elected to the Senate and W. J. Abrams to the Assembly. The following received a majority for supervisors: John Last, C. W. Aldrich and M. Quinn.

A terrible conflagration occurred on November 12th, which laid in ruins a whole block situated between Adams and Washington streets, and Pine and Cherry streets. On Washington street the following places of business were burned, Joseph Harris' jewelry store; a saloon building owned by F. Desnoyer, above which was the Odd Fellows Hall; Cormier & Co's boot and shoe store; L. & J. Herschede's bakery; A. Kimball's hardware store; Charles Berner's saloon, the United States Hotel, owned by J. S. Baker, and the tailor shop and residence of William Rowbotham. On Pine street a saloon and billiard rooms of Resch & Noehle, and three large store buildings, belonging to Philip Klaus, were consumed. Those destroyed on Cherry street were H. W. Harvey's gun shop; Anton Burkard's cabinet factory; George C. Wirth's tobacco store, the post office building and some others. Four small buildings in the block were saved; the remainder of the property was a total loss. During the conflagration, the firemen became exhausted, and a number of ladies sprang forward and worked the brakes. Prominent among these were Mary Joyce, Josephine Forsythe and Miss Rowbotham. The contents of the post office department were saved, and the next morning the post master established his quarters on the green, a square distant from the ruins.

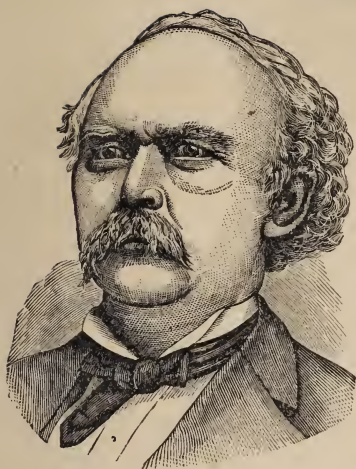
Later in November, a railroad accident occurred near Fort Howard, by which three persons were severely injured. The mail was pitched into Ashwaubanon Creek, and was not recovered for two or three days. The next month the Green Bay Stave Factory was destroyed by fire.

A draft took place in the county, November 21st, from which Green Bay, Fort Howard and De Pere were free by previous enlistments.

Charlotte Busche, an Indian woman of the tribe of Mandans (now about extinct,) died in the town of Bellevue in December, 1863, aged one hundred and twenty-five years. A sketch of her very eventful history will certainly be interesting to all. In her early life a battle occurred between the Mandans and the Sioux Indians and she was taken prisoner. By her captors, she was obliged to run the gauntlet naked. Coming out lacerated but alive, she became their slave. After a time they sold her to the Winnebagoes, who in turn sold her to a French trader and he took her to Little Traverse Bay and gave her to the wife of an Ottawa chief. There she was subjected to all kinds of torture, and finally her mistress, having a dying son, resolved to kill her that she might bear him company to the other land. On hearing



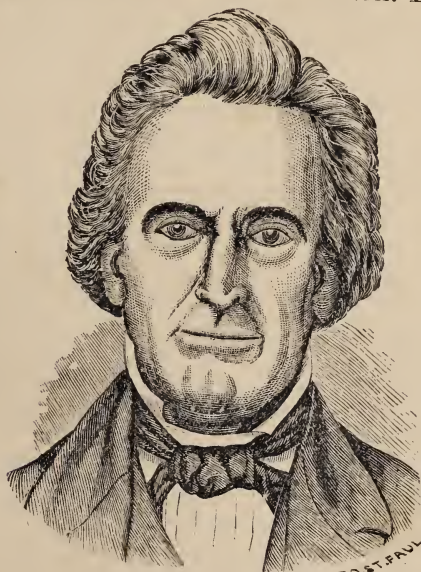
Hon. M. L. Martin.



Col. C. D. Robinson.



Hon. T. R. Hudd.



Dr. A. B. Williams.

ST. PAUL PHOTO ST. PAUL

this decision, she ran away. After long wandering, she became so worn out and hungry that she threw herself upon the protection of some Indians and they returned her to her mistress, who immediately cut off her ears and obliged her to eat them; then condemned her to die the next day. But in the night some unknown friends cut her bonds and she again escaped. After wandering three days, she hailed a canoe and its occupants took her to Mackinac. There she found a trader who offered to convey her to Green Bay. She accepted, but instead of leaving her at Green Bay he took her to the portage (now Portage City) where he gave her to a Mrs. Lequya. The new mistress proved as heartless as the old one had been; abused her and compelled her to marry a man by the name of Dashna by whom she had two children. About this time, the trader returned and claimed her. He now carried her to Green Bay and sold her to Joseph Busche with whom she lived until his death, which happened about 1833. She was the mother of a large family of children.

Events of 1864: Early in January a row occurred at Clow's saloon in De Pere, at which time a man named Mc Henry injured Henry Forrestel so that he died. In March, a post office was established at Duck Creek in the town of Howard. In April, the following men were elected to office in Brown County. Mayor of Green Bay, Nathan Goodell; Council, D. W. Britton, George Stone, J. Van den Moeslaer, C. Woelz, B. C. Gardiner, A. Kimball, P. Parish and Louis Scheller. President of Fort Howard, Oscar Gray; of De Pere, R. Wilcox.

It is here necessary to chronicle the death of Rev. Neils Otto Tank, the founder of Tanktown, which occurred May 4th, 1864. Mr. Tank was a native of Frederickshald, Norway. He was educated partly in the land of his birth and partly in Germany. He was at one time under the instruction of the celebrated Hugh Miller, in the study of geology. He finished his education in England. He early became a convert to religion, and having connected himself with the Moravian Congregation in Norway, was employed by that church as a teacher and afterward as their commercial agent. He married Miss Mariana Dorothea Frueauff, of Hernhut, Germany. Later, he received an appointment of missionary to South America, and entered on his labors there about 1840. Four years later, he lost his devoted partner by death, which left motherless his little daughter, then only eighteen

months old. In 1847, he returned to Europe where he married, in 1849, Miss C. L. A. van der Mullen, daughter of Rev. R. J. van der Mullen of Amsterdam, Holland. The next year, he came to America. Upon his arrival he was requested by the Moravian Home Missionary Society to look after the Norwegian emigrants in Wisconsin. This brought him to Green Bay. He purchased a large tract of land on the west side of the river with the intention of founding a Norwegian colony. He is represented in all of his dealings with his fellow men as having been actuated by true Christian principle.

Soon after the spring election, the lots upon which the new courthouse is built, were purchased at cost of \$2,800.

Some time in May, a company called the Brown County Guards was organized, which enlisted for one hundred days. Its officers were—Captain, J. Camm; Lieutenant, Leonard La Plant. A. Guesnier was one of the Corporals. The company was mustered into the Forty First Regiment, as Company G. James Camm had previously served as Lieutenant in the De Pere Company and had resigned; and Leonard La Plant had served in Company H of the Thirty-fourth Regiment as second lieutenant and had been mustered out at the expiration of his term.

A little later, Col. James H. Howe resigned his commission and accepted the position of attorney for the Northwestern Railroad.

Dr. Louis Carabin, the proprietor of the Village of West Deperre, died July 22nd, after a residence of eighteen years at Green Bay.

The new Beaumont House was opened in September by R. P. Hariman and his worthy lady. On the 10th of the next month the American House, which belonged to the Carabin estate was destroyed by fire.

During the fall of 1864, Col. Eastman, at that time an inmate of Libby prison, was exchanged and returned home. Dr. Lamb, formerly assistant surgeon of the Fortieth Regiment, located at Green Bay about that time. Upon the third draft being ordered, the quota of Green Bay and that of the town of Howard were found over full.

Upon November 10, the long desired sale of the Fort Howard Military Reserve took place.

At the November election, W. J. Abrams was re-elected to the Assembly. At the same time the following county officers were elected: Xavier Martin, Register of Deeds; Anton Klaus, Treasurer;

O. B. Graves, District Attorney; M. P. Lindsley, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors; J. B. A. Masse, Clerk of the Circuit Court; and George Langton, Sheriff.

This year a money order department to the post office was established.

Company F of the Fiftieth Regiment was recruited in Green Bay by Charles C. Lovett and Chas. Pfothenhauer in the spring of 1865, and sent out to Dakota Territory, with the above named gentlemen acting as captain and first lieutenant. Being organized so near the close of the war, there is not much of a military record for this company, although it was detained in service something over a year. During this short time, Company F lost six men by accident and disease:—George Harmon, (drowned) Jacob Harr, Ed. Lacount, Henry Gardner, Peter Nelson, and T. Thompson.

The first saw shop, and the only one now in Green Bay was opened in the spring of 1865, by Samuel Lindley and Joseph Clark, of New York. Not meeting with such success as they had looked for, in the following fall, they returned to New York. In the spring of the next year, however, they again came to Green Bay, and entered anew into the business of repairing and furnishing saws. In June of this same year, Mr. Clark disposed of his interest in the business to Mr. Lindley, who has since conducted it; and from a small and somewhat discouraging beginning, has, by his superior skill, and a thorough knowledge of this branch of business, builded up a large and lucrative trade.

At the spring election of this year (1865) M. P. Lindsley became Mayor of Green Bay, with the following council: D. W. Britton, A. Guesnier, J. A. Killian, D. M. Whitney, B. C. Gardiner, A. Kimball, P. Parish and E. Sherwood. Philipp Klaus was elected Treasurer; D. Agry, County Judge; and John Last, Assessor. At Fort Howard, J. S. Fisk was elected President; C. Schwarz, Treasurer, and James Camm, Constable.

It will be remembered that a national calamity occurred in April of this year in the assassination of President Lincoln which was mourned by a sorrowing people every where in the land. At Green Bay the day of the funeral obsequies was universally observed. Nearly all of the houses were draped in mourning, the bells tolled and a cannon fired at half hour intervals throughout the day. In the after-

noon, at the hour appointed for the funeral, a large procession was formed which marched slowly through the principal streets to Harvey & Co's dock (all of the halls being far too small) where Col. C. D. Robinson delivered an able address.

This spring, a military road to Lake Superior was authorized to be made, and the contract let to R. P. Harriman and George Field.

During the boating season of 1865, sixty vessels loaded at De Pere and sailed therefrom. Several improvements were made during the year. The contract for the new court house was let to Schwarz & Kemnitz of Fort Howard at \$37,950. Baily & Son of Fort Howard built a turning factory and James Fisher, a tannery. At De Pere a furniture factory was started by D. M. & E. Loy; and a new saw mill of sixty horse power was erected seven miles south of Green Bay by R. P. Harriman and Alfred Smith.

The saw mill, built by Judge Arndt in 1824, which had been repaired and refitted, making it one of the best mills in the county, was destroyed by fire September 1st.

At the fall election Capt. M. J. Meade received a large majority of votes for State Senator, and W. J. Abrams was re-elected to the Assembly. John Last, C. N. Aldrich and M. Brick were elected supervisors. About this time, Capt. C. R. Merrill's provost office was discontinued and he returned to De Pere. Before closing the war record the writer desires to make mention of a few more of the gallant men of Brown County belonging to other regiments and not previously noticed, some of whom did not become residents here until after the war.

Lieut. Leonard Martin (a son of Morgan L. Martin) of the regular army and a graduate at West Point, served during the war in the army of the Potomac. He had command of the well known Ayers Battery until 1864 when he was appointed colonel of the Fifty-first Wisconsin Regiment. This gentleman's record during the war is a most praiseworthy one. Morgan L. Martin tells of being in Washington at one time in conversation with a friend when a young sun-browned man entered the apartment unannounced and greeted them cordially. Neither recognized him and so informed him, whereupon he turned to Mr. Martin's companion and said: "Though neither of you know me I assure you that man is my father."

Levi J. Billings, a well known lawyer of Green Bay at the present time, entered the army as second lieutenant of Company K of the

twenty-eighth regiment. He was promoted in August 1863 to first lieutenant and in October of the same year to captain of the company.

Major Levi Howland, now one of the firm of J. P. Laird & Co. lumber dealers and manufacturers, Fort Howard, entered the army as second lieutenant of Company G of the First Regiment. He was promoted to first lieutenant of Company A, September 5, 1861; to captain of Company C in November of the same year, and to major of the Third Battalion, July 23, 1863. In 1865, he was mustered out, having served the entire period of the war.

Dr. A. H. Van Norstrand, now a prominent man of Brown County, was surgeon of the Fourth Regiment from the time it was mustered in until January 28, 1864, when he resigned.

Col. T. B. Catlin enlisted in the Fifth Regiment in 1861, and was captain of Company D. He was promoted to Lieut. Colonel January 14, 1863. He was mustered out in 1865, having served during the entire period of the war. He is now a well known painter of Green Bay.

Dr. B. C. Brett studied medicine at the age of twenty-one and graduated at the Dartmouth Medical College in the year 1859. He was engaged in New York City in Dispensary practice until shortly before the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, when he came west. He was appointed assistant surgeon in the 21st Wisconsin Regiment and just before the close of the war was promoted to surgeon of the 17th Regiment. Later he located at Brodhead, Wisconsin, where he practiced until 1872, when he became established in his profession at Green Bay.

Henry D. Bannister was second lieutenant of Co. I of the Third Regiment. On December 20th, 1864, he was promoted to first lieutenant of the same company, and on the following March was transferred to Company D. Mr. Bannister is now proprietor of the Gas Works at Green Bay.

Samuel M. Bond, now a conductor on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, entered the army as a private. He was promoted Sept. 14th, 1864 to second lieutenant of Company A of the Independent Battalion, Second Regiment, which formed a part of the celebrated Iron Brigade. He was transferred to Company G of the Sixth Regiment and promoted to first lieutenant, Dec. 21, 1864, and was mustered out at the close of the war.

The following list comprises a number of persons then residents of Brown County who served out side of the companies raised here:

Cooper D. Ayres, Surgeon, Seventh Infantry; W. T. Barclay, First Lieutenant, Co. H Thirty-fourth Infantry; William Beaupre, Captain, Co. G Seventeenth Regiment; P. H. Campbell, Second Lieutenant, Co. B Thirty-fourth Regiment; Aug. Cantin, Second Lieutenant, Co. G Seventeenth Regiment; Edgar Conklin, Captain, Co. F Twenty-first Regiment; C. E. Crane, Surgeon, Fifth Regiment; Joseph S. Curtis, Second Lieutenant, Co. E Forty-second Regiment; H. E. Eastman, Major, Second Battalion, Second Cav. Regiment. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel; John B. Eugene, Quartermaster, Forty-third Regiment; Franz Hermon, First Lieutenant, Co. C Ninth Regiment; Chas. N. Hoag, Lieutenant, Co. E. First Regiment, (died September 13, 1862); Maurice Maloney, Colonel, Thirteenth Regiment; Napoleon Mignault, Chaplain, Seventeenth Regiment; J. M. Norris, Second Lieutenant, Co. G. Forty-seventh Regiment; Joseph F. Loy, Captain, Co. H. Fourth Regiment; James T. Reeve, Surgeon, Twenty-first Regiment; L. M. Rossiter, Lieutenant, Co. B Fifth Regiment; H. S. Schuyler, Lieutenant, Co. I First Regiment; Chas. D. Suydam, Lieutenant, Co. C Forty-seventh Regiment; James P. Walls, Lieutenant, Co. G Second Regiment Cav.; Wm. R. Torrey, Lieutenant Colonel, First Cavalry, (died August 2nd, 1864.) Chas. D. Robinson, editor of the *Green Bay Advocate* was commissioned Assistant Quartermaster.

Cornelius Doxtator, now head warrior and interpreter of the Oneidas, raised a company of sharp shooters for the war. They were assigned to the seventeenth corps and more than half the number were killed in battle. (Doxtator is a fine looking man, gentlemanly in his bearing and dress, and having received a collegiate education, speaks and writes the English language with ease.)

At the request of the writer, Captain Curtis R. Merrill has contributed the following article concerning

THE BROWN COUNTY DRAFT.

The history of a nation or people is largely a history of its war. Take from Rollin, or Mc Cauley, or Bancroft, all that refers to the wars of the nations or people written about, and little remains that will be read.

The United States has not, in its one century of national existence, accumulated a very large amount of this valuable historical material. Its great revolution, and great rebellion are famous in history, but it can point to no rise and fall of empires,

no long line of rival dynasties warring for power or conquest, and has only here and there, a famous battle field, or crumbling fortification to remind an admiring posterity of the valor of their ancestors. The north west is particularly barren in this respect, and is indebted to Black Hawk for almost the only opportunity it has had of breaking the dull monotony of the reign of peace.

Wonderful traditions of Indian warfare may lie buried in its mysterious "Buttes des Morts," but the Black Hawk war is the only conspicuous movement of the white man's military powers. The names of Forts Howard, Winnebago and Dearborn, are suggestive of military warfare, but they suggest only its possibilities, not its realities. Ostensibly for war, they were silently preaching peace to the original Lo, and his redskinned legions, and they were successful missionaries. The Forts had no sieges, and the only enjoyments of its garrisons were between "fair women and brave men." The great rebellion brought the war question more directly home to the people. The stirring notes of "life and drum," were heard in almost every village, and the nation seemed to be a great encampment of soldiers. The response to the call for volunteers, had been so prompt and general as to have the appearance of a national uprising; but after two years of hard fighting, it became evident that we were engaged in a life and death struggle for national existence, and that the impulsive enthusiasm of national patriotism must settle down into systematic, patient persistent war. Notwithstanding the zeal with which the armies had been filled by volunteers, there was a large class, who for various reasons were not inclined to voluntarily share in the hardships and dangers of the camp and field; and, that the burdens of war might be more evenly borne. Congress passed, in the winter of 1863, the conscription or draft act. This put a new face, not only on the war, but the people. Under this act, every congressional district became a military district with a Provost-marshal head quarters, and a board of enrollment for recruiting and drafting soldiers.

The officers appointed by the war department, for this congressional district were as follows: C. R. Merrill, Provost-marshal and President of Board of Enrollment; H. O. Crane, Surgeon of Board of Enrollment; W. A. Bugh, Commissioner of Board of Enrollment.

Provost-marshal Merrill appointed the following deputy marshals for the thirteen counties in the district: Col. John Hancock, Winnebago County; Capt. John F. Guyle, Manitowoc County; Hon. John Robinson, Calumet County; S. P. Wing, Outagamie County; Col. George C. Ginty, Oconto County; Hon. Geo. D. Warring, Green Lake County; Hon. A. K. Osborne, Waupaca County; N. W. Milliken, Waushara County; Dr. John Wiley, Shawano County; Hon. E. Decker, Kewaunee County; J. D. Stevens, Door County.

In April, 1863, the Secretary of War ordered the Provost-marshal to establish his Head Quarters, at Green Bay, and to occupy Fort Howard as a rendezvous for recruited and drafted men, and the confinement of deserters, and a detachment of the Veteran Reserve Corps were assigned and reported to him for duty at that post.

The enrollment of those liable to military service, was a tedious, difficult and sometimes dangerous work. In some localities the law was openly set at defiance and

the officers were resisted and military aid was required to protect them and carry on the work.

The first draft under the national act, was made in November, 1863, in the old wooden Court House at the corner of Adams and Doty streets, in Green Bay. The excitement and anxiety were intense, and the city was full of people from the different counties. The court room was filled with a more anxious audience than it had ever contained before, and no judicial tribunal, whether represented by Irving, or Stow, or Howe, or Cotton, was ever regarded with a more profound and breathless attention, than was the blind man who stood silently and passively beside the draft wheel. At the appointed hour the marshal announced the commencement of the draft.

The commissioner broke the seals of the envelopes containing the tickets of each sub-district and deposited them in the draft wheel, from which a blind man, procured for the occasion, drew at every turn of the wheel, a name, until the quota of the sub-district was filled. A week was required to complete the draft. The number drawn under the call was two thousand eight hundred and forty. Under the President's call of July 18, 1864, another draft was made of four thousand eight hundred and ten men, and under the last call of December 1864, a further draft of eight hundred and forty was made. For over two years, the board continued its work of drafting, examining, clothing and forwarding soldiers, until the surrender of Lee in the spring of 1865, which entirely closed the war. Perhaps no two years in the history of Green Bay or Brown County will be remembered with more deep and varied interest. The inside history of broken families, desolate hearthstones, and the real tragedies of life so incident to war will never be written, but will be repeated and preserved in family tradition through many generations.

In October 1865, the war department ordered the office closed. The old fort which was built by Col. Chambers in 1816, after a military occupation of one and a half centuries, was turned over to the Chicago & North Western Rail Road. This being its last military occupation. Its white stockade and barracks and officers quarters have disappeared, and the great wheel of a windmill intices the bay breezes on which the old flag used to float so gracefully.

The following official letter may be of interest in this connection.

Mayor's Office, City of Green Bay, November 7, 1864.

Capt. C. R. Merrill, Provost Marshal, Fifth District, Wis.

Sir: In consequence of the belligerent state of the county I feel it my duty as guardian of the city of Green Bay to call upon you for the veteran reserve corps under your command in putting down any riotous conduct on the day of election should there be occasion to resort to arms.

I am unwilling to think that there will be any cause, or sufficient cause to call upon the military department for assistance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. Goodell, Mayor.

War Department, Washington, D. C., April 15, 1865.

Capt. C. R. Merrill, Provost Marshal, Green Bay, Wis.

It is believed that the assassins of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward are attempting to escape to Canada. You will make a careful and thorough examination of all persons attempting to cross from the United States into Canada and will arrest all suspicious persons. The most vigilant scrutiny on your part and the force at your disposal is demanded. A description of the parties supposed to be implicated in the murder will be telegraphed you to-day, but in the mean time be active in preventing the crossing of suspicious persons.

By order of the Secretary of War.

N. S. Jefferies, Brvt. Brig. Gen. and acting Pro. Mar. Gen.

The friends of Col. Eastman request, as an act of justice, the publication of the following article concerning his military life:

Col. H. E. Eastman entered the military service as a Major of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, November 9, 1861, and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, April 2, 1864. He commanded the brigade and military post at Redbone Church, Mississippi, from August '63 to March 1864, and had many lively fights but no disasters. On the 23rd of that month, the Second Cavalry, all that were left of it, having re-enlisted for another three years, "or for the war," Major Eastman was ordered to conduct the regiment home from Vicksburg for a thirty days furlough "within the State." On reaching Madison, April 2nd, was handed his commission as lieutenant colonel; and before separating at that place, the officers of his command presented him with an elegant gold watch and chain, made to order, "as a token of their admiration and esteem." This was the second testimonial made to Major Eastman, by his command, the first being a splendid gold mounted sword, presented on the 22nd of February, 1862. He conducted the regiment back to Vicksburg, May 2nd, 1864, and was captured by the enemy, while visiting Redbone Church, with a single orderly, July 4th, 1864, remaining in captivity at Meridian, Mississippi, Mobile and Cahaha, Alabama, and at Libby Prison, Virginia, till September 1st, 1864. Having been exchanged he reached Anapolis and Washington, September 3rd. 1864; but he came home on sick leave, and was confined to his house and bed for many months.

There is, or was a cloud upon Col. Eastman's military history which requires but a breath of candid, fairminded review to utterly dispel. During his service in the army, Col. Eastman was three times tried by Court Martial, as follows: Once in August, 1862, at Helena, Arkansas, on charges preferred by Genl. Eugene Carrs, for refusing to give up the hospital of his sick soldiers, to be occupied as the Headquarters of that supercilious officer. No report of this trial was ever promulgated; and it is fair to believe that Major Eastman's defense to that charge was more damaging to the reputation of the officer who made the charge, and the commanding General who convened the court, (Genl. Steele) than to the plucky accused, who dared to maintain the rights of his sick and wounded men, even to the point of disobedience of an infamous order. The second and third trials were at Vicksburg, in the winter and summer of 1864, and upon charges preferred by Col. Thomas

Stephens, of his own regiment. Upon the promotion of Col. Washburn, the first Colonel of the second cavalry, to Brigadier General, Lieutenant Colonel Stephens, succeeded to the Colonelcy. Col. Stephens' single and sole qualification for the position was that of being a superior swordsman, having once been a member of the Queen's Guards, in the British Army. He was a gladiator, with a skill and physique fit for, and only fit for, the prize ring; yet the veriest coward in the service. So it happened that when any active service was required of the regiment, Major Eastman was always detailed to command. Out of this, grew jealousy; and vindictiveness succeeded. While the regiment was lying at Haines' Bluff, before Vicksburg, during the siege, there came one day, an order for Major Eastman to conduct the available force, with three day's rations to the neighborhood of Black River Bridge to reconnoitre rebel Gen. Johnston's movements in that direction. Now that country had been overrun by both armies for months, and there was absolutely no sustenance, for man or beast in it. Knowing this fact, from experience, Major Eastman ordered his Quartermaster to get ready two teams to accompany the expedition, for the transportation of supplies. Col. Stephens undertook to countermand the order. But Major Eastman assuming to command the regiment for that occasion, because he had been detailed by the commanding General, for that purpose, took his teams and his supplies, without which, his force would have been anything but "available." That was called disobedience of orders; and constituted one charge, upon which he was afterward found guilty by a punctilious court martial. Another charge grew out of an earlier transaction, and was incited by the same spirit of jealousy and revenge. It was as follows: At Memphis, on the 18th of April, 1863, Colonel Bryant, of the Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, had been sent out to Coldwater River, a distance of about forty miles, to engage the enemy, under the rebel General Chalmers, while Col. Greeisan, was making his famous raid through Mississippi. Major Eastman, was at that time, President of a Court-martial at Fort Pickering, Memphis, and not subject to orders for any other duty. Of a Saturday night, after midnight, and raining hard, a dispatch was received from Col. Bryant requesting cavalry reinforcements. Col. Stephens was then with the regiment. But the commanding General saw fit to request Major Eastman as a favor, to take command of the force, and he cheerfully did so. He was in the saddle with four hundred picked cavalry before daylight; and by noon had made the march of forty miles, actually fighting his way nearly the whole distance, with bands of the enemy on either flank, like so many Siberian wolves; and swimming two rivers, the Cane and Nonconnah, full to the bank, in the march.

It was so brilliant and so daring a march, as to win the admiring comments of all, with but a single exception, Col. Stephens. To him it seemed that no man would dare undertake it, especially the swimming of the swollen streams, unless he were drunk. On that expedition the cavalry captured ninety-three prisoners, including seven rebel officers. And after the fight was over, next day, Major Eastman was ordered by Col. Bryant to take one hundred of his men as a guard, and conduct the prisoners to Fort Pickering. He finally undertook the duty with but forty men, a light guard to convey that number of prisoners through a woody country,

infested by bands of guerrillas, but Major Eastman accomplished it without loss of a man. Now having adjourned his court on that Saturday, till Tuesday morning, and having returned with his prisoners, just in time to take his seat on the bench, at the adjourned hour, Major Eastman did not return to Col. Bryant's camp, nor was he expected or required to do so. And that was called, in Col. Stephens' charges, "misconduct before the enemy." And being exactly as is above stated, that is what the Court-martial called it. On the contrary, this is what Col. Bryant called it in a letter dated

MADISON, DECEMBER 9, 1867.

COL. H. E. EASTMAN:

My Dear Colonel:—I well remember the circumstances to which you call my attention in your favor of the 30th inst., and am glad of an opportunity to set your record right in that particular. After our fight at Coldwater, on the day of April, 1863, in which you and your command took conspicuous part, reaching me just in the nick of time. After one of the most brilliant and daring marches of the war, I required the services of some trusty officer to take command of a guard of one hundred men to conduct our prisoners to headquarters at Memphis. You undertook that difficult duty, with but forty men, and safely executed it. You did not return to me at Coldwater, nor were you required or expected to do so, as my entire command returned to Memphis next day, the object of the expedition being accomplished.

If I can do or say any more for you in the premises, you have good right, at any time to call on me.

Most truly yours,

G. E. BRYANT.

That was the first case presented by Col. Stephens against Major Eastman, and the trial was had at Vicksburg, in January, 1864. Major Eastman was then in command of a Brigade at Redbone Church, twelve miles from Vicksburg. He was present in court for but a single half hour, just long enough to hear the charges read and to plead not guilty, and then returned to his duty. He was never under arrest or dispossessed of his sword or command. Gen. Dave Stewart volunteered to conduct the defense, and after examining the charges and hearing the witnesses for the prosecution, the whole thing seemed to him so utterly frivolous and ridiculous, that he believed it impossible that any member of the court should entertain an idea of conviction for a moment; and so left the case in their hands without a word of defense. How much he was disappointed and disgusted, will appear from the following note dated

VICKSBURG, JANUARY 29, 1864.

DEAR HARRY:—The d—d fools have found you guilty on the two charges, "disobedience of orders," and "misconduct before the enemy." Clark says the papers will never see daylight.

Truly,

D. S.

"Clark" was Maj. Gen. McPherson's Adjutant General, and apparently as much disgusted as Gen. Stewart. Major Eastman remained in command of his troops all the time and doing active and efficient duty; and not a word was ever heard of the proceedings of that court, until November following, and after Major Eastman had left the service. It transpired then that the sentence pronounced by that court was "dismissed from the service with loss of pay." Meanwhile, Major Eastman had been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel; had been home in command of the re-enlisted veterans of his regiment; had returned with them to Vicksburg to find his amiable adversary cocked and primed with another set of charges. He had been boiling over with rage and shame for forty days, because it was Major Eastman, and not

himself, upon whom Gen. McPherson had conferred the honor of conducting the veteran regiment home upon their furlough of honor. Major Eastman was again brought before a Court-martial, at Vicksburg, upon Stephens' second batch of charges, in June, 1864. They were too numerous to mention, and embraced every disgraceful thing that any military officer was ever accused of, except cowardice. But, of the whole array, there was no proof, nor attempt at proof, except as to two specifications under a charge of "conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline." All the other charges and specifications were mere fustian and gasconade. These two specifications grew out of the following state of facts: On the 18th of February, 1864, Gen. McArthur, then in command of the Forces and Defenses at Vicksburg, (in the temporary absence of Gen. McPherson,) issued to Major Eastman, the following order:

Major H. E. EASTMAN,

Commanding at Redbone Church:

You will send an adequate force, of your command, to Thompson's Mill, on Black River: construct a bridge at that point; drive back the enemy, and protect the navigation of that river, as far up it as practicable, until further orders from these headquarters.

J. McARTHUR, Brig. Gen. Com.

In obedience to that order, Major Eastman sent Major G. N. Richmond, now of Appleton, a prudent and gallant officer, his second in command at Redbone Church, with four hundred mounted men and two pieces of artillery to the point indicated in the order, to duly execute the same. This point is nineteen miles from Redbone Church. Major Eastman remained at his post with the balance of his command, receiving daily reports from Major Richmond, but having no occasion to give any further or other instructions than those contained in Gen. McArthur's order. This was during Sherman's first expedition against Meridian and Selma; and the troops having been nearly all withdrawn from Vicksburg, to accompany the expedition, the post occupied by Major Eastman's command, always an important one, became doubly so in this interval. Redbone Church was the point of intersection of three roads leading from so many fords across Black River to Vicksburg. Rebel General Pinson and Wirt Adams commands of cavalry had made several attempts upon that post during the winter, and now that the force had been so much weakened by the detail to Thompson's Mill, it offered a tempting prize to those two enterprising commanders should they get information of its exposure. Hence it was that Major Eastman never left his post for an instant, but kept sleepless vigilance during the fortnight's absence of Major Richmond's command. Now, for all such expeditions as that of Major Richmond's there were standing orders to seize all "C. S. A." cotton, (that is, cotton which had been turned over to the Confederate Government, by the planters in exchange for bonds, and branded "C. S. A.") and send it to headquarters. Moreover it turned out to be the prime object of this order of Genl. McArthur's to open out that rich cotton district in Claiborne County at a time when he supposed the Rebel forces of that district would be hanging on the flanks of Sherman's expedition, and off guard as to their local interests, and, not only to convey away all the "C. S. A." cotton, but to afford to the cotton dealers, under license at Vicksburg, access to and protection in purchases of private parties. So it was

the Government teams which accompanied Major Richmond's command were employed, under direct orders from Gen. McArthur in transporting "C. S. A." cotton from places of concealment in the vicinity of Thompson's Mill, to the banks of Black River, where it was shipped in Government transports to Vicksburg. It was alleged that a portion (some three or four bales) of the cotton so conveyed by Government teams, was not "C. S. A." cotton lawfully seized by our troops, but the private property of speculators. And so it was charged by Col. Stephens, in one specification, that Major Eastman had employed the Government teams of his command in the transportation of property other than that of the Government. The testimony of Major Richmond was, that, by accident and without his authority, there was a small quantity of cotton, (three or four bales) belonging to a purchaser named Griffin, brought by one of his teams from a plantation in Claiborne County to Black River. But that he had had positive orders from Major Eastman not to allow any such use of his teams, and that he *had not* allowed it. That it was simply an accident—the driver of the team and the sergeant who commanded the detail accompanying it, supposing it to be "C. S. A." cotton. But the ridiculous punctillio of the Court held Major Eastman responsible for the act, notwithstanding he was never within a score of miles of its happening; had no part or interest in it, and had given positive orders against it.

Another specification of that charge grew out of the history of the same expedition, and was as follows: When Major Richmond's command was recalled by Major Eastman, in obedience to orders from headquarters, it was of a Saturday afternoon. There was one squadron of Richmond's force, under command of Lieut. Riley, of Co. C, that day on a scout in the direction of Rocky Springs, which would bring it nearer to Redbone Church than to Richmond's encampment at Thompson's Mill. On receiving Major Eastman's order of recall Major Richmond dispatched a sergeant and five men in pursuit of Lieut. Riley to notify him of the order, and directed him to report immediately to Redbone by way of Ragan's ford, a point twenty miles higher up the river. The sergeant's squad found Riley, delivered Richmond's order, and reported back. Richmond reached headquarters at Redbone, at midnight, with the balance of his command. But Riley and his squadron were not heard from till next day at noon, when it appeared, that instead of making haste to report to Eastman as ordered, he had been persuaded by a Mrs. Pettitt, a rebel, to protect her teams in getting out of the rebel lines, at Ragan's ford, a quantity of cotton belonging to her, and which she had been forbidden to move by rebel guerrillas under threat of its destruction. This occupied Riley and his troops on the enemy's side of the river till sometime in the morning of Sunday. And while he was so engaged he was attacked by a rebel force, superior to his own and lost five horses, and arms and equipments. For this act of disobedience of orders Lieut. Riley was liable to be disgraced. But he was a gallant and valuable officer, he had never made a mistake before, he really believed himself justified in affording the lady the required protection; especially so as that was exactly what Richmond's command was being employed for at Thompson's Mill under orders from the commanding General. And for these reasons Eastman made no charges

against him. He did, however, what he considered a wise and more appropriate thing. He sent Riley immediately to Vicksburg, to report to Major Genl. Mc Pherson, who then had returned from Meridian—all the circumstances of the misadventure; recommended to Gen. Mc Pherson that the cotton of Mrs. Pettitt, be seized to reimburse the government for the loss of the horses, &c. And it was done. The property was seized by order of Gen. McPherson—about one hundred bales—and held in the government warehouse until Mrs. Pettitt paid an equivalent for the loss, about \$1,500. Now, Riley himself, was responsible for this loss. He had receipted to government as commandant of Company C in the absence of Captain Wood for these horses and arms and equipments, and his account never could be settled without properly accounting for this loss. He must therefore make it good. And so under Gen. McPherson's directions, the money received from Mrs. Pettitt by the Quarter Master, was turned over to Riley, with which to replace the lost animals and arms. That was an end of that. Riley, a valuable officer, barely escaped cashiering. It was Eastman's humanity and General Mc Pherson's mercy that saved him, and the government was without loss. It was only Eastman that suffered. The charge was against Eastman; that he permitted Riley to receive money from Mrs. Pettitt for the service of his troops, and the above was the proof. The whole thing had been done—not by Eastman—but by Major General Mc Pherson. But General Mc Pherson could not be present at this trial, nor his Quarter Master, being then before Atlanta. There was no accessible record of these facts. Nothing to be shown except the abstract facts that Riley was an officer of Eastman's command; that he had rendered Mrs. Pettitt a service with his troops; that he had received money for such service, with the knowledge and approbation of Eastman, and there was an end of the inquiry. In the absence of Major General Mc Pherson, Eastman was powerless to show that he had nothing whatever to do with the transaction, except to recommend to General Mc Pherson that the loss be repaired in the way it was, and a good and faithful officer saved blameless. That also was called "conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline," and Eastman alone suffered for it. He was at length set right, as the sequel will show.

This then was all. For a period of two years and a half, Stephens had camped on Eastman's trail, lying in wait with the hate and bitterness, and watchfulness of a relentless foe, for some hold upon his rival, by which he could bring him down to disgrace. And this, after all his aching vigilance, and deadly animosity, was all he was able to find. Stephens was Colonel of the regiment, but he had never led it to field, or any part of it, except upon one occasion, in Arkansas, when he made a scout with four hundred men and suffered sixty-five Texas rangers to hound him into the Union lines. How well he became his position, and how kindly his efforts to disgrace Eastman were appreciated, may be inferred from the following significant fact: Lieut. Col. Eastman was captured by the enemy on the 4th day of July, 1864; and on the 16th day of the same month, Stephens was summarily dismissed from the services "for general worthlessness." The capture of Col. Eastman had left the regiment without a head, except a blockhead; and Gen. Dana struck that off by a stroke of his pen.

It has been seen that the finding of these Courts-martial were not promulgated until November, 1864, two months after Col. Eastman had retired from the service, in consequence of disability. Then it was shown by the record, only just then received by the War Department, that the findings upon the specifications by the courts were guilty. All the other charges were dismissed as "frivolous and vexatious." The sentences in both cases, were dismissal from the service with loss of pay. Now there is at Washington, a certain tribunal called the "Bureau of Military Justice." It is, in military jurisdiction, what Supreme Courts and Courts of Appeal, are in civil and criminal jurisdictions. To that tribunal Col. Eastman, as soon as practicable, appealed for a review of his case, and for redress, and got both. The accumulation of business in that court, made justice seem slow. But finally on the 6th of January, 1863, that Bureau reported that "the case of Lieut. Col. Eastman, late of the Second Wisconsin Regiment Volunteer Cavalry, is a meritorious one. The findings of the Courts-martial were not warranted by the proofs, and his dismissal from the service in either case, was clearly unjust and uncalled for. There should be a removal of all disabilities resulting from such dismissal, and restoration of his forfeited pay."

The balance of this history will be best told in like official parlance as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 22, 1875.

MY DEAR COLONEL:—The enclosed is what you should have had years ago.

"The mills of God grind slowly,
But they grind exceedingly sure."

ENOCH TOTTEN.

The enclosure was as follows:

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, May 21, 1875.

Lieut. Col. Harry E. Eastman, late of Second Wisconsin Cavalry,

Sir:—I have respectfully to inform you that the disability from your dismissal by sentence of Court-martial promulgated in General Orders No. 22, and General Court-martial No. 15, series of 1864, from Headquarters' Department and Army of the Tennessee has been removed.

I am Sir, Very Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT, Asst. Adj. Gen.

Treasury Department, Second Auditor's Office, August 18, 1876.

Sir:—Your account, the same being in full satisfaction of your claim for pay as Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers, amounting to \$639.08, has been settled in this office, and confirmed by the Second Comptroller. A report of the settlement has been forwarded to the War Department for requisition on the Treasury. As soon as the requisition is issued, a draft for the amount will be sent you.

Respectfully,

To Lieut. Col. HARRY E. EASTMAN, GREEN BAY.

E. B. FRENCH, Auditor.

Treasury of the United States, Washington, September 14, 1876.

Sir:—Herewith I have the honor to transmit draft No. 5176, on War Warrant No. 4259, for \$639.08 payable to the order of

A. N. WYMAN, Treas. U. S.

HARRY E. EASTMAN, Green Bay.

No. 141,010.

United States of America.

Department of the Interior Pension Bureau.

It is hereby certified that in conformity with the laws of the United States, Harry E. Eastman, who was Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, as

inscribed on the pension list roll of the Milwaukee Agency, at the rate of ——— dollars per month, to commence on the 10th day of June, 1875. This pension being for injuries received in the service. Given at the Department of the Interior this 21st day of August, 1876.

Countersigned,

CHAS. T. GORHAM, Acting Assistant Sec'y of the Interior.

J. W. BABSON, Acting Com. of Pensions.

Truly, Justice is almost always sure, though sometimes, somewhat slow.

Col. Eastman's previous life may be summed up as follows:

He was born in Somersette County, Maine, in 1819, and received an indifferent education in two sectarian institutions of learning in Sectarian New England, up to the age of eighteen; when being nearly ruined in health, by injudicious cramming, he went South and spent a year and a half as private tutor; part of the time near Natchez, Mississippi, and part of the time at Galveston, Texas, in the family of the American Consul. He read law in the office of Judge William Enmons, of Hallonell, Maine, during the year 1839. Afterwards for six months with D. P. Hall, of New York city. In June, 1840, he came to Green Bay. Here he finished preparatory law studies in the office of Hon. M. L. Martin, and was admitted to practice in May, 1841; then entered into partnership with Mr. Martin for three years. He was appointed District Attorney in 1842, and was married in March, 1843, to Elizabeth M. daughter of the late Judge John P. Arndt. (Mrs. Eastman was born on the Island of Mackinac, December 27, 1822, and came with the family, to Green Bay, in November, 1824; and, with the exception of a couple of years at school in New Jersey, has never been absent more than two months in all, during that time.) Mr. Eastman formed partnership with Hon. T. O. Howe, in 1845, but abandoned the practice in 1846, and engaged in real estate operations, by which he accumulated a competence in a few years, to lose it again in commercial enterprises and other unlucky adventures. He was delegate to the National Whig Convention, at Philadelphia, in 1848, and chairman of the delegation, which voted every time for Henry Clay, as the nominee. He was Deputy County Treasurer in 1849, '50 and '51, and in 1852 and '53 was engaged in the settlement of the estate of the late John Law as assignee of the heirs and executors. In 1854 and '55, he was employed by the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement, as Attorney and lobbyist at Washington, to advocate the enlargement of the grant of lauds for that work. Being entirely successful in that mission, he received as compensation for his services, the bond of the company for twenty-four thousand five hundred acres

of selected land, and for one thousand dollars in money. The company afterwards repudiated the contract and escaped its payment, on the plea that such services were contrary to public policy. Col. Eastman was elected Mayor of the city of Green Bay, in 1856, and re-elected in 1857. In 1857, he organized a company for the purchase of a line of Lake steamboats to run between this port and Buffalo. Up to that time there had never been a dollar of carrying stock owned in town, but we were entirely dependent upon the caprices and subject to the selfish exactions of foreign owners.

At one time during the war, a Belgian woman who traded at a store in Fort Howard, complained when asked seventy-five cents for a gallon of kerosene, that she had paid only forty cents heretofore. "It is raised on account of the war," explained the merchant. "Ah!" responded the woman innocently. "Do they fight by lamp light?"

Dr. P. Marchand located at Green Bay in 1865, and was the first French regular physician who settled in the county. He graduated at the Burlington, Vermont, University in 1862, and began the practice of medicine at Troy, New York, soon after.

The *Green Bay Gazette* was established in 1866, by Col. George C. Ginty and Dwight I. Follett. The first number was issued March 3d of that year. In the following September, Col. Ginty purchased the interest of the latter, and the paper was conducted under his name until December, 1867, when Wm. B. Tapley, of Racine, purchased a half interest. In February, 1868, the office, located as it had been from the start, in Desnoyer's "Gothic Block," north-west corner of Washington and Cherry streets, burned out. The entire contents were destroyed, not even the books being saved. But the energy and pluck which had carried the new institution over the difficulties that invariably mark the initial progress of a public journal, was equal to the emergency. In less than forty-eight hours after the fire, and before the embers had fairly ceased smoking, an order for an entire new outfit was being filled in the Milwaukee type-foundry, and in the shortest time possible the paper was again issued, enlarged from six columns before the fire to eight columns. The office was then located in the rear rooms in Weise's block, on Washington street, near corner of Pine. In May of that year D. I. Follett, by purchasing Col. Ginty's interest, again connected himself with the paper, and it was published under the name of Tapley & Follett, for the following year

and a half. The office was in the meantime moved to the third story of Klaus Block, foot of Washington street. In November, 1869, the office moved to Baird's stone building on Pine street, which was conveniently arranged and fitted for the purpose, and where it is still located. On January 1st, 1870, W. B. Tapley sold his interest to Geo. E. Hoskinson, and the paper has since continued under the management of Hoskinson & Follett. In 1870, the hand press, which had served to print the edition, was superseded by a cylinder press. The same year the title was changed to *The State Gazette* and a column added to each page. The following year still another column was added to the paper, making it ten columns, one of the largest Weeklies in the State.

Shortly before November, 1871, Messrs. Hoskinson & Follett determined to make the experiment of a Daily newspaper, and accordingly on the 6th of that month, issued *The Daily State Gazette*. The new venture was looked upon favorably by business men, and it was soon demonstrated that a Daily newspaper was a necessity and would be adequately supported. Having been once enlarged the Daily has been regularly issued to the present time.

The Gazette during its course has upheld the principles of the Republican party, and since 1870, has been regarded as one of the most prominent political papers in the State. While giving its adherence to a party it may be said that it has been distinguished for candor and independence of thought and expression. In its columns it has, as its name indicates, paid special attention to State politics and State news, and is ranked as a power in the State press.

The *Gazette* printing establishment has, beside its editorial and news composing rooms, a large and complete job department, capable of printing anything from a small hand bill to a book of any size. This History of Brown County, printed by this establishment, is a sufficient proof of the assertion. The job department is ably presided over by James Kerr, a printer of much ability and long experience.

A Lodge of Odd Fellows known as the Hermann No. 111, was instituted March 7th, 1866, with the following charter members: Louis Scheller, Robert Graner, Joseph Nick, Charles Jansen, Ernst Straubel and August Straubel. This Lodge was an off shoot of the Green Bay Lodge.

At the April election of 1866, the following were voted officials for the succeeding year. Mayor of Green Bay—C. D. Robinson; Treasurer—Phillip Klaus; Council—A. Guesnier, J. A. Killian, C. L. Wheelock, Charles Henry, J. F. Loy, and P. Parish. President of Fort Howard village—J. S. Fisk; of De Pere, G. S. Marsh.

In May, M. L. Martin was appointed by the President, Indian Agent at Green Bay.

Two sad accidents occurred before the close of the month of May. The boiler of Tooker's shingle mill on East river burst on the 14th, blowing the mill into fragments, and killing a young man by the name of Mc Kinnon. Some seven or eight others were injured. The other accident was the drowning of a little son of Rebecca Herrman, in a well on the burnt district, May 25th. The child's father, George Herrman, had been drowned about a year previous, at Jefferson City, Missouri, while on duty in the Fiftieth Regiment. A little later, Joseph Pauquette and wife, a couple of the earlier residents of Brown County, died, only a few weeks elapsing between the demise of the two.

A destructive fire occurred on the 11th of August which consumed the elevator, dock and adjoining buildings owned by Messrs Pelton & Beaumont, and leased by Pinto, Benson & Avery. During the season, the Nicholson pavement of Washington street was laid. A little sketch of the laying of the pavement may be of interest. Washington street, Green Bay was, for several years after the granting of a city charter, in a sad condition. A large portion of the people were anxious to have a Nicholson pavement put down, but it was strenuously opposed by a majority of the city council. The people were some surprised, one morning, at finding a pole with a board attached, in the center of a mudhole at the corner of Washington and Pine streets, bearing the words, "Bennett's Pond." Mr. Bennett was one of the opposers. In 1866, the resolution to build such a pavement having been carried, the work was commenced. Mr. Guesnier was street commissioner and Anton Klaus, contractor. They got as far in the work as the then best business block in the city, when the owners of it, who were opposed thereto, commanded that it should be stopped, and threatened to serve an injunction, if this was not instantly done. Messrs. Guesnier and Klaus knowing that such a step would cause a delay even though it would not prevent the ulti-

mate completion of the pavement, immediately put twelve men and a couple of plows at work, and in a very short time had the side walk torn up, and the street plowed. While the plowing was being done they laughingly asked the angry owners what should be planted there. The work was continued without farther interruption.

The Congregational Church of De Pere, was organized April 18th, 1866, with F. Holman, Samuel Blake and B. F. Smith, as trustees. Previous to this time, its members had worshipped with the Presbyterians. The chapel was built in 1868, and rebuilt in 1875. The present pastor is Rev. E. P. Salmon.

During the spring of 1866, the Northwestern Railroad Company put upon Green Bay, the steamer Saginaw, built on the St. Clair River, the preceding year. She formed, with the George L. Dunlap, a line running between Green Bay and Escanaba. Both boats were removed from the trade in 1872, and taken elsewhere.

During the fall of 1866, Ed. Hicks had been appointed postmaster in the place of D. M. Whitney, removed; but for some reason or other, he did not receive the proper papers, and Mr. Whitney held on the post office. So the matter rested until the early part of 1867, when Charles R. Tyler received the proper documents and the post office was turned over to him.

At the November election the following were the successful candidates: W. J. Abrams, Senator; John B. Eugene, Member of the Assembly from the First District; Oscar Gray, Superintendent of Schools.

The Lake Pepin Railroad was chartered this year through the instrumentality of Hon. W. J. Abrams, who put his whole soul in the enterprise, believing it to be for the good of a great portion of the state. The charter was obtained by a special act of the legislature of Wisconsin, April 12th, 1866; and the company was organized July 7th, 1866, under the name of the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railway Company. Lake Pepin, a wide portion of the Mississippi River, furnished the company with a part of its corporate name, and Wabasha, at the foot of Lake Pepin, was the point originally designated as the terminus of the road on the Mississippi river. The construction of the road was commenced in 1869, in which year four miles of grading was done.

The writer will now give a brief sketch of the man who was chiefly instrumental in opening the great western thoroughfare, now known as the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad.

W. J. Abrams, now of Green Bay, was born at Cambridge, Washington County, New York, March 19, 1829. He received an academic education and entered the Theological Preparatory School at Williamstown, but was compelled to leave on account of ill health; after which he spent several years in travel both in this country and abroad. He came to Green Bay Wis., in May 1856, to take charge of the railroad surveys from the Lake Shore to Ontonagan, and in 1861, he became a permanent resident of said city. Later he succeeded in getting the Northern Railway of Canada to put on a line of steamers from Green Bay to Collingwood, and acted as their agent, and he was also connected with the Sarnia and Buffalo lines till 1870.

Mr. Abrams was elected to the State Legislature as a Democrat in 1863, and was several times re-elected, serving in the Assembly during 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867. He then was elected to the State Senate and served in 1868 and 1869. He immediately came out as a war Democrat and was the leader of that faction of the party. He received the complimentary vote of the party for speaker several times. He supported all the measures introduced for the vigorous prosecution of the war and voted for the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the constitution, abolishing slavery and equalizing citizenship, and according to the papers, made two of the ablest speeches in favor of their adoption made in either branch of the legislature. He was also active in authorizing and organizing the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and was one of the board of Trustees and its Vice President for four years.

In 1870, he withdrew from the propeller lines, and entirely from political life, to take a more active part in the construction of the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railway, now the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, which he was chiefly instrumental in organizing, having procured the charter and worked steadily for its advancement. This year he succeeded in securing, in its interest, Mr. D. M. Kelly, to whom the community are more particularly indebted for its successful completion. He was one of the first incorporators of the company, and has remained one of its active directors and officers up to the present time, in fact being the only member of the company that has remained

with it during all of its vicissitudes and fortunes. At the present time, he is Secretary and Auditor of the company.

One thing may be said of Mr. Abrams' political life that can not be said of every politician: He always worked for the best good of the state in general, regardless of personal interest or of party whim. The entire press of Wisconsin gave him, during his political life, the credit of being an honest, earnest, unselfish worker for the good of the people. May his example be emulated by his successors.

A disaster occurred January 25th, 1867, on the Northwestern railroad near De Pere. The car was thrown from the track by a broken rail and all of the passengers more or less injured.

The following is the result of the election of 1867; Mayor of Green Bay, J. S. Marshall; Assessor, Louis Scheller; Justices G. E. T. Kyber and C. H. Kies; Aldermen, Alex. Guesnier, J. A. Killian, D. M. Whitney, H. O. Crane, A. Kimball and Charles Henry. President of Fort Howard, Oscar Gray; Treasurer, J. Tayler; Justices, D. Hunt and M. Clark. President of De Pere, G. S. Marsh; Treasurer, W. W. Mathews.

In June, 1867, the Central Baptist church of Green Bay, was organized by seven members, dismissed by letter from the Fort Howard Baptist church. Their first sermon was preached June 16th, by Rev. W. Whitcome, of Oshkosh.

Judge S. R. Cotton died February 15th, 1867. He was born at Newport, R. I., in 1818, and educated to the profession of law. He came to Green Bay in 1842, and soon became a leading member of the Brown County Bar. In 1855, he was elected Circuit Judge, which position he held until 1861, when he resigned. He was an active member of the Episcopal church at the time of his death.

About this time fifty acres of land known as the Beaumont Place, on the southern boundary of the city, were purchased and named the Woodlawn cemetery.

The Golden Rule Encampment No. 18, I. O. O. F. was instituted, April 25, 1867, with Werden Reynolds, B. C. Gardiner, C. C. Lovett, O. B. Graves, J. A. Pinto, X. Martin, M. P. Lindsley, E. C. Keeler and T. J. Bailey as charter members. The first officers were J. A. Pinto, C. P.; M. P. Lindsley, H. P.; B. C. Gardiner, S. W.; Werden Reynolds, Scribe; C. C. Lovett, J. W.

In the fall of 1867, the St. Andrew's Society was established at Fort Howard, by some thirty Scotchmen for the purpose of aiding and advising all persons of that nationality that might come under their notice. William Hood was the first president. James Ritchie, Andrew Reid, Robt. Mailer and James Millar, of De Pere, and David Burns, of Fort Howard, succeeded him in turn. James Millar is president in 1876. The secretary of the society, for the same year is James Kerr.

A new depot at Fort Howard was completed in the fall. A little later, a terrible accident happened at one of the Fort Howard public schools. A little girl, only seven years old, named Cora Baker, was burned to death by her clothes taking fire while standing near the stove. And about the same time, an explosion occurred at Lison & Doty's lumber and shingle mill in the town of Humboldt, at which time three men were killed and five badly injured.

During the year 1867, a straight cut was made through Grass Island to facilitate navigation. This island, which is situated in Green Bay about a mile and a half north of the mouth of Fox River, is a long narrow sand bar, stretching nearly half across the bay. The former channel ran northerly nearly to the island, thence to the eastward; thence backward on the north side of the island to nearly opposite the mouth of the river, making a circuit of some three miles. In expending the appropriations made by Congress for improvements, it was decided by the Government to cut a channel through Grass Island opposite the river's mouth, making a straight sailing line. The work was accomplished by Mr. Richardson, under the supervision of Capt. Littlefield. The first boat that passed through the cut was the Queen City, on September 8th, 1867.

Frank Tilton is accountable for the following, which shows how adverse to improvements many of the early settlers were:

In 1867, the Fox river, or the basin at the junction of the Fox and East rivers, washed the foundation of the Beaumont House, including the ground where the planing mill now stands, and came nearly up to the skating rink. That year, Mr. Klaus concluded to make some land by commencing to fill up his water lot property on Washington street, and incidentally the street itself, with slabs. Strange as it may seem now, this developed much opposition, although he was doing the work at his own expense. The Council sued out an injunction restraining him and got men to haul away the slabs as fast as he brought them. After some trouble and considerable expense, Mr. Klaus got the injunction dissolved and went on with the work.

Mr. Klaus probably did not go to work right in filling up the street without first asking the consent of the Council, but the measure was so clearly a public benefit that it did not occur to him that there could be any opposition. The reason given by one of the aldermen for his objection was that with the end of the street filled up, cattle could not go down there to drink. But the city has grown since then, and the three objecting Aldermen would laugh at their own reasoning now. From that beginning, nearly three blocks of useless, shallow water has since been filled in and added to the taxable property of the city.

On January, 1st 1868, J. H. Elmore and H. E. Dousman (sons of the proprietors) were admitted to the firm of Dousman & Elmore. Their elevator was built in 1862 at a cost of \$80,000. The amount of business done thereat in 1865, was \$506,490, and in 1867, \$1,174,490.

On February 11th, the fire-fiend again visited Green Bay, destroying Desnoyer's Block, corner of Washington and Cherry streets. Skeels & Best, dry goods merchants, lost \$12,000 worth of goods and L. M. Marshall lost \$20,000 worth. The *Gazette* printing office, also in the block, with its entire contents, including subscription and account books, was at this time consumed, the loss being about \$6,000. The other buildings, destroyed by fire during the year, were the sawmill of Peters & Co., at Little Suamico, May 29th; Jacob Schellenbeck's Tannery on East River—loss \$2,500; Desnoyers warehouse (used by D. M. Kelly & Co., proprietors of a line of Lake and River steamers, as a freight house, and by Crandall & Kellogg, as a commission house) November 17th; and the shingle mill of Delveaux Bros., situated eight miles from Green Bay. The last mentioned fire occurred October 27th, and one of the brothers was severely injured thereat; beside a yoke of oxen and one hundred thousand shingles were consumed.

Margaret Okeewau, an Indian woman living at Bay Settlement, died February 13th, aged one hundred and twenty-three years. She left two disconsolate orphan's aged respectively ninety-seven and eighty-two years. She had lived to see her descendants to the fifth generation.

Election results of 1868: Anton Klaus, Mayor of Green Bay; A. Burkhard, Treasurer; Council, James Flatley, P. Fox, D. M. Whitney, H. O. Crane, Charles Henry and P. Parish. President of Fort Howard, O. Gray; Treasurer, J. Tayler.

A word here concerning Mayor Klaus will not be out of place. He is a native of Prussia, who came to Green Bay, in 1850, without a

dollar in the world. He commenced life here by sawing wood, at fifty cents per cord. Since then he has been County Treasurer six years and three times Mayor, and is now one of the substantial men of Brown County. Moral—you chaps, who are lounging around in idleness, and who have to give your clothes to pay for your washing, go to sawing wood.

Early in this year, the East River Foundry had been purchased by John Vigeant, of Canada, who shortly after married a lady from Montreal. Later, he became embarrassed in business, and on May 9th, 1868, committed suicide at the Jacobs House, by shooting himself.

In July of this year, a German paper, called the *Staats Zeitung*, was established: Burkard & Schauer, proprietors.

In the middle of the night, July 11th, 1868, a man was put off of a C. & N. W. R. R. freight train, at the mouth of Ashwabenon Creek for not paying his fare. The next morning his lifeless body was found in the creek. Investigation proved him to be John Doyle, chairman of the board of supervisors of Kaukauna, once a town in Brown County, but now in Outagamie county. He was a man sixty-six years old, and in consequence of his age, is supposed to have slipped from the bridge into the water.

Of the buildings erected this year the following are noted: The Irish Catholic church, and a new school house in the north ward, Fort Howard; at De Pere a Congregational church, and a new saw mill by Elias Sorenson; at Green Bay the Jacobs House, opened on the European plan by John B. Jacobs. A large steam flouring mill was also built in Fort Howard by A. W. & N. C. Foster & G. C. Arnold; while Green Bay witnessed the completion of the new court house, a fine building erected at the cost of \$40,000. One of the greatest improvements of the year was the building and putting into operation of the Howard foundry by Whitney & Co.

Two hundred and ninety-eight lots in Astor, belonging to the estate of John Jacob Astor, were sold at auction in the spring of 1868, at an average price of sixty-six dollars each.

Rt. Rev. Joseph Melcher, first Catholic Bishop of Green Bay, in 1868 conceived the idea of establishing an academy at the aforementioned city, and invited four Lay Sisters to his diocese where he had a home prepared for them. Their community was organized on August 20th, and Rev. Mother Mary Ann Mayer from the Ursuline Convent in

Landsput, Bavaria, was chosen Superior. The academy was opened on the 15th of October. Two years later, the increase of pupils having demanded its enlargement, an addition was added to the building. It is a pleasantly situated and popular school at the time of writing.

Hon. Francis Desnoyer died August 13th. He had at different periods held the offices of Member of the Territorial Council, President of Fort Howard and Mayor of Green Bay.

At the November election, J. S. Curtis was chosen Member of the Assembly from the first district, and D. C. Ayres from the second; J. B. A. Masse, Clerk of the Court; O. J. Brice, Sheriff; Xavier Martin, Register of Deeds; O. B. Graves, District Attorney; A. Klaus, Treasurer; J. B. Eugene, Clerk of the Board, and S. E. Baldwin, Surveyor—all for the ensuing term.

On or about December 7th, of this year, Sheriff G. N. Langton received a telegram from Marquette, to arrest one Nehill, charged with burglary. The sheriff found the man at the Beaumont House, and arrested him. At the first opportunity, the burglar attempted to run away, whereupon Langton fired at him. He returned the fire and Langton fired again. This time the burglar fell, mortally wounded. In his satchel, which Langton had previously taken from him, were found numerous instruments for burglarious purposes. At a meeting of the citizens, called to ascertain the public sentiment in regard to the matter, a resolution was presented by Hon. John C. Neville, approving the act. It was passed unanimously.

On the third day of December, the "Holy Catholic See" established the Diocese of Green Bay, just two hundred years from the time that Allouez said his first Mass at De Pere.

John P. Dousman, Collector of Customs, at the Port of Green Bay in 1868, gives the following number of arrivals of vessels for that year: Steamers, three hundred and eighty-four; sail vessels, two hundred and thirty-nine; propellers, eighty-one.

The first event of 1869, worthy of mention, was the death of Gen. Jonathan Wheelock, which occurred on the 12th of January, whereby Green Bay lost an old and valued citizen. Mr. Wheelock was born in Barnard, Windsor County, Vt., in 1790. He became a settler of Brown County in 1833. He opened the Washington House soon after his arrival, and later built the Navarino House, afterward known as the United States Hotel, which stood upon the site of the Jacobs

House building. He was several times unanimously elected President of the Borough of Green Bay. His title was received from the Governor. His remains were buried with Masonic honors. Gen. Wheelock was the father-in-law of Col. William Chapman, another old resident of this county.

The events of the early part of this year were briefly as follows: The construction of the Green Bay, Shawano and Ft. Wilkin's Military road commenced in January. February 14th, the Moravian church at Fort Howard was dedicated. The same month the contract for building the East River bridge at the foot of Mason street was let to C. W. Williams, and W. H. Nye & Co., of De Pere, made arrangements to change the Flax Factory into a woolen mill. J. S. Stetson's mill in Glenmore was burned, March 28th. Loss \$12,000.

Soon after the bridge was built across East River, at the foot of Main Street, a worthless scamp by the name of Gleason, buried his wife one Saturday morning and married another the same evening. Some of the boys of the village thought it their duty to admonish the uxorious rascal that such indiscreet haste in wife taking did not comport with their ideas of propriety. They prepared him, therefore, a suitable coat of tar and feathers and disturbed his nuptial dreaming by a peremptory command to come forth and take on his wedding vesture and take a ride on a rail. They rode him up and down Washington street and up and down Main street to the new bridge, and over the bridge on a run, and then and there dismissed him with a warning never to recross that structure. Heedless of the consequences however, he did return and next day was seen consulting with a lawyer with a view, it was suspected, of prosecuting his persecutors. One of the party quickly conceived a way of heading him off. There was no law against a man's marrying another wife as soon as the former incumbent was under the sod, but there was a village ordinance fixing a five dollar fine for riding across that bridge faster than a walk, and that they were prepared to prove against him, and in default of payment of such fine he could be committed to the county jail. A warrant was therefore sworn out of a Justices Court and the officer sent in pursuit of the victim. But some friendly citizen warned him of what was going on and advised him to escape while he might. And he actually did, and has never returned.

The April election resulted as follows; Mayor of Green Bay, Anton Klaus; Aldermen, C. Berner, James Flatley, Paul Fox, H. O. Crane, Charles Henry and P. Parish; Treasurer, A. Burkard; President of Fort Howard, O. Gray; Treasurer, J. A. Salscheider. County Judge, D. Agry.

On April 5th, the Green Bay Iron Company was organized. Of a meeting held at that time, John C. Neville was appointed chairman and J. J. Williams secretary. The first board of managers then elected were Phillip I. Earle, President; Anton Klaus, Albert Weise, R. C. Evans and Mitchell Resch. Arrangements were made for the building of the Green Bay Blast Furnace. Hon. John C. Neville was appointed attorney.

Early in the same month, Green Bay was visited by a large fire, which consumed Mrs. Desnoyer's three story brick building on Washington street. The following were losers thereby: B. Follett, bookstore; First National Bank; W. H. Norris, law office; A. W. Kimball, Revenue Collector; V. B. Bromley, law office; M. L. Martin, law office and library; Dr. A. Munroe; J. Crandall, furniture stored. Wm. Horn and Louis Neese, who roomed in the building, lost their clothing. Mrs. Desnoyer immediately rebuilt the block.

This spring witnessed the completion and opening of the First National Hotel, of Green Bay, built, furnished and opened by R. P. Harriman at a cost of \$52,000. A complimentary banquet was given at the opening. The Green Bay Silver Band made the music upon the occasion, and T. R. Hudd delivered an appropriate address. This hotel, after numerous changes, now is conducted (in good style) by L. M. Harriman, son of the owner, assisted by his mother, Mrs. R. P. Harriman. L. M. Harriman is the gentlemanly clerk of the establishment.

Upon June 5th, the community was called to mourn the loss of Dominicus Jordan, the President of De Pere. Mr. Jordan was seventy-two years old. He was a native of Maine and at one time Senator of that State. Upon settling in Brown County he proved himself a very active, enterprising man, and was in fact, one of the fathers of De Pere. His business and enterprising spirit are however well represented at the present day by his son-in-law, B. F. Smith. Mr. Jordan's place in the village board, was supplied for the remainder of the unexpired term by J. W. Childs.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Fort Howard was dedicated June 13th.

During the season, the consolidation of the Shawano and Milwaukee railroad and the Green Bay and Lake Pepin railroad took place, and a new company was formed of which David Mc Cartney was President, and Anton Klaus Vice President. The directors were D. Mc Cartney, A. Klaus, E. Decker, E. D. Clinton, C. D. Robinson, J. Whitney, W. J. Abrams, George R. Cooke, W. J. Fisk, L. J. Day and J. S. Featherly. Work on the road commenced July 23th, 1869. The occasion was observed as a gala day. The officials and citizens congregated at Fort Howard to make the grand commencement. A.



FIRST NATIONAL HOTEL.

Taylor brought a couple of spades and wheelbarrows in his wagon to the field of action, and claimed that he ran the first construction train. On his arrival he presented the spades, one to Mayor Klaus and the other to President Gray, who stripped off their coats, filled a wheelbarrow with earth and emptied the contents on the road bed. Then D. Mc Cartney and Oscar Gray filled one of the wheelbarrows and Anton Klaus the other, and when these were again emptied, Hon. T. R. Hudd made a pleasant address, followed by remarks from Hon. John C. Neville, Judge E. H. Ellis, and Messrs. D. Mc Cartney and Oscar Gray. The houses in close proximity were decorated for the occasion. One place of business bore, "Green Bay and Lake Pippin Store;" another, "Green Bay and Lake Pippin Salloon."

Later in the year, Dousman & Elmore's elevator passed into the hands of Elmore & Kelly, the firm consisting of A. E. Elmore, J. H. Elmore and D. M. Kelly.

On October 24th the Flax Factory, at De Pere, was burned. Loss \$30,000.

The East River Stove Foundry was established during the summer, by Woodworth & Felix, from the remains of the East River Foundry, whose former owner came to so sad an end. Later, this foundry underwent several changes in proprietorship, and it is again known as the East River Foundry. It is owned and operated by Robt. Silber, President of the Green Bay Savings Bank. A. Delforge superintends the institution in the absence of the proprietor.

The fall election sent Edward Hicks, and Michael Dockery, of Holland, to Madison as Assemblymen. This fall, the county voted down the G. B. & Lake Pepin railroad bonds and the company who had graded five miles of the road, previous to the action of the county, suspended work for a season.

The schooner *Excelsior*, Captain W. R. Bouton master, of Green Bay, carrying a cargo for Lewis Day & Co., was lost on the lake in November 1869. The crew was saved by embarking in a yawl, and rowing for twelve hours through the darkness and ice. The *Excelsior* was built by Capton Bouton about 1865.

Of the other casualties this year the following are noted: Sometime in the summer, Mrs. Mary Loftus, wife of P. Loftus, of Green Bay, was burned to death while attempting to light a fire with kerosene. The steamer *Morning Star*, while passing through the draw of the bridge at Wrightstown, on September 3rd, knocked down some timbers which struck the bridge-tender, Thomas Castello, killing him instantly.

The Fort Howard Methodist Church was a branch of the Methodist Church of Green Bay, and was organized in 1869, with Rev. W. J. Olmstead as pastor. The place of worship at that time was Blesch's Hall. The church building was commenced in 1870, and was used over a year before it was finished or dedicated. The dedication took place May 26, 1872, and the dedicatory sermons were delivered by Rev. A. C. Manwell and Rev. W. W. Case. The society commenced with thirty-three regular members and three probationers, all transferred from the Green Bay church. Sixteen of these are still mem-

bers. The first board of trustees was composed of the following gentlemen: E. Crocker, R. Henderson, M. F. Kalmbach, L. T. Jenkins, and Frank Marshall. The first sabbath school superintendent was Robert Henderson. The church at the time of writing has a membership of one hundred and fifty-two persons, under the charge of Rev. T. F. Allen. The sabbath school is under the superintendence of J. H. Erwin. It has one hundred members and fifteen teachers.

There are two Catholic churches in East De Pere, known respectively as the Holland and Irish. The former was erected in 1869 by Father Verboort. It is a large finely finished brick building, the most costly church in De Pere. The altar is made of Italian marble, and the church is furnished with a large pipe organ. It has seats for over eight hundred people. Attached to the church is a brick school house and a parsonage, the whole property occupying an entire block. This church has a membership of over three hundred families over whom the genial Rev. W. Takken* presides as pastor.

There are three societies connected with the Holland Catholic church. The Altar society, composed of two hundred ladies; The Holy Family and the Pius Benevolent society. Of the last John Smith is president.

Near the close of the year, the tidings of the death of Col. William Whistler, reached Green Bay. It will be remembered that Col. Whistler was for many years stationed at Fort Howard, and was considered by the people, as almost belonging to this locality. He died at Cincinnati, December 4th, 1869, at an advanced age. He was a native of Maryland, but was appointed to the army from the Northwest Territory June 8th, 1801. He retired from service October 9th, 1861, having been in the United States army over sixty years. At that time, he was Colonel of the Fourth Infantry.

*Since this work has been in press Father Takken has been transferred to Hollandtown. He went with the deep regrets of the people of De Pere and was received with demonstrations of regard by his new flock.

CHAPTER IX.

THE DE PERES AND THEIR MANUFACTORIES.—MANUFACTORIES OF FORT HOWARD.—GREAT FIRES OF OCTOBER 1871.—EVENTS OF GENERAL HISTORY FROM 1870 TO 1876.

WE will now turn our attention to the growth of the manufacturing interests at De Pere; where the greater portion of the manufactories of Brown County are situated. Many of the earlier institutions of this kind proved failures, owing to the undeveloped resources of the country and the lack of facilities for easy transportation. It is with those now in existence that the writer will particularly deal.

Situated on the bridge at East De Pere, is the flouring mill of J. S. Dunham & Co. This mill was erected in 1843, by Joel S. Fisk. The present proprietors repaired and began running it in 1867, and later almost entirely rebuilt it. It has three run of stones and a capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day. Five hands are employed. The flour made is of a superior quality.

Capt. Elias Sorenson, a well known ship builder of the present day, had a ship yard at De Pere as early as 1855, at which time he built the sloop *Traveler*. Since, he has built some twenty-four steamers and vessels. The steamers *Elwood Loy*, *Mary Reid* and *Katie Reid*, were among the number.

Though West De Pere was platted many years before, its real growth did not commence until the advent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Squire & Sabin built a mill there in 1855, and the same year James Peck started a store near by. After the railroad had been completed to that point, manufactories of various kinds began to be established, which since have so flourished and increased that at present, West De Pere is the great manufacturing point of Brown County.

The saw mill at the west end of the dam, built in 1855, by Squire & Sabin, was in 1860, sold to James Ritchie, the present proprietor, who enlarged it and put in machinery capable of cutting twenty millions of shingles and three millions of feet of lumber if operated

night and day. Among his other improvements is a dock fifteen hundred feet long for piling and shipping lumber.

The saw mill and Agricultural Implement Manufactory of John S. Monroe, was built by W. O. Kingsley in 1856. It is situated at the bridge on the east side of the river. Its machinery consists of one muley, one large circular and three small circular saws, lath, shingle and jig saws, edger, planer etc. Its full capacity is three million feet per year. At present, it employs but five hands: S. B. Cornish, E. Paddock, Charles Vincent, J. B. Lawrence and one other.

The stone flouring mill situated near the lock at East Depere was erected by Randall Wilcox and Eugene Wager in the year 1858; but after a few years the entire ownership passed into the hands of Mr. Wilcox. At the time immediately following its erection, it was employed principally as a grist mill, farmers coming forty and fifty miles to have their wheat ground there; but for the last five or six years it has been used only for merchant work. The present proprietors are E. A. Tyler of Green Bay and Ed. W. Arndt of De Pere, the firm name being Tyler & Arndt.

The mill is a solid stone structure, founded on bed-rock. The material used in building was quarried from the spot where the mill stands. The power is furnished by five water wheels, and four run of stones are kept constantly employed. The mill has an enviable reputation for its superior make of flour.

The Stave Factory now operated by Marsh & Murray was built in 1863 by Bliss & Seldon. They run it for a time with H. O. Kelsey as superintendent, then sold to the Chicago Barrel Company. This Company kept it in possession, renting it a portion of the time until 1872, when G. S. Marsh purchased it, and entered into a co-partnership with Michael Murray for the purpose of manufacturing barrel staves and barrel heads. Mr. Murray is the superintendent of the works. The factory employs about twenty hands and cuts up about two million feet of logs yearly.

The new Stave and Barrel Factory of H. Collette is situated near Marsh & Murray's factory. Mr. Collette leased and operated the last named factory from the Chicago Barrel Company for some four years previous to its sale to the present owner; and at the time of the change of ownership built the large new factory which he now operates. The mill has a capacity of seventy-five horse power and

employs from thirty to forty hands. It manufactures barrels and lumber for Green Bay, Sturgeon Bay, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac and other markets.

Another institution of the West Side is the Sash, Door and Blind Factory belonging to James Robb. This factory was built in 1860 by the De Pere Company.

In 1865, Mr. E. E. Bolles conceived the idea of establishing a factory for the purpose of manufacturing fish-packages, especially fish-kits. He formed a partnership with F. Holman, who prior to this was foreman of the Menasha Wooden Ware Factory, the firm name being E. E. Bolles & Co. They commenced operations in a building, on the bridge, owned by J. G. Lawton, using sufficient water power for their purpose. Here they put up the necessary machinery, and soon after were in the market with their ware. Being practical mechanics and thorough men, their goods were received with favor, and they very soon acquired a reputation that enabled them to dispose of all which they could make.

Mr. Holman, after a few years, became interested in a pine land speculation, and withdrew his interest to engage more largely in locating such lands. Mr. Bolles continued business at the same place, until the building of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, which so interfered with his yard-room, that he was compelled to build his present establishment. In 1872, he laid the foundations for these extensive works, which occupy about ten acres of ground, having a side track from the C. & N. W. R. R., leading to the large ware house. The main factory building is three stories high and one hundred and twenty-five feet long. In this are employed about one hundred and twenty-five men and boys, who are engaged at the saws, matchers and other machinery, all of which is run by steam, at a rate of speed that induces visitors to hold on to something solid as they pass through the different rooms. The whole number of men employed is above one hundred and fifty, many of whom are in the yards, and in the other buildings. From thirty to forty coopers are required to hoop the packages which are turned out daily, and which, in round numbers, are three thousand. It seems incredible that so large an amount can be made and the standard of quality so well maintained. The timber used is pine and ash, brought to the mills by the cord. The

proper treatment of the pine used is very essential in order that it may retain as much as possible of its resinous substance.

Within the last year, a branch has been added to the manufactory, which gives employment to a large number of coopers in setting up half and quarter barrels used in packing fish. The company has recently engaged to make a large quantity of packages, to be used by the Milwaukee Iron Company for packing horse shoe bolts, etc.

E. E. Bolles Wooden Ware Company have their own cars, which are built expressly for them. These are several feet longer than the ordinary box cars and are handsomely lettered. The owning of these cars reduces the price of transportation, and gives the company an advantage over competitors, as well as enables them to reach markets, where otherwise they could not possibly sell without a loss.

This enterprise is one of great importance to West De Pere, and Mr. Bolles, its founder, is entitled to all the success that he has earned for himself, besides the esteem and gratitude of all who are benefited by the labor that he employs.

The E. E. Bolles Wooden Ware Company is represented by E. E. Bolles, President; R. A. Meiswinkel, Vice President; and C. A. Willard, Secretary.

In connection with E. E. Bolles & Co's Wooden Ware Factory is a Clothes Pin Factory, operated by C. and J. R. Shepard.

Thomas Jackson, an old resident of De Pere, started a blacksmith shop on the West side in 1867. Five years later, he enlarged his business and established a foundry and machine shop which is run by steam and employs twelve hands. Plow-making is a specialty, some three hundred plows being manufactured every year.

We now arrive at an epoch in the history of the De Peres, which viewed in a commercial light, has been the very backbone of their prosperity, and also the surrounding country, viz: the establishment of, and successful operating of blast furnaces, for the reduction of iron ores and conversion into merchantable product, called Pig Iron. In the spring of 1868, the firm of Blanchard & Arnold, of Milwaukee, seeing the many advantages grouped together at this point for the manufacture of charcoal iron, such as the short distance to the extensive iron deposits of Lake Superior, and facilities for transportation of the same as well as the product, and also the large area of timber lands for the production of charcoal, decided upon making the ven-

ture, which culminated in the purchase by them of a part of the property owned by the then, New York & De Pere Iron Company. This company had some years previous acquired the property, and commenced the building of a furnace; but made a failure of it after spending a large amount of money. The works were abandoned, the property sold out at a forced sale, and the affairs of the company closed up. Upon this ground and their blunders, the present Fox River Iron Company, during the summer and autumn of 1868, built the first furnace in Brown County, and put it into blast the following February. This may truly be said to have been the turning point in the prosperity of the villages. Previous to this the business and industries had dwindled to small importance, and the villages, especially West De Pere, were maintaining but a sickly existence. It formed a nucleus, and opened the way for other enterprises of the same character which soon followed, and still others of different classes centered in and around them. Population increased from one thousand five hundred to five thousand in the short space of five years. Property doubled and trebled in value, and in the same time the benefits accruing to the villages and the country adjoining can readily be seen and estimated when it is known that each furnace, when in active operation, gives employment to at least one hundred and fifty men and fifty horses, and consumes yearly from ten thousand to fifteen thousand cords of wood. These multiplied by four make a home market alone of no small importance to the agricultural interest surrounding it.

The firm of Blanchard & Arnold were the sole proprietors until 1872, when they merged into a Stock Company, incorporated under a special act of Legislature in 1870, and during the season of 1872, built and put into blast the second furnace. The organization consisting of D. W. Blanchard, President; S. D. Arnold, Vice President and manager; Chas. H. Lovelace, Supt. and D. D. Kellogg, Secy.

The National Iron Company organized in 1869, and built an extensive furnace at East De Pere. Its annual capacity is twelve thousand tons of charcoal pig iron. Its capital is \$200,000. The officers are A. B. Meeker, of Chicago, President; W. L. Brown, of the same place, Treasurer, and M. R. Hunt, of De Pere, Secretary. The National Iron Company have a supply store of general merchandise on Broadway.

West De Pere was incorporated as a village, in March, 1870. Its first officers were Andrew Reid, President; James Ritchie, Supervisor; Charles Lovelace, Thomas Jackson, T. Whitesides, Paul Tillman and Henry Collette, Trustees; T. L. Decker, Treasurer; Geo. Welsh and James Millar, Assessors; Louis Scheuring and S. E. Baldwin, Justices.

What are now known as the West De Pere Agricultural Works were built in 1871, by the De Pere Iron Works Stock Association for a Car Factory, and were sold under the bankrupt law in the fall of 1875. Messrs. Blanchard & Arnold bid in the real estate, and the stationary machinery. On the 8th of November, of the same year, they formed a stock association under the name of the West De Pere Agricultural Works Company, of which the following gentlemen were elected officers: President, D. W. Blanchard; Vice President, S. D. Arnold; Secretary, D. D. Kellogg; Superintendent, W. Workman.

They do a general foundry and machine business in Agricultural Implements. Their standard machines are the Workman Seeder, Appleby Reaper and Crusader Thresher. The Workman Seeder has all the points that a good seeder requires. It will sow all kinds of grain, grass and flax seeds, and for lightness of draft, durability and perfect work is perhaps unrivaled. It has been in use since 1861. The Appleby Reaper has been tested in all conditions. It has a controllable rake, and is light and durable. The Crusader Thresher is comparatively a new machine in this part of the country. It is the invention of Mr. A. Mc Naught and was originally built at Alba, Penn. It has been in successful operation in Pennsylvania and Ohio, since 1867. It is a machine of but few parts and not more than quarter of the wheels and pulleys that are used on most other machines. They claim that for durability and simplicity of construction, lightness of draft and separating capacity, it has no equals in market.

They also make a specialty of building horse power (two to ten horse power) circular and drag saws for cutting cord wood, etc. These works are extensive and centrally located, with railroad side track and boating facilities for shipping at the very doors. The annual capacity of business is \$500,000.

A Sash, Door and Blind Factory was built on the West side in 1874 by Andrew Reid. It is two stories in height, made entirely of brick and iron, sixty by one hundred and twenty feet upon the ground. It

has several necessary out-buildings in the immediate vicinity, all built entirely of iron and brick, one of which is an office and store house thirty-two by seventy-two feet. The machinery throughout is new. Upon its completion, it passed into the hands of E. W. Persons, who is operating it at the present time. The works are capable of employing forty or fifty men. Charles E. Chamberlin is the foreman of the factory.

A. R. Hammond, who has had a residence of twenty-six years in this section of the country, owns and runs a saw mill, situated on the east side at the bridge, and which was built by Mr. Marsh. The capacity of the mill is three million feet, and sixteen hands are employed in the work.

De Pere has among its population a large proportion of Hollanders, and they are mostly Catholics. Of a few of the older Holland residents it is proper to make mention here. The Coenen family emigrated to this place in 1848. M. Martins with five sons and a daughter, Mrs. A. M. Regnen, settled in the vicinity of De Pere about 1850. Mr. Martins is eighty-one years old and still vigorous and healthy. John Smith, a live insurance agent, also settled there years ago. He had served in the royal army of the King of the Netherlands, but on coming to De Pere, commenced business as a brick-layer. He worked at this until he had made himself acquainted with the English language, when he was enabled to pursue a different calling. He now has a prominent Insurance Agency, is Notary Public and land agent, and has most of the German business in his line.

Just outside of De Pere, in the borders of the Town of Allouez, is a large Hub and Spoke Factory, established by Irvine Ballard, but now the property of the Webster & Lawson Manufacturing Company. Capt. E. C. Clark is the Superintendent of the establishment.

Next to De Pere, in point of manufactories, stand Fort Howard. Much credit is due to the different proprietors for their energy and perseverance in surmounting the difficulties which came in their way in the establishment of the same. The pioneer of this industry was Jonathan Whitney, a native of Connecticut, and a machinest by trade, who settled at Fort Howard, at an early day. He built a work shop upon the present site of the Howard Machine Shop, where he carried on the business of foundry and machine work for several years. He then removed to Green Bay, and built the East River Foundry.

The foundry and machine shop, at Fort Howard, passed into the hands of Otto Tank, who carried on the business there under more favorable circumstances than his predecessor had done. After Mr. Tank's death, Mrs. Tank sold the property to the original owner, who at once began enlarging the premises and adding new and improved machinery. Here, he carried on a prosperous business until weary of the incessant toil, he concluded to sell the establishment. The purchasers were Messrs. Taylor & Duncan, who have still farther perfected the institution and who have been doing an extensive and flourishing business ever since.



The firm of Schwarz & Co. was established in the spring of 1866, by Christian Schwarz, Theodore Kemnitz and John Voigt, three enterprising Germans, who have built up a large business in general building, and in manufacturing sash, door, blinds, and all kinds of store, bank and office fixtures, and all kinds of turned work. They also manufacture and deal in all kinds of

building lumber, including flooring, siding, moulding, &c. Their factory is run with a forty horse power steam engine, and they have all the latest improvements in machinery in use in their business. They employ from thirty to fifty men and their annual amount of business is from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Schwarz commenced business in Fort Howard with the limited capital of a jack-knife and a hand-saw.

The organization, known as the Monitor Iron Works Company, was perfected August 13th, 1868, with Andrew Whitney as President. Since that time the management has undergone many changes. The works are at present operated by David M. Burns, familiarly known in this section, in connection with the Monitor Boiler Works. The

institution taken all together is as large and complete as any manufactory of the kind, north or west of Chicago.

The manufacture of Sewing Machines is a new branch of industry at Fort Howard. The kind manufactured is known as the Appleton, and the inventor is Mr. J. S. Fletcher, a man who had been employed many years in operating machines at Milwaukee, and who, finding most machines so liable to get out of order, became convinced that the public needed one with a less number of parts. By a new kind of take-up, or thread controller, he was enabled to leave out the cam, the weak part in cam machines, and by reversing the shuttle was enabled to do away with the separate machinery for drawing the shuttle and feed, one shaft doing for both purposes.

In the early part of the year 1875, a machine was constructed which was exhibited with marked success before the Appleton Chamber of Commerce. The trial so fully satisfied the business men of that city of its worth, that a stock company was immediately formed for its manufacture, and a fund raised to pay the expenses of perfecting and patenting it. But the rejection of the case, by the commissioner of patents, disheartened the Appleton Company. The faith of the inventor, however, remained unshaken. He made a new model with many improvements and in many respects superior to the first, on which a patent was granted, February 8th, 1876. Subsequently, the original application was allowed, so that now the machine has two patents. During the summer of 1875, Mr. A. W. Dunne, a man of extensive acquaintance with sewing machines, saw the Appleton machine, and was so pleased with it that he associated himself with Mr. Fletcher to manufacture the same. In March, 1876, a few enterprising citizens of Green Bay and Fort Howard, wishing to have the manufactory established at this point, offered room and power free to Messrs. Fletcher & Dunne, who accepted the liberal offer. The factory is located next door to the Monitor Iron Works.

The Howard Agricultural Works were established 1876 by H. F. Spencer, who formerly was proprietor of a steam fitting establishment in Green Bay, and who changed his business on account of the prospective loss of the pine timber.

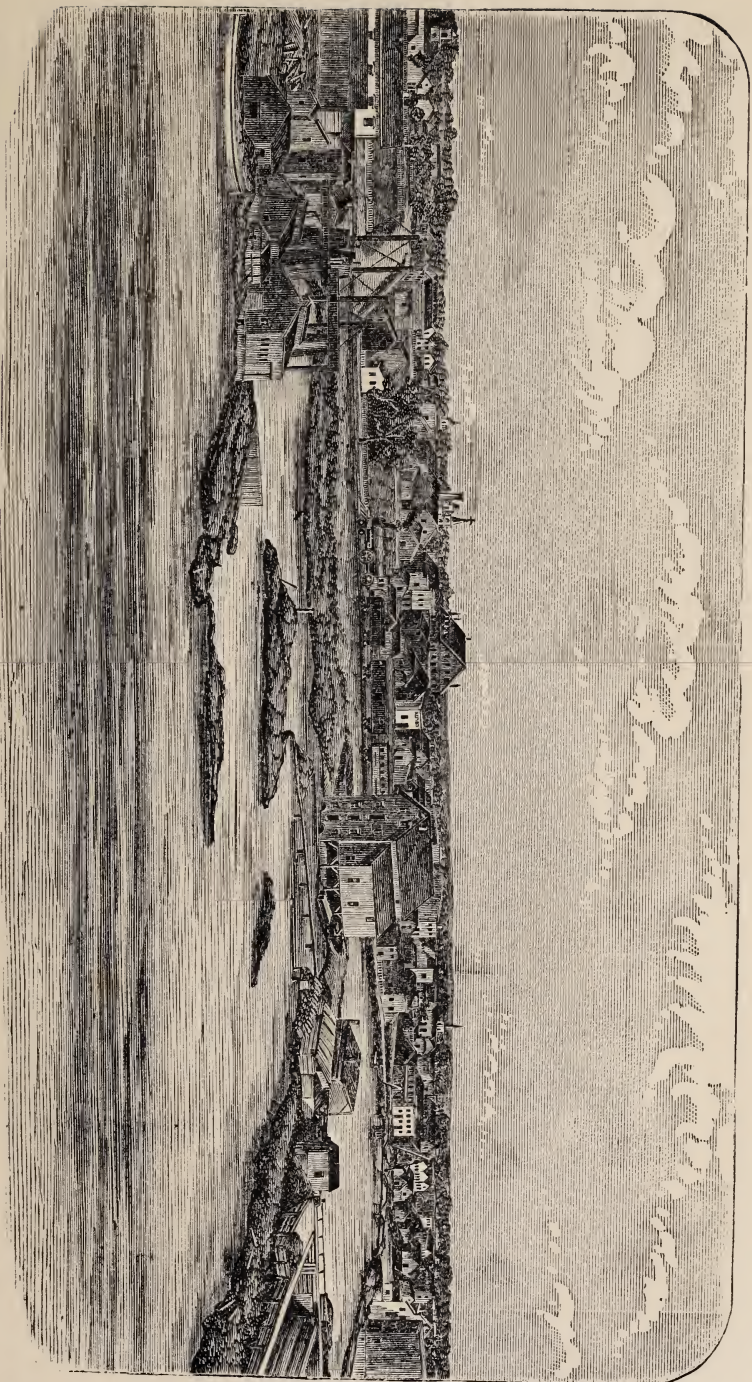
We now return to the general events of 1870. A bridge, across East River at the foot of Monroe street, was built this year. In April, the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad was surveyed. The fol-



From Photograph taken expressly for this work, in July, 1876, by T. D. Bowring of De Pere.

Partial View of West De Pere from National Iron Furnace, showing Fox River Iron Furnace.

A. W. WOODMAN, ENGRAVER.



From Photograph taken expressly for this work, in July, 1876, by T. D. Bowring of De Pere.
Partial View of East De Pere showing National Iron Furnace.

ROBINSON & COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

lowing were the officials of Green Bay and Fort Howard. Mayor—Anton Klaus; Council—H. O. Crane, J. R. Morris, P. Parish, Charles Berner, M. Resch, J. Whitney, Arthur Jacobi, C. Pfothenhauer and H. Rahr; Supervisors—F. S. Ellis, W. C. E. Thomas and C. Woelz. President of Fort Howard, Oscar Gray. This spring the county voted a second time on the matter of the G. B. & L. P. Railroad bonds. The proposition was carried by six hundred majority. The work on the road was immediately re-commenced. A new Lutheran church at De Pere was dedicated June 26th. On June 9th an accident happened in the town of Howard which resulted in the death of one of its most respected citizens, John Ruel. The frame of a barn, which he was raising, fell, crushing him beneath it.

We have also to record this year the death of Mrs. Martha L. Stoddard, who departed this life July 4th, aged seventy-nine years. Mrs. Stoddard was formerly Mrs. John Camm, and became a settler of Brown County about the year 1827. It will be remembered that Mr. Camm died during the Black Hawk war. His widow was married at Detroit in 1835 to Thomas Stoddard, also a military man, who died while engaged in the Florida war. Four of Mrs. Stoddard's children are residents of Fort Howard, viz., James Camm, Thomas M. Camm, Mrs. Moses Allard and Mrs. Cassie Dunlap.

The Fourth of July was celebrated this year at Green Bay. E. F. Parker of De Pere read the Declaration of Independence, and J. S. Curtis delivered the oration. During the summer, Mr. Resch built a large new block, at the time the handsomest in the city. September 1st, Mrs. M. P. Lindsley gave a baby party. There were eighteen babies present, and the beverage upon that occasion is said to have been catnip tea. A murder occurred at Duck Creek this fall. Theodore St. Onge, while drunk, killed Michael La Riviere in a saloon. The census taken about that time shows Green Bay to have had a population of 4,666 and Fort Howard 2,463. The total population of Brown County was 25,180. The Green Bay Iron Furnace was completed and went into operation on Sept. 22nd. The engines and other machinery were furnished by the foundry of Taylor & Duncan, Fort Howard. The cost of the furnace was \$50,000.

A great excitement occurred in De Pere during the summer of 1870. An Irishman named Frank Mc Shane, an inebriate, was drowned in the canal. He was without friends or money, and a question arose

regarding how and where the remains were to be buried. The Catholics would not admit the body to their cemetery, on account of the manner of his death. While it lay on the river bank, a physician said: "Give it to me to dissect; I will pay ten dollars for it, and stop all further trouble regarding its burial." The offer was not accepted; and the body was buried in the cemetery on the river bank, a mile or so from the village, in a very shallow grave, from which it was subsequently stolen, the affair having been arranged before hand with the grave-digger. The robbery was soon discovered. There were two physicians at that time in the village, who had students, and both were suspected. George Phipps had a drug store where H. I. Wheeler now is. There was a cellar in the building that he did not use. Others were allowed the use of this cellar; among them was a merchant named Doane who kept his butter there. About the time of the grave robbery, one of the doctors asked permission to put a barrel of pork in the cellar, which was granted. Not long after, the stench of decaying animal matter began to pollute the air, and a search for the dead body was commenced. The Irish were on the tip-toe of excitement, and full of feelings of revenge; and the doctor who had offered to buy the body was believed to have it in his possession; though it was the other who had been successful in getting it. Parties having been seen entering the cellar beneath the drug store, at night, the deputy marshal was apprised of the fact and the cellar broken open. There the body, in numerous pieces, scattered promiscuously about, was found. This happened on a Monday morning, and George Phipps who had spent the Sabbath at Green Bay, had not yet returned. Believing him to be a party in the grave robbery, the tide of indignation turned upon him. He, however affirms that he knew nothing about the affair until his return, when he was asked to whom he had given the key of the cellar, and by telling disclosed who the guilty parties were. It was then discovered that said parties had left town. But the Irish were determined upon revenge. They threatened to mob Phipps and burn his store. He was grabbed by a couple of them, and would have sustained personal injury had it not been for the deputy sheriff, who bade him arm himself and shoot the first man that laid hands on him. Between nine and ten o'clock in the evening the excitement was at its height. It was reported that a large number of the Irish were congregated at a saloon on the west side.

On the east side, the citizens armed and turned out *en masse* to protect Phipps. One of the west side belligerents reconnoitered the situation and reported that the bridge, locks and the bank of the river were well guarded with armed men. The Irish, on hearing this, decided to retire from the field.

It may be well to add as a matter of history, that for months after, butter was a drug in the market at De Pere. Every body was afraid of getting some of that which had been kept in Phipps' cellar.

The Green Bay Business College, which had been established in January, 1868, passed into the proprietorship of Prof. A. C. Blackman some time during 1870; and since that time has steadily been increasing in popularity. This institution, which gives instructions in all branches necessary for a practical business life, has graduated over a thousand pupils. Prof. Blackman has the reputation of being one of the best teachers in the State, and the course pursued at the Green Bay College is said to be a most thorough one.

The shingle mill of Charles Wickham, in Hollandtown, was blown up, October 27th. The hands being at dinner at the time of the explosion, no one was hurt.

The following gentlemen were elected to office at the November election: To the Assembly from the first district, J. S. Curtis; second district, D. C. Ayres; Sheriff, G. N. Langton; Treasurer, F. Van Stralen; Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, M. J. Meade; Register of Deeds, G. W. Watson; Clerk of the Circuit Court, J. B. A. Masse; Surveyor, J. V. Suydam; Coroner, D. C. Brown.

On December 11th, L. W. Dunham's steam saw mill in Howard was consumed by fire. Loss \$5,000.

The Green Bay Gas Company organized January 18, 1871, with the following directors: Peter Rupp, James G. Miller, Richard Dix, George Sommers and Henry D. Bannister. The first President was James G. Miller and the first Secretary and Treasurer, Henry D. Bannister. (The Gas Works were completed June 8th, 1872, at a cost of \$25,000. In 1874, the works were enlarged, making a total cost of over \$54,000. The Gas Works establishment was operated by the officers of the stock company until 1876, when it was leased by Henry D. Bannister, who has it in charge. The present directors are Henry D. Bannister, S. D. Hastings Jr., M. D. Peak, W. J. Fisk and L. Van Dycke.)

The Sarah Lodge, No. 16 of the Rebekah Degree of I. O. O. F. was chartered January 19th, 1871, with nineteen members.

On the 21st of January, 1873, Hon. T. O. Howe was re-elected to the United States Senate. Senator T. O. Howe was born at Livermore, Mass., February 24th, 1816. He received an academic education, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1845, he was a member of the Maine Legislature. Late in the same year, he removed to Wisconsin, where in 1850, he was elected a Judge in the circuit and supreme courts. He was first elected to the United States Senate in 1860 and has been twice re-elected to that position, as previously stated and at the end of his present term will have served eighteen consecutive years. Senator Howe, as these pages have already shown, has been, since his advent here, one of the most prominent and popular men of the County.

The old court house at De Pere was burned in February, 1871, and two men confined there, in a state of inebriation, perished in the conflagration, which occurred at midnight, and which was in all probability caused by one of them in igniting matches. A strong temperance excitement followed immediately after this, but, as is generally the case, was short lived.

The Old Settlers' Club was organized March 4th 1871, with the following members. (Those marked with a * were born here.) Henry S. Baird arrived July 16, 1824; M. L. Martin, May 20, 1827; Nathan Goodell, June — 1830; Charles Tullar, June 11, 1830, *P. B. Grignon, June 12, 1806; *J. B. Jacobs, March 31, 1818; John V. Suydam, July 6, 1830; E. H. Ellis, Aug. 26, 1826; *Joshua Whitney, Aug. 30, 1829; *Fred S. Ellis, Jan'y 17, 1830; *Thos. M. Camm, Jan'y 16, 1828; Joel S. Fisk, July — 1835; John Last, May 29, 1833; Charles Gebo, June 1, 1832; John Parent, June 11, 1832; Wm. Chapman, July 20, 1833; Thomas Bennett, May 7, 1836; E. W. Follett, May 25, 1836; H. H. Albright, Oct. 9, 1836; D. W. King, June 10, 1837; Daniel Butler, July — 1837; Henly W. Chapman, April 25, 1837; Porter Parish, Aug. 12, 1835; James C. Brown, Aug. 5, 1846; Michael B. Smith, Sep. 5, 1842; Thomas W. Call, July 19, 1838; Elisha Morrow, Nov. 26, 1840; C. D. Robinson, July 4, 1846.

The *De Pere News* was established April 8th, 1871, by P. R. Proctor, formerly of the *Times* office, of Appleton. The *News* is a spicy little

sheet and its energetic editor is having the bountiful success he so richly deserves.

The results of the April election were as follows: Mayor of Green Bay—A. Kimball; Council—J. R. Morris, P. Parish, C. Berner, M. Resch, J. Whitney, A. Delforge, A. Jacobi and A. Seibel; C. H. Kies and G. E. Matile, Justices; Anton Burkard, Treasurer; F. S. Ellis, C. L. Wheelock and Henry Rahr, Supervisors. President of De Pere—G. S. Marsh; Supervisor—B. F. Smith; Trustees—E. E. Bolles, W. P. Call, Wm. Armstrong, M. R. Hunt and E. C. Merrill; Treasurer—Reuben Field; Justices—George Munson and J. F. Lessey; Assessor—Michael Murry and W. P. Call; Constables—J. Harp and Wm. Sutherland. President of Fort Howard—O. Gray; Trustees—J. H. Elmore, W. J. Fisk, A. Gray, J. Bergman, S. Anderson and P. Murphy; Justices—D. Hunt, J. H. Churchill and J. J. Moger; Constables—S. Atkinson and John Getloff; Supervisors—U. H. Peak and G. Oldenburg. President of West De Pere—A. Reid; Trustees—J. Ritchie, J. C. Stewart, Thomas Jackson, Charles Lovelace, Paul Tillman, P. McCabe; Supervisor—A. Reid.

On June 26th, the Wisconsin Editorial Convention met at Green Bay, and was addressed by Judge Howe. The following two days were spent in excursions north. The Wisconsin Press returned thanks to the people in general, and to Capt. Charles Reynolds, A. E. Elmore, Anton Klaus, Col. Robinson, A. C. Robinson, D. I. Follett, Charles Berner, Capt. W. R. Bourne and Albert Weise in particular, for courtesies extended.

The Old Settlers celebrated the fourth of July at Green Bay, by giving their first annual festival. M. L. Martin made the address, and H. E. Eastman followed by an original song; the last stanza of which is given:

When Clio with her roll of fame
And Euterpe with her lay
Shall tell of mortals most akin
To angels, will they say,
"There's a people on the shores of time
That never saw a day
'Twas worth their while to be other than
Old settlers of Green Bay."

At De Pere an oration was given by James Anderson; at Fort Howard, by Hon. J. S. Curtis, and at Wrightstown by A. J. Morrison.

During the month of July, a light airy insect, winged, but exceedingly weak, flourishes in this part of the country and is known as the "Green Bay fly." The numbers of this insect are very great during certain seasons. One day, in 1871, the *Advocate* devil, an enterprising youth, undertook to count the amount collected on the bridge, and found there 1,200,000,004, beside 1,014 which were riding over on a lady's shoulders. Any one who doubts the statement is referred to the *Advocate* files of that year.

Among the improvements of 1871, was a new school house at Green Bay, C. W. Kellogg, architect; and the Green Bay Opera House, built by Gus. Crickelair.

September 21st, a large fire occurred at De Pere. The Traveler's Home, Ritchie's store and residence and other buildings were destroyed.

On September 26th, 1871, Henry E. Brown, a well known hardware merchant of Green Bay, accidentally shot himself by having a loaded pistol in his pocket, while endeavoring to pull a spike from a board. While pulling the spike the hammer slipped and struck the pistol, which discharged its contents into his body. Mr. Brown settled in Green Bay, in 1864. He was much respected and his loss was deeply mourned by his fellow citizens.

The firm of Ellis, Hastings & Greene, attorneys and counselors at law, was established in 1871. (Later Mr. Ellis retired, Messrs. S. D. Hastings, Jr., and George G. Greene continuing under the firm name of Hastings & Greene. Their office is on the corner of Pine and Adams street.)

The autumn of 1871, that year of disasters and fires, brought particular desolation to Brown County in common with the many others that were ravaged by the destructive element. On that never-to-be-forgotten eighth of October, while the fire-fiend was desolating Chicago, many of his terrible emissaries were laying waste Peshtigo and the surrounding country, on both sides of the bay. There is no known cause for the origin of the fires. But little snow had fallen during the previous winter and the summer had been one of unusual drouth. The storms, which had come during the year, had been tornadoes, that blasted instead of refreshing the earth. The flames seemed to spring out of the very ground, in places remote from each other, and rushed on, a tornado of fire, wrapping every thing which came in

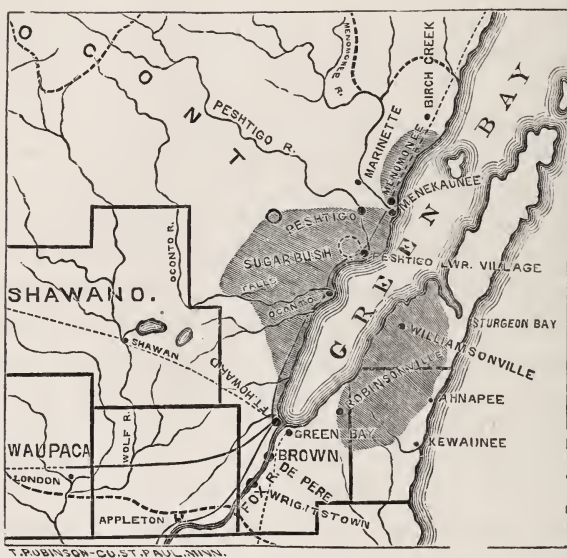
their path in a fiery winding sheet, leaping over creeks and rivers to join each other in their mad work of destruction. The fire had been raging for days and days, in the forests before the dire calamity, attended with such a fearful loss of life, fell on the doomed villages surrounding Green Bay. No wonder the people belonging to the burning districts thought the world was coming to an end, (as it did, alas! for over a thousand souls.) The whole heavens seemed to be ablaze. In places apparently safe for the time being, a long tongue of flame would shoot up from the ground, then another and another, and in a few moments what had been a thrifty farm or a beautiful grove would present a surface of nothing but cinders and ashes.

The apprehensions of the people of Brown County were fearful in the extreme. The smoke was so dense that a more than twilight gloom prevailed, while upon the bay mariners were obliged to use a compass, the shores not being visible. Flakes of white ashes would fall like snow into the streets of Green Bay and the roar of the flames could be heard with terrible distinctness. At De Pere, live cinders fell, and the smoke was so dense, at times, that the inhabitants could not see across a street. On the limits of Fort Howard and Green Bay were people fighting the fires, which many times threatened to sweep away those cities in the terrible conflagration. Thus the fearful days went slowly away. Meanwhile, the refugees began to pour in, and nearly every house was turned into a hospital. Many of the ladies devoted their entire time to the work of caring for the sufferers, and people vied with each other in acts of kindness.

The fire raged in the different localities for a period of over two months, the burnt district comprising an area of several hundred square miles.

While the amount of destruction was not nearly as great in Brown County as in other districts surrounding the bay, it was yet so terrible that the people remember that period with a shudder, occasioned by the fright, the terrible suspense and the heavy losses then endured. The village of New Franken, in the town of Green Bay, was almost entirely destroyed, the inhabitants fleeing with nothing but their lives. The fire struck the place about eight o'clock, on the evening of the eighth, and at midnight it was a mass of blackened ruins. Willard Lamb's saw-mill, with thirty thousand feet of logs on the roll-way, his boarding house, store, goods, residence and furniture,

eleven tenement houses, five barns and numerous logging sheds, were all destroyed, making him the loser of a fortune. Among the others who lost heavily were Ed. St. Thomas, Burkhart Brothers, Francis Trudell, Matthew Ripp, and Aug. Hein. The school house was also burned. At Robinsonville, in the town of Green Bay, two churches and other buildings, also a church in Humboldt were destroyed. Anton Klaus lost a mill in Humboldt. Hubbard's mill in Glenmore, was also consumed. In fact the towns of Green Bay and Humboldt were scathed with a whirlwind of flame. The city of Green Bay was undoubtedly saved by the heroic exertions of the people of Bellevue.



One name that should be wreathed by History in evergreens is that of Capt. Thomas Hawley, at the time of writing the oldest steam-boat man in the business on Green Bay. It was he who piloted the *Aquila*, when she made her first trip on Fox River. Capt. Hawley was, at the time of the fire, and is now the master of the steamer *Union*. On that fatal Sunday night, the little steamer was lying at Marinetté, and the captain and other officers were at the Dunlap House. Seeing, by the red glare in the heavens, the impending fate of the village, he hurried to the boat, got up steam, and blew the whistle to summon the people, who came flocking on board to the

number of four hundred or more. He waited as long as he dared, then cut the lines and steamed out into the river. The tornado, then raging, carried the flames to the opposite side of the narrow channel, and in the storm the rudder became useless. In that withering heat and choking smoke, destruction seemed inevitable; but the brave captain and officers faced it through that long night, and though destruction reigned on either side, and the red flames leaped over so near them as to scorch their flesh, they managed to keep the boat in the center of the river until the smoke had cleared away sufficiently to allow them to proceed. She arrived the next morning at her dock at S. M. Stephenson's pier, Menominee, with every one of her precious burden safe and well. Almost before the smoke had cleared away, the people of Green Bay had raised \$4,000 and large amounts of clothing and provisions for the sufferers. Mayor Kimball called a meeting, and on motion of Hon. John C. Neville, it was resolved that relief committees be appointed—three persons to each ward. The following were the persons who served as such: M. L. Martin, W. Parish, E. H. Ellis, first ward; H. S. Baird, M. Resch, W. C. E. Thomas, second ward; Henry Rahr, C. Woelz, A. Delforge, third ward. Doctors Elderkin, of Fort Howard, Munroe and Rhode, of Green Bay, and Fisk, of De Pere, set out immediately to care for the sufferers. People in all parts of the country responded nobly to the appeal for aid, and large amounts were raised for the sufferers in money as well as in food and clothes.

The old Turners Hall was turned into a relief hospital under the charge of Dr. H. O. Crane. Tables loaded with food were kept standing day and night, free to all who came, and were waited upon by Green Bay ladies, with souls overflowing with sympathy. Double tiers of cot beds were arranged around the walls, where the injured found rest. At the formal opening of the new Turner's Hall on November 5th, of the same year, after an opening address by Gustav Kustermann, Hon. T. R. Hudd delivered the address proper, and while dedicating the new hall, thus touchingly referred to the old:

There is one memory connected with the formal opening of this hall and the use and purposes to which you to-night dedicate its future, that can never fade away, and that will be hereafter told and sung, when pen and inspiration of historian and poet, shall recount the great horror that befel a whole people in the dark days of October, 1871. It will be the memory of the last use of the old Turner's Hall, occupied so many years for the uses of your society by your men of strength and

health, but freely tendered in the hour of that great calamity of fire, and made by soft hands and kind hearts a home and shelter for the weak, the suffering and the dying.

A map of the burnt district appears in this connection.

Two weeks after the day of the great calamity, Lamb, Watson & Co.. of Suamico, lost a barn and several horses by fire. John Vancell, a workman, in trying to save the horses, lost his own life.

During the year 1866, the ladies of Christ's Church had formed a society with a view of ultimately establishing a home for destitute men, women and children. They were aided, in 1870, by the late Bishop Armitage who succeeded in procuring a deed from the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of what is now the mission Farm, in favor of Christ's Church. The surplus money from donations received to aid the sufferers of the fire of 1871 was transferred to the Women's Aid Society, and that Society organized the Cadle Home, in 1872, according to the provisions of their charter, granted that year.

The institution is a very praiseworthy one, and the ladies, having it in charge, deserve a great deal of credit for the superior manner in which it is managed. The buildings erected and used by the society consist of the "Home" proper and a Hospital, the two conveniently connected, and affording comfort and shelter for the destitute, friendless and sick. These structures are in the city of Green Bay, on Madison street, immediately in the rear of Christ Church. Ultimately it is the intention of the managers to locate the "Home" on the mission farm, already referred to. Its first matron was Mrs. D. W. Ketchum. She was succeeded by Mrs. Kate Hume, who in turn was succeeded by the present matron, Mrs. C. Burt. The present Board of Managers is composed of the following ladies: Mrs. J. S. Baker, Miss Helen S. Carswell, Mrs. D. C. Ayres, Mrs. J. J. Tracy, Mrs. E. S. Whitney, Mrs. J. Whitney, Mrs. C. D. Robinson, Mrs. W. C. Corey, Mrs. Frances P. Irwin, Mrs. A. G. E. Holmes, Mrs. Eliz. A. Tyler, Mrs. H. Pearce.

Christmas of 1871, witnessed a celebration in honor of the completion of the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad to New London, at the latter place. Speeches were made by D. M. Kelly of Green Bay, W. H. Paige, of New London, and others. After a sumptuous dinner, Wm. H. Norris, being called upon, said that he could not make an after dinner speech since he was too full for utterance. He remarked

that Green Bay, being very aged, had a class of old fogies with whom she must contend, but New London was not old enough to have raised any. Many of the Green Bay fogies had remained at home because it was Christmas. But the city was represented by two newspaper men who would be glad to receive subscriptions; two dry goods men ready for orders; a shingle maker; a boiler-maker and a specimen Belgian, by name Xavier Martin. He was not a fair average, but the best that they could do. The celebration closed with three rousing cheers for D. M. Kelly, general manager, and three more for B. P. Roberts, superintendent of the track-laying. The road was completed to Winona in 1874, and to the enterprise of D. M. Kelly, Esq., its completion thus early is mostly due.

Though not an old settler, David M. Kelly* has been for several years one of the prominent men of Brown County. He was born in Hamilton, Mass., in 1841. He was educated for the law profession, and was admitted to the bar in 1865, beginning his practice at Haverhill. Passing over the intervening years, we find him, in 1868, in Green Bay, as President of the Lake and River Transportation Company. In 1870, he became director and Vice President of the Green Bay and Lake Pepin rail road. He took the contract of building the entire road, now completed to Winona, and known as the Green Bay and Minnesota railroad. Mr. Kelly is also known in connection with the Green Bay Elevator.

As a lawyer, Mr. Kelly is able and eloquent. He has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, but at present attends mostly to the management of the railroad. The terminus of this railroad having been changed from Wabashaw to Winona, it was thought best to change the corporate name, and on April 5th, 1873, it was given that of the Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad. The company will obtain during the present summer, connection with La Crosse by a lease of twenty-three miles of the La Crosse, Trempealeau and Prescott railroad, between Marshland Junction and Onalaska, and by building a piece of track of their own, six and three quarter miles in length, between Onalaska and the depot grounds within the limits of the

*At the November election of 1876, and while this work was still in press, D. M. Kelly, Esq., was elected to the Assembly from the First District, W. J. Fisk to the Assembly from the Second District, and M. H. Touhey to the Assembly from the Third District. The following are the County Officers elect for 1877: Sheriff, Daniel Lee; Treasurer, Fred S. Ellis; Clerk of the Court, E. P. Boland; Register of Deeds, B. M. Berendsen; County Clerk, M. J. Meade; Surveyor, J. V. Suydam; District Attorney, John C. Neville, Coroner, M. Van den Burg.

city of La Crosse. The connection will be perfected on or about September 1st.* For the advantages derived from this direct road west, the reader is referred to the map of the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad and its connections which has a place in this work. The following are the present moving spirits of the enterprise.

Board of Directors.—Henry Ketchum, New London; D. M. Kelly, W. J. Abrams, Fred. S. Ellis, M. D. Peak, George Sommers, W. E. Peak, Green Bay; E. F. Hatfield, Jr., New York; W. W. Scranton, Scranton, Pa.

Officers—H. Ketchum, President; D. M. Kelly, Vice President and General Manager; S. B. Kenrick, Superintendent; W. R. Hancock, Treasurer; W. J. Abrams, Secretary; J. T. Alton, Chief Engineer; J. H. Erwin, Master Mechanic; Norris & Chynoweth, Attorneys; George Richardson, Wood and Tie Agent; I. E. Bucknam, Road Master; G. H. Culver, Green Bay Agent.

The conductors of the passenger trains are Edward Arnold, William Monahan, Samuel M. Bond and J. H. Murphy.

As a closing item of the year 1871, the writer is obliged to note the death of an esteemed lady, Mrs. Emily C. R. Harris, mother of C. D. and A. C. Robinson and T. E. Harris, which occurred, December 27th. The deceased was born in New Haven, Conn., in the year 1800. She and her three sons became residents of Green Bay in 1846. Those who knew her say that she was loved by the rich and worshipped by the poor—and moved like an angel among all.

January 5th, 1872, witnessed the death of an old settler, Amable Durocher of Bellevue. He was a native of Green Bay, and at the time of his death had reached the advanced age of seventy-nine years. In the early days, he was known as one of the most successful voyagers on the river. He was born and died in the old Durocher homestead, two miles south of the city of Green Bay. The following are his children: Alex. Durocher, Mrs. John B. Jacobs, Ellen Durocher, Mitchell Durocher, Mrs. Laduke, Mrs. Briquelet, Frank Durocher.

January 8th, another prominent settler, Col. Maurice Maloney, also passed away. He was born in Ireland in 1813, and was a gallant soldier all his life. He was in the Florida and Mexican wars and the war of the rebellion, rising from a private to the rank of Lieut. Colonel in

*The above mentioned branch has been completed since this work has been in press.

the Regular Army, a rank he held at the time of his death. At the close of the Mexican war, he was ordered to Fort Howard and thereafter called this county his home. His wife is a daughter of the late William Dickinson of De Pere. Still another old settler passed away in January of this year, viz; Patrick Flatley, the well known landlord of the Fox River House. His death occurred on the 21st. Two other prominent men died during the year: On August 7th, occurred the death of Charles R. Tyler, Postmaster of Green Bay, aged fifty years. Mr. Tyler served in the late war as quartermaster. He was a son-in-law of Capt. J. W. Cotton. Randall Wilcox, for many years the moving spirit of De Pere, died October 16th.

Mr. Tyler's successor as Postmaster was W. C. E. Thomas.* This gentleman, it will be remembered, was the first mayor of Green Bay. He was born at Muncy, Lycoming County, Penn., November 21st, 1818. His parents were Arthur and Susannah Thomas. Mr. Thomas was educated at the Milton, Penn., Academy, after which he served an apprenticeship at the printing trade. In 1839, he came west, and locating at Galena, became connected with the *Galena Daily Gazette*. He continued in this position until 1849, when his health becoming impaired, he removed to Green Bay. His subsequent career has been noted. For some years previous to his appointment as Postmaster he had been engaged in the forwarding and commission business, and was also agent for the American Express Company at Green Bay.

Mr. Thomas has proved an able manager of the post office at Green Bay. Assisted by his son, William E. Thomas, Assistant Postmaster, and by two efficient clerks, John Detienne and Gus. Kuhlman. It is in every way a model institution.†

On the 17th of January, 1872, another celebration occurred in honor of the completion of the Northern Extension of the C. & N. W. R. R. The banquet was at Klaus Hall, the walls of which were decorated with appropriate devices of Col. T. B. Catlin's own handiwork. An address was made by J. S. Curtis.

*Since this work has been in press, Mr. Thomas has passed away from earth. His death occurred August 13th, 1876. His health had been declining for two years previous to this. In the fall of 1875, he took a trip to the Pacific coast from which he received temporary benefit. Soon after his return in the following spring, he grew worse, and so passed gradually away. By his death Brown County lost one of its most influential and upright citizens. He was buried with Masonic honors, and followed to the grave by a large concourse of sad hearted people.

†A. W. Kimball, on the 1st of January, 1877, succeeded Mr. Thomas as postmaster, and Mr. Will E. Thomas, retained as assistant postmaster.

The following was the result of the spring election of 1872: Green Bay:—Mayor—C. D. Robinson; Aldermen—P. Parish, Anton Klaus, W. Parish, Chas. Berner, M. Resch, J. Gotto, C. Meister, A. Delforge, A. Seibel; Supervisors—F. S. Ellis, J. V. Suydam, W. B. Carpenter; Treasurer—A. Burkart. Fort Howard:—President—B. J. Smith; Treasurer—J. A. Salscheider; Assessor—James Delaney; Trustees—D. Burns, C. Schwartz, N. C. Foster, Levi Howland, J. Bergman, H. Ehle; Justices—D. Lacy, M. Sellers, M. Carroll; Supervisors—U. H. Peak and G. Oldenburg. Village of De Pere:—President—G. S. Marsh; Trustees—D. Allie, M. R. Hunt, M. Murray, Albert Martins, E. C. Merrill, Alex. Ball; Supervisor—B. F. Smith; Treasurer—R. Field; Justice—S. H. Barrows. West De Pere:—President—A. Reid; Trustees—H. Watermolen, Charles Lovelace, P. Mc Cabe, Thomas Jackson, Paul Tillman, Thomas Scanlan; Supervisor—H. Watermolen; Treasurer—L. Burgoyne; Justice—Wm. Martin. Bellevue:—Chairman Board of Supervisors—J. P. Dousman; Town Clerk—P. M. Wirth; Justices—C. C. Connerwurf; J. Boersehinger, F. Van Stralen, L. Dennis. Town of De Pere:—Supervisor—John Dollard; Clerk—Andrew Sherlock; Treasurer—A. Hayes. Ashwaubanon:—Supervisor—James Rasmussen; Clerk—Andrew Sherlock; Treasurer—R. Johnson; Justices—A. F. Lyon, John Peterson, James Bagge, L. Thompson. Suamico:—Supervisor—W. H. Bartran; Clerk—B. M. Bodle; Treasurer—D. Davidson. Wrightstown:—Supervisor—C. O. Sandeborg; Treasurer—John Hein; Clerk—E. R. Smith. Glenmore:—Supervisor—C. Doherty; Clerk—B. P. Brennan; Treasurer—John Hurley; Justices—C. Doherty, John Hurley. Humboldt:—Supervisor—Joseph Houllotte; Clerk—M. Horckmans; Justices—J. Buryer; H. Cleermans. Green Bay:—Supervisors—A. Paque; Clerk—F. Coel; Justices—G. Z. Jenkins, Emil Mc Gillen. Preble:—Supervisor—J. Van den Heuvel; Clerk—B. Berendsen; Justices—J. B. Forsyth, J. M. Smith, N. Kemter, N. Stein. Howard:—Supervisor—Wm. Battershill; Clerk—Sylvester Wright; Treasurer—Joseph Williquet; Justices—Wm. Battershill, L. W. Dunham, Wm. Carhart. Holland:—Supervisor—P. Dockery; Clerk—Michael Finnerty; Treasurer—Morris Sommers. Rockland:—Supervisor—James Hobbins; Treasurer—Phillip Devier; Clerk—John Mile. Lawrence: Supervisor—C. H. Williams; Clerk—C. R. Clough; Treasurer—Henry Crabb. Scott:—

Supervisor—H. K. Cowles; Clerk—Peter Morrison; Justices—D. J. Parent, C. Cook.

On March 8th, the French Catholic Church of Green Bay was destroyed by fire. Several other disasters happened during the year. A fire occurred at Fort Howard June 12th. The sufferers were Harris & Co., druggists, W. A. Hall, hardware dealer, L. H. Dunlap, grocer, and Tasser & Co., butchers. The post office building was destroyed but the contents were saved. On August 25th the propeller Bertschy, Capt. Vance, master, was partially burned at her dock at De Pere; Sylvester Sandford's mill, four miles east of Green Bay was burned, September 14th, and on the 19th, of the same month, the Astor mill was also destroyed by fire. The latter belonged to Anton Klaus and James Featherly. The loss was \$21000. On October 22nd, a fire occurred in Fort Howard, whereby Salscheider's row was destroyed. The Fort Howard *Times*, Stone & Pratt, proprietors, which was printed there, had its types and presses entirely destroyed. A few days later, the Tank ware house in Tanktown was consumed. It was filled with staves belonging to L. J. Day & Co. who thus suffered a loss of \$7000. The scow, Firefly, lying at the wharf, was also burned.

This year, 1872, the city authorized the purchase of a second steamer, to be used by the Guardian Fire Company, No. 2. It bears a silver plate on which is inscribed the name of the Mayor, C. D. Robinson, and of the chief engineer, Samuel Lindley. (This fire company has always been in a flourishing condition. Their meeting room is beautifully furnished and decorated. Among the decorations is a silver trumpet which the company won in an inspection contest with other companies. The members have a very striking uniform for galadays. It enrolls thirty-three active members. The fire department of Green Bay in 1876 is very efficient. It is under the charge of Louis Scheller, Chief Engineer, assisted by August Brauns. H. W. Chapman is Treasurer and Secretary.

Among the improvements of 1872, we note the Steam Forge of John P. Willard, at West De Pere, which went into operation some time during the spring. Soon after, Landwehr & Byers erected a brewery at the foot of the Astor Heights, which is one of the finest buildings in Green Bay. Two churches were also erected in Green Bay during the year, beside many fine residences; one of these is the St. John's (Catholic) church. Rt. Rev. Bishop Melcher officia-

ted at the dedication. (It will be remembered that the church of this society was three times burned down. The present church is a magnificent building. Its ground dimensions are fifty-eight by one hundred and thirty-seven feet, and it is thirty-two feet high, with an extension of forty-one feet running the full length of the church above the *nave*. Eight feet from the walls, on either side, is a row of massive pillars in imitation of Napoleon marble. The ceiling is frescoed and the windows are set with stained glass. The church has an auditorium, fifty by ninety feet, and two steeples one hundred and thirty feet high, each containing a bell. The structure is of brick and the architect was David M. Harteau of Green Bay. The chalice of the church was made from a silver tumbler donated by the Langlade family. The beautiful gold embroidered chasuble, worn by the priest, is the handiwork of Miss Ursula Grignon.

The St. James Episcopal society of Green Bay was organized by a portion of retiring members of the Christ Church, in 1872. (In 1874 the society built a fine house of worship on Monroe street near the southern limits of the city. The location is one of the most beautiful that the city affords.)

The church of the Messiah (Episcopal) was organized at De Pere, December 18th, 1872, senior warden, Joseph G. Lawton; junior warden, John Longdin; Rector, George A. Whitney. The next year, the German Emanuel Church was organized. This society has a neat edifice in which Jacob Schneller presides as pastor.

Of the other De Pere churches, we find that the first church built in West De Pere, was the St. Joseph's (Catholic,) erected under the supervision of Father Wermare, during 1871. (The incumbent in 1876 is Father Ritter. It has an attendance of one hundred and fifty families, mostly French, and is known as the French Catholic Church. The Baptists have just completed a fine edifice. Rev. E. S. Thomas is the pastor of the society, and the trustees are E. R. Van Galder, Wm, Handeyside and Norman Bowers. The German Lutherans have also a church in West De Pere.)

The public schools of West De Pere, were graded, in 1872, by C. Corning. Between three and four hundred pupils are in attendance and the services of seven teachers are required. (West De Pere has a fine new school building, well planned and built of brick with a very sightly location.)

Up to 1872, Broadway in De Pere, was unplanked and was noted for its mud. It is asserted that it was at times impassable, even for an empty wagon, the red clay mud being two or three feet deep. Foot passengers could not cross, at times, without danger of being lost, in the event of a misstep at the crossings. Some of the citizens became so disgusted, that they resolved to annoy the village fathers until a better state of affairs should prevail. Accordingly, one Saturday night, the street was placarded with such inscriptions as: "Too much mud for mudturtles." "Good fishing here," etc. Near the corner by Phipps' drug store a card stated: "No bottom here." A farmer read it and drove his team across the sidewalk to get clear of the mud hole, causing considerable amusement. On Monday night following, a boat was put in the middle of the street, and in it were effigies covered with placards, stating that the vessel was bound for Green Bay by the way of Mud Creek, and for further information to inquire at the barber shop, which bore the sign, "Ticket Office." The affair caused considerable amusement, and no one could discover who the perpetrators of the joke were. But it had the desired effect. Shortly after, Broadway became as good a street as any community could wish.

The De Pere bank was established in 1872, in a fine new building built for the purpose. The officers are M. R. Hunt, President; F. Stafford, Cashier, and Eugene Smith, Assistant Cashier.

Prominent among the leading business firms of Brown County, is that of W. A. Bingham & Co., dealers in general merchandise, who located in West De Pere, in the fall of 1872, and by thorough and energetic labors, soon developed a trade of about one hundred thousand dollars per year, which has well repaid them for the untiring efforts expended in establishing a large trade on true business principles. The new firm has always exhibited the liveliest interest in every good enterprise which was to be of value to the De Peres, and has, especially, encouraged every manufacturing interest to the fullest extent of its power. The leading characteristic of this establishment is promptness with both creditors and customers, and their unparalleled success is due mainly to this. The firm is composed of the Fox River Iron Company and W. A. Bingham.

The first number of the *Fort Howard Monitor* was issued October 10th, 1872, by Wm. Humphreville, editor and proprietor, who continued its publication up to February 27th 1873, when it came into

the possession of David McCartney, its present proprietor, Mr Humphreville, however, continuing in the editorial chair. About one month after the transfer of the paper to Mr. Mc Cartney, Dan Camp became its local editor, and added considerably to the popularity of the paper by his humorous contributions to it. Mr. Camp severed his connection with the *Monitor* in December 1874, to assume the editorship of the *Whitehall Messenger*, at Trempealeau. On the 2nd of July 1875, Mr. Humphreville resigned the editorial management of the paper to accept a position in one of the manufactories of Mc Cartney & Wheelen, at Medford. For four months thereafter, the paper was conducted by Dan. C. Fink, who was connected with it from its inception until he left in the present year. In the early part of November 1875, Mr. G. B. Taylor, an excellent printer, and an able and industrious writer, became its editor, and made a radical change in the paper. Up to this time, the *Monitor* had been printed entirely at home; and it was perfectly neutral in politics up to the Gubernatorial campaign of 1875, when it advocated the election of Ludington for Governor, and gave its support to the Republican party. Upon Mr. Taylor's advent to the paper, it was published upon the co-operative plan, with "patent" outsides, and is still published in that garb. On the first of May, 1876, Mr. Taylor resigned the editorship of the paper, and Mr. Humphreville was again called upon to resume his former duties upon it.*

The *Fort Howard Herald* was established in November of this year, by C. J. Pratt. It was neutral in politics until the summer of 1876, when it came out for Tilden and Hendricks. It is published on the co-operative plan.

The November election resulted as follows: Assemblymen--J. S. Curist, First District; Dr. W. H. Bartran, Second District; Dennis De Wane, Third District; Clerk of the Court--J. B. A. Masse; County Clerk--M. J. Meade; Register of Deeds--G. W. Watson; District Attorney--J. J. Tracy; Treasurer--Frank Van Stralen.

On January 12th, 1873, The St. Patrick (Catholic) Total Abstinence Society was organized with forty-six members and the following officers: President, James Delaney; Vice President, Moses Allard; Treasurer, Rev. E. Walsh; Recording Secretary, E. P. Boland; Financial

*Since the above was written the Fort Howard Monitor has suspended publication.

Secretary, G. R. Bracken; Marshal, P. Mc Cormick. Following this society we find at the time of writing that it has a membership of seventy persons and has added "Benevolent" to its other titles. Its members have a neat regalia, beside which the society own a large American flag, and a temperance banner; as well as the furniture of their meeting room. Their brass band is one of the best in the county. The following are the officers in 1876: President, James Delaney; Vice Presidents, Hugh Gunn and M. F. Mc Cann; Treasurer, John Cody; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Mc Cormick, Financial Secretary, M. Flatley; Marshal James Clary.)

January 27th, 1873, a destructive fire occurred at Green Bay, destroying the wholesale dry goods house of George Sommers, Schettler's Block and H. Hall's gun shop. March 21st. Hugh Monroe's mill in New Denmark was destroyed by fire.

On May, 11th, a former soldier of the war of the rebellion, Anton Zens, committed suicide at Green Bay, by hanging himself. Want of employment and low spirits were the causes. Mr. Zens served in Company G of the Eighteenth Regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Chicamauga, and soon after was discharged for disability.

The April election of 1873, resulted as follows:—Green Bay:—Mayor—A. Kimball; Aldermen—C. W. Hendricks, W. Parish, A. Seibel, A. Klaus, M. Resch, C. Meister, C. Woelz and P. Parish; Supervisors—F. S. Ellis, W. B. Carpenter, A. Weise; Treasurer—A. Burkart; Justices—C. H. Kies, D. H. Grignon.

Fort Howard, which this year had obtained a city Charter, elected the following for her first officers:—Mayor—James H. Elmore; Aldermen—A. Gray, W. S. Mellen, Geo. Richardson, C. Schwartz, N. C. Foster, J. Duncan, B. J. Smith, S. Anderson, H. Ehle; Supervisors—C. C. Lovett, U. H. Peak, L. Howland; Justices—D. Hunt, V. B. Bromley, M. Carroll; Treasurer—J. A. Salscheider.

The following shows the election for the remainder of the county: De Pere:—Supervisor—B. F. Smith; President—E. C. Merrill; Trustees—M. R. Hunt, E. E. Bolles, W. P. Call, R. Weyenburg, M. Murray, David Le Claire; Treasurer—R. Field. Ashwaubanon:—Chairman Board of Supervisors—J. Rasmussen; Clerk—C. Christianson; Treasurer—R. Johnson; Justices—A. F. Lyon, M. Johnson.—Bellevue:—Supervisors—James M. Boyd; Clerk—Phillip M. Wirth. Howard:—Supervisor—W. Battershill; Clerk—H. Desollier. Scott:—

Supervisor—H. K. Cowles; Clerk—Peter Morrison. New Denmark:—
 Supervisor—F. W. Rasmussen; Clerk—A. Peterson. Lawrence:—
 Supervisor—Geo. W. Woodward; Clerk—C. R. Clough. Morrison:—
 Supervisor—B. Etten; Clerk—John D. Burke. Wrightstown:—
 Supervisor—Arthur Kellogg; Clerk—E. R. Smith. Preble:—Super-
 visor—Frahk Leibman; Clerk—B. M. Berendsen. Town of De Pere:—
 Supervisor—John Dollard; Clerk—Andrew Sherlock; Treasurer—
 Anthony Hayes. Village of West De Pere:—President—Andrew
 Reid; Trustees—Thomas Jackson, Thomas Lyons, James Liddell, W.
 P. Dolber, Wm. Murray, Sen., Patrick Mc Cabe; Supervisor—S. E.
 Baldwin; Treasurer—Louis Burgoin; Justices—Louis Scheuring, N.
 Bowers. E. H. Ellis was elected Circuit Judge and D. Agry, County
 Judge.

Hon. Edgar Conklin died at Chippewa Falls, May 21st. His funeral
 took place at Green Bay, on May 24th. Mr. Conklin came to Green
 Bay in 1848, as Register of the land office. He was subsequently a
 member of the Fox River Improvement Company. In 1857 and in
 1858 he represented Brown County in the Legislature. He was twice
 married, both times to daughters of William Mitchell, one of the
 early merchants of this County. His widow, Mrs. Harriet Conklin,
 and her three children reside in the city of Green Bay.

June 19th of this year witnessed the completion of the Milwaukee
 & Northern Railroad to Green Bay. The first passenger train was
 greeted by ten thousand enthusiastic people, and was welcomed by
 salutes of cannon, music and bells. All the companies of the county
 were out in uniform. Hon. T. O. Howe made a speech of welcome to
 the party, after which a bountiful dinner was served at the First
 National Hotel. In the evening a ball was given at Turner's Hall, at
 which time Mr. Noehle supplied the refreshments. The next morn-
 ing, the excursionists made a trip to De Pere on a steam boat, where
 they were received with due welcome.

The Milwaukee & Northern Railroad was leased to the Wisconsin
 Central Railroad Company, (Phillips & Colby construction Company)
 December 1st, 1873. This road was a God-send to Green Bay and De
 Pere, opening up a rich country to their markets and affording better
 and cheaper facilities of travel to the people along the line, since its
 depots are on the east side of the river and the route is fifty-one miles
 nearer to Chicago than is that of the Northwestern Railroad.

This line of road is not only the shortest one to Milwaukee and Chicago but is the only continuous line leading through the Wisconsin pineries and to Ashland.* The Central Railroad Company owns large quantities of excellent timber lands along the line of the road. These consist not only of Pine, but hemlock, oak, beech and elm timber. These lands are offered for sale cheap and on reasonable terms. Their locality may be traced by referring to the map of the Wisconsin Central Railroad and its connections, to be found in this work. For further information apply at the head quarters of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, in Milwaukee.

The following is a list of the Officers, Directors and Conductors of the Wisconsin Central Railroad:

Directors:—Gardner Colby, E. H. Abbot, Sam'l Gould, J. W. Converse, W. T. Glidden, Boston, Mass.; Chas. L. Colby, E. B. Phillips, H. L. Palmer, Milwaukee, Wis.; Matt. Wadleigh, Stevens Point, Wis.; Officers:—E. B. Philips, General Manager; H. Pratt, Auditor and General Ticket Agent; E. Bacon, Superintendent; M. H. Riddell, Acting General Freight Agent; I. B. S. Isted, Pay Master; T. F. Clark, Chief Clerk; Jos. W. Curtis, Secretary to General Manager; C. R. Hanchett, Train Despatcher, all Milwaukee. Conductors:—E. Leffingwell, C. W. Brown, Geo. F. Mills, P. Dewitt, T. Mitchell, I. S. Holton, G. S. Rhoades, F. Dunbar, S. G. Weller, J. B. Shafer, T. B. Guy, J. G. Scully, G. H. Swart, J. H. Clark, J. Allen, T. F. Fuller, E. S. Clark, Solon Curtice, R. E. Ryan, S. G. Bergin, J. F. Loomis, G. Gates, Thos. Horn, J. H. Schutt, James Casey, P. Pendergast.

*Beginning Monday, December 11th. 1876, the Wisconsin Central Railroad was operated through to Ashland, Lake Superior, a daily train leaving Chicago at 9:30 p. m., and Milwaukee at 1:30 a. m. Sleeping cars and coaches for Green Bay, Menasha and Stevens Point will be ready for occupancy at 8:30 p. m. Passenger fare, Chicago to Ashland \$17.50. Milwaukee to Ashland, \$14.50.

Freight will be carried to and from Ashland, Bayfield, Lapointe and Odanah. The rates for the winter between Milwaukee and Ashland will be: First class, \$1.15; second class, \$1.09; third class, ninety-five cents; fourth class, eighty-five cents; frozen fish, \$1.25 per hundred.

Rates from Chicago (via C., M. & St. P. R'y to Milwaukee) to Ashland: First class, \$1.30; second class, \$1.21; third class, \$1.05; fourth class, ninety-two cents; frozen fish from Ashland to Chicago, \$1.40 per one hundred lbs.

The road is now completed excepting that portion between Butternut Creek and Chippewa River, over which—twelve miles—stages and teams will be run by the company in connection with the trains in each direction.

The distances are as follows:

	MILES.
Milwaukee to Butternut Creek.....	.267
Butternut Creek to Chippewa River (stage line).....	.12
Chippewa River to Ashland.....	.42
Total.....	.809

The uncompleted portion will be finished in the spring of 1877, to accommodate the summer travel to Ashland, Bayfield, Thunder Bay, Prince Arthur's Landing, Silver Island, Isle Royale, Duluth, and all points on Lake Superior.

Those in the employ of this company at Green Bay are William P. Vary, Agent; H. Longlot, day operator; J. Crombie, night operator; and M. Franks, yard Master. At De Pere H. Lambdin, is Agent.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad makes close connection with the Wisconsin Central at Milwaukee for all points south and west. This, the oldest road in the state, is well known and a favorite with the people, beside, in its different lines, it passes through some of the finest scenery in the west. Persons coming from the east to Brown County should be sure to buy their tickets by the way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Wisconsin Central railroads, to ensure the shortest and most pleasant passage. Note the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, and those of the Wisconsin Central on the accompanying map.

The General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, is Hon. S. S. Merrill, and the General Passenger Agent, is A. V. H. Carpenter, Esq., both of Milwaukee.

Two mills were destroyed during the summer of 1873: R. C. Evans' mill in the town of Glenmore by fire, and Charles Delveaux's mill in Bellevue, by a boiler explosion. The latter mill was a perfect wreck after the accident. The engineer, Urbain Marique, was blown to pieces. A portion of his vest was found, fifty yards from the wreck. There, in the pocket, was his watch, still running, when picked up.

Several new public buildings were erected during 1873, among which were a new post office, a Baptist church and a County Poor House. The latter is a fine structure, three stories high, thirty six by fifty feet, with two wings each thirty by forty-five feet on the ground. The architect was David M. Harteau, and the brick for the building was furnished by James Finnegan, of Duck Creek.

One event of the year was the arrival of a lady who called herself "Ella Wheeler, the Wisconsin poetess." She said she was getting subscribers for a volume of poems of hers, soon to be issued, which she proposed to furnish, bound in blue and gold at the astonishingly low price of twenty-five cents per copy. This lady seemed to consider herself a privileged character. She went into strange houses, unannounced, and seated herself uninvited at the spread tables. She recited poetry by the yard when ever she could get listeners, and talked to every body that she met. Her case was reported to Mayor Kimball and Anton Klaus, who concluded that she was crazy, and

determined to take her in charge. But she refused to accompany them. She knew Mr. Kimball, she affirmed. He was her cousin, and she was afraid of him. They finally got her lodged at the First National, where they left her. But she took her departure at day break the next morning, none knew whither, leaving scraps of her poetry, purporting to be written for the Oshkosh papers, of which she named herself a regular contributor.

A lodge of Odd Fellows, the De Pere, No. 222, was organized at De Pere, September 16th, 1873, with the following officers: G. W. Lamb, N. G; William Willes, V. G; William Handyside, Treasurer, and G. H. Albee, Recording Secretary.

The First National Bank building, a fine structure of stone, with windows of heavy plate glass, having a fire proof vault and other banking appurtenances, was built at De Pere, in 1873, by G. S. Marsh. The Bank was chartered January 16, 1874, with a capital of \$50,000, G. S. Marsh, President, and H. R. Jones, Cashier.

Some time during the latter part of 1873, somebody in Hollandtown, aching for excitement, wrote for one of the papers, an account of a matrimonial lottery, whereby twelve widowers drew for eleven widows put up as the prizes, one man only drawing a blank. The article was extensively copied all over the United States with various comments. But it was only a joke, as the anger of those marriageable but unmarried parties testified.

The following was the result of the election in November: To the Assembly from the First District, M. L. Martin; Second District, W. H. Bartran; Third District, Patrick Hobbins; Superintendent of Schools, M. H. Lynch.

In December of this year, the Cadle Home was robbed. A part of the stolen articles were subsequently found at the residence of one Wald, a laborer, in Green Bay.

The amount of building in the city of Green Bay, during the year 1873, was \$370,600.

The Kellogg National Bank was established January 1st, 1874, and is the successor to the City National Bank. The following are its officers; President, Rufus B. Kellogg; Vice President, William J. Fisk; Cashier, H. G. Freeman. Directors: Wm. Hoffman, J. H. Elmore, Rufus B. Kellogg, Philetus Sawyer, H. H. Camp, David McCartney, W. J. Fisk, and Paul Fox, all of Green Bay, excepting Messrs. Saw-

yer and Camp. The capital of this bank is \$50,000; Surplus \$25,000. The banking rooms are in the lower story of Cook's Hotel.

On March 31st, Mayor Kimball and others presented Hon. M. L. Martin with a massive gold headed cane, out of respect for services rendered while in the legislature during the winter.

Daniel Bread, a noted Oneida chief, died in the spring of 1874, aged seventy-eight years. His labors as a warrior were always in favor of the United States. In the war of 1812, before the advent of the Oneidas here, and while they yet found a home in the State of New York, he led a number of his tribe to war against the British. He was also energetic in his endeavors in inducing his young men to enlist for the war of the rebellion. He was much honored and beloved by all who knew him.

The following were the officials for this year, 1874:—For the city of Green Bay: C. E. Crane Mayor; Frank Lenz, Treasurer; J. A. Killian, Marshal; Mat. Miller, J. D. Williams, A. Weise, A. G. E. Holmes, C. Meister, C. W. Hendricks, A. Seibel and C. Woelz, Aldermen; John B. Jacobs, F. S. Ellis, J. V. Suydam, Supervisors.

At Fort Howard, David Burns was elected Mayor by an unanimous vote, with the following Council: J. Salvo, J. S. Fisk and H. Ehle. L. Howland, U. H. Peak, and C. C. Lovett were elected Supervisors.

The President of De Pere was E. C. Merrill. Trustees—P. Dillon, C. G. Wilcox, P. S. Loy, Mat. Reynan, Leonard Bone and E. W. Arndt; Supervisor, G. S. Marsh.

The President of West De Pere this year was Andrew Reid. The following were the Trustees: William Murray, Sr., Thomas Jackson, James Liddell, William Handyside, P. Mc Cabe, H. Watermolen. Thomas Norton was Supervisor.

The following were the Chairmen of the Board of Supervisors and Clerks elected for the various towns, the Supervisors being named first: Allouez, Thomas Mc Lean; G. E. T. Kyber. Bellevue, M. Wald; Phillip M. Wirth. Lawrence, Charles Williams; C. R. Clough. Scott, Leonard La Plant; Peter Morrison. Ashwaubanon, J. J. Rasmussen; A. F. Lyon. New Denmark, M. Lewis; Casper Harrison. Howard, C. D. Johnson; B. Champagne. De Pere, John Dollard; Andrew Sherlock. Suamico, E. B. Burnham; B. M. Bodle. Preble, Frank Leibman; B. M. Berendsen.

The *Advocate* of the present year speaks as follows concerning the second Mayor of Fort Howard, David Burns:

He is of Scotch birth, and came to this country about twenty-five years ago, and is now forty-four years old. He is a boiler maker by trade and held a position in 1857 in a large sugar refinery in St. Louis. In 1859, he put the boilers and machinery into a new sugar refinery in Chicago. He has since been employed as head boiler-maker for the Michigan Southern Railroad, for a railroad in Nebraska, and for the Milwaukee & La Crosse Railroad. About twelve or thirteen years ago, he came here and settled in Fort Howard, since which time he has been proprietor of a boiler shop and also identified with the Monitor Iron Works Company. He has been a successful business man, accumulating some property, and has given employment to a large number of men, and added materially to our business, wealth and prosperity. He has served one term as Mayor of Fort Howard and is now President of the Council of that city.



During the year 1874, the Duchateau brothers built the Duchateau block on corner of Main and Washington Streets, where they carry on a wholesale liquor business. The same year, A. Duchateau patented the Novelty Folding Pail, of which he and J. D. Williams are the manufacturers. This pail is of India rubber and iron, and may be folded like a book so as to occupy a space of not more than an inch in height.

A slight shake will again form it into a large, light pail. Everybody ought to have one.

On April 14th, the Mayor elect of Fort Howard presented to the retiring Mayor, J. H. Elmore, in behalf of the city council, a beautiful ivory gavel, at the same time making an appropriate address.

The *Green Bay Volks Zeitung* was established from the material of the then existing *Wisconsin Staats Zeitung*, by a stock company May 26, 1874, with B. G. Grunert, editor. It passed into the hands of Schutte & Son, February 20, 1875, who are still the proprietors. It is a large four page weekly German paper, Republican in politics and edited by J. B. Schutte. The subscription price is two dollars per annum.

Julius Fisk, of Fort Howard, was robbed in quite an amusing manner (to all but himself) on June 12th of this year. While he was sitting in the front part of his store, gossiping with some of his neighbors, (as men will gossip,) unmindful of what was transpiring in the back, a thief entered from the cellar, and carried off the contents of his money-drawer.

M. F. Kalmbach's schooner, *Lettie May*, was built this year by Simeon Vaughn, and launched September 23. It was built for the fish trade—Capt. Albert Kalmbach, master.

The magnificent building in Green Bay, known as Cooke's Hotel, and owned by George R. Cooke and Joseph Brown, was completed during the year, and by them furnished in first class style. It was rented and kept one year by J. W. Hutchinson, a well known landlord, who was succeeded in May, 1876, by M. E. Cozzens, for many years known in connection with the Beaumont House. Cooke's Hotel under its present as well as its previous management, is in every particular a first-class institution, worthy of a city like Green Bay.

Among the other notable improvements of 1874, were a new Baptist church, at Fort Howard, which was dedicated November 8th—dedicatory sermon by Rev. W. F. Ravlin; the completion of the bridge across the Fox River at Wrightstown; two new bridges across the Fox River, between Green Bay and Fort Howard, one at the foot of Main street, and the other at the foot of Mason street, Green Bay, built by Messrs. Fox & Howard, one at the cost of \$22,500 and the other at \$25,900; a German Methodist church at Green Bay, and dedicated November 15th—dedicatory sermons by Rev. M. Lymsemeyer, Rev. J. M. Walker and Rev. M. Evans.

Col. Charles Tuller died, October 13th, 1874, aged seventy years. He was a native of Royalton, Vt. He came to Green Bay in 1830, as a clerk for Daniel Whitney. In 1835, he went into business for himself. He held different public offices during his life, one of which was that of Indian Agent, at quite an early day. Col. Tuller was a confirmed old bachelor, and lived alone in a small building on the corner of Pine and Jefferson streets. He was not seen from the Saturday preceding his death until the following Monday, when friends, seeking him at his house, found him unconscious but alive, he having been struck down by apoplexy. He died the next day at the house of Mrs. E. S. Whitney, whither he had been carried.

The following are the more note worthy disasters of the year: The Sash, Door and Blind Factory of Andrew Reid, of West De Pere, was destroyed by fire July 12th. Loss \$25,000. On July 22nd, L. J. Day & Co's mill near Wrightstown was consumed. Loss \$30,000. September 6th, S. Wright's store at Mill Center was destroyed by fire. Two large fires occurred at Fort Howard during the year: one April 30th, destroying the European Hotel. which had been kept by W. H. Haight; the livery and sale stable of D. Hammel & Co.; the restaurant of M. P. Peterson & Co., and the boot and shoe store of A. Planert. Beside the persons mentioned, several others were losers by the fire. among whom was G. Oldenburg who lost five hundred dollars worth of furniture. The second fire was on September 30, whereby the Goodrich warehouse and its contents were destroyed. It was the work of an incendiary, who twice before had made a like attempt. Messrs. Warren & Disbrow, agents for the line, lost their books, bills, etc. etc. 100,000 shingles belonging to N. C. Foster were destroyed. On October 7th, Lee Alling, a respected citizen of Fort How-



COOKE'S HOTEL.

ard, was killed by some switching cars. He was crossing the tracks and did not see the engine. In July previous to the last named event, Oscar B. Smith was drowned at Fowles' dock while bathing. Ed. Montgomery attempted to save him, but failed. The event affected the young man's mind so much as to result in a serious illness. November 20th, Cowles Bros. mill at Wequioc was destroyed by fire.

The November election resulted in sending T. R. Hudd, W. J. Fisk and P. Hobbins to the Assembly. The following were the County officers for the ensuing year: B. M. Berendsen, Register of Deeds; Gerhard Bong, Sheriff; J. B. A. Masse, Clerk of the Court; M. J. Meade, Clerk; George R. Cooke, Treasurer; J. V. Suydam, Surveyor; David Agry, Probate Judge.

Near the close of the year, the military company known as the Bay City Light Guards, was organized. The original call for such a company was signed by upwards of one hundred and twenty-five citizens of Green Bay, of which number ninety-nine signed their names to the muster roll on the night of December 2nd, 1874. The company being duly organized, proceeded to elect their commissioned and non-commissioned officers as follows: James H. Elmore, Captain. Oliver Libbey, First Lieutenant; John D. Williams, Second Lieutenant. Sergeants in order: M. F. Greeley, John D. Lawe, David W. Soper, Charles F. Wallwitz, Porter Jones. Xavier Martin, Quarter Master Sergeant, Henry Hagermeister, Color-bearer. Corporals in order: James Tiernan, George C. Sager, Julius Hoeffell, James Dudley, Lewis J. Day, Jr., L. H. Dunlap, Reese Mitchell, Mather Kimball. Wm. Hoffman, Treasurer; W. J. Lander, Recording Secretary.

The company adopted the name of "Bay City Light Guards," drafted a constitution and by-laws, and decided to select a uniform. On the 4th day of December, 1874, the commissions arrived from Madison, signed by W. R. Taylor, Commander in Chief, and A. C. Parkinson, Adjutant General of the State of Wisconsin.

The state armed and equipped the company, and Captain Elmore received sixty stand of the latest pattern, Breech Loading Springfield rifles, accompanied with a box of metallic cartridges and all necessary accoutrements to complete a soldier's outfit, from the Quarter Master General of the state. The company very soon became efficient in their evolutions and movements in company drill in the manual of arms under the constant drill and discipline of the very efficient Drill Master, Captain Jas. H. Elmore. The first annual inspection at Turner Hall, May 26th, 1875, was a credit to the company and was favorably commented upon by the Adjutant General and Colonel Arnold of the First Milwaukee Regiment, and several prominent military men from New York state, who were present.

The uniform of the company is a Cadet gray dress coat with black trimmings; epaulette pants, with a black stripe an inch wide; caps of the same material with monogram, B. C. L. G., in a star and a white plume tipped with red; white web cross belts and waist belt complete the very handsome uniform of the company.

On the 5th day of July, 1875, Mrs. T. E. Harris presented the company on behalf of the ladies of Green Bay with an elegant silk flag

bearing the inscription, "Bay City Light Guards, organized December 2nd, 1874, Green Bay, Wisconsin." On the steps and in front of the First National Hotel, she made a patriotic address to the officers and members of the company to which Captain Elmore responded in fitting terms and turned the flag over to Henry Hagermeister, Color Sergeant, charging him to hold it sacred and never let it trail in the dust, but be an honor to Green Bay, Brown County and the fair donors. The occasion was very impressive and will be long remembered by every member of the Light Guards, and everybody who witnessed the flag presentation. The company visited Menominee, Michigan, and the Northwestern Agricultural Fair at Oshkosh, during the season and received at both places a grand reception and the best of treatment at the hands of the citizens of Menominee and Oshkosh. They made a fine appearance and were highly complimented by the Press, for their soldierly bearing and efficiency in drill.

During the year, J. D. Williams resigned his commission and Private E. L. Kendall was elected 2nd Lieutenant of the company. Of the non-commissioned officers M. F. Greeley resigned and Chas. F. Wallwitz was elected Orderly Sergeant. Martin Franks was elected fourth Sergeant in place of C. F. Wallwitz promoted. Porter Jones resigned as fifth Sergeant and Private W. E. Peak was elected to fill his place. Lewis Carabin was elected Recording Secretary in place of W. J. Lander resigned, and Theodore E. Harris was elected Financial Secretary.

A Drum and Fife Corps numbering eleven members was organized and Private D. W. King Jr. was elected Drum Major by the company, and under the efficient teaching of Frank Shephard (fife) and Charles Hambitzer (drum) they made progress. The company procured uniforms for them corresponding with their own.

A Brass Band was organized under the leadership of George L. North, Conductor, by non-members of the company. This is among the best bands in this state. The Band members were elected members of the company and are called the Bay City Light Guard Band, and will be uniformed as soon as the company is in condition to do so.

Private M. Resch, at his own expense, built an armory for the company. It is situated on Pine street and will compare favorably with any thing of the kind in the state. The hall inside is forty by eighty feet with large entry, ladies' room and ticket office in front

and spacious dining room and kitchen in the rear. The Hall was formally opened Dec. 15, 1875, by a grand reception party at which a number of military men were present from outside.

The company at present numbers seventy-four active members, officers and enlisted men and a drum corps of eleven. They had their second annual inspection and reception at the armory May 21, 1876, before General E. E. Bryant, Adjutant General of Wisconsin, and Governor Ludington's Private Secretary, which passed off satisfactorily to all parties concerned, the Adjutant expressing much surprise at finding such a well drilled and efficient company so recently organized.

In the fall of 1874, Frank Van Stralen the County Treasurer was found to have embezzled a large amount of the County funds.* Speaking of him one of the local papers of a later date says:

The history of his official life is familiar to most of our people, as he made himself unpleasantly notorious, about the time he stepped down and out of office, by refusing to give any aid to a committee who were authorized to make some pointed inquiries in and about his office; and further by soon thereafter making himself scarce just as a warrant was issued for him. The officers vainly hunted for him until word came that he was in Holland. Upon his return, last spring, (1876) he was arrested and in default of bail tarried a few days in the county jail. Upon a bond in the sum of \$5,000 being furnished by his friends he was set at liberty. The information filed against him was for embezzlement of the public funds, several counts being made. Owing to his peculiar system of book keeping and the mixed state of accounts between himself and the then City Treasurer, it was impossible to fix the sum of his defalcation definitely above \$8,000.

A post office was established at West De Pere, in January, 1874, and W. H. Chapman appointed postmaster. The same month, the West De Pere Baptist Church was dedicated.

A soap factory was started about this time on East River, Green Bay, by Messrs. Ingersoll & Case, and has since become a very large and flourishing establishment.

In February, of this year, the *Weekly Globe*, by Root & Kimball, job printers, Green Bay, made its appearance. The *Globe*, though small, is a spicy and very interesting sheet. It is printed on the co-operative plan.

The Green Bay Savings Bank was chartered in March, 1875, with the following officers: Albert Weise, President; Herman Gieseler, Cashier, and Louis Neese, Assistant Cashier. The officers of 1876 are

*Since the History was in press, Van Stralen has been tried and convicted of embezzlement.

as follows: Robert Silber, President; J. Schellenbeck, Vice President; Hermann Gieseler, Cashier, C. Kustermann, Assistant Cashier. Directors:—Albert Weise, J. Schellenbeck, Robert Silber, August Brauns, Carl Kustermann..

Green Bay city officials in 1875, were: Mayor—C. E. Crane; Aldermen—A. Weise, C. W. Hendricks, William Hoffman, Xavier Martin, A. Seibel, A. G. E. Holmes, David Harteau, C. Meister, and M. Miller; Treasurer—J. D. Williams; Clerk—J. R. Morris; Chief of the Police—O. J. B. Brice. The city officers of Fort Howard, elected this year, were: Mayor—George Richardson; Treasurer—R. Chappell; Assessor—P. Hanrahan.

The officials for the remainder of the County were as follows: De Pere: President—E. C. Merrill; Trustees—M. Reynen, P. Flannigan, A. R. Hammond, G. Remington, R. Gallaher; Treasurer—P. S. Loy; Police Justice—William Smith; Justice of the Peace—Thomas Hobbins; Assessors—James Herbridge and R. Weyenberg. County Supervisors—J. B. Jacobs (elected without opposition), F. S. Ellis and J. V. Suydam, of Green Bay City; C. C. Lovett, J. S. Beattie and M. Sellers, of Ft. Howard; B. Etten of Morrison; Thomas Finerty of Holland; D. Davidson, of Suamico; N. H. Godfriedson of New Denmark; C. H. Aldrich, of Preble; Thomas Mc Lean, of Allouez; H. K. Cowles of Scott; A. Kellogg, of Wrightstown; G. S. Marsh, of the Village of De Pere; A. T. Buckman, of Pittsfield; Charles Williams, of Lawrence; J. Brimer of Town of Green Bay; William Pamperin, of Howard; T. E. Sedgwick, of West De Pere; James Rasmussen, of Ashwaubanon; Anton Vander Heuvel, of Bellevue; C. Doherty, of Glenmore; James Coleman, of Eaton; James Hobbins, of Rockland; Anton Van den Berg, of Humboldt. Morgan L. Martin was elected Judge of the County.

Henry S. Baird died on April 30th. In the *Green Bay Advocate* of May 6th, 1875, his life at Green Bay is thus summed up:

In July, 1824, when the Green Bay settlement was commencing, he came on a tour of inspection and decided to locate here. He returned to Mackinac, was married to the present Mrs. Baird, then a girl of scarcely fifteen, who had been one of his pupils, came back in September of that year, and located where the Green Bay settlement then existed, about two and one half miles south of here. A United States District Court, with Judge James D. Doty presiding, had been established here the previous year, with jurisdiction in the counties of Brown, Mackinac and Crawford; and in a paper on early times in Wisconsin, by Hon. James H. Lockwood, we find

this sentence: "I found no attorneys in Brown. There were several in Mackinac—among them Henry S. Baird, then quite a young man, just commencing practice and whom I considered the best lawyer among us." He was admitted to the bar here in that year, and at once entered upon a successful practice, which was actively continued until some ten years ago, when he withdrew from court work, only continuing to a limited extent the management of private affairs and estates. As a lawyer, he was accurate and painstaking, throwing himself with all his force into every case he undertook, and giving his clients the utmost services in his power to render. He had the reputation, probably won through these qualifications, of being one of the most successful lawyers in the state. The legal profession of those days and for a long time afterward involved long journeys by primitive modes of conveyance to Mackinac and Detroit by sail craft, to Prairie du Chien by bark canoes with Indian *Voyageurs*; to Milwaukee on horseback, and so on. In 1835, he removed from up the river to what was then called Navarino, now the Third Ward of Green Bay, and in 1836, built the house where he has ever since resided.

Within the space which we can devote to the subject, we can only give a glance at his public record. In his own home in Green Bay he has several times been called upon to preside over its councils, having been President of the Village Board in 1853, and Mayor of the city in 1861 and 1862. He was President of the first Legislative Council of the Territory of Wisconsin, which was held at Belmont, Iowa county, in 1836. Upon the organization of the territory he was appointed Attorney General by Governor Dodge. And he was a member of the first convention to form a State Constitution which met at Madison in 1846. As one of his local services here, also, he was one of the three commissioners—A. J. Irwin and Ebenezer Child being the others—to open the road on the east side of Fox River from Green Bay to Kaukauna. He was Secretary for Governor Dodge at the Great Treaty at Cedar Rapids in 1836, wherein the Menominees ceded some 4,000,000 acres of this country to the Government. In our home matters, societies, lecture associations, etc., his name has always been prominent; and while in active life, no public event could scarcely transpire without his being more or less prominently connected with it.

Dr. Henry Pearce died May 26th, aged sixty years. He was born in London, in 1815, and there educated. In 1860, he became a citizen of Green Bay, where he had a large practice and was much beloved.

On the night of June 4th, Michael Harteau of Scott, was knocked down and robbed, near the Adams House, in Green Bay. The robber took \$900, which Mr. Harteau had recently drawn from Chicago, where it had been deposited.

On June 15th, a beautiful three masted vessel, named Lizzie M. Sorenson, and built by Elias Sorenson, of De Pere, was launched.

As usual, the fourth of July was celebrated this year at Green Bay, the cities of Green Bay and Fort Howard uniting for that purpose. A large procession formed in front of the National Hotel, Mayors Crane



Geo. Richardson, Esq.



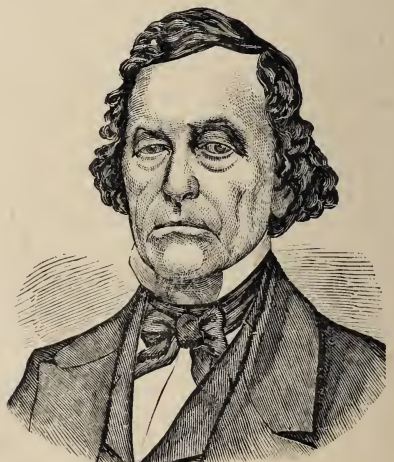
Hon. A. J. Irwin.



*Very truly,
W. J. Abrams*



Rev. T. J. Johnston.



Hon. Daniel Whitney.

and Richardson acting as marshals. It was upon this occasion that Mrs. T. E. Harris in behalf of the ladies of Green Bay, presented the banner to the Light Guards.

The company of militia for some time known as the Fort Howard Zouaves, was organized in July, 1875; and M. F. Kalmbach chosen as Captain. They have since taken the name of Kalmbach Rifles, and donned a more dressy style of uniform. A very efficient fife and drum corps, neatly uniformed, is attached to the company.

The following are the names of the present officers of the Kalmbach Rifles: M. F. Kalmbach, Captain; E. F. Henderson, First Lieutenant; J. K. Ford, Second Lieutenant; non commissioned:—Robert Henderson, Orderly Sergeant; M. J. Corbett, Second Sergeant; John Manning, Third Sergeant; John Glass, Color Sergeant; C. O. Lovett, Fifth Sergeant; Corporals—H. Mahoney, E. Perry, R. Sommerville, Wm. Faulkner, W. P. Henderson, Lewis King, George Haslin, Wm. Erwin. Drum Corps—Masters Charley Kerr, Johnny Marshall, R. Eisman, J. P. Haslin, Willie Reinhardt. Secretary—Lewis King. Treasurer—Robert Sommerville.

In September of the same year David M. Burns commenced the issue of a small monthly paper, called *The Fort Howard Review*. It was intended as an advertising sheet, but it ably discussed local questions and was otherwise interesting. After being published a year, it changed hands and is now published by the Review Printing Company, with James Kerr as Secretary. It was enlarged to double the size and it bids fair to take a prominent position amongst its contemporaries in the Fox River Valley. Unlike the majority of papers in the district, which are on the co-operative plan, *The Review* is printed at home, and as the publishers say, it is "a Home Journal, devoted to the interests of the community in which it is published."*

Some time during the fall of 1875, the Walnut street bridge, which is the middle bridge crossing Fox River from Green Bay, was damaged by the schooner Alice Richards, coming in collision with it. The schooner having slipped her lines had been driven by the wind and waves against the bridge, completely destroying two bents. This bridge was left in its wrecked state for several months, owing to a difference existing between the cities of Green Bay and Fort Howard, in regard

*Since the above was written *The Fort Howard Review* has been changed to a weekly newspaper.

to whose duty it was to keep the bridge in repairs. It having been built by the city of Green Bay, said city objected to being at the whole expense of repairing it. The matter was finally amicably arranged by Fort Howard's agreeing to bear her share of the expenses.

A new saw mill was built at Green Bay, in 1875, by A. Weed & Co., who, at the time of writing, still own and run it. The mill has a capacity of about seventy-five thousand feet of lumber, one hundred thousand shingles and ten thousand lath per day. It employs twenty-five hands, and runs day and night. H. A. Mc Kenzie is superintendent, and E. B. Burnham, book keeper of the establishment.

At the November election of 1875, Mitchell Resch, D Dewane and W. J. Fisk were elected to the Assembly, and T. R. Hudd to the Senate. At the same time, T. E. Sedgwick was elected County Superintendent of Schools.

The writer wishes to say a few words here in reference to Hon. Thos. R. Hudd, the present State Senator, from the Second District, who is one of the rising men of Brown County. He is a native of the city of Buffalo, where he was born October 1st, 1834. At the age of six, he went with his widowed mother to settle in Chicago, where he remained until 1853, at which time he removed to Appleton, Wisconsin. His education was finished at the Lawrence University, and in a printing office. Later, he studied and began the practice of law. In 1857-8, he was the District Attorney of Outagamie County, and from 1862, until 1864 was State Senator from the Twenty Second District. In 1868, he was Member of the Assembly, from Outagamie County. During this year, he took up his residence at Green Bay, where in 1873-4, he held the position of City Attorney. In 1875, he was sent to the Assembly from Brown County and made so favorable a record then that at the next election he was elected to the position of State Senator from the Second District.

On November 21st, 1875, the bay steamer Queen City, was burned off Ford River. In the days before railroading, this boat was run by Capt. John B. Jacobs. At the time of her destruction, she was owned by Capt. Alfred Taylor and was on her way to Escanaba. Captain Taylor and his men saved themselves by the use of the small boats.

J. D. Williams having tendered his resignation as City Treasurer, on the first of December, George L. North was appointed to fill the vacant place.

On the completion of the new armory built by Hon. M. Resch, the Light Guards gave a grand reception. This occurred on the night of December 14th. The supper was presided over by Mrs. William Mitchell and Mrs. J. S. Baker.

The express company have a large and finely fitted-up office in Shaler's Block, Green Bay, which is in charge of the gentlemanly agent, M. Fargo, Esq., and his clerk, D. C. Gaines. From Mr. Fargo the writer learned that the business done by the company during the year 1875 amounted to \$35,400. Other years have averaged even better. Mr. Fargo employs two drivers, viz: H. Fulkerson and C. P. Hamm.

The writer has neglected up to this time to speak of the Philharmonic Society which stands unquestionably without a superior among the musical societies of Wisconsin, and which was organized at Green Bay August 3rd, 1872, with the following officers: President, A. W. Kimball; Vice President, G. W. Watson; Secretary, W. C. Bailey; Treasurer, J. F. Gooding; Conductor, G. L. North; Librarian, C. T. Kimball. It has given twenty-nine concerts in all, eight being miscellaneous concerts, one by Bach's celebrated orchestra from Milwaukee, and twenty dramatic representations. The latter consisted of eight nights of the cantata of "Esther, the Beautiful Queen," eight nights of "Belshazzar" and four nights of "Ruth and Naomi." The two latter being sacred operas of a high order composed by Prof. J. A. Butterfield, of Chicago. Among the standard choruses presented at miscellaneous concerts may be mentioned: "The Heavens are Telling," from "Creation;" "Inflamatus," from "Stobol Mater;" "Thanks be to God," from "Elijah;" "Damascus," from "Naaman;" "Gloria," from "Mozart's Twelfth Mass." The aim of the Society has always been progressive, and to educate the musical taste of Northern Wisconsin to the appreciation of first class music. The intention of the directors is next to take up the study of "The Creation," Haydn's masterpiece. This has never before been undertaken in Wisconsin by a musical society and will be a distinguished credit to the Philharmonics if successfully carried out, as no doubt it will be. Mr. G. L. North, the musical conductor of the society from its organization, resigned his

position in February of the present year and in connection with Prof. Butterfield has since been superintending the presentation of the two sacred operas. The Society then secured as conductor the services of the eminent Prof. John G. Parkhurst. He is without doubt one of the finest baritone singers in the west and one of the ablest chorus conductors in the whole country. The present officers of the Society are, President, A. W. Kimball; Vice President, J. D. Williams; Secretary, M. H. Walker; Treasurer, H. G. Freeman; Conductor, J. G. Parkhurst; Librarian, M. D. Kimball. Directors:—Oliver Libbey, M. V. B. Benson, W. C. Bailey, L. W. Briggs, O. J. B. Brice.

CHAPTER X.

DESCRIPTION OF BROWN COUNTY.—AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER RESOURCES.—SKETCHES OF THE VARIOUS TOWNS.

BROWN County is now in extent twenty-four miles from east to west and thirty miles from north to south, and has an area of five hundred and forty miles. It is made up of a variety of soil, and was once covered by heavy forests. It was formerly a large territory, in fact comprising about half of the State of Wisconsin—the mother county of the northern portion of the state, from which other counties have been set off until now it comprises nineteen towns. The principal place, and the county seat, is Green Bay, which according to the census 1875, was a city of 8,037 persons, and has been steadily growing since then. The Fox and East rivers are about two miles distant from each other, running parallel and emptying into the head of the bay. The peninsular strip of land, at the point where it meets the bay, is the site of the city proper, which thus has the advantage of possessing an admirable harbor. There is a natural growth of trees upon the outskirts of the city, as well as shade trees along many of its streets, which lend it much of its attractiveness in summer. The business streets are well paved, and side-walks extend in every direction, bordered by large business houses, magnificent dwellings and beautiful gardens. Viewed from the bay, the city is a picture worthy of the attention of the tourist, or the pencil of an artist; while all along the bay and river are minute caves and picturesque scenery that must entice even the least romantic.

The Devil's River, now known as the East River, has the following legend for the origin of its name: Far back in the misty past, two weary hunters came to the banks of the stream, sipped of the waters, and then set themselves down upon a log which lay by the river's edge. But scarcely were they seated, when the log began to move. They sprang up just in time to save themselves a ducking and see the log dart into the water. "It is the Devil's River!" they exclaimed in a breath. They had mistaken a living monster, lying asleep upon the

bank, for a log, and in their consternation thought it must be the devil. Such was the origin of the name, as affirmed by the late Rachel Grignon.

Green Bay is both a healthy and a beautiful city. The clean wide streets are nearly all bounded with rows of magnificent trees, among whose green leaves the birds sing as sweetly and as unceasingly as in any forest. Even in the business portions of the city, the trees and birds and flowers form a pleasing variety with the din and rush of busy life, unlike any other city that the writer has ever seen. The western shores are washed by the noble Fox River, and just a little to the north, the bay stretches away like a sea of glass. Nothing is more delightful than a trip in summer upon that same river and bay. However warm it is landward, out upon the waters, the air is deliciously cool. Above spreads the sky, blue as the wild violets, with no spot upon it, save the great, golden sun that sends its shining rays every where, lighting the world up into glory. Beneath are the translucent waters, upon whose surface wave after wave of liquid gold dances, glistens, and then rolls out of sight to be replaced by others, just as beautiful. And so you glide along, watching the golden waves, the blue sky, the shining sunbeams and the green, receding shores, until you begin to wonder if you are not dreaming some beautiful dream of fairy land. In the evening, you sit upon the guards in the delicious twilight, and look at a sky, the like of which you never saw before. In the west, stretches the sun-set glory of red, purple, gold and brilliant white, so finely blended that a dividing line could not be drawn; and above is the clearest, bluest, star-bespangled sky that can be imagined. By and by, the great full moon rises up out of the waters, over which it sends its long white beams, which the waves catch, reflect, lengthen and widen, until the scene becomes comparable with nothing on earth. At day-break, the same, purple, red and brilliant white glory, that marked the setting of the sun, lies in the eastern sky and heralds the approach of the day-god.

Across the river from Green Bay is Fort Howard, now a thriving little city, with nothing left to tell of the old French fort, Fort Edward Augustus, or even old Fort Howard. Four miles further up the river, the De Peres, twin villages, are situated, forming with their active manufactories and fine residences, a very pleasing picture to the traveler. A few miles further up, you come to Wrightstown, a smart

village, divided by the Fox River into East and West Wrightstown. These are all the important places in Brown County.

The De Peres, known as De Pere and West De Pere, are separated by the Fox River, but connected by a bridge fifteen hundred feet long. A waterfall of eight feet, upon a rocky bottom, gives this place a water power estimated to be equal to twelve thousand horses.

The Fox River, at De Pere, is half a mile in width, with an average depth of channel of eighteen feet. The land on either side of the river rises gradually until it attains the height of sixty feet above the water's level, and is covered by forests of oak, maple, elm, pine, hickory and cedar. The Rapids des Peres (Rapids of the Fathers) were at the site of the present dam and are formed by a level table rock running across the river.

Lake boats of any draft can pass up Fox River, as far as De Pere with safety, and consequently the place has become a port.

De Pere is essentially a manufacturing point. The Fox River furnishes great manufacturing facilities, only a portion of which are as yet put to use. That the resources are not more fully developed is owing, so it is claimed by many of the citizens, to the injudicious management of the owners in times past. It is not the writer's province to discuss this question in these pages, further than to remark that at both De Pere and Green Bay a seeming lack of foresight has had a retarding influence on the growth and prosperity of the same. More particularly is this true of Green Bay. Many of the original land owners refused to sell land even to parties whose business would be a material help in building up the place, or if they did decide to sell, would put the price so high that no one would purchase. People did not wish to build manufactories and business houses on leased grounds, and so turned toward places with far less facilities, but where they could get land on reasonable terms. Even the most needed improvements were fought as innovations. The writer is informed that some of those simple minded people looked upon the building of sidewalks as an outrage and used all the influence which they could command to prevent their being made. They were good-hearted, hospitable people, but were lacking the spirit of enterprise which characterizes their offspring and the later settlers, and which is so necessary in the building up of any city. They lived in the present, with little thought for the future. But for their lack of foresight, Green Bay

might have been the first city, in numbers and wealth, of Wisconsin, and De Pere a ward of that city.

Fort Howard, a busy, self-sufficient city of 3,610 souls, lies on the west side of Fox River, and is connected with Green Bay by several bridges, situated conveniently for crossing from the different parts of the two cities. Like Green Bay, it is enshrined in an emerald setting, bordered by translucent waters, upon which white-rigged schooners and bird-like pleasure boats glide, each "like a thing of life;" the whole viewed from a distance forming a magnificent picture. This illusion might be preserved did not the hum and smoke of the manufactories on either side of the river, and other signs of busy life, assure one of its reality. So nearly are the two cities united, that the history and advantages of one belong in a greater or less degree to the other. It is even thought by some of the far-seeing that the day is not far distant when they will have but one city charter; while the very far-seeing include the De Peres in the one great city. This is something not to be considered impossible, for it is no great thing for two growing cities, in the course of even a few years, to reach over five miles of intervening country and shake hands.

The De Peres at present have a population of about 4,000.

The Fox River and Green Bay furnish some valuable fisheries, and this business is carried on to a great extent, all along the coast. At De Pere is a particularly fine fishery, where fishing is done at all seasons of the year. Large quantities are constantly being shipped from the different points to Chicago and other cities.

We will now turn our attention to the agricultural capacity of Brown County. Lumber dealing and trading in furs were, until very recently, the principal businesses followed by the people. The great forests, covering the land, presented a difficulty in the way of farming, and money-making by dealing in lumber and furs being easier, few thought of tilling the ground to any great extent. Hence Brown County began to be considered by outsiders, and by some of the chance residents, as well, as an inferior farming region. The falsity of such an opinion has been well proven by J. M. Smith, Esq., an influential citizen of Brown County, and, at the time of writing, a member of the County Board of Supervisors as well as President of the Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Some twenty years since, Mr. Smith purchased a few acres of land, near

East River, (now in the city of Green Bay) and determined upon trying his skill at market gardening. The land was considered worthless by even the oldest residents of the county, and Mr. Smith's intention of trying to till it was looked upon as rank insanity. But he had made such a purchase because the land was cheap and near a market. Without following the many difficulties which he had to overcome, it will suffice to say that he has made an immense success of gardening on that same so-considered worthless land. The writer has twice visited the garden which is certainly an honor to Brown County. Here she ate some of the largest and finest-flavored strawberries that ever grew, and there were bushels more upon the vines just as good. In fact, the writer has been informed that upon this land, last season, was grown the largest amount of strawberries to the acre, ever grown in the State of Wisconsin. From thirteen acres planted to vegetables and fruit, Mr. Smith now realizes yearly about \$7,000. Having studied carefully into the needs of the soil, with no great amount of work or expense, he made it suitable for his crops. He has utilized a small stream that runs through the garden, so that he may, with a piece of hose, water any part of it. He has also followed up a fine system of drainage, so that there need be no damage to crops in wet weather. At the request of the writer, Mr. Smith has prepared the following article which should be read by all intending to settle in this part of the country:

AGRICULTURAL CAPACITY OF BROWN COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

This county was at the commencement of its settlement, and for years after an almost unbroken forest, the most of it being covered with an immense growth of pine, oak, basswood and sugar maple, interspersed with other varieties of timber that grew in this latitude and climate. It was not an easy matter for the first settlers to get farms under way, as there were no other settlements near, no roads and but very irregular communications by water. The early settlers were more disposed to hunt and fish than to cultivate the soil. The woods were full of game and of fur bearing animals; the waters of the bay and the rivers were alive with fish of the best quality. During the spring and fall, wild ducks covered the waters literally by the million. In short it was a sportsmen's paradise. The furs and perhaps a few shingles made by hand from the every-where-present forest, traded off to the occasional vessels that came along, helped the first settlers to make quite a comfortable living without giving much attention to the soil. The result of this was that for many years but feeble attempts were made at farming, and those in a very primitive way. The first business men that came here to live were the lumbermen.

They saw that the settlers here (some of them had even then been here at least a number of years) made some attempts at farming, but as a general thing with but poor results. The crops were almost all poor and in fact the settlers of that day did not depend upon their crops for their living, but upon their game and fish. The result of all this was that the lumberman reported that the country was a splendid one for lumbering, but for farming it was at best but moderately good and perhaps the less said about it the better. This impression prevailed very extensively, not only abroad but even among the business men of the county who had in some cases lived here many years, but were engaged in other business than farming, and had never taken the trouble to ascertain whether the current reports were true or not. Now, what are the facts in the case? They are what we design to place upon record at this time. In most of the county, the soil is a dark loam with a red clay subsoil. This clay is so intermingled with fine limestone pebbles that it is often and in some places impossible to get clay sufficiently free from them to make good bricks. This of course indicates what is really the fact, that it is not only a good wheat soil, but a lasting one. In proof of this, we can point to some fields that have been cultivated for more than twenty years, much of the time in wheat with but little fertilizing of any kind, and yet the crop this year (1876) is the best one that the land has ever produced. If we take into consideration the crops of wheat, rye, oats, barley and potatoes, this country is certainly more than an average one as compared with the other counties of the state. As regards corn, while there are thousands of acres of land that will raise excellent crops of corn, it is not equal to such counties as Fond du Lac or Winnebago, possibly not quite equal to Calumet, or Outagamie, for the above named crop. The question is often asked "Is it not too far north to raise good corn?" It is too far north to raise the large Illinois corn, and have it ripen with any certainty; but the King Philip, the White Flint, the Dutton, and the improved Dutton as well as a number of other varieties, all good and reliable, are just as certain to ripen here, as the Illinois variety is to ripen in that state. As regards grass and hay which are the foundation of all truly successful farming, this county has but very few equals and no superiors in the state.

In addition to these advantages the land is rolling and well watered. There are but few farms of one hundred and sixty acres or more, but what have a natural supply of water upon or near by them, and the number is still less where an abundant supply can not be obtained by digging from fifteen to twenty-five feet. These things point toward successful dairying. It is undoubtedly true that this is in reality one of the best counties in the state for that purpose.

But very little has been done thus far in this branch of farming, and there is of course an excellent opening here for intelligent and enterprising men to make themselves comfortable homes, and establish both themselves and their families in a permanent and successful business. For the various root crops of our latitude, this county certainly has no superior in the state. This has perhaps been shown at her exhibitions at fairs of late years, as well as at other places. In 1875, one of her growers made an exhibit of his root crops, at the state fair in Milwaukee. He carried off a larger number of premiums than any other exhibition. The Northern Wis-

consin Agricultural Association which holds its annual fairs at Oshkosh, and which has always been famous for its splendid exhibitions of vegetables, and root crops, and has held six annual fairs, has awarded her highest premiums to growers in this county every year with a single exception. That one exception was in favor of the gardener of the State Asylum, at Oshkosh—Brown County coming in for the second premium.

In apple-culture, the county can hardly be said to be either better or worse than its neighbors. A variety of circumstances have conspired to render apple-growing in this county and state, not as successful as it was fondly hoped a few years since that it would be. It is now believed by our best fruit growers, that with our present knowledge of what varieties will succeed, and what will not, as well as what locations to select, apple-growing in many places in this county will not only be successful but profitable. In or about 1860, a little pear orchard of from forty to fifty trees was set upon some high and dry land, about two miles from the city of Green Bay. They commenced bearing about 1867. Since that time they have borne annually; some years the crops have been immense for trees of their size and age. They have endured the late terrible winters, and are nearly all of them alive, bringing forward their annual crop of fruit to-day. It is believed that this is the best sample of pear trees in the state, and there is no known reason why hundreds of other places within the county would not produce equally good crops of this delicious fruit. As regards the small fruit, it is only necessary to say a few words. One of the strawberry growers here, who has for many years been well known for his uniformly large and excellent crops of this fruit, during the summer of 1875, measured off an exact quarter of an acre of ground, and kept a strict account of the product. The result was three thousand five hundred and seventy-one quarts of berries, or at the rate of four hundred and forty-six and a half bushels per acre. This is believed to be the largest crop ever reported from one fourth of an acre in the United States. Such results as this, in a climate and upon a soil not adapted to it, would be simply impossible. Raspberries also do well. Grape-culture is still in its infancy, although enough has been done to demonstrate the fact that some of the finest varieties now grown in the United States, at least east of the Rocky Mountains, are perfectly at home in this county. Among, these may be mentioned the Delaware, Concord, Creveling, Diana, and all of the best varieties of Rogers' hybrids, as well as others that need not now be named. The old red and white Dutch currants, with reasonable culture, are almost as sure to yield a large crop as the seasons are to roll around. In location, this county is not excelled by any one in the northwestern states. Green Bay with the best harbor of the lakes almost in her centre, where vessels may be laden for our eastern ports, or may run direct to London or Liverpool; two railroads running south and connecting with the great eastern lines; one running north directly into the heart of the lumbering and mining regions, where immense quantities of supplies are, and always must be wanted beyond what they can themselves produce, gives her and must, at least for many years to come, continue to give her a very desirable market for all her surplus produce. We have thus in brief stated, as it appears to us, the agricultural capacity

of this county. There really seems to be no good reason, why she should not in the not distant future take her place among the first agricultural counties of this flourishing and prosperous state.

Mr. J. M. Smith has been an energetic and worthy citizen of Green Bay since 1854. He is a native of Morristown, New Jersey, where he was born December 13th, 1820. He was elected a member of the Board of his native place, served as long as the law would allow, and after a year's retirement was re-elected to the same office.

It is a fact, of which the people of Brown County must not lose sight, that not many years hence the timber will be exhausted. It therefore behooves them with one accord to encourage the development of its other vast resources. It has a variety of soil, clay predominating, and is particularly adapted to grass and clover which spring up naturally when the timber is cleared away. There is no reason that dairying should not be carried on to a great extent. It is a branch of industry waiting for some enterprising parties to develop and bring into successful operation.

While we are giving descriptions of Brown County, we must not lose sight of "Jim Sweet's Island" in Fox River between the De Peres. Jim Sweet took up his residence at De Pere, in 1834. He calls himself a child of nature and says that there is the same difference between him and people in general that there is between a partridge and a tame fowl. He aims to be facetious and sometimes succeeds, though in an uncouth and odd way. He is said to be quite ingenious, and to have laid many schemes for his own aggrandizement, which through mismanagement have generally amounted to nothing. He seems to be a very easy victim of deception, and the fun loving people lose no opportunity of having a laugh at his expense. One of his chimeras is the belief that he is the owner of a sandbar or island in the Fox River between the De Peres. At low water, and at the ebb of the tide, a portion of the bar is comparatively dry; but at all other times it is covered with from two to six feet of water. He has named his possessions (?) the Fox Center, and has laid it out into lots (on paper) many of which he has sold. But he adds sorrowfully, when telling of the various sales, that he has never been able to get his pay for one of them. The writer is informed that in 1851, he made, through some pretended friends, a formal application to government for a grant of the island; but those with whom the business was

entrusted, never forwarded the document to Washington. They obtained an old land patent, and, carefully erasing the original writing, they filled the space with a description of the property desired, which was thus apparently deeded to Sweet. The patent was dated at Washington, and bore the United States' seal. Hence it is not surprising that the poor fellow was so completely deceived, especially as the deception was continued by others making pretended purchases of the lots, designated by a chart, which some one drew for him. He says that the Northwestern Railroad promised to build the De Pere depot on Fox Center; but like many another promise of that Road, that promise was made to be broken. Mr. Sweet has since conceived the idea of converting the island into a park. It is quite possible that a century hence it will be available for some such use, more likely for ware houses, since by that time De Pere and Green Bay will probably join, and every spot, where a building can be erected, will be put to use. Thus poor Sweet's dreams may be realized after he is with "the things that were."

Mr. Sweet has had many adventures since his coming to De Pere. Several years ago, a hurricane swept over the country, demolishing his cabin, which at that time was the only building in what is now known as West De Pere. The hurricane occurred in the night, and, coming from the west, carried the logs, of which the cabin had been made, across the dam to the other side. Sweet, in undress, was obliged to bear them company. He used his arms as balancing poles to keep from going over the dam. In the midnight darkness, with the howling tempest above his head and the angry waters beneath his feet, himself ghostly white, with his arms widely stretched, he must have looked like the wraith of the storm.

James Millar, a Scotchman and an old citizen of De Pere, furnished an account of the same hurricane that was so disastrous to Jim Sweet. Some extracts are made from the article, the whole being too long for insertion here:

"In the summer of 1857, I was credited with building the first yacht put upon the Fox River from this place. It was a sloop named the Clutha (the Gaelic for Clyde.) Upon the memorable day of the hurricane, I made a trip in company with John Roorback to the light-house, a few miles below the city of Green Bay, for the purpose of hunting ducks. On leaving port, we hoisted the sails, heaved up the anchor, which happened to be a large stone, (real anchors being scarce in those days, except for larger crafts,) and fired our guns to let our friends know that we had

started. The day was fair, and, in due time, we arrived at the light-house, but without having killed any ducks. There Jack Roorback hired some Indians to do his hunting for him, and we started homeward well supplied. On our way back, I espied two ducks and took aim at them with my single barrel gun, then over a hundred years old. To our surprise, both ducks keeled over. They were the first ducks I ever killed. Jack wanted to buy the gun, but I would not sell it. The wind being fair, we made short work of our return journey, and at eight o'clock in the evening, we had got as far as Morgan & White's mill, but a short distance from our anchorage which we were not fated to reach that night; for all of a sudden down came a squall from the south-west, followed by rain, sleet and hail. The heavens were rent with lightning, the thunder roared, and such a war of the elements is seldom seen hereabouts. The darkness reigned supreme, except when the vivid flashes of lightning coursed the heavens. In less time than I can tell it, we were sailing back toward the bay; and finally ran aground at the toll gate beneath Captain Cotton's house. We now jumped out, and, having fastened the Clutha to a fence with rope, went into the toll house. We were thoroughly wet and chilled, and being unable to hire or coax the people there to build a fire for us, we started out in the pitchy darkness and storm, in search of the Astor House. Here our efforts were also unavailing in getting a chance to warm and dry ourselves, and we left for more hospitable quarters. In the darkness, nothing could be seen, and after two hours wandering, a flash of lightning showed us a house which we had just passed. We retraced our steps and found ourselves at Captain Cotton's residence. Jack applied for admission. Mrs. Cotton knew his voice at once, and called to Jim Howe, who was in bed, to let us in. It was now midnight, but Mr. Howe seeing our deplorable condition, fully sympathized with us. He furnished us some dry clothes and Mrs. Cotton prepared us some supper. The meal having been dispatched, Mr. Howe asked if there was any thing more he could do for us before we retired. We were ashamed to mention it, but we finally said that we were smokers and were without the article to smoke. Mr. Howe replied that no one in that house used tobacco, but he would see if he could find any in the rooms which visitors had occupied. After a short search, he returned with some good cigars. We then sat down by our bedroom window, and, while we smoked, watched the Clutha, bobbing up and down at her mooring, when the lightning rendered her visible. We retired at two o'clock and at five, before the family was astir, went out to see to our boat, not wishing to trouble the good people further, especially as it was the Sabbath. We found the Clutha all right; but, owing to an adverse wind, we did not arrive at home until three o'clock in the afternoon.

The writer will now attempt to give a sketch of the different towns of Brown County. The present county of Brown originally consisted of but two towns, *viz.* Green Bay on the east of Fox River, and Howard on the west. From these, other towns have been organized from time to time until Brown County now comprises nineteen towns, *viz.* Green Bay, Scott, Humboldt, Preble, Eaton, Bellevue, Allouez, De

Pere, New Denmark, Glenmore, Rockland, Wrightstown, Morristown and Holland, east of Fox River; and Pittsfield, Suamico, Howard Ashwaubanon and Lawrence on the west.

The writer is indebted for the sketch of the Town of Green Bay to Xavier Martin, Esq., a prominent real estate man of Brown County, and, at present, president of the city council of the city of Green Bay, who for six years was one of the early settlers of said town in the capacity of school teacher, town clerk, school superintendent and justice of the peace. Mr. Martin came to this country in the same vessel as did the families who first settled the present Town of Green Bay.

The small territory of the present Town of Green Bay is all that remains of one of the largest towns in the state, and up to the year 1854, the present city of Green Bay was part and parcel of said town, and its people enjoyed the privileges of paying taxes, getting married by its justices of the peace, of suing and being sued, etc. After the "secession" of the city of Green Bay from said town, the said town of Green Bay was yet one of the largest towns in the state, its northern boundary line having over twenty miles of shore on the bay; and it continued to be so until 1858, when the present towns of Preble, Humboldt and Scott also "seceded." Its area up to that time was about ninety-eight square miles. The subject of our sketch is so reduced in size that its territory is only about eight miles long and three miles wide, embracing the following sections to wit: Sections numbers thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, in township number twenty-five north of range number twenty-two east; also sections numbers one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, in townships number twenty-four north of range number twenty-two east. These sections of lands at the time of its settlement in 1853 were covered with dense forests of oak, ash, beech, maple, cedar and pine, and these for about twelve years furnished the principal means of subsistence to its inhabitants. Millions of shingles, staves etc., have been manufactured by the hands of the early settlers, their wives and children, and by ox teams were hauled to the city of Green Bay where they would find an easy market; and thence be shipped over the continent. Its dense forests gradually gave way under the axes of its inhabitants. The wolves and the bears, which made sad havoc among the pigs of the early settlers, and the Indians who hunted them, have all disappeared; and the town is now thickly dotted with well cultivated farms, substantial homes, barns, churches and school houses. Its soil is good and well watered by creeks and rivulets which empty into the bay, except a few which constitute the head of Kewaunee River emptying into Lake Michigan at Kewaunee. Its soil is well adapted for the cultivation of wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn and all vegetable cultivated in the State of Wisconsin.

Tobacco of a superior quality is also cultivated in this town, and almost every farm has a patch of the weed which the farmer cultivates and cures either for his own use or for market.

Of its first settlers who immigrated from Belgium in 1853, a few lines ought to be written, not for the many difficulties and privations to which they were subjected for the first few years, but because the first eight families who first settled in this town formed the nucleus of the thousand of Belgians who followed them in 1854 and 1855, and settled the peninsula between Green Bay and Lake Michigan as far north as Sturgeon Bay and even beyond; which territory now constitutes the counties of Door, Kewaunee and the east part of the county of Brown. The names of those people who have opened the way to so many thousand intelligent and industrious men, women and children, and who have contributed so much to the wealth of the county of Brown are as follows, to wit: Francois Petinoit, Philip Hannon, Etienne Detienne, Joseph Jossart, Joseph Moreau, Lambert Bodart, Jean Bt. Detienne and Adrien Masy, all now living except one. These families sailed from Antwerp on the 18th of May 1853, and arrived in New York on the 5th of July and in Green Bay in August of the same year. Leaving their families in the now city of Green Bay, most of the men went out prospecting for their settlement, and finally concluded to settle along the Fox River near Kaukauna; and were it not for a little incident which occurred in one of those families, the Belgian Settlement would in all probability be situated between Wrightstown and Kaukauna. But it was otherwise ordered. The death of a child in the family of Philip Hannon caused a delay of a few days. The child was buried by the Catholic Priest of St. John's church in the city of Green Bay, and on the day of the funeral, Rev. Father Daems of Bay Settlement happened to be visiting the pastor of St. John's church, formed the acquaintance of the families named and by the glowing description made by Father Daems of the country beyond Bay Settlement, the little squad abandoned their first prospect, forfeited the entries of land they had made near Kaukauna and determined to strike their tents in the present town of Green Bay.

With the exception of a few German families, the town is settled entirely by Belgians speaking the French language. They are characterized as being hard working people, perhaps a little superstitious and noisy, but as a rule making good farmers and good citizens.

The town is supplied with two school houses, one Catholic church, one chapel and one Presbyterian church.

At the present writing the large majority of the people are Catholics in religion and republicans in politics.

A word about the chapel may be of interest to the reader. It may or may not be generally known to the people of this state, that in this town and within fifteen miles of the city of Green Bay, there exists a chapel and a shrine, built to the Virgin Mary to which thousands of pilgrim worshipers come yearly from far and near to offer up their devotions, and if we are to believe the reports of some of the faithful, many invalids have found a permanent cure which is attributed by them to the

virtue and power of the Virgin Mary; many having left their canes and crutches on the altar, in the chapel, and gone home repeating *Ara Maria Gracia Plena Dominus tecum*.

The building of this chapel and shrine deserves to be noted. In the month of August, 1858, on the spot where the chapel is now built, there stood two small trees, a few feet apart, between which it is said appeared the Virgin Mary, in person, and addressed a Miss Adele Brice, who was passing at the time on her way home from church and to whom she spoke in the French language, requesting said Adele Brice to devote all her time to the service of the Virgin Mary, and the dissemination of the Catholic faith, and to build a chapel on this sacred spot. The report of this strange apparition spread all over the settlement in this and adjoining counties with lightning speed, and the people came in large numbers to see what they considered holy ground, and to listen to the words of said Adele Brice. Without going into the details of this event, and its result, I will simply say, that Miss Brice, for several years, met with considerable opposition from the clergy of this Diocese, who declared publicly that the apparition of the Virgin Mary to Miss Adele Brice was a "myth" and an imposition, and for a time the Holy Sacrament was even refused to said Adele Brice for her perseverance, and assertion of this strange apparition. But in spite of this opposition, the multitude would congregate on the spot, and with said Adele Brice would worship and even say mass on certain days. In the same year, a small chapel was built, afterwards a church, and now a chapel, church and even a convent, in which young boys and girls are educated and boarded for a nominal consideration. The Right Reverend Bishop of this Diocese has never recognized the authenticity of this apparition, but has virtually sanctioned the building of a church or chapel on the spot, and allows the faithful to congregate there for the purpose of worship according to the Roman Catholic faith.

The Town of Howard was organized at quite an early day, probably as early as 1838 or 1839. (The writer can find no records to show the exact date of organization.) It is watered by Duck Creek (and its branches) which runs across the southern part of the town and empties into Green Bay. This creek took its name from the countless number of ducks which used to swim upon its waters, appearing like great dark rafts upon their surface. Settlements were made upon this creek at quite an early day. One of the earliest settlers was John Marston, a fisherman and shingle maker, who began a residence there about 1830. Marston split his shingles by hand. The same year, John Hogarty employed by the government to cut wood and hay, also took up a residence there. Judge Arndt built a saw mill on this creek in 1836. In 1837, William Baker, a farmer, settled not far from the mill. A freshet in 1839 washed out the few settlers and obliged them to find a home for a time in other parts of the county. After the

flood had subsided, these returned and others began to settle along the creek, where at that time was an almost unbroken forest—the home of the Indians. Francis Irwin, Patrick Cummings and Wales Perrigou began farming there about 1839. Four years later, Irwin was killed by the falling of a tree. Both he and Cummings had been soldiers previous to settling there. Perrigou, some fourteen years since, was sentenced to state's prison for abuse of his daughters. In 1845, a float ferry was established across the creek at the settlement, and a couple of years later, Judge Arndt built a pile bridge near the same point. The first shingle mill in the town was built in 1846 by Trowbridge, Gray & Root, who soon after sold it to L. M. Marshall. Later, it became the property of D. Brunette and, while in his possession, was burned.

There are two settlements on Duck Creek, and they are about three miles apart. The lower one is quite a village. Here some twenty years or more ago, a French Catholic church was built. A Green Bay priest, Father Bonduel, preached the first Catholic sermon at Duck Creek Settlement. In 1860, the presiding priest at that place, Father Napoleon Mignault, was instrumental in having a post office established there, which he named Velp, and of which he was appointed post master. In December, 1861, he entered the army as chaplain of the Seventeenth Regiment, and William Battershill took the post office. At the upper settlement, there is an Episcopal church and a few dwelling houses. The places of business are all at Velp. The principal farmers in the town are David Cormier and his son Joseph, who settled there in 1850, Joseph Hussin and son, John Salscheider, James C. Delaney, Joseph Pringle, William Lewins, M. Brunette, Stephen Burden, George Allen, William Pamperin, Joseph Lanweir, M. Belchner and L. Crimps.

One or two incidents which occurred in the early days at Duck Creek may be of interest. About 1840, two Indians, Skin-ne-ot-ter and Bat-te-sick got into a quarrel while drunk. Skin-ne-ot-ter snapped his gun at the other, but it did not go off. Bat-te-sick then snatched the gun and shot Skin-ne-ot-ter with it. The other Indians, upon learning the affair, doomed Bat-te-sick to die, but the white settlers deprived them of their guns. Still filled with feelings of revenge, the Menominee squaws took Bat-te-sick, who was a Chip-pewa, and massacred him by pounding his head and disjointing his

hands, thus making a horrid spectacle of the body, which was afterward brought to the Indian burying ground, and there left exposed to view until some of the more pitying people put it out of sight.

William Baker tells a curious incident concerning one, Alvin Adams, an early settler of Duck Creek, who one day while on a raft, and while inspired by a little "fire water," conceived the idea, that with sufficient faith, he could walk on the water. He made the attempt, but his faith did not hold out and he got a wetting. About a month later, while in a canoe near the mouth of the creek, his frail craft sprang a leak, and, being unable to make a landing, he was drowned.

A rather comical adventure is told of one of the early settlers of Howard—a stock drover, who on one winter's night became parted from his companions and was eventually lost in the forest. After some hours of wandering, he came upon a single Indian wigwam, and there asked shelter for the night. The occupants (three women—one married, her man being out on a hunt) pretended not to understand English; but he showed them by gestures and signs what he wanted, and they consented to his making one of their number. When the Indians retire, they form a circle around the wigwam, lying feet to head. The drover's place was at the feet of one of the younger squaws. Some time in the night, he was awakened by the pressure of her feet on his head, and forgetting where he was in his semi-unconscious state, quite likely imagined that a wolf was about to scalp him, he threw up his hands and grabbed the squaw. The next moment there was a yell, and a minute later all of the squaws were on the war-path. How they did jabber English, too. They used up all the words in the dictionary, and a few others beside, despite their previous assertion that they did not understand the language. He tried to explain, but it was useless. They pitched upon him with their clubs and drove him out into the mid-night cold and darkness, throwing burning embers from their fire after him, and threatening that if he ventured back they would have their men shoot him. The drover was therefore obliged to take up his quarters on the outside, and as he sat, curled up in the crotch of a tree, waiting for day-light, his meditations were upon the uncertainty of human expectations.

George R. Cooke and N. C. Foster, now among the wealthiest and most influential men of Brown County, commenced life as laborers at Duck Creek, working in Judge Arndt's mill.

A settlement was begun in the territory comprising the Town of Scott, on the bay shore, not long after the establishment of Fort Howard—at least such a fact is mentioned by early writers. But the settlement was made by French or half breeds, and the writer is not advised of their names. Louis Corbielle, who settled on the bay shore, in 1830, says that he found but two families there, viz: Louis La Resch and Joseph Greenwood's. Louis Rouse and family settled there a little later, as did the Rosseau family, Anton Allard and others. The first American settlers came in about 1836. They were Van Rennssalaer Marshall, William Sylvester, John Campbell and Robert Gibson.

What is now the village of New Franken, in the town of Scott, was settled by Bavarians, the Burkhart family and others, led by George Schauers, in 1845. On April 1st, 1850, the Town of Scott was organized. The first town clerk was F. V. Morrison, brother of the present clerk, Peter Morrison. The post office of Wequiock was established in 1856, with John A. B. Masse, as post master; and in 1860, one was established at New Franken, with George Schauers as post master. The former now has H. K. Cowles as post master. In 1868, a third post office was established in the town. This was called Bay Settlement post office, and F. Van Stralen was appointed as its post master. Its present postmaster is Gregoire Denis

The town presents much fine farming land, the soil being a black loam with a clay subsoil. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people. Some of the more wealthy farmers are B. F. Sawyer, John Campbell, Cowles & Bro., Robt. Gibson and H. P. Campbell. Cowles & Bro. have a saw mill at Wequiock, and Ebling & Daly, a grist mill at New Franken. E. P. Cowles is the inventor of a steam wagon, which he patented in 1874, and which is said to be a perfect success, passing over ordinary roads with the swiftness and ease of a locomotive on a railway track. The town has two Catholic churches and five school houses, and several business houses. The principal business men are Cowles & Bro., dealers in lumber, dry goods and groceries; E. Schilling, wagon maker and blacksmith; C. Malliet, manufacturer of boots and shoes; Gregoire Denis, dealer in general merchandise; Christian Craanen, merchant, and Ebling & Daly, dealers in flour and feed. Green Bay washes the entire western and northern portion of the town of Scott, and at various points, are docks for the landing of vessels and the shipment of produce. The celebrated Red

Banks are situated on the northwestern shore. The following description of them and the legend concerning them is from the pen of Hon. C. D. Robinson:

Upon a high bank, on the eastern shore of Green Bay, about twelve miles north of the town, is an interesting earth-work, bearing a singular resemblance to military defences of modern times. Its walls, at one time, must have been some seven feet in height, or thereabouts, having a ditch or moat on the outside, and provided on its three exposed sides with regular bastions. Its fourth side fronts on a precipice of perhaps one hundred feet in height, whose base is washed by the waters of Green Bay; and leading down this steep bank impassible at any other immediate point, is what seems to have once been a protected passage of steps cut into the clay, and perhaps covered with boughs of trees. This was the communication from the fort to the water; and standing here now, it needs but little fancy to see those grim warriors of the olden time filing down their covered way, with less of the pomp, and more of the nerve of the mailed knights of feudal days, issuing from their rock-bound castles.

In, or near, the centre, are two parallel walls, about twenty-five feet long, which were probably united at the ends, as there is some appearance of it now. It is very difficult to imagine the use of this part of the structure, unless it was to protect valuables, or such inmates of the fort as were incapable of aiding in its defence. Had the place been constructed in these days, it would have made a magazine of the most approved kind. A few rods north, outside the walls, and on the very brink of the precipice, is what was once, apparently, a look-out—a mound of earth, a few feet high, now half carried off by the wearing away of the cliff. To the southward and eastward of the fort, occupying some hundreds of acres, were the planting grounds of the people who inhabited the place. Large trees now over-grow the ground, yet the furrows are as distinctly marked as if made but last year, and are surprisingly regular. The whole work is admirably placed, and would do credit to the forethought and judgment so necessary in correct military positions of modern times.

This is the only ancient earth-work, it is believed, which possesses an undoubted history or tradition, and that is but the history of its fall. Of when and by whom it was built, there is no story—nothing but the persistent declarations of the Indians of the vicinity that it was the work of red men long, long ago. The tradition which follows, was related by O-kee-wah, or the Sea. "It was long ago," said O-kee-wah—"I was so high"—placing her hand about three feet from the ground, "when my grandfather told me the story. The Sauks and the Outagamies lived in the old fort at the Red Banks. They had lived there a long time, and had their planting ground there, and ruled the whole country. The forests eastward were full of deer, the waters of the bay were full of fish, and they possessed the whole. We (the Menominees) lived over the bay, (at the Menominee River,) and we sent down the lakes, inviting the other tribes to come up and help us to drive out the Sauks and the Outagamies. They came in canoes—the Chippewas, and Pottawattamies.

and Ottawas, and many more. You see how wide this bay is; their canoes stretched half way across, the bay was half full of canoes, and each canoe was full of fighting men; they sent their greatest braves. They landed here at the Red River, after coming across from Menominee, and for two miles along the beach their canoes were so thick that no more could be crowded in. From here they all went, in the night, to the Red Banks. They had bows and arrows, and the heads of the arrows were of flint. Silently they paddled along until they came to the fort, and then the canoes were stationed all along in front, out of reach of arrows from the shore. A part of the warriors staid in the canoes, and a part went on shore and formed a line around the fort, so that, with those on shore and those on the water, it was completely surrounded, and there was no escape for the people inside. So cautiously was all this done, that of all within that fated fort, but one discovered it. A young woman, whose parents lived within the walls, had that day been given, against her will, to be the wife of one of the Sauks living in the immediate vicinity. In the night she ran away from his wigwam and went home, passing on her way the lines of the besiegers. Rushing into the fort, she awakened her family, with the cry, "We are all dead!" The father laughed at her story, and laid down to sleep again. "Just before daylight the battle began, and it lasted many days. The besieged fought bravely, standing in the trenches within the walls, and the blood was up to their ankles. They had no water, for the supply was cut off by the party on the beach. They tried in every way to obtain it. Vessels attached to cords were let down to the water by night, but the cords were cut before they could be drawn up. 'Come down and drink!' cried out the Menominees; 'there is plenty of water, if you dare to come down and get it.' And they did go down many times. These taunts and their great necessity made that narrow way the scene of many desperate sallies, but all to no purpose. The besiegers were too strong.

"The heat of a burning sun, and the dreadful suffering for the want of water became intolerable. Some rain fell once, but it was only a partial relief for those who were perishing in sight of that sparkling water which was almost within reach. At length one of the youngest chiefs, after fasting strictly for ten days,* thus addressed his companions: 'Listen!—last night there stood by me the form of a young man clothed in white, who said. 'I was alive once'—was dead, and now live forever; only trust in me, now and always, and I will deliver you. Fear not. At midnight I will cast a deep sleep upon your enemies. Then go forth boldly and silently, and you shall escape.'

"Thus encouraged, and knowing this to be a direct revelation, the besieged warriors decided to leave the fort. That night an unusual silence pervaded the entire host of their enemies, who had been before so wakeful. So in silent, stealthy lines, the wearied people passed out and fled. Only a few, who disbelieved the vision, preferred to remain, and they were massacred with fiercer barbarity than ever, when next morning the besieging tribes awoke from their strange slumbers to find that their prey was gone."

*The Indian custom when desirous of supernatural direction,

The town of Wrightstown is one of the most important in Brown County. It consists of thirty-six townships of admirable farming land, and is crossed by the Fox River and by both the Wisconsin Central and the Northwestern Railroads. Logs, stave bolts, wood, wheat, oats, butter and wool are the staple products of this town, and these find their principal market at the village of Wrightstown. It is quite thickly settled, and contains three flourishing villages, *viz.* Wrightstown, Greenleaf and Ledgeville. The two latter villages are stations on the Wisconsin Central Railroad and the former is a wood and water station on the Northwestern Railroad. Ledgeville has one mill, that of Messrs. Blake & James. It's capacity is 30,000 feet of lumber, 50,000 shingles and 10,000 lath per day. What is now Greenleaf was, previous to the advent of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, known only as Day's mill. But soon after the building of the railroad, a small village began to spring up, which has now several flourishing business houses. It is in the center of a magnificent farming district, and is well watered by numerous springs, besides being convenient to good timber and building stone.

Wrightstown furnishes large quantities of wood every year for other markets. From the village of Wrightstown alone some six thousand cords of wood are shipped every winter. Arthur Kellogg, an enterprising merchant and business man of that locality, buys and ships every winter to Janesville some six hundred cords of maple wood. The town has many wealthy farmers, among whom it may be well to mention Nicholas Smith, N. Leavett, Dr. Ward, Jacob Hein, N. G. Grant and Charles Finnegan.

The village of Wrightstown is beautifully located on the Fox River, twelve miles above the city of Green Bay. The river divides it into East and West Wrightstown. The land rises gently from either shore, presenting a very picturesque view. It is a busy little place and its inhabitants are energetic, hospitable and social. For a history of this charming locality, the writer is indebted to Mrs. Elizabeth Dayton, who contributes pleasant articles to various publications under the signature of "Beth Day." She writes as follows:

My first recollections of Wrightstown are rather cloudy, and indistinct, owing perhaps, to the fact that I arrived here about ten o'clock one cloudy dismal night in the latter part of November, 1858. I remember my first impresson was that the village was a large black mud hole, like the one we had been traveling through all

day; but after a good nights rest at the only hotel in town, we found we could count from the steps of that institution, one store, one mill, one shoe shop, three barns, one nondescript building, usually dignified by the name of 'ware house' (though why so named, I never could determine,) and eleven dwelling houses, the latter occupied by H. S. Wright, F. N. Wright, Geo. Lee, Geo. Western, Mr. Fish, Frank Zimmer, P. Costello, Dr. D. Ward, Mr. Kelso, Mr. Cook and Mr. Garner. The latter kept the toll gate about half a mile below what was then called the village. We could not see all the houses, but the people said they were here, so we took them on trust and counted them in. The roads were crooked and narrow and of an indefinite depth.

I remember no religious meetings, except funerals for some years. I am told that the first sermon was preached here in 1846, by Robert Hayward. Several funny stories are told of the first religious meetings held in Lawrence—one of the towns adjoining this. One of the settlers died and as there was no one to conduct the funeral services, it was decided not to have any. But a young man requested permission to read a chapter in the bible and sing a hymn. It was granted. Two voices joined in singing the hymn, but there was no one to pray. A lady present remarked that it seemed hard to bury any one without a prayer. They must appoint a meeting in order to learn how to pray. They did so, and met at the house of Delos Philipps; but no one volunteered to lead. Other business was introduced and the neighbors finally traded clocks. Another meeting was appointed. One man, who still lives in Lawrence, knelt down and commenced a prayer, but getting frightened and confused, he arose from his knees and left the house on a run, without the ghost of an apology. Elder Yocum, of Appleton, getting lost somewhere in the neighborhood of Lawrence, was obliged to stay over night and, hearing of these meetings, made an appointment which was filled by Rev. Mr. Sensiba, of Green Bay, assisted by Thomas Peep, of De Pere, then a Methodist exhorter. This meeting was more successful and many arose for prayers.

The land here originally belonged to the Menominee Indians. But in 1830, the Brothertown Indians, living in New York, became dissatisfied and obtained permission from the General Government to seek a new home with the promise that it would sanction any treaty the Brothertowns might make with Western Indians. In 1831, they sent a delegation west and purchased from the Menominees the tract of land reaching from the section line above Wrightstown to the south line of De Pere, and from Fox River to Lake Michigan, making a settlement near the ledge, eight or ten miles from here. The land commissioners came west, examined the land and refused to sign the treaty. They called the Menouinee chiefs together and tried to buy the land already sold to the Brothertown Indians. The chiefs refused to sell. The commissioners then called a council of the minor chiefs, and recognizing Old Oshkosh as head chief, bought the land of him. The Brothertown Indians then removed to Calumet County and settled on the east shore of Lake Winnebago, opposite Oshkosh, where they still reside.

H. S. Wright deserves especial mention, as one of the pioneers in this part of Wisconsin. He was born in Vermont in 1802, came west in 1833 and with his wife

and family settled here in the wilderness, five miles from any white neighbor. His indomitable perseverance soon won for them a cosy home, and in a few years there grew up around them a little village called by Mr. Wright, Bridgeport. In 1844 the first mill, a water mill, was built by Mr. Wright, about one-fourth of a mile above the mouth of Plum Creek. In the summer of 1847, he built the hotel—now known as the American House, where for some time he resided. It was afterward leased by two of his sons, Samuel and Fairchild, and again leased by Geo. Lee in 1854, since which time it has been under the management of ten different landlords, the present owner being Geo. Clark*. In 1836, the Military road was cut through here and the land came into market, the same year. Mr. Wright established a ferry, at this time, and the place soon came to be known as Wright's Ferry, which name was afterwards changed to Wrightstown, in honor of Mr. Wright as the first white settler. The business he followed at this time appears to have been hunting, trapping and trading with the Indians, with whom he had established a sort of trading post.

Rumor has it that at that time cats were decidedly scarce among the early settlers, and as Mr. Wright possessed the only female feline in the settlement, he sold her progeny and with the proceeds paid for his first forty acres of land. But for this statement I do not vouch; if true, one of two things is apparent, either the price of cats was exorbitantly high, or land was very low. One of the old settlers informs me that he, himself, bought a miserable scrawny little kitten that could not stand alone, for which he was obliged to pay fifty cents.

The first school was held in a log shanty, in 1842. It was taught by Miss Clarinda Wright. There were about a dozen pupils, and here it was (oral history informs us,) that L. B. Wright and L. B. Hendricks, for some childish misdemeanor were tied back to back and stood upon the floor for the good little boys and girls to laugh at.

The first boat propelled by steam, which passed here, was a small tug, owned by Captain Hotelling, and called "Black Hawk." It was an eastern canal boat with a stern wheel, and came through as far as Little Kaukauna, where they were obliged to get assistance to get over the rapids. At the rapids above Wrightstown, it was found impossible to proceed. My informant, Mr. J. Simonds, states that the machinery of the Black Hawk was afterwards used in the first boat ever run on Lake Winnebago. I am not positive about the date, but think it was in 1841. Some ten years after this, the Indiana came up the river, but ran aground about a mile below here and remained aground over night. The Pioneer ran to Kaukauna for several years. The Kaukauna lock was completed in 1855, and in 1856 the Aquilla passed, being the first to make the trip from the Ohio River to Green Bay.

The first saloon and store was established in 1857, by C. G. Mueller, in a small building near the site of the large brick store which he now occupies. The first shoe shop was established in 1858, by Frank Zimmer. The first physician was Dr. David Ward, who came from Canada to Fort Howard, in 1831. He was Post Surgeon for three years, and later came to Wrightstown where he still resides. In

*The American House was burned in December 1876.

1855, the first steam saw mill was built by F. N. Wright & Co. This mill stood on the site now occupied by the flouring mill of Kellogg & Bro's. Wright's mill was burned in 1865. That year, H. S. Wright sold his entire property here, to E. D. Smith, of Menasha, and with all his family removed to Greenville, Michigan, (where part of the family still reside,) but the climate not proving congenial, he returned to Wisconsin and settled at Omro, where he resided until his death, which occurred October 7th, 1875, of sciatic rheumatism.

The village was first platted in 1866. In 1864, C. G. Mueller bought one hundred and sixty acres of land of Mr. Field, of New York. This is now known as Mueller's addition to Wrightstown, and comprises over one half of the village.

The first steam stave factory was built by May & Simms in 1866. This mill was burned and rebuilt in 1867, was bought by W. McKesson in 1871, burned and rebuilt in 1871, and again in 1874. Capacity twelve hundred barrels per day. Employs forty men. The steam mill, known as Mueller's mill, was built by Wm. Morrill in 1870, was purchased by Mueller & Co. in 1871, burned in 1872, and rebuilt by Mueller the same year; capacity thirty thousand feet of lumber, six thousand tight barrel staves, ten thousand lath, one hundred thousand shingles per day, and employs fifty men. The flouring mill of Kellogg & Bros, built in 1871, is a custom mill and grinds about sixteen thousand bushels of grain for farmers and about the same amount of course grain per year. A planing mill was built in 1873, by Brill & Salscheider and employs six or seven hands. A brewery was built in 1868, by Otto Gutbier, burned in 1870, rebuilt in 1873 by Gutbier & Mueller. Capacity five hundred barrels per year. Armstrong's mill was built in 1871, and run three years. Capacity thirty thousand shingles per day. A cheese factory was built in 1876, by Vanderheiden & Co.

The town boasts two large school houses. One built in 1874, and one in 1871; one Catholic church, built in 1867. The Catholic society in 1867, numbered one hundred and ten; at present numbers five hundred. The Lutheran church was built in 1868 and has one hundred members. The Baptist church was built in 1870. The Methodist society as yet own no church.

Fox River Lodge I. O. of G. T. No. 532 was organized in 1867 and has a membership of thirty-five. Fox River Lodge No. 237, I. O. of O. F. organized in 1874, has twenty-five members. The Riverside Juvenile Temple, No. 31, organized in 1875, has forty members.

We have a large hall built by the Turner Society in 1874.

The first drug store was built in 1871 by G. W. Stickles, who still flourishes here. The first bakery was started in 1873 by A. Dayton, and the first harness shop in 1869, by Julius Nitzer.

The town of Pittsfield, situated at the northwestern extremity of Brown County, is one of the largest of the nineteen towns forming said county. It was formerly a heavy forest district, but the timber is rapidly disappearing, leaving a fine farming region for such as will cultivate it. It is watered by several creeks, which take their rise in

different parts of the town and, running together, form the Suamico River, which flows easterly, dividing the entire town of Suamico, lying adjacent to Pittsfield. The southern part is watered by a tributary of Duck Creek, where, about 1855, or a little later, some ten mills flourished and the place was known as Mill Center. George R. Cooke and N. C. Foster, Sylvanus Wright and O. Gray were the principal mill men at that time. Ex-post Master General, Hon. A. W. Randall established a post office at Mill Center, on August 2nd, 1867, and appointed Sylvester Wright, post master, which office he still holds at time of writing. The great fire of 1871 destroyed so much of the timber north, that the mills from that time began to diminish, until now Mill Center has but three, *viz.* A. L. Sanborn's, L. W. Dunham's and O. Gray's. During the last five years, people have turned their attention more to farming, and the town now shows some very large and flourishing farms. Luther Wilson has over one hundred acres under the plow, besides owns a fine residence and good barns. James Potter an extensive lumberman and farmer, owns the most elegant residence in the town. A. T. Buckman, F. Strickenbach, T. Delaney, T. Doran and F. Gothe are also extensive farmers and own fine residences. S. Wight, also a lumber dealer, keeps a grocery and provision store at Mill Center. The town is well supplied with good schools; and the German Methodists have lately completed a neat church which cost over \$1200.

The Town of Suamico, was formerly a part of Pittsfield, from which it was set off about 1857. The soil is a sandy loam with a clay subsoil, and is of a very warm and fertile nature, giving abundant products of crops, adapted to the climate, such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, peas, potatoes and grass. The more hardy varieties of fruits such as apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, currants and gooseberries, can be raised in abundance. But the natural advantages for farming have been sadly neglected on account of lumbering, which gives quicker returns for the labor and money expended, and which claimed all the attention of the people as long as the timber was plentiful. But farming and stock raising can both be made very profitable.

The water privileges of the town are excellent, the whole eastern shore being washed by the waters of Green Bay, while the Suamico River runs eastward through the center of the town; besides which

there is a plentiful supply of smaller streams and springs of pure cold water. In all of the streams speckled trout abound.

The first settlements were made in the town between 1846 and 1850, at or near the Suamico River. Among the first settlers at this point, were A. Sensiba who is still a resident of this town, Stephen Burdon now of Howard, Mr. Kitchen who afterward had a bakery at Green Bay, and Willard Lamb, later of Green Bay.

The first mill in the town was built by Judge Arndt, at a place near where Joseph Poitras' tavern now is, on the bank of the Suamico River where the bridge crosses it; the second was built by a man named Wheelock, and these were soon followed by others until there were eight mills, all doing a flourishing business, three of the best being M. E. Tremble & Co's., at the mouth of the river; A. Weed & Co's farther up, and Willard Lamb's at Flintville.

There are two post offices, each the center of a small village or settlement, *viz*, Suamico and Flintville. Suamico is a point where the C. & N. W. R. R. crosses the Suamico River. Here are two hotels; one kept by Joseph Poitras and the other by John Cook. The settlement extends from the depot to the mouth of the Suamico River, the distance of a mile. There are also two taverns at Flintville, one kept by A. Bouchard and the other by C. J. Lucia. C. E. Kanute, the post master at Flintville, is also proprietor of a store there. The other principal business men in the town are M. E. Tremble, lumberman and merchant, whose place of business is situated near the mouth of the river; Peter Krouse, merchant; and Munroe Brothers, lumbermen and merchants, situated in the south west township of the town.

There are four school houses in the town, where schools are kept about ten months in the year, and about three hundred children drawing public money.

About one hundred and fifty families are engaged in farming. Some of the heaviest farmers are Neil Munro, Thomas Smith, David Davidson, J. Verhulst, Robt. Vickory, John Cook, M. E. Tremble, A. Sensiba, C. J. Lucia, Joseph Poitras, Paul Keiser and Alfred Wallingfang.

The writer is indebted to David Davidson, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Supervisors for the Town of Suamico, in 1876, for the foregoing information concerning said town.

Holland belongs to the southern tier of Brown County towns, and was settled by the Dutch in 1848. The first settlers consisted of seven families, those of Henry Heuvenner, Martin Garretts, Henry Vanderhey and others, led by Rev. Edward Godhart. The following year, some dozen Irish families among whom were those of Patrick Finnegan and Patrick Golden, settled in what is now the east precinct of the town. A little later Maurice Sommers settled in the west precinct. It was then all known as Wrightstown. Others followed until what was then a wild forest, is now a fine farming region, the soil being of a sandy and clayey loam, well adapted to agricultural purposes. The Wisconsin Central Railroad passes through and has a depot in this town; but the farmers do their marketing at De Pere, Appleton and Wrightstown, as the roads and prices permit. The only manufacturing institution in this town is the lumber and shingle mill of John Bruren. There are two Catholic churches, fine edifices, and five school houses. Its heavy farmers and prominent men are Patrick Dockry, Michael Dockry, John Clark, John Spain, Daniel Clune, Michael Brick, Joseph Franskee, Henry Freeman, Michael Sullavin and James Sommers on the east; and Patrick Finnegan, James Golden, Thomas Finnegan and Thomas Finnerty on the west. The village of Holland town is quite a settlement.

The first settlers in the Town of Rockland were James Hobbins and Mr. Illebarry, who settled there in 1850. The next year, their number was increased by the advent of Maurice Ryan and Stephen Joyce; and still a year later by that of G. G. Hannon, A. W. Foster and Leonard Bone. This town contains about two thousand acres of land with soil varying from a rich sandy loam to red clay, and about two thirds of it is under cultivation. It is watered by numerous streams flowing into East River. The only manufactories are a number of charcoal kilns, owned by the National Iron Company and the Fox River Iron Company of De Pere.

The Town of Glenmore was set off from the Town of De Pere, in 1856. Its first settler was Samuel Harrison, who located in that region about 1846. Its inhabitants, at date, are principally Irish. Its manufactories are three saw mills, one built by Bersie & Bros., about ten years since, which was the first mill in the town; another by J. S. Stetson, in 1870, and still another by B. F. Smith, of De Pere, in 1871. Glenmore has one church, a Catholic. It has good farming

lands, well watered. Its principal farmers are Michael Patten, James Heiffernan, B. P. Brennan, Thomas Lawton, Michael Moran, Patrick Bailey, John Healey and Cornelius Donahoe. Michael Patten and Tim. Murphy were the first Irish settlers in Glenmore. Mr. Patten came in 1846, and Mr. Murphy in 1850.

The Town of New Denmark is the full township twenty-two, range twenty-two, east, and was set off from the Town of De Pere in 1855. It has a population of over twelve hundred; the majority of the people being Danish, and the remainder Germans and Irish. There is not a full blooded American in the whole town. Among the earlier settlers are John Bartelme, N. H. Gotfredson, Ed. Rasmussen, F. W. Rasmussen, Casper Hanson, and M. Lewis. The town, which was formerly a dense forest, is watered by the Neshoto River and its tributaries. The soil in the eastern part is composed of clay and a black loam mixed; north and west it is mostly blue clay and sand, nearly all of it being good farming land.

A post office was established in New Denmark, about 1848, called Cooperstown, but afterward changed to Denmark. John Bartelme was the first postmaster. He held the office until 1863, when he was succeeded by Julius Peterson who held it three years. John Bartelme was then re-appointed, and is still serving at date. A second post office was established in this town in 1871. It was named Fontenoy, and D. Bencke was appointed postmaster.

The manufacturing interests are now represented by a cheese factory, owned by D. Bencke; and a saw mill, the proprietor of which is N. E. Thompson, also a large farmer. The other influential farmers are Mike Bradley, N. H. Gotfredson, C. Hanson, Ayers Buchman, F. W. Rasmussen, M. Lewis, M. Rasmussen, A. Arverson, Dennis Dewane and John Meehan. There are four stores in the town, one kept by Thomas Fagan and another, just across the road, kept by D. Bencke; Leopold Kellner and Mr. Byer also have stores.

M. Lewis, the town clerk, gives the information that there are good schools in all of the six school districts. District No. One registers one hundred and eight pupils, and district No. Three, one hundred and five. The town also has a military company, drilled and uniformed, which was organized in June 1875, and which conducted the centennial celebration of that town.

The public buildings consist of two churches, a town hall and six school houses.

The first settlers in the Town of Eaton came about 1855. They were Patrick Carney, Patrick Burns, Jas. Kehoe, Mr. Jackson, William Colret, Michael Day, Mr. Mc Avery, J. Grady and Mr. Ditmer. These were soon after followed by Danes, Belgians, Polanders, Germans and Irishmen who have settled up the town to a considerable extent. At that time, Eaton was a part of the Town of De Pere, from which it was set off about 1860. The soil is light and loamy, and is covered by maple and beech timber. It is watered by the Neshoto River and numerous creeks. There is a beautiful little sheet of water in this town known as Lilly Lake, and here J. W. Woodruff & Sons have a saw mill. There is also another saw mill in the town, the property of Mr. Benjamin.

The Town of Bellevue formerly included the Town of Allouez, which was separated from it in 1873. The territory now composing it, comprises that portion of the former town lying east of East River, in all but little more than eight thousand acres of land. A part of this land is known as the "lost section." For some cause unknown, it was never brought into market like other government lands. It was, however, settled upon by Germans and Hollanders from 1851 until 1855, who remained upon it under the pre-emption law until May, 1865, when it was conveyed to them by an act of Congress at \$1.25 per acre.

The settlement of the territory comprising the present Town of Bellevue was commenced, about 1850, by the following industrious Germans who are now its heaviest farmers: Nicholaus Schlay, Sylvester Boehm, J. Boehm, M. Huempfer, F. Hammes, J. Boerschinger, H. Magdlung, A. Anhauser, M. Wald and John Conley. Later, other settlers came in, and now the population is mostly composed of Belgians and Hollanders, with a few Germans, Canadians and Bohemians. The town has two school districts, but the school houses are not in very good condition. It is watered by the beautiful stream known as Devils, or East River and its tributaries from the east. Three mills were formerly situated on this river within the boundaries of the present town of Bellevue. One of these, owned by J. Ritchie, has been removed; another belonging to C. Delvaux, was destroyed by an explosion of its boilers; the remaining one belongs to J. W. Wood-

ruff & Sons, and is doing a good business. The soil is fertile, particularly in the valley portion. The eastern part of the town is hilly, but all is well adapted to farming purposes. The larger portion of the land is already occupied by actual settlers; but there is but one place in town where liquor is sold.

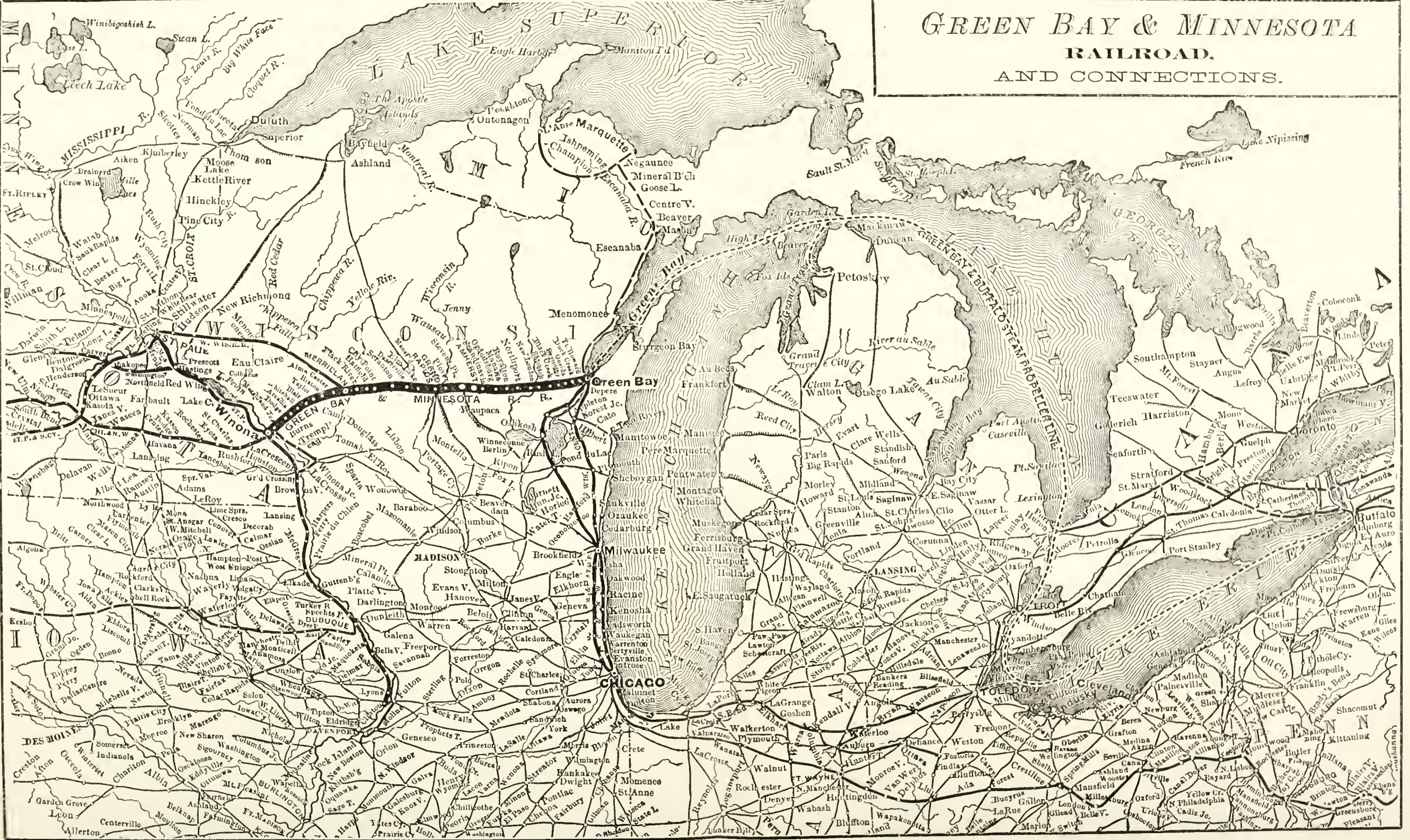
For the foregoing information, the writer is indebted to Phillip M. Wirth, one of the prominent men of Bellevue.

The Town of Allouez was formerly that part of the town of Bellevue, situated west of East River, and separated from it in 1873. It was here that the historic Shanty Town was located, and accordingly its earlier history has already been given. The Shanty Town of old has dwindled down to a mere settlement, comprising a few of the ancient land marks mingled among buildings of a later date. The manufacturing establishments are the Hub and Spoke Factory, built by Irvine Ballard, just on the borders of De Pere, a very large and flourishing institution; and a large brewery near the former site of Shanty Town, built and owned by Aug. Hochgrave. The town lies bordering Fox River, lengthwise, and along the entire western boundary runs the Wisconsin Central Railroad. The soil is excellent. The land is in a great measure owned by citizens of Green Bay. The Cadle Home farm is situated in this town.

Morrison is a full town, containing thirty-six townships, and is situated in the southern part of the county. It is watered by numerous creeks and the soil is in general, well adapted to agriculture. The town is well timbered by both hard wood and pine, but as yet, has no convenient market. About four sections consist of a cedar swamp.

The first settlers of the Town of Morrison were A. J. Morrison and wife, who date their time of settlement there on February 8th, 1851. On the 17th of the April following, their first child was born, and this was the first white child born in that town. In 1855, Mr. Morrison sold out his property and removed to Wrightstown where he now resides. The person who bought him out was Phillip Falck, who started a store there. Upon the establishment of a post office at that point, Mr. Falck was appointed postmaster. He has always been considered the most prominent business man in town. About 1853, John and James Clark settled in Morrison and engaged largely in farming. John Clark was one of the first town officers. The first town clerk and first justice of the peace was Michael Quinn, who was also one of

GREEN BAY & MINNESOTA RAILROAD, AND CONNECTIONS.



the early settlers. Among other prominent farmers, who have since settled there, we might mention John G. Gross, John Hickey, John Lemke, Jerry Branin and John Malloy. The Town of Morrison has two post offices, two saw mills and three stores.

Humboldt is a full town lying north of Eaton. It contains some very valuable farming land and is watered by the Searboro creek and other small streams. It is settled by a hardy, industrious class of foreigners, who are building up good homes and fortunes for themselves and families.

Ashwaubenon is a small irregularly shaped town lying on the west side of Fox River, opposite Allouez. The Ashwaubenon creek is the principal stream running through the town. The Chicago & North-western Railroad passes along the entire eastern shore. A great portion of the land is owned by parties belonging to Green Bay, Fort Howard and De Pere. A part of West De Pere extends into the town of Ashwaubenon.

The leading historical incidents relating to the various towns have been given in the general history. Preble, Lawrence, De Pere, etc., have much of their early history in common with the cities and villages which have represented them. The following comprises the present business of Preble: Cedar Creek, flouring mill, T. Smith, proprietor; a flouring mill owned and run by A. Deuster; H. A. Straubel's hotel; P. Hogan's hotel, and two extensive trout ponds, owned by Mark English and F. Hagen, respectively. Sometime during 1876 a portion of the town of Preble was taken into the limits of the city of Green Bay and three more wards organized in said city, making in all nine wards.

CHAPTER XI.

BEGINNING OF THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.—DECORATION DAY.—CENTENNIAL FOURTH OF JULY.

NEW Year's Day, of the Centennial year, was fitly observed throughout the county in spite of a soaking rain-storm which prevailed. The newspaper offices of Green Bay sent out their regular addresses; that of the *State Gazette* was a unique and beautiful design—a handsome specimen of typography—every way appropriate and worthy of the Centennial year. It was the handiwork of James Kerr, the foreman of the *Gazette*; and the poetical effusion was from the pen of J. H. Nevins, a gentleman of fine talents and well known as a contributor to both eastern and western publications.

A few days later, Geo. E. Hoskinson, editor of the *Gazette*, who had, a short time previous, been appointed United States Consul to Kingston, Jamaica, bade good bye to his numerous friends and sailed for the scene of his new labors. A few words here concerning this gentleman:

Geo. E. Hoskinson was born at Akron, Ohio, May 17, 1836. While he was yet young his father and mother emigrated to Beloit, in this state, being among the pioneers of that place. Mr. Hoskinson, who early evinced a fondness for books and study, in due time entered upon a course in Beloit College, being among the earlier students of that then young institution. He pursued his studies through the successive classes, and finally entered on the senior year. When within a few weeks of graduating, some incident compelled him, reluctantly, to drop his studies and begin the battle of life at a distance from those scenes. He obtained employment for a time in New York, and afterwards went to Chicago. While in the latter place, in the year 1856, a friend, D. H. Mills by name, had a large stock of goods to dispose of and offered Mr. Hoskinson the responsibility of selling them. They were at a loss just where to take the goods, and after having about settled on some southern point, were one day, strolling in the vicinity of the river, when the sign "Green Bay Lum-

ber," attracted their attention. They were led to make inquiries; learned of the heavy lumbering interests of this region; how the tide of immigration was setting in here, and the companies of Germans, Belgians and other nationalities that were constantly arriving. Times in Green Bay were represented as good, and money as being plenty. This, apparently, was the point for their business, and the goods, already directed elsewhere, were at once re-marked and shipped here. Thus began Mr. Hoskinson's business life in Green Bay. He managed Mr. Mills' business successfully, was subsequently given an interest in, and finally purchased the business—that of dry goods. August 27th, 1860, he married Miss Callie King, daughter of Dr. D. W. King, of Green Bay. In 1867, he sold out, to Messrs. Skeels & Best, his dry goods establishment, who then commenced business in Green Bay. Mr. Hoskinson next turned his attention to the shingle trade and purchased an interest with L. Beard, in a mill on the Shawano road. He subsequently disposed of this interest, and engaged in the commission business, which he continued until about 1874. In the meantime, on January 1st, 1870, he acquired an interest in the *State Gazette* newspaper, and in company with D. I. Follett, continues its publication. Until receiving an appointment that called him from home, he occupied the editorial chair of the *Gazette*, and held a distinguished position among the editorial fraternity of the state. In the Presidential campaign of 1872, Mr. Hoskinson was assigned a position on the Republican electoral ticket from this congressional district. During the years 1873 and 1874, he was Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Wisconsin. January 29th, 1876, he received commission as United States Consul to Kingston, Jamaica, and on the 24th of the same month he left Green Bay to proceed to the scene of his new duties. He is still resident consul at Jamaica. Mr. Hoskinson's tastes and habits fitted him peculiarly for literary pursuits. His range of reading has been extensive, and in books he finds his highest pleasures. As a writer, his style is striking and finished. A clear and original thinker, and of impulsive tendencies, he is calculated to be a leader in sentiment. He is a radical in his views. He abominates "policy" or temporizing; is frank in his utterances and in dealing with questions of a public nature takes a direct course. Of matured judgment, accompanied

with a facility of thought and expression, he excels in editorial labor—a labor which enlists his sympathy and tastes more than any other.

On March 16th, 1876, Post No. 15, of the Grand Army of the Republic was established at Green Bay. It was named after the late Governor Harvey. The following are the present officers: T. B. Catlin, Post Commander; L. J. Billings, Sen. Vice Post Commander; C. F. Wallwitz, Jun. Vice Post Commander; James Kerr, Quartermaster; J. D. Lawe, Officer of the Day; George C. Sager, Officer of the Guard; John B. Eugene, Post Adjutant.

During the month of April, J. V. Suydam surveyed a tract of land embracing some four hundred acres and known as the Newberry estate, adjoining the city on the east, which he platted as an addition to the city of Green Bay.

The result of the April election for the cities of Green Bay and Fort Howard, and for the De Pere villages was as follows:

Green Bay:—Mayor—Fred S. Ellis; Chief of Police—A. Durocher, City Clerk—J. R. Morris; City Treasurer—Aug. Brauns; City Attorney—O. B. Graves; Assessor—Thomas Bennett; Police Justice—H. E. Eastman; Justices—David Grignon, A. G. M. Masse, C. H. Kies; Aldermen—D. Flatley, A. G. E. Holmes, Joseph Brown, Xavier Martin, P. Parish, Henry Rahr, A. Delforge, Joseph Nick, F. Pireaux. City of Fort Howard:—Mayor—Geo. Richardson; Treasurer—Robt. Chappell; Assessor—Patrick Hanrahan; President of the Council—David M. Burns; Aldermen—H. Cornell, Peter Servais, James Tiernan, C. Schwarz, R. J. Black, E. Sorenson. Village of De Pere:—President—E. W. Arndt; Trustees—Henry Phelps, William Armstrong, D. Donovan, J. H. Wheeler, P. Flanigan, Jas. Harbridge; Treasurer—J. H. Scott; Assessor—Wm. Gow; Constables—J. Hobbins, D. O. Neil. West De Pere:—President—Wm. Workman; Trustees—J. P. Willard, Thos. Jackson, A. Wassenberg, Max Scheuring, A. Smith, E. Farrell; Assessor—H. Watermolen; Treasurer—John B. Collette; Constable—Wm. Martin.

George Richardson, the Mayor of Fort Howard, re-elected in 1876, was born in London, England, April 19th, 1830, from whence he emigrated, in 1845, to America, locating in Waukesha, Wisconsin. In 1866, he was engaged to take charge of Elmore & Kelly's elevator and docks. He was elected as an alderman, and subsequently became

President of the Council, in 1873; and, as we have already noted, was elected Mayor of Fort Howard in 1875, and re-elected by an unanimous vote in 1876. Before locating in Fort Howard, he had frequently held town offices elsewhere. He is now engaged by the Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad Company as their wood and tie purchasing agent. George Richardson is one of the live and energetic business men of Brown County, and as such must continue to rise.

The following comprise a list of the Brown County officials for 1876: Sheriff—Garret Bong; Deputy—D. Lee; Treasurer—Geo R. Cooke; Register of Deeds—B. M. Berendsen; Clerk of the Court—John B. A. Masse; County Clerk—M. J. Meade; District Attorney—John C. Neville; Surveyor—John V. Suydam; Coroner—Wm. P. Call; County Judge—David Agry; Judge of Second County Court—M. L. Martin; Members of Assembly—M. Resch, Wm J. Fisk, Denis Dewane; Board of Supervisors—Green Bay City—I. Lison, O. S. Avery, G. A. Lamb, John Last, J. B. Jacobs, J. M. Smith, A. Guesnier, H. Osterloh, J. Heyrman. Fort Howard—E. P. Boland, P. Sheridan, Albert Gray, Jas. Faulkner, J. P. Laird, Levi Howland. Village of De Pere—B. F. Smith; West De Pere—Thomas Norton; Suamico—David Davidson; Wrightstown—Arthur Kellogg; Town of De Pere—Peter Kolb; Scott—H. K. Cowles; Preble—Frank Liebman; Ashwaubenon—James Rasmussen; New Denmark—N. H. Gotfredson; Allouez—Thomas Mc Lean; Glenmore—B. P. Brennan; Eaton—Jos. Donk; Morrison—D. H. Martin; Rockland—Patrick Ryan; Holland—Patrick Dockrey; Humboldt—W. Thielens; Town of Howard—W. Battershill; Pittsfield—G. S. Lawrence; Lawrence—P. Boynton; Green Bay—Francis Lardenois; Bellevue—A. Van den Heuvel.

J. W. Woodruff & Co. completed a shingle mill on Lilly Lake, in the town of Eaton during the spring of 1876. Capacity 125,000 shingles per day. The company consists of J. W. and W. H. Woodruff, and does business at 526 Main street, Green Bay.

Through the exertions of D. Mc Cartney, D. M. Burns, N. C. Foster, C. B. Calkins, W. H. Williams, James Kerr, W. Bell, C. Allen and others, a Presbyterian Church was established in Fort Howard, this year. The first meeting was held at the residence of D. Mc Cartney, on March 13th, 1876. Salscheider's Hall was secured for a meeting house, and the Rev. S. M. Crissman, of De Pere, preached

occasionally, and interested himself in the organization of the church. On the 2nd of May, the church was fully organized; the address was made on the occasion by the Rev. F. J. Rossiter, of Oshkosh, the Reverends Crawford, Curtis and Crissman assisting in the ceremonies. The elders elected were Messrs. Allen, Williams and Bell. The organization at the time of writing owns a lot with a handsome and substantial edifice erected thereon; and is entirely out of debt. The ladies of the society provided the church with an organ and otherwise neatly furnished it. The Rev. David Street is the pastor. D. Mc Cartney, D. M. Burns and N. C. Foster are the trustees. C. B. Calkins is Treasurer, and James Kerr, Clerk. The Church has made remarkable progress since its organization.

On May 1st, the management of Cooke's Hotel passed into the hands of M. E. Cozzens, who is still proprietor at the time of writing, and who has preserved the reputation, won for that fine hotel by J. W. Hutchinson.

Decoration Day of the Centennial year was fitly observed in Brown County. A large concourse of people met at Green Bay to do honors to the illustrious dead. Some extracts from the *State Gazette* of May 30th, concerning the occasion are here made:

To-day all over the land a grateful people have united in memorial tributes to dead soldiers. Fitting words have been spoken, the service of prayer and song inspiringly rendered, garlands tenderly strewn upon the graves, and by common consent, the day made one of homage to those defenders of their country who have gone to their rest. * * * * * Arriving at Calhoun Park, the procession having formed a "hollow square" around the memorial tree, which had been planted near the center of the park in the morning, the Commander of Harvey Post No. 15, Grand Army of the Republic of this city, Col. T. B. Catlin, stepped to the front and said:

"Comrades and Friends:—We are about to proceed with the ceremony prior to decorating the graves of our comrades, and the G. A. R. have here planted a memorial tree in memory of our departed comrades who died in the defense of the right. Let us unite with the Chaplain in invoking a blessing upon our undertaking."

The Rev. Wm. Crawford offered a fervent and appropriate prayer for the occasion. After prayer, the assemblage joined in singing "America." When the last notes of this national air had died away, the appointed speaker, Mr. J. H. Leonard, delivered in an eloquent and impressive manner the address, which was followed by a national air from the Bay City Light Guard Band. Following this portion of the programme, Mrs. Bella French read in a clear and distinct voice the poem which had been written by this lady for the occasion:—

DECORATION DAY.

We are decking the graves, where the dead heroes sleep,
With the beautiful flowers of May,
And deep down in each heart is a mem'ry to keep
Through the years that are speeding away.
We are singing the songs, which the dead heroes sang,
And the drum has the music of yore,
When, among these same hills, voices pleasantly rang,
That are silenced in death evermore.
As a nation, we meet, with century's pow'r,
Which the tempest of war still survives;
Yet remember with feelings that sadden this hour,
We were saved at the cost of their lives.
We had fought the good fight, and the victory won,
In our struggle for Liberty's sway;
And of all the lands, that are under the sun,
None were blest, as was ours on that day
When dissensions arose—need I now repeat why?
There were chains in the land of the free,
And the banner, that raised its bright stars to the sky,
Had a stain that all nations could see;—
Had a stain, washed away by the blood of these men—
The brave heroes, who, cleansing it, fell.
With the thoughts of this moment, we half live again
The sad morning they bade us farewell.
Oh! the mornings have come, and the mornings have gone.
(And the Father has numbered them all)
Since they went to the beat of the drum, marching on,
In response to their loved country's call.
When our hearts, which were full of the bitterest woe,
Yet swelled with a feeling of pride,
For we felt, that wherever our soldiers should go,
They would not be found wanting when tried.
Oh! how slow went the weeks, and how anxious were we
For a word from the dear ones afar!
And in every paper, we feared we might see
They had fallen the victims of war.
You recall now a day—O, my God, who does not?—
When a husband, or brother, or son,
Was reported as dead—by the rebel bands shot,
Else disease had the victory won.
How your tears thickly fell all that sad message o'er,
Though you knew but a line you had read;

On your lap lay the sheet, bitter tidings it bore
 In that line—such a soldier is dead!
 Oh! how weary the years of the future seemed then!
 And how dark was the sky up above!
 You have plunged in the world and seem happy again
 Though you sigh for your lost soldier love.
 You are not quite so selfishly sad as of yore,
 For you see with a much clearer sight;
 And your sky is fast growing as fair as before
 That sad message brought darkness and blight.
 But your hero—how proudly you name him so now!
 He, who died for his country's dear sake!
 You are weaving a garland, to-day, for his brow,
 Though his slumbers you never may break.
 But how many to-day, whose loved ones are lost,
 Have not even a grave they may own!
 In some field of the slain, in the sunshine and frost,
 Sleep their darlings, unmarked by a stone.
 Yes, how many the graves, untended—unknown.
 Where the loved and the lost ones lie low,
 All undecked on this day save by wild flow'rs alone,
 And the grasses which wave to and fro.
 There is one that I claim—of a brother most dear!
 Where? O, God, only Thou canst decide!
 'Tis bedewed by the rain of many a year,
 And by many a sun has been dried.
 For the sake of that grave and the dear sleeper there,
 I will kneel by these heroes to-day—
 Oh! how happy are they who fresh tributes may bear
 To the graves of their lost every May!
 O, my God, may the flowers some May be as bright
 On the graves of the hopes that are dead!
 And into each soul may the radiant light
 Of sweet peace ever after be shed.

Music by the Fort Howard Cornet band followed the reading of the poem; after which the ceremonies by the officers and comrades of Harvey Post, G. A. R. commenced by the order from the Post Commander—"Comrades, to the Front"—when four of the members of the Post took respective places in the square. Senior Vic Post Commander L. J. Billings, after placing flowers on the memorial tree, spoke as follows:

"Comrades; in accordance with the request embodied in the Proclamation of the Governor, and in obedience to the general order No. 3, G. A. R. Department of Wisconsin, we, together with our friends and fellow citizens, have assembled to pay our annual floral tribute to the memory of our comrades who chose death rather

than national dishonor. It is fitting that we, who survive and who have long since stacked our arms and returned to civil pursuits, should devote a day each year in commemoration of the services of those who laid down their lives that the nation might live. As comrades of the Grand Army, and as citizens of the Republic, we do not come here to revive sectional hatred and strife; we do not come here to fan anew the dying embers of past differences; we do not come here to exult over a fallen foe; but we come rather to pay our respect to the memory of those who, with us, stood sentry over the nation during the Rebellion; we come here to demonstrate by our presence and by our tribute of the first offerings of spring, that with us, the memory of our fallen comrades is a sacred heritage. They died, that the victory might be ours. They died, that the old flag might wave over every state. They died, and all this boundless country is ours, covered by one Constitution, governed by one system of national laws. May peace be with us always, and may prosperity pervade every nook and hamlet in the land.

"Comrades; after the battle of war, comes the battle of history. What you and I fought for, we as citizens of the Republic ought to be willing to live for and stand by. Nor should we be ready to retire until the great principles for which we fought are crystalized in the history of our common country. With these thoughts then and this resolve let us proceed to hang our floral offerings on this symbolical tomb of our fallen comrades."

On the conclusion of Mr. Billing's remarks, the Officer of the Guard, Mr. Geo. C. Sager, stepped from the second front and depositing a wreath on the tree said:

"In memory of the honored and heroic dead, I here deposit these flowers. May the lessons of purity which they symbolize, rest in our hearts and incite in us the emotions of patriotism exemplified in the lives and in the death of our departed comrades."

Following this, Comrade J. B. Eugene decorated the tree, and then spoke as follows:

"We have planted this evergreen tree symbolical of the remembrance that our comrades who have fought, bled and died in freedom's cause, are still fresh and green in our memories, and we strew these beautiful flowers around it as a tribute of our love and appreciation of their noble deeds. And as the fragrance of these flowers ascends heavenward as a sweet, smiling incense, may our prayers blend with it for our noble dead, whom we honor this day. These beautiful flowers will fade and die, but the lesson thus taught by honoring our gallant defenders, passing down to future generations, will never, never die."

From the fourth front, Quartermaster James Kerr advanced to the memorial tree and placing a wreath of flowers on its branches said:

"Death comes to us all; none can escape his relentless mandate. The highest potentate and the humblest toiler must at last take their places in the bosom of the earth, and it becomes us all to be ready for the messenger whose summons we must all obey. Our comrades, upon whose graves we are this day to scatter flowers, and hang floral emblems on this memorial tree, thus to revive and celebrate the memories of those who died in the performance of the noblest of duties, met the destroyer

where every true patriot would desire to meet him—beneath the folds of our starry banner, and in defence of that cause in which it is sweet and pleasant to die—the cause of our country. As the grass will spring anew from the storms and death of winter, and other flowers will come forth to take the place of these so soon to fade, so be it ours, for ourselves and our descendants, to keep bright the memory of our fallen comrades.”

Following Mr. Kerr's remarks, the bands played a dirge and the ceremonies at the park closed with a prayer and benediction. * * * * *

During the progress of the procession the line of march was crowded with spectators. The streets were full during the entire afternoon, and the exercises at the park were very largely attended. The various flags in the city were at half mast, while many of the stores and private residences were appropriately decorated.

During the latter part of 1875, and the beginning of 1876, there were many daring burglaries committed throughout the county. On the night of October 25th, 1875, seven houses in Green Bay were broken into. Almost every night a robbery transpired somewhere and the robbers escaped without being known or suspicioned. On the night of June 18th, 1876, a burglar entered the residence of O. S. Avery, on the corner of Cherry and Jackson streets, Green Bay. The noise he made trying to open the blinds attracted Mr. Avery's attention. The latter watched his chance carefully, with a small revolver in hand, and while the burglar was raising the window, fired through the half open slats of the blind. He heard the man jump and retreat, but did not know whether his shot had been well aimed or not. But Captain Denis, of the tug, Botsford, while on his way to the boat at an early hour in the morning, discovered the body of a man lying across the Cherry street walk, between Jackson and Van Buren streets. The people in that vicinity were aroused, the authorities notified, and the body carried to the Hook and Ladder Company's house. Justice Masse was then informed and he impaneled a jury, and summoned Doctors Brett and Marchand to hold a *post mortem* examination. It was soon found that the ball had hit the fellow's heart. While making the examination, Dr. Brett found on the man, some clothing which he himself had lost through a burglar some months before. The body was first recognized about noon by a little boy, attracted by curiosity, and who pronounced it to be that of one Anton Eckl, who lived near East River. The man's wife was immediately summoned and she identified her husband's remains. Considerable stolen property was found at Eckl's house, much of which was recog-

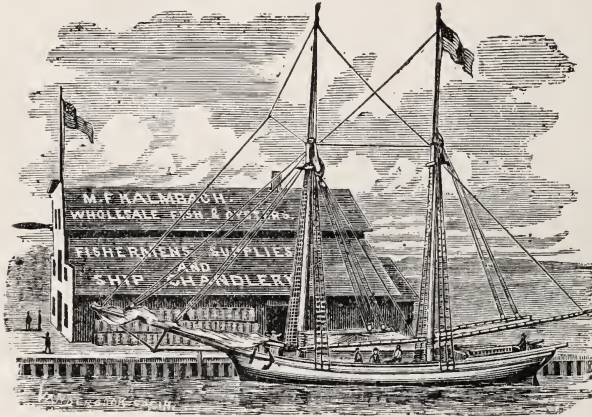
nized and claimed. W. J. Abrams, whose residence had been robbed a short time before, found all of his property except a watch and a memorandum book. Mrs. Eckl was soon after arrested for having the stolen property in her possession, but was afterward released for lack of evidence of guilt. The act of Mr. Avery was considered by the coroner's jury, a justifiable one, and a vote of thanks was tendered him by the people, for ridding the place of an outlaw.

The writer had a burglar scare one night, not long after the last event, which ended some what differently. It is here given as told by her to Frank Tilton, of the *Advocate*:

My sister and myself prepared for bed as usual—nothing very remarkable in that only it begins the story. I told my sister to jump into bed while I put out the light, which she did. The night was cloudy, and after extinguishing the lamp, I found myself in pitchy darkness. But I groped my way, as best I could, and was soon ready for a snooze. I had been writing on the Brown County History all day, and had closed my labors by penning an article about a wild young scamp who had found the body of a sailor, buried in the sands at Eagle Harbor, which he had cut up, salted in a barrel and shipped to a worthy citizen of Green Bay. With my mind full of this startling story, I went to sleep, and dreamed—yes, dreamed of that very barrel of sailor, only I thought it had been sent to me. And while I was wondering what I should do with it, for the fear that a murder might be fixed on me began to haunt me, a most miserable looking individual walked into the room, without so much as opening the door. I looked at him and through him, for his body was transparent, with terror and surprise. And what did he do but unpack that very barrel and taking out the pieces, one by one, began the rather puzzling work of joining them together in order; commencing with the feet and building upward until he had completed the entire body. Then he opened the dead mouth with his two transparent hands and, inserting his head between the dead jaws, disappeared in an instant. Thereupon the body began to move, to walk—yes, it was actually coming towards me. In my terror, I uttered a scream and awoke. Gracious! there by my bed stood a tall white figure. Thinking the vision was the effects of my dream, I rubbed my eyes and looked again. It was still there. The moon, which had come up in the night, though hidden by clouds, threw sufficient light into the room to give objects a dim outline. The form did not move. Convinced now that I was thoroughly awake, I began to think of burglars. Involuntarily I reached for my pocket book, containing the silver half dollar, bearing the date of the Green Bay city charter, which I had saved for seed, and also my railroad passes. I was determined that a burglar should not spend my half dollar for whisky and then go traveling on my passes, if I could prevent. Still the form stood there, straight, white and immovable! Suspense was agony. I grew frantic. With the terrible resolve to know my doom, I reached out my hand and grabbed hold of the object. One instant and it was all over. The white thing was on the floor, and I was back on

my pillow, laughing hysterically. Here is the solution: Our landlady had given our bed, in addition to the pillows, a stiff round bolster, which we always took off on retiring. My sister, while I had been putting out the light, had snatched it from the bed and thrown it toward a chair standing near. It had fallen against the chair and, being very stiff, had remained standing there upright. Owing to the intense darkness, I had not seen it on getting into bed.

The amount of business done in Brown County during the years of 1875 and 1876, though not as great as some other years, owing to



hard times, averaged well with other portions of the state. For an example we cite the business of Mr. M. F. Kalmbach, wholesale fish dealer of Fort Howard, and successor in that business to Joel S. Fisk. The fol-

lowing memoranda shows the amount of his purchases and sales during the past year: Received from Green Bay and Lake Michigan fisheries, 28,000 half barrels salt fish and 550,000 pounds fresh fish. The principal portion of which was sold at Chicago. His trade with the different fisheries in the way of supplies will range about as follows: 16,000 empty fish barrels, 3,500 barrels salt, \$15,000 worth nettings and twines; \$3,000 worth cordage; \$25,000 worth groceries and provisions. For the collection of fish and distributing of supplies, he has employed the Steamer Northwest for bay shore fisheries and his schooner, Lettie May, among the islands along the north end of Lake Michigan.

Perhaps there is no more fitting time to end the history of Brown County than with the Centennial Fourth of July, which occurred while this work was being prepared for press. The following description of the Brown County celebration at Green Bay is taken from the *Daily Gazette*, and is as concise and perfect a statement as could be penned:

Of a town that long ago observed its two hundredth anniversary, something peculiarly fitting was expected in the way of a celebration of the Centennial of National Independence. And these expectations were met in the fullest manner. A committee, full in numbers and equal to the occasion, commenced in ample season the preparations that culminated in the elaborate and thoroughly successful and enjoyable programme of Tuesday. Nature, which for days and weeks past had assumed a forbidding aspect, favored the occasion and wreathed her face in her brightest smiles, the day proving the most perfect that could have been desired.

Delegations from outside towns began to arrive on the previous evening and the morning trains and boats bore large numbers who had been attracted by the prospective celebration. At an early hour in the morning, the city was thronged with visitors, and the streets were fairly alive with people.

In the way of decorations, the citizens took great pains, and never before was the city so gaily and perfectly decked. Bunting was displayed from public buildings, residences and the shipping, and the national emblem in a variety of shapes was shown in every conceivable place. The woods sent their offering and the business streets were transformed into the veriest bowers. Mottoes and appropriate devices were everywhere visible, and throughout the city the utmost of ingenuity and pains were displayed in decorating.

The first thing on the programme was the grand procession, and preparations for its formation were begun at an early hour. Chief Marshal Crane and his numerous aids were early in the saddle, galloping from one to another point of rendezvous. They rapidly brought order out of confusion and the several divisions were formed in good shape. At a few minutes past ten o'clock, the order to march was given and the procession got under way. The following comprises the order of procession:

Marshal and aids. Light Guard Band.

First Division—Major Levi Howland commanding. Zouave drum corps; Fort Howard Zouaves, one rank, platoon front; Light Guard drum corps; Bay City Light Guards, same order; Artillery; Juvenile Cadets.

Second Division—Chief Engineer Louis Scheller commanding. Germania Fire Company No. 1 with steamer; Guardian Fire Company, No. 2, with steamer; Fort Howard Fire Company, No. 1, with steamer; Washington Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, with truck.

Third Division—E. E. Stevens commanding. Golden Rule Encampment in uniform; Green Bay Lodge No. 19, and Hermann Lodge No. 111, I. O. O. F.; Green Bay Turn Verein.

Fourth Division—Dr. H. Rhode commanding. St. Bonifacius Benevolent Society; St. Patrick's T. A. Society; Juvenile T. A. Society; St. Joseph's Society; Scandinavian Benevolent Society; Oneida Band; Uncle Sam; Goddess of Liberty and Tableaux of States; Mayors and Councils; President of the Day, Orator, Chaplain, etc.

Fifth Division—Representative trades, business, etc., viz: Duchateau & Bro., Bacchus; J. W. Woodruff & Co., lumber, with eight horses; J. Kalb, lamb in wagon; Burkard & Tickler, planing mill; F. Crickelair, painter; E. Straubel, brick-yard; W. H. Marvin & Co., furniture; Light Guards menagerie, lion and

tamer; Joannes Bros., grocers, two wagons, results cash and credit systems; G. B. Hide & Leather Co.; Lefebre & Co., flour and feed; Fred Glahn, cigar manufacturer; *Globe* printing office, Root & Kimball; J. B. Last, hat establishment; G. Gruenn, well drilling; Schumaker & Fay upholstering; M. F. Kalmbach, ship chandlery and fish dealer; Second Hand store; John Beth, crockery; East River lager beer saloon; Weise & Hollmann, crockery; *The Daily Gazette*, printing office. Hoskinson & Follett; Kendall & Nichols, planing mill; W. G. Bruce & Co., grocers; Howard Foundry, Taylor & Duncan; *Advocate* printing office, Robinson Bros. & Clark; Howe S. M. Co., Ingalls & Suydam; Oneida Indians.

The procession observed the following line of march:

South on Washington to Walnut; east on Walnut to Adams; south on Adams to Crooks; east on Crooks to Monroe avenue; north on Monroe avenue to Main; west on Main across the bridge, to Dousman, Fort Howard; west on Dousman to Broadway; south on Broadway to Main; west on Main to Chestnut; north on Chestnut to Elmore Park.

Arriving at the park, the officers of the Day, together with those appointed to conduct the exercises, ascended the commodious stand, the Light Guard Band, occupying a position on their right. After music by the band, an anthem was sung by the Philharmonic Concert Company. Prayer by Rev. E. P. Salmon, of De Pere, followed. Then Prof. J. G. Parkhurst stepped to the front and read the Declaration of Independence, giving it the full benefit of his strong voice and fine elocutionary powers. The band played another piece and then the President introduced A. W. Kimball, Esq., of this city, who pronounced the oration. To characterize his effort as masterly and successful is but to echo the sentiment of the vast audience who gave respectful attention throughout its delivery. The matter of his production was timely and in agreeable contrast to the partisan political harangues similar audiences are for the most part subjected to. The oration was a finished one, clothed in choice language, interspersed with dashes of humor and eloquent passages. Not one of Brown County's citizens who heard it but was gratified that on this memorable anniversary, the speech was from the lips of one bred here, and in whom the community have a just reason to take pride. The oration concluded, the band followed with music and then the benediction was pronounced. The exercises closed with the singing of the Red, White and Blue, by the Philharmonic Concert Company, the assemblage joining in the chorus.

The procession was then re-formed, marched south to Dousman; east on bridge to Washington; south to Walnut and thence east to Newberry Park, where a grand programme was mapped out for the entertainment of the crowd. The exercises and sports here were wholly under charge of the Bay City Light Guards, who had been to much expense in fitting up the grounds. And such another afternoon of pleasure a crowd probably never witnessed! There were booths and refreshment stands, a menagerie and a shooting gallery, flying horses and all sorts of contrivances to catch pennies and afford amusement. The Light Guard Band remained in the park during the afternoon discoursing their pleasantest strains, and the T. A. Band did likewise. Boats plied on the river, a dancing pavilion was filled again and

again with merry dancers; the park afforded pleasant promenades, and the amplest opportunity for chatting, gossiping and flirting. A dining hall was maintained by the ladies of the Cadle Home, and refreshment stands by the ladies of St. James and St. Patrick's churches.

The attendance at the park during the afternoon is estimated to have been fully six thousand persons, at any hour between two and five o'clock. As evening wore on the crowd began to visibly increase, and the number present at nine o'clock must have exceeded the above figures. The evening proved as perfect as the day, and after its shades had fairly settled down, the park presented a beautiful appearance. It was indeed a summer night's festival on a grand scale. Brilliant Chinese lanterns showed at every turn, flaming torches sent out their light and announced the locality of various amusements. Merry groups were dispersed in all directions and shouts of laughter and notes of pleasure resounded on every side. Meanwhile active preparations had been progressing in the direction of the all-absorbing event of the evening, the fire works.

The larger pieces of the display were firmly mounted on scantling and reared to a position where they could be seen by all. The Roman candles and smaller pieces were sent off from a raised platform. This display of fireworks was by far the largest and most elaborate ever seen in this section, and called forth expressions of unqualified delight from all. We have no room to-day, to describe in detail the beautiful variety of the display. A number of pieces were made expressly to order, including the historical one that closed the evening. This latter one consisted of a centre piece displaying the word "Green Bay" and underneath it an Indian paddling a canoe. On either side were the figures 1672 and 1876. As our readers are all aware, these fire-works were the contribution of H J. Furber, Esq. The large crowd who witnessed them felt themselves greatly indebted to him for the generous act and attested their appreciation at the close by a series of ringing cheers for the donor.

The procession of the morning was the largest ever witnessed here and in its make up was brilliant and imposing.

A pleasant feature of the morning was the presentation at the Armory, of a flag to the Cadets, by Miss Emma Harris, and the response by Capt. Harry Furber. The presentation and response were written by Mrs. Bella French and delivered by the young people in fine style. We append both:

PRESENTATION.

A hundred years, the stripes and stars
Have waved o'er land and sea.
Since, 'mid the deafening din of wars,
The nation's children swore
This flag should float forevermore
Above the noble free.

The ones who bore it then, are gone,—
Called to a higher sphere,

Their feet have thither wandered on;
 But they have left behind
 A charge their children all must mind—
 This banner they held dear.

O, take it, youthful soldiers, do!
 Ne'er let it trail in dust;
 But high above the free and true
 Forever let it wave—
 The noble birthright of the brave,
 The law-scroll of the just.

RESPONSE.

O, never fear!
 This banner dear,
 That above us proudly waves,
 We will bear in hand
 O'er the sea and land,
 Till it floats above our graves.
 Ah! loved too well
 For foe to fell
 Is this flag our fathers bore,
 For those fathers brave,
 Who this banner gave,
 Have bequeathed us something more—
 Bequeathed each heart
 A noble part
 Of the patriotic fire,
 That has burned so bright,
 With a changeless light,
 On their altar of desire.
 O, never fear!
 Each bosom here
 Will yet shed, if shed it must,
 All its crimson tide
 With a throb of pride,
 Ere this flag trails in the dust.

Following this, Mrs. Bella French read to the Light Guards the appended poem, dedicated to them, at the same time decorating their flag with a garland of red, white and blue flowers. The graceful act was acknowledged by the company coming to a "present."

O! how bright is all Nature, this beautiful morn!
 And her subjects are happy, as happy can be,
 For the breezes of summer, 'mid orange groves born,
 Come singing so softly the song of the free;

And the birds catch the notes—they are sweeter it seems
Than any of those of the yesterday were,—
And the flowers wake up from their innocent dreams—
Wake up with a kiss for the pure morning air;
And the butterflies, flut'ring the roses among,
Have added full many a ray to their gold;
And from sea unto sea the glad anthem is rung:
“Our nation to-day is a century, old.”

O, thy shores, old Green Bay, flower-dotted with white,
All jeweled with dew-drops like costliest pearls,
Into splendor lit up by the sun's brilliant light,
Are pressed by the feet of fair boys and sweet girls.
They are fitting about like the lambkins at play—
Deeply red is each cheek and how bright is each eye!
O, how few are the clouds that have darkened their way,
And how few are the sorrows that cause them a sigh!
And by them, oh! how gaily the chorus sung,
While the ringlets of black touch the ringlets of gold,
As from sea unto sea the glad anthem is rung:
“Our nation to-day is a century old.”

Yes, a century old! There are hearts older grown,
No longer the echo of sweet singing birds,
And about whom the winds of life's winter have blown,
That thrill with a joy at the sound of those words.
'Tis the watch-word of freedom; the joy of the brave,
And the key-note of souls, all unselfish and true;
'Tis the treasure that martyrs and patriots gave,
As a heritage, brave hearted soldiers, to you.
How each bosom must swell, while the chorus is sung,
With feelings of pride that can never be told,
As from sea unto sea the glad anthem is rung:
“Our nation to-day is a century old.”

O, our brothers and sisters, from lands o'er the sea,
America gives you a glad welcome here,
To the land of abundance, the land of the free,
The land to all patriots sacredly dear.
And none gives you one warmer, than does old Green Bay
To all hearts that are faithful, and earnest, and true—
O, then, sisters and brothers, from lands far away,
Lift your voices and cheer the dear “Red, White and Blue;”
Gaily join in the chorus, that's now being sung;
Let your singing be heard in tones, thrilling and bold,

As from sea unto sea the glad anthem is rung:

“Our nation to-day is a century old.”

’Tis a century since, that the lips, silent now,

A most weighty work pledged the owners to do,

And recorded on high by God’s hand was the vow,

Then made by the earnest, the faithful, the true.

Yes, recorded on high, where it fades not away—

And O, beautiful star-spangled banner of ours,

For their sakes, we will weave you a garland to-day,

And will wreath your bright folds with the bonniest flow’rs,

And while History writes, her fair pages upon

The name of this day in letters of gold,

From the sea to the sea the glad song shall be sung:

“Our nation to-day is a century old.”

In the memory first of the heroes, who gave

To their children the name of the free, we will sing,

Not forgetting the ones who that freedom to save,

Of their strength and their lives made a full offering—

Not forgetting the ones who have marched through the strife

Of a direful rebellion as conquerors do—

Not forgetting the ones who stand ready with life

To protect and to cherish the Red, White and Blue—

Not forgetting these soldiers who gather among

This great people, whose numbers can scarcely be told.

While from sea unto sea the glad anthem is rung:

“Our nation to-day is a century old.”

Noble Light Guards of Freedom, so gallant and brave,

Should the terrible moment be yours yet to see,

When ’mid tempests of war this dear banner shall wave,

And when tyrants shall reach for the land of the free,

Well we know that your bosoms, with ardor aflame,

Will be cheerfully bared for the homes you adore,

And your bright, trusty steels will, in Liberty’s name,

Cut from sea unto sea, and from shore unto shore;

And when many more years shall be numbered among

The ones of the hundred which backward have rolled,

By some Light Guards of Freedom this song shall be sung:

“Our nation to-day is ten centuries old!”

Thus ended the Centennial celebration in Green Bay. The occasion proved one of unbounded pleasure to all, and not a single incident or accident occurred to mar the proceedings.

APPENDIX

LIST OF THE PROFESSIONAL AND PRINCIPAL BUSINESS FIRMS OF
BROWN COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

PROFESSIONAL.

- Cooper D. Ayres, M. D., office in Parish's block, Green Bay.
D. Agry,|| County Judge and Attorney, office in the Court House, Green Bay.
Mrs. Lucy Arthur, Teacher, Dancing, Monroe street, Green Bay.
Rev. M. V. Averill, Pastor Christ Church, Green Bay.
Rev. T. F. Allen, Pastor Methodist Church, Fort Howard.
B. C. Brett,* M. D., office over Cherot's Drug Store, Green Bay.
Dr. H. A. Brooks (Homeopathist,) office opposite Cooke's Hotel, Green Bay.
V. B. Bromley, Attorney at Law, office over First National Bank, Green Bay.
Business College,‡ Green Bay, Prof. A. C. Blackman, proprietor.
Levi J. Billings, Attorney, office in Chapman's block, Green Bay.
Willard C. Bailey, Attorney at Law, office over First National Bank, Green Bay.
W. H. Bartran, M. D. (makes a specialty of surgery. Came from New York to Brown County, in 1869,) office corner Broadway and Main street, Fort Howard.
T. D. Bowring, Photographer, De Pere.
Father Brassoit, Pastor French Catholic Church, West De Pere.
Prof. J. F. Byers, Principal of Public Schools, De Pere.
Prof. L. W. Briggs, Principal of Green Bay Schools.
Prof. G. Clithero, Principal Public Schools, West De Pere.
W. C. Corey, Dentist, Washington street. Established at Green Bay in 1870.
P. Carscadden, M. D. (Homeopathist) office one door west of W. H. Chapman & Co., West De Pere.
Mrs. Mary Camm, M. D., corner of Cedar and Dousman streets, Fort Howard.
C. E. Crane,* Physician and Surgeon, Washington street, Green Bay.
Rev. William Crawford,* Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Green Bay.
Rev. D. C. Curtiss, Pastor, Congregational Church, Fort Howard.
Rev. S. M. Crissman, Pastor Presbyterian Church, De Pere.
Father De Kelver, Pastor Irish Catholic Church, De Pere.
Father Deloue, Pastor Holland Catholic Church, Green Bay.

§The History of Brown County closes with the Centennial Fourth of July, but the Appendix dates January 1st, 1877.

‡Died January 30th, 1877. By the special act creating the "Second County Court," the office at this juncture devolved upon Judge M. L. Martin, Judge of "Second County Court," the two courts being merged and hereafter to be known simply as "County Court."

*Mentioned elsewhere.

‡Advertisers and names mentioned in another portion of the History.

- F. H. Dahl, Pastor Norwegian Lutheran Church, Fort Howard.
 E. H. Ellis, Judge of Circuit Court, Court House, Green Bay.
 A. H. Ellsworth, Dentist, office in Uncle Frank's block, Green Bay.
 H. R. Elderkin,* M. D., corner of Cedar and Dousman streets, Fort Howard.
 G. W. Emery, M. D., office Broadway, De Pere.
 H. E. Eastman, Police Justice, Washington street, Green Bay.
 M. H. Fisk, M. D., Church street, De Pere.
 Charles Faber, Attorney, Fort Howard.
 D. H. Grignon,* Attorney at Law, office on Washington street, Green Bay.
 O. B. Graves,* Attorney, Washington street, Green Bay.
 Rev. A. Gustavason, Pastor, Methodist Church, West De Pere.
 Hudd & Wigman† (T. R. Hudd, † J. H. M. Wigman,) Attorneys at Law, Washington street, corner of Pine street, Green Bay. (Mr. Wigman a native of Holland, settled in Brown County in 1848, where he remained until 1863, when he began the practice of law at Appleton, as an associate of T. R. Hudd. In 1868 they removed their office to Green Bay.)
 H. J. Huntington, Attorney at Law, office in Chapman's block, Green Bay.
 Rev. Dr. J. G. Henshall, Pastor Baptist Church, Fort Howard.
 Hastings & Greene, (S. D. Hastings Jr., Geo. G. Greene,) Attorneys, successors to Ellis, Hastings & Greene) office corner of Pine and Adams streets, Green Bay.
 E. W. Hall, Photographer, Washington street, Green Bay.
 Rev. A. M. Iverson, Pastor Moravian Church, Fort Howard.
 J. A. Jackson, M. D., office over H. I. Wheeler's Drug store, De Pere.
 Rev. D. O. Jones, Pastor Methodist Church, De Pere.
 Ed. B. King, M. D., office Washington street. (Dr. King is a native of Green Bay and a son of D. W. King, one of the earliest druggists of Green Bay.)
 E. S. Kellogg, M. D., Wrightstown.
 G. A. Lamb,* M. D., office Washington street, Green Bay.
 W. J. Lander, Attorney at Law, office in Nau's block, Green Bay.
 H. S. Leffingwell, M. D., (Practice limited to nose, ear and throat.) Pine street, Green Bay.
 G. F. Merrill, Attorney, Broadway, De Pere.
 H. McLean, Attorney, Broadway, De Pere.
 Dr. E. Martin, office Washington street, Green Bay.
 G. E. Matile, Attorney, Washington street, Green Bay.
 Morgan L. Martin,* County Judge, office Court House, Green Bay.
 A. G. M. Masse,* Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, corner of Pine and Washington streets, Green Bay. (Mr. Masse studied law with Hudd & Wigman and was admitted to the bar in 1874.)
 C. Martin, Notary Public and General Agent, 109 Washington street. Established at Green Bay in 1874.
 John B. A. Masse* Notary Public, General Conveyancer, and Belgian Consul.
 P. Marchand,* M. D., office corner of Adams and Cherry streets, Green Bay.
 C. W. Monroe, Attorney at Law, office corner Main and Broadway, Fort Howard.
 J. C. Neville* & A. C. Neville, Attorneys at Law, office over Savings Bank, Green Bay.

+See advertisement.

- Norris & Chynoweth, W. H. Norris, Jr.,* T. B. Chynoweth, Attorneys at Law, office in Shaylor's block, Green Bay. Firm established January 1st, 1871. (Mr. Norris became a resident of Green Bay about 1856 and has been, since the year 1857, when he was admitted to the bar, one of its prominent lawyers.)
- C. Nanscawen, ‡ M. D., Fort Howard.
- Rev. N. Nuss, Pastor German Lutheran Church, De Pere.
- Dr. A. F. Olmsted, (Homeopathist,) in Shaylor's block, Green Bay.
- Rev. C. A. Oppen, Pastor German Lutheran Church, Green Bay.
- E. F. Parker, Attorney, Broadway, De Pere.
- Father Ritter, Pastor French Catholic Church, Green Bay.
- H. Rhode, Physician, Jefferson street, Green Bay.
- W. H. Squire, M. D., office in Klaus block, Green Bay.
- C. F. Schroeder, Photographer, Washington street, Green Bay.
- T. E. Sedgewick & Brother, Attorneys at Law, West De Pere.
- D. E. Sedgewick, M. D., Wrightstown.
- G. W. Stickle, M. D., Wrightstown.
- W. J. Saelfohn, Photographer and Artist, corner Pine and Washington streets, Green Bay.
- Rev. E. P. Salmon, Pastor Congregational Church, De Pere.
- Rev. David Street, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Fort Howard.
- J. Tayler,* Notary Public and Conveyancer, office at Post Office, Fort Howard.
- John J. Tracy, Attorney and Counselor, room No. 2, Chapman's block, Green Bay.
- Rev. H. H. Tenbroek, Episcopal Missionary, Green Bay.
- Rev. E. S. Thomas, Baptist Church, West De Pere.
- Vroman & Sale, (Chas. E. Vroman, L. B. Sale,) Attorneys at Law, 94 Washington street, Green Bay. Firm established 1873.
- Father Van Grottel, Pastor Holland Catholic Church, De Pere.
- S. N. Whitting, M. D., office Washington street, Green Bay.
- J. D. Williams,* Mercantile Attorney and Public Accountant, 72 Washington street Green Bay.
- M. E. Williams,* M. D., office Broadway, De Pere.
- J. P. Weter, Surgeon Dentist, Broadway, De Pere.
- Rev. Edward Walsh, Pastor Catholic Church, Fort Howard.
- Rev. G. A. Whitney, Pastor Episcopal Church, De Pere.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, ETC.

- E. K. Ansorge, Fire Insurance Agency, 103 Washington street, Green Bay, Wisconsin. Represents eight well-known and reliable Insurance Companies. Assets \$2,500,000. Established in 1873.
- O. J. B. Brice,* Real Estate, Passage and Collection Agency, Green Bay.
- M. V. B. Benson, Insurance Agent. Represents only reliable companies. Washington street, Green Bay.
- James S. Baker, Abstract Office, Insurance Agency, Shaylor's Block, Green Bay.
- F. S. Ellis,* Real Estate and Insurance, Court House, Green Bay.
- Alex. Guesnier,* Real Estate Agency, Washington street, Green Bay.
- G. E. T. Kyber, Real Estate, Insurance, Exchange, Passenger and Collection Agency, Washington street, Green Bay. Established 1863.

- Kimball & Libbey, (A. W. Kimball, Oliver Libbey,) Green Bay, Wis. Agency established in 1869, represents one hundred millions of Assets. Do a large business in Fire, Marine, Life and Accidental Insurance. Represents ten leading American and English Companies. One of the largest and most successful agencies in the State.
- James Kerr, Notary Public and Agent of the Red Star and American Lines of Ocean Steamships. Room No. 1, *Gazette* building, Green Bay; corner of Main and Broadway, Fort Howard.
- Rt. Rev. Fr. Krautbauer, German Catholic Church, Green Bay.
- Xavier Martin,* General Real Estate Agent and Conveyancer, 81 Washington street, Green Bay.
- E. Morrow, Broker, Washington street, Green Bay.
- Merrill & Smith, Real Estate Agents, Broadway, De Pere.
- E. C. & G. F. Merrill, Insurance Agents, De Pere.
- Constant Martin, Notary Public and Real Estate Agent, Green Bay. Business established in 1874.
- E. F. Parker, Real Estate Agent, Broadway, De Pere.
- J. J. St Louis, Real Estate Dealer, Washington street, Green Bay.
- John Smith, Real Estate Agent, De Pere.
- M. H. Walker, General Real Estate Agent, Washington street, Green Bay.
- Williams & Warren, Insurance, Shaylor's block, Green Bay.

BANKS OF BROWN COUNTY.

- Bank of De Pere,* De Pere. M. R. Hunt, President; F. Stafford, Cashier; Eugene Smith, Assistant Cashier.
- Commercial Bank of De Pere, successor to the First National.* G. S. Marsh, President; H. R. Jones, Cashier.
- First National Bank,* Green Bay, Henry Strong, President; M. D. Peak, Cashier.
- Green Bay Savings Bank, Green Bay, Robt. Silber, President; Herman Gieseler, Cashier.
- Kellogg National Bank,* Green Bay, R. B. Kellogg, President; H. G. Freeman, Cashier.

NEWSPAPERS OF BROWN COUNTY,

- Green Bay Advocate*,* Robinson Bros. & Clark, Proprietors.
- State Gazette*,* (Daily and Weekly,) Green Bay, Hoskinson & Follett, Proprietors.
- Globe*,* Green Bay, Root & Kimball, Proprietors.
- Volks Zeitung** (German) Green Bay, Schuette & Son, Proprietors.
- Concordia* (German) Green Bay, Fred Burkard, Proprietor.
- Review*,* Fort Howard, Review Publishing Company, Publishers.
- Herald*,* Fort Howard, Pratt & Monroe Bros., Proprietors.
- News*,* De Pere, P. R. Proctor, Proprietor.
- Facts*,* De Pere, J. A. Comerford, Proprietor.

HOTELS OF BROWN COUNTY.

- Adams House, Adams street, Green Bay, George Snavelly, proprietor.
- Beaumont House*, corner of Main and Washington streets, Green Bay, Capt. Trowell, proprietor.
- Bodart House, G. Bodart, proprietor, Main street, Green Bay.

- Bay City House, C. W. Redeman, proprietor, corner Walnut and Washington streets, Green Bay.
- Broadway House, C. McGinnis, proprietor, Fort Howard.
- Cooke's Hotel,* M. E. Cozzens, proprietor, Washington street, Green Bay.
- California House, Mrs. A. B. Williams & Son, proprietors, De Pere.
- Commercial Hotel, J. Harp, proprietor, De Pere.
- Champagne's Hotel, Joseph Champagne, proprietor, Velp.
- First National Hotel,* Lake Huron Harriman, proprietor, Jefferson street.
- Fort Howard House, Broadway, Fort Howard, James Tiernan, proprietor.
- Fox River House, Fred Kaufmann, proprietor. Opened 1855, by P. Flatley.
- Green Bay House, S. Landwehr, proprietor, corner Main and Adams streets, Green Bay.
- Grand Central Hotel, Fort Howard, Monroe Bros, proprietors.
- Huffman House. Broadway, Fort Howard, H. P. Huffman, proprietor.
- Luke's Hotel, William Luke, proprietor, Greenleaf.
- Manitowoc House, James Touhey, proprietor, De Pere.
- Northwestern Hotel, M. Gallagher, proprietor, Fort Howard. Free 'bus to and from the cars.
- New City Hotel, Charles Welliquette, proprietor, Velp.
- Reis Hotel, Andrew Reis, proprietor, Main street, Green Bay.
- Rockhorn House, Mrs. B. E. Kelm, proprietor, Wrightstown.
- Travelers' Home, F. Naass, proprietor, Wrightstown.
- Waterloo House, Fabien Coel, proprietor, Main street, Green Bay.
- Whittington House, Henry Whittington, proprietor, Washington street, Green Bay.
- Village House, W. P. Call, proprietor, De Pere.

MANUFACTURERS OF GREEN BAY.

- A. Hart, Ship Builder and Repairer. Ship yard East River.
- Joseph Brown,* manufacturer of and dealer in Harness, Saddles, &c., 163 Washington street. Established 1856.
- Burkard* & Tickler, proprietors Planing mill, Washington street.
- T. M. Brien, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, Washington street.
- Anton Burkard, Manufacturer of and wholesale and retail dealer in Cabinet Ware, Cherry street.
- H. Brauechle, Tannery, East River.
- Gus. Crickelair, Patentee and Manufacturer of Crickelair's Car Coupler.
- J. H. Cleggett, Manufacturer of Human Hair Goods, foot of Washington street.
- J. D. Emeigh, successor to Spencer & Emeigh, Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter, Pine street. (H. F. Spencer and J. D. Emeigh, commenced this business in 1870. In January 1876, Mr. Spencer retired and commenced the Manufacturing of Agricultural Implements in Fort Howard.)
- P. J. Etienne, French Bakery, Pine street Established 1873.
- East River Foundry* Robt. Silber, Proprietor.
- Charles Enoch, Broom Factory, Main street.
- J. M. Franssens, Harness Maker and dealer in Trunks, Main street, opposite the Beaumont House. Established 1875.
- Geo. B. Follett, General Tinsmith, Main street.

- W. W. Follett, Manufacturer of Patent Steam Cooker, and General Tinsmith, Washington street.
- Green Bay Gas Works.* H. D. Bannister, proprietor.
- Green Bay Hide and Leather Company,* Office at Tannery, East River; J. T. Wright, President; Harvey Chandler, Superintendent.
- Fred Glahn,† Cigar Manufacturer, 44 Pine street. Established September 20, 1870.
- Green Bay Iron Company.* G. A. Lawton, Manager.
- Horace Hall, Gunsmith, Washington street.
- J. P. Hills, Manufacturer of Harness, &c.. Washington street.
- George Herr, Cigar Manufacturer, Main street.
- George Haupt & Co. successors to Albert Pahl,‡ Furniture Manufacturer, Washington street (established in 1834 by E. W. Follett.)
- Edward Kittner, successor to H. A. Straubel, Carriage and Wagon Manufactory, Washington street. Employs ten hands.
- Kendall & Nichols, Planing Mill, Manufacturer of Sash, Door and Blinds, foot of Adams street.
- C. W. Kellogg, Architect and Builder, foot of Adams street.
- Samuel Lindley,* Saw Repairer, Pine street.
- J. B. Lefebvre, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, Adams street.
- M. M. Lawrence, Restaurant, Washington street.
- E. C. Morrell, Fashionable Tonsorialist and Manufacturer of Human Hair Goods.
- A. C. Mc Donough, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, Pine street.
- George Markle, Manufacturer of and wholesale and retail dealer in Harness, Collars, &c., Washington street.
- W. H. Marvin & Co.,‡ Manufacturers of and dealers in Parlor and plain Furniture, 123 Washington street. Established June 1873. Annual business \$25,000.
- W. H. Marvin & Co., Marble Works, Adams street.
- L. M. Marshall,* Manufacturer of and dealer in lumber and shingles, Washington street. Established 1851. Annual business from \$100,000 to \$300,000.
- J. H. Nevins,* Patentee Nevins' Fire Escape, and Nevins' Vegetable Parer.
- Miss Nellie O'Connell,‡ Manufacturer of Human Hair Goods, Pine street.
- Frank Pireaux,* Manufacturer of Brick, East River. Established 1866. Manufactures 1,000,000 yearly.
- Charles Pfothenhauer, manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, Cherry street.
- Henry Rahr,* Proprietor East River Brewery. (This institution was built in 1866, and is one hundred by one hundred and twenty feet on the ground. Five thousand barrels of beer are manufactured yearly.)
- Phillip Schaus & Co., Cigar Manufacturers, Cherry street. Established 1875.
- Scruton Bros., Trunk Manufacturers, Washington street.
- J. B. Schumaker, Upholstering, corner Walnut and Adams streets.
- E. Straubel, Proprietor Brick yard.
- Soap Factory, H. J. Thompson, successor to Ingersol & Cook,* Washington street.
- Thomas Spear, Ship Builder and Repairer, East River.
- Union Brewery, F. Hagermeister, proprietor, office Adams street.
- Albert Weise,* Carriage and Wagon Manufactory, Washington street. Established 1842. Employs fifteen hands. Annual business, \$14,000.
- J. W. Woodruff & Co.* (J. W. Woodruff, H. E. Woodruff, W. H. Woodruff,) Manufacturers of and dealers in Lumber, Lath, Shingles etc.

- A. Weed & Co.,* Manufacturers of Lumber and Shingles. H. A. Mc Kenzie, Supt.
Fred Woelz, Harness Maker, Main street.
A. F. Willim, Cigar Manufacturer, Cherry street.
E. Weidner, Soda Water Manufacturer.
John Young, Broom Factory, Pine street.

MERCHANTS, DEALERS, ETC., GREEN BAY.

- Albright & Co.,‡ Wholesale and Retail dealers in Boots and Shoes, 92 Washington street.
Theodore Arter, Commission Merchant, Washington street.
S. W. Alden, Wood Dealer, Main street.
E. Asimont, Jeweler, Washington street.
John Beth,† Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Crockery and Glassware, 87 Washington street. Established 1870. A resident since 1855. Present business \$25,000 per annum.
F. W. Basche, Dealer in Toys, Musical Instruments, &c., Cherry street.
Charles Berner, Grocer, Washington street.
W. A. Brandenstein,† Merchant Tailor and dealer in Cloths, Cassimeres, Suitings, &c., 25 Cherry street. Established 1870.
D. Butler & Son,‡ Dry Goods Merchants, Washington street. Business established 1840. Annual trade \$50,000.
Charles Bliedung, Druggist, Cherry street. Established seven years.
Thomas Bennett, Dealer in Flour and Feed, Washington street.
L. B. Berendsen, Commission Merchant and General Market, Pine Street
Barth & Co., Wholesale Liquor Merchants, Washington street.
E. Boaler, Grocer, Main street.
Cherot & Co., Druggists, 117 Washington street. Established 1868. Prescription business made a specialty.
August Copei, Hardware, Washington street.
J. B. Cauwenberghs, Grocer, Main street.
Geo. R. Cooke, Lumber Dealer, Monroe street.
Walter Carswell, Grocer, Monroe Avenue and Washington street.
Douville & Basche, dealer in Boots and Shoes, Washington street.
J. P. Danz, successor to H. Danz, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, Washington street.
L. De Laporte, Dealer in Hardware, 98 Washington street. Established 1868. He manufactures Stoves, Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron. Especial attention paid to Roofing.
Duchateau & Bro., Wine and Liquor Merchants, Duchateau's block. Established 1869.
Charles De Laporte, dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Washington street.
James Flatley, dealer in General Merchandise, 75 Washington street. Established 1860. Annual business \$20,000.
B. Follett & Son, dealers in Books, Wall Paper, Stationery, Fancy Goods, &c., Washington street.
S. Frank, Second Hand Store, Main street.
Joseph Fohrman, Sr., Clothing Merchant, Washington street.
Fontaine & Martens, Hardware Merchants, Main street.

- P. Fox & Son, General Dealers in Furs, Washington street.
Green Bay Iron Company, General Store, Main street.
- E. L. Hall†, dealer in Jewelry, Clocks, &c., 95 Washington street. Established in the fall of 1869.
- Charles Hartung, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Washington street. Established 1865. (Mr. Hartung was Captain of Company G., of the Twenty-Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, and settled at Green Bay at the close of the war.)
- T. E. Harris,* Dealer in Hardware and Tinware, Pine, near Washington street. Present business established in 1861.
- William Hoffman,‡ Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Clothing and Merchant Tailoring, 105 Washington street. Annual business from \$60,000 to \$75,000. The oldest established business of the line in the County.
- Harteau & Co.,‡ Dealers in staple and Fancy Dry Goods, (successors to Holmes & Harteau) Washington street. This business was established in 1851 by Sherwood & Holmes and continued by them until 1873 when Mr. Sherwood sold his interest to Mr. S. W. Harteau. In the fall of 1876, A. G. E. Holmes retired and Mr. Harteau associated with him Mr. H. J. Bebeau.) Annual business \$50,000.
- H. A. Hollmann, wholesale and retail dealer in Dry Goods, Carpets, Boots and Shoes &c., 103 Washington street, established 1872. Annual business \$40,000
- John Hora, Merchant Tailor, Cherry street, established 1875.
- * C. W. Hendricks, Wholesale and retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Millinery and Fancy Goods, 47 Main street. Established in 1868. Mr. Hendricks is one of Green Bay's self made men. He came to Brown County from Holland in 1852, and settled on a farm up the river. Later, he went to the north part of the state as a cook, and after he had laid up a little money, he came to Green Bay and opened a Confectionery store and bakery. This was in 1868. In 1871, he sold out, and opened in the dry goods business and has been steadily increasing in wealth ever since. At his store, the French, Holland, German and English languages are spoken.)
- F. Hurlbut, Commission Merchant, Washington street.
Albert Hoppe, Merchant Tailor.
Gustave Huinger, General Store, Main street.
- Joannes Bros., Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Canned Fruits, Fresh Fruit, &c., Washington street. Goods delivered in any part of the city.
- A. Kimball,‡ Dealer in Stoves and Hardware. (The oldest hardware establishment in the county.) At the old stand on Washington street.
- Phillip Klaus,‡ Dealer in Wall Paper, Worsteds and Yarn, Toys, Fancy Goods, etc. Washington street.
- D. W. King,* Druggist, Washington street. Established 1836. (The oldest drug store in the State.)
- Anton Klaus,* dealer in Lumber, Shingles and Groceries, Washington street.
- C. Kaster, Merchant Tailor, Pine street.
- Lawrence & Co., Wine and Liquor Merchants, Washington street, under Cooke's Hotel.
- John B. Last,‡ Dealer in Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c., 125 Washington street. Established 1875. (Mr. Last formerly belonged to the firm of Case, Klaus, & Co., Dealers in General Merchandise.)
- Lenz & Brauns, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Washington street. Firm established in 1868 as Klaus, Lenz & Brauns. Mr. Klaus retired September 1st, 1870, and the present firm was organized. Average business \$200,000 per annum.

- C. Lamarre & Co., Commission Merchants and Dealers in Flour and Feed, No. 79, Washington street. Established 1874. Annual business \$30,000.
- L. Lefebvre, Dealer in Flour and Feed, Adams street.
- G. N. Langton, Dealer in Flour and Feed, Washington street.
- Joseph Leisch, Grocer, Main street.
- Looze & Pigeon, Dealers in Flour and Feed, corner of Main and Adams streets. Established 1876.
- S. Labart, General Store, Main Street.
- J. W. Mc Kinney, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, No. 49 Pine street. Established 1875; formerly a druggist of Sturgeon Bay.
- Eli Martin, Grocer, Washington street.
- Peter Miller, General Merchandise, Main street.
- Mrs. F. Mc Fayden, Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods, Washington street. (Oldest house in the line in the city.)
- Theodore Mueller.† Dealer in all kinds of Dry Goods, Washington street.
- A. Michael, Dealer in Watches and Jewelry, Washington street.
- Theo. Noehle,* Dealer in Toys, Confectionery, &c., Pine street. Established 1868.
- Northam & Diekmann, Wholesale Liquor Merchants, Washington street.
- Neese & Kustermann, Dealers in Muscial Instruments, Music, Books, &c., Washington street.
- Louis Netter, Druggist, Main street.
- Lambert Nau, Grocer, Washington street.
- H. J. Ott & Co., Jewelers, Washington street.
- Osterloh & Miller, Grocers, Washington street.
- Pat. O'Conner, Grocer, Walnut street.
- John Orth, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Washington street.
- W. Parish, Dealer in Hides, Furs and Rags, Washington street.
- Pinto & Co., Grocers, 110 Washington street. Established 1874.
- C. F. Plessing, Jeweler and Repairer, Main street.
- Jule Parmentier, Grocer and Dealer in Clothing, Main street.
- W.* & A. H. Reynolds, Book Store, Music Rooms, Periodical Depot, Reading Room, &c., Pine street. Established 1866. (They are agents for the Electric Pen, a perfect wonder in copying. Call and see it, or send for circular.)
- I. Richman,† Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Clothing and Merchant Tailoring, "Star Clothing Store," 130 Washington street. This business was established in 1866 by Messrs. Richman & Lehman, and so continued until January 1876 when the latter retired. Annual business \$30,000.
- J. Robinson & Co.,† Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner Pine and Washington street. Established in 1866. They have branch stores at Seymour, Grand Rapids, (Wis.) and Manitowoc. The store at Green Bay is supplied with a magnificent Soda Fountain, manufactured expressly for the trade here, and which cost \$1000.00.
- Mathias Remich, Grocer, Cherry street.
- Skeels & Best.* Wholesale and Retail dealers in Dry Goods of all kinds, 94 Washington street. Established 1867.
- L. G. Schiller & Co., Grocers, Pine street.
- Geo. Sommers, Dry Goods, Washington street.
- J. Schellenbeck, Dealer in Hides and Leather, Main Street.

- J. J. St. Louis, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Tinware and Railroad Supplies, Washington street. Business established fifteen years.
- F. R. Schettler, Hardware, Washington street.
- Mrs. J. A. Sprague, Dealer in Fancy Goods and Millinery, Pine street, near Washington. Established March 1876.
- E. L. Tyrrell, Jeweler, at Reynolds' News Depot. Established 1875.
- Frank Tillman, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, Washington street.
- Van Norstrand & Son,* Forwarding, Storage and Commission Merchants, Washington street.
- G. J. Van Deuren, General Merchandise, Adams street.
- L. Van Dycke, Dealer in Dry Goods, Washington street.
- A. Van der Zande, Grocer, Main street.
- A. Weise & Hollmann,† Dealers in Crockery, Silverware, Glassware, &c., Washington street. (This business was established in 1859 by A. Weise and James Poole. In 1870 Mr. Poole retired. Annual business \$40,000.)
- R. M. Winslow & Son, Lumber Dealers, Main street.
- Christian Woelz,* General Store, Main street,

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS OF GREEN BAY.

- J. Buscher, proprietor of Steam Dye Works, Washington street.
- J. F. Bertles, Engineer, Washington street.
- J. S. Baker,* Abstract Office, Pine street.
- E. Boaler & Co., Dealers in Hard and Soft Wood, Slabs and Shingle Bolts, East River.
- Briquelet & Wilson, Meat Market, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh and Salt Meats, etc., Paul Fox's block, Washington street.
- D. W. Britton, Cooper, foot of Monroe street.
- Col. T. B. Catlin,* Fresco and Ornamental Painter, Washington Street.
- J. T. Cranney,† successor to Lawe & Cranney, Auction and Commission House, Washington street. Established 1866.
- Frank Cricklair,* Painter, Paper Hanger and Grainer, 189 Adams street. Established at Fort Howard, 1865; at Green Bay 1867.
- L. F. Darbellay, Restaurant, Confectionery and Bakery, Pine street. Established 1875.
- H. & J. Dougherty, Dealers in Staves, etc., Washington street.
- John B. Dufresne, Hair Dresser and dealer in Cigars, Washington street.
- Express Office, Shaylor's block, M. Fargo, Agent.
- Dominick Flatley,† Livery and Sale Stables, Pine street. Established 1866.
- First National Laundry, A. O. Hebert, proprietor.
- M. Gagnon, Barber and Hair Dresser, Washington street.
- Wm. Garner,† Bakery, Confectionery and Restaurant, 35 Pine street. Established 1873.
- Green Bay & Minnesota Rail Road Offices, S. B. Kenrick, Superintendent; D. M. Kelly, General Manager; Dan. Atwood, General Passenger and Freight Agent.
- Jacob Gruen, well driller, Monroe street.
- David M. Harteau,* Architect and Superintendent. Established 1870.
- John Hendricks, Proprietor of City Hack. Rates same as Omnibus.

- Hoskinson & Follett, Book and Job Printing, *Gazette* Building, Pine street.
John Hagerty, Livery and Sale Stable, Washington street. Established 1871.
F. Hagen & Co., Sale and Livery Stable, Adams street.
Geo. Ingalls, Agent Howes' Sewing Machine, Adams street.
Charles Klaus, proprietor Klaus' Hall, Pine street.
Joseph Kalb, Meat Market, Washington street.
M. M. Lawrence, New Restaurant, Cooke's Hotel block.
L. H. Long, Manager Northwestern Telegraph.
E. Moréll, Sulphuric Bath Establishment, Cherry street.
J. McDonnell, Architect, Walnut street.
John Mallory. Bill Poster, Cedar street.
Theo. Noehle,* Ice Cream Saloon and Green House, Pine street.
Robert Nichol, Dealer in Lumber, Lath and Shingles, East River.
Ocean Steamship Agency—Red Star and American Lines—James Kerr, Room No. 1, *Gazette* Building, Pine street.
P. Parish,* Champion Billiard Hall, (strictly temperance,) Parish's block, Washington street.
A. Pardee, Bakery and Cracker Manufactory, Washington street.
Joseph S. Redline, People's Meat Market, Main street.
Rogers & Markell, Quadrille Band, D. R. Rogers, proprietor, Main street.
Rogers & Miller, proprietors of Patent Hoof Parer, Adams street.
Andrew Rice, proprietor German Boarding House, Main street.
M. E. Roberts, Livery and Sale Stables, Walnut street bridge.
Robinson Bros. & Clark, Book and Job Printers, Pine street.
Root & Kimball, Printers, Washington street.
Oscar Rogers, Blacksmith, Adams street.
E. E. Stevens, Contractor and Builder, and dealer in all kinds Stucco work and Mantels, Klaus' building, Pine street. Established 1871.
H. Schumacher, Meat Market, Main street.
J. M. Smith,* City Market Gardens, Oak Grove.
John Safranek, Teacher of Brass and String Music, Cherry street.
George Salchert & Co., Blacksmith, Main street.
Smith Brothers, Gardeners, East River.
Schuette & Son, Printers, (German) Pine street.
Capt. A. Taylor,‡ Livery and Sale Stable at the Beaumont House.
Ursuline Academy,* Sisters of Notre Dame, corner Webster Avenue and Crooks street.
W. P. Vary, Agent Wisconsin Central Railroad, Depot Washington street.
Henry E. Whitney, News Depot, Shaylor's block.
White & Grover, Horse Shoeing and General Blacksmithing, 188 Washington street. Established 1869.
S. Warn, Agent for Singer's Sewing Machines, Klaus' block, foot of Washington street.
Frank Willim, leader of Willim's Brass and String Band.
Nicholas Wagener, Carriage Painter, Pine street.
H. J. White, Blacksmith, Washington street.

MANUFACTURERS OF FORT HOWARD.

- Hans Anderson, Shoe Manufacturer, Broadway.
 S. Anderson, Ship Builder. Business established twenty years since.
 T. J. Bailey, & Son, General Turning Factory.
 August Brehme, Wagon Manufacturer.
 H. Burmeister, Merchant Tailor, Main street.
 George Cadieux, Cooper.
 Vincent Conley, Boat Builder.
 Miss Dougherty, Dressmaking and Tailoring, corner Main and Broadway.
 James Faulkner, Boot and Shoe Manufactory, Pearl street.
 N. C. Foster, † Manufacturer of and Dealer in Lumber and Shingles.
 Fietcher & Dunne † Manufacturers of Appleton Sewing Machines.
 S. C. Fowles, * Ship Builder.
 Mathias Heidgen, Wagon Manufacturer and Blacksmith.
 Jargen Hanson, Wagon Manufacturer and Blacksmith.
 Michael Henkle, Merchant Tailor, Broadway.
 P. F. Johnston, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Furniture, Main street.
 J. P. Laird & Co., Manufacturers of and Dealer in Lumber and Shingles.
 Chris Larson, Merchant Tailor, Broadway.
 William Lewnins, Manufacturer of Brick.
 Monitor ‡ Iron Works, David M. Burns, proprietor.
 Monitor Boiler Works, David M. Burns, proprietor.
 O'Leary & Company, Steam Boiler Works, near the bridge.
 Gerhard Oldenburg, Cabinet Maker and Manufacturer of all kinds of Furniture, Main street.
 F. Planert, Dealer in and Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, Main street. Established 1870.
 J. Platten, Manufacturer Platten's Stump Puller, Pearl street.
 Wales Perrigue Jr., Potash Manufactory.
 C. Schwarz* & Co., Planing Mill, † Sash, Door and Blind Factory.
 H. F. Spencer*, Manufacturer of Agricultural Implements.
 Peter Servais, Shoe Manufacturer, Hubbard street.
 Taylor & Duncan*, proprietors of the Howard Foundry and Machine Works.
 Simeon Vaughn, † Ship Builder and proprietor of the Sixth Ward Ship Yard. (Established 1873; amount of business since then \$25,000.)
 Henry Wallenfang, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, Hubbard street.

MERCHANTS, DEALERS, ETC., FORT HOWARD.

- W. G. Bruce & Co., Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Broadway.
 Thomas Burns, Grocer, Main street.
 D. W. Bromley, Hardware Store and Tin Shop, Main street.
 Thomas M. Camm, * Wholesale and Retail Dealer in General Merchandise, corner of Main and Broadway. Business established 1856.
 James Callaghan, General Store, Broadway.

- Silas L. Doyen, † Druggist, (first drug store in Fort Howard.) Established 1869.
Elmore & Kelly, ‡ Forwarding and Commission Merchants, at Elmore & Kelly's Elevator.
H. Flatley, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, Main street.
Julius S. Fisk, * Grocer, Dousman street. Established 1870.
Gray & Jorgenson, Dealers in Dry Goods, Main street.
Oscar Gray, Lumber Dealer, Chestnut street.
D. Hunt, * Dealer in General Merchandise, (also Justice of the Peace) corner Broadway and Dousman street. Business established in 1856.
Hall & Burns, Dealers in Hardware, Broadway. Established 1870.
Ole Jorgenson, Grocer, Broadway.
Johnson & Larsen, Grocers, Broadway.
M. F. Kalmbach, ‡ successor to Joel S. Fisk, Fish Depot.
M. Levy, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Millinery, Main street.
August Laget, Grocer.
S. Mandel, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Main street.
David McCartney, Lumber Dealer, Broadway.
Mrs. Mary Marshall, Dealer in Millinery, Main street.
Jules Mars, Grocer, Broadway.
C. Nanscawen, M. D., Dealer in Drugs, Books and Stationery, Main street.
Andrew Spence, Grocer, Broadway,
John A. Sorenson, Grocer.
Fred Wohlfarth, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS OF FORT HOWARD.

- Stephen Atkinson & Son, Cattle Dealers, Willow street.
G. C. Arnold, News Depot, Post Office Building.
R. J. Black, † Union Meat Market, Main street. Established 1874.
William Barlament †, Livery and Sale and Exchange Stable, Main street, between Chestnut and Cherry streets. Established 1874.
Julius Bergmann, Contractor and Builder.
F. Blesch, proprietor Bay Brewery, Pearl street.
Calkins & Powers, † proprietors of Flour and Feed Store, corner of Main and Chestnut streets. Do an annual business of \$45,000.
John St. Dennis, Steam Laundry, Pearl street.
G. H. Culver, Agent Green Bay and Minnesota Rail Road.
Alex. Detry, House and Sign Painter.
Chris. Fink, Meat Market, Dousman street. Established business in 1864 in Green Bay, removed to Fort Howard in 1866.
George Franks, Dealer in Watches and Jewelry, Pearl street.
Capt. John Howlet, City Marshal, Elmore street.
Robert Henderson, House and Sign Painter, corner Broadway and Hubbard streets.
Henderson & Fisher, Dealers in Paints and Oils, corner Broadway and Hubbard streets. Also do a general Painting Business. Established 1867.
Anton Indra, Meat Market, Broadway.

- Jos. Lonzo, Shaving and Hair Cutting Rooms, dealer in Cigars, Main street.
 Lucas & Bro., Tin Shop, over Hall & Burns' Hardware Store.
 Daniel Lucas, Engineer.
 Lars Nelson, Meat Market, Broadway.
 Ocean Steamship Lines—American and Red Star—James Kerr, agent, corner of
 Broadway and Main street.
 Sam. Preston, Livery and Sale Stable, Broadway. Established 1874.
 H. A. Ranous, Agent Chicago and North Western Rail Road.
 Schwarz & Co., Contractors and Builders.
 W. Y. Thompson, Contractor and Builder, P. O. box 61.
 Joseph Taylor, Notary Public and Conveyancer, office at the Post Office.
 Union Steamboat Line, Elmore & Kelly Agents.
 W. L. Witters, Flour and Feed Store, Broadway.
 G. C. Wirth, Florist.

MANUFACTURERS OF DEPERE,

- M. Cooney, Harness Maker.
 J. S. Dunham & Co., Flouring Mill, on the bridge.
 J. Du Jardin, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes.
 A. R. Hammond, proprietor Saw Mill.
 P. Jans, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes.
 P. Loftus, Wagon Manufactory.
 Charles Lawton, Manufacturer of Picture Frames, Broadway.
 M. Donald & Wilcox, Harness Makers, Broadway. Business established 1871.
 P. Mewusens, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes.
 J. S. Monroe, Saw Mill, on the bridge.
 P. H. Mularky, Wagon Manufactory.
 National Iron Company, M. R. Hunt, Secretary.
 M. Reynan & Co., Flouring Mill, on the bridge.
 T. E. Sharp, Furniture Manufactory, Broadway.
 Spoke and Hub Factory, Webster & Lawson, proprietors; Capt. E. C. Clark, Super-
 intendent; Irwin Ballard, Bookkeeper.
 Tyler & Arndt, Stone Flouring Mill.
 L. Van der Castielle, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes.
 William Willis, proprietor Pump Factory.
 J. Weiss, Harness Maker.

MERCHANTS, DEALERS, ETC., DEPERE.

- E. W. Arndt & Co., Dealers in General Groceries, Crockery, etc. (Business estab-
 lished 1869, by Scott & Son, and bought in 1876 by the present proprietors.)
 Mrs. E. A. Annas, Dealer in Millinery, Broadway.
 M. Burnett, Grocer, Broadway. Settled at De Pere, 1856. Established present
 business 1873.
 M. H. Bedell, Confectioner and Express Agent, Broadway.
 J. H. Bixby, Dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Broadway.
 J. F. Clark & Co., Dealers in General Merchandise, Broadway.

- Jas. W. Childs, Dealer in General Merchandise, Broadway. Business established 1861.
- John Cook, Merchant Tailor, Broadway.
- B. Dernbach, Dealer in Confectionery, Broadway.
- A. S. Fifield, Hardware, Broadway.
- Mrs. C. H. B. Gile, Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods, Broadway. Business established 1874.
- Mrs. M. Gow, Dealer in Millinery.
- J. B. Heymann & Co., Grocers, Broadway. Established 1871.
- Jackson & Sanders, Dealers in General Merchandise, corner of Broadway and George streets. Business established 1873.
- P. S. Loy, Dealer in Hardware, &c., Broadway.
- J. N. Langworthy, Wholesale Liquor Dealer, Broadway. Business established 1873.
- A. Meulendyke, Dealer in General Merchandise, Broadway.
- S. Marshall, Dealer in General Merchandise, Broadway.
- J. H. Muzsers, Merchant Tailor, Broadway.
- Charles Munich, Merchant Tailor, Broadway.
- J. C. Outhwaite, Dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Broadway.
- National Iron Company, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise, Broadway.
- James A. Phipps, Druggist, corner of Broadway and George street. This firm formerly Robinson & Phipps was established in February, 1870. Mr. Phipps occupies a large new building and has one of the finest drug stores in this part of the state.
- N. F. Passino, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Broadway.
- B. F. Smith, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in General Merchandise, Mill Fittings and Tools, California House Store.
- Jacob Schenk, dealer in Boots and Shoes, Broadway.
- H. I. Wheeler, Dealer in Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Books and Stationery. This business was originally carried on by Messrs. Merrill & Marsh. Mr. Wheeler who was for many years a clerk for that firm bought out the establishment in 1870.
- R. Weyenberg, Dealer in Books, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Broadway. Business established 1870.
- Mrs. S. A. Weyenberg, Dealer in Millinery, Broadway.
- M. Walsh, Confectioner, Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS OF DE PERE.

- Mrs. J. A. Annas, Dressmaker, Broadway.
- J. W. Arndt, proprietor of the De Pere Nursery.
- J. Dallas, Blacksmith.
- B. Dernbach, proprietor, Restaurant, Broadway.
- De Pere Company, J. G. Lawton, President; F. O. Mason, Book-keeper.
- M. H. Bedell, proprietor, Restaurant, Broadway.
- Charles Henry, proprietor Livery Stable, Front street. Mr. Henry settled at Green Bay in 1837. and at De Pere in 1874.
- Mrs. K. E. Hobbins, Dressmaker and Milliner, Broadway.
- Thomes E. Hobbins, Justice of the Peace.

- P. Jackson, Blacksmith.
 H. S. Lambdin, Agent Wisconsin Central Rail Road.
 P. Lee, Blacksmith.
 Michael Farrell, proprietor Broadway Livery Stable.
 G. Moffatt & Son, Blacksmiths.
 Charles McVey, Blacksmith.
 G. Remington, Meat Market, Broadway.
 Thos. Struthers, Notary Public.
 William Smith, Justice of the Peace and Collection Agent, Broadway.
 John Steckart & Co., Meat Market, Broadway. Established 1871.
 Wm. Sutherland, Meat Market, Broadway.
 Tessia Bros., Bakers, Broadway.
 M. Walsh, Proprietor Restaurant, Broadway.

MANUFACTURERS OF WEST DE PERE.

- Agricultural Works,* Fox River Iron Company, proprietors; William Workman, Superintendent.
 E. E. Bolles & Co.* Woolen Ware Company, E. E. Bolles, President; R. A. Meiswinkle, Vice President; C. A. Willard, Secretary.
 J. Burkhard & Co., Wagon Manufactory.
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 Clothes Pin Factory,* C. and J. R. Shepard, proprietor.
 H. Collette,* proprietor Stave Factory.
 Fox River Iron Company,* D. W. Blanchard, President; S. D. Arnold, Vice President; D. D. Kellogg, Secretary.
 Thomas Jackson,* Foundry and Machine Shop.
 Marsh & Murray,* proprietors Stave Factory.
 E. W. Persons,* proprietor Sash, Door and Blind Factory, M. P. Persons, Book-keeper
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 J. Robb,* proprietor Sash, Door and Blind Factory.
 J. P. Willard,* proprietor De Pere Steam Forge.
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MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS OF WEST DE PERE.

- W. A. Bingham, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise.
 W. H. Chapinan & Co., Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Books and Stationery, Main street. Established business in 1872.
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 H. Mc Creadie, Grocer and Justice of the Peace.

- H. Wilson, Telegraph Operator, Chicago and North Western Rail Road Depot.
Max. Scheuring, proprietor of West De Pere Livery.
H. Watermolen, Dealer in General Merchandise.
J. Wassenberg, Grocer.
A. Wilcox, Justice of the Peace.

GENERAL BUSINESS OF WRIGHTSTOWN.

- J. Arneil, General Store.
L. C. Burnett, Druggist and Groceries.
C. B. Brown, Justice of the Peace.
Mrs. C. B. Brown, Milliner.
H. S. Campbell, Blacksmith.
W. Duescher, Wagonmaker.
A. Dayton, Bakery.
Gutbier & Mueller, Wrightstown Brewery.
L. Graff, Furniture Dealer.
J. Hoegh, Harness Maker.
J. D. Hawkes, Agent Chicago and North Western Rail Road.
F. Henchell, Meat Market.
H. Icke, Tailor.
Spencer Kellogg & Bro., Custom Flouring Mill.
Arthur Kellogg, General Store.
George W. Kaufman, Harness Maker.
P. Kettenhofen, Blacksmith.
J. W. McKesson, Stave Factory.
J. W. McKesson, Grocery Store.
P. S. Mumford, Telegraph Operator.
C. G. Mueller, Steam Saw Mill.
C. G. Mueller, General Store.
A. Marcelles, Tailor.
G. Pahl, Boot and Shoe Manufactory.
Rather & Schaeuble, Tinsmith.
Dr. G. W. Stickles, General Store and Druggist.
I. H. Sawyer, Barber and Hair Dresser.
Salschider & Zuelke, Planing Mill.
J. Sawyer, Blacksmith.
J. Stuht, Furniture Dealer.
T. L. Snider, Boot and Shoe Manufactory.
T. Sairs, Boot and Shoe Manufactory.
Vanderheiden & Co., Cheese Factory.
Vanderheiden & Co., General Store.

BUSINESS OF GREENLEAF.

- A. Bahl, Blacksmith.
 Day & Snyder, General Store.
 C. W. Day, Lumber, Lath and Shingle Mill. Capacity 30,000 feet of Lumber,
 50,000 Shingles and 10,000 Lath per day.
 Charles W. Day, Planing Mill.
 J. B. Ellis, Wheelwright.
 F. C. Jenkins, General Store.
 John Hein, General Store.
 Huiss & Rogers, Flour Barrel, Stave and Heading Factory. Capacity 1000 barrels
 per day.
 J. Lee, Blacksmith.
 C. F. Luke, Flouring Mill. Capacity seventy-five barrels per day.
 G. A. Lawton, Proprietor Patent Lime Kilns.
 Walter McNutt, Shingle Mill (near Greenleaf on Wisconsin Central Rail Road.)
 Capacity 1000 barrels per day.
 E. R. Smith, House Builder.
 Smith & Brill, Planing Mill and Broom Handle Factory.
 Christ. Woelskee, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer.

BUSINESS OF VELD (DUCK CREEK.)

- M. Brunette, Proprietor of Stone Quarry.
 J. B. Bergeon, Blacksmith.
 David Cormier, Proprietor Stone Quarry.
 L. Kerby, Wagon Manufacturer.
 Charles Lefebvre, Grist Mill,
 James Miller, General Store.
 Peter Prince, Proprietor Stone Quarry.
 J. Poitras, General Store.
 L. Rioux, Proprietor Stone Quarry.
 L. Reinhart, Blacksmith.
 James Walker, Dealer in General Merchandise.
 F. Van der Vaart, General Store.

BUSINESS OF THE TOWNS OF BROWN COUNTY.

- D. Benecke, Cheese Factory, New Denmark.
 P. Benjamin, Saw Mill, Eaton.
 A. Bouchard, Tavern Keeper, Suamico.
 Bersie Bros., Saw Mill, Glenmore.
 Blake & James, Manufacturers of Lumber and Shingles, Ledgeville, Wrightstown.
 Prescott Boynton, Dealer in General Merchandise, Little Rapids, Lawrence.
 Phillip Coppens, General Store, Humboldt.
 Christian Craanen, Merchant, Bay Settlement, Scott.
 Cedar Creek Flouring Mill, A. Deuster, proprietor, Preble.

- Cowles Bros., dealers in Lumber and General Merchandise, Wequiock, Scott.
Darwain & Bro., Dealers in Lumber and General Merchandise, Humboldt.
Gregoire Denis, General Merchandise, Bay Settlement.
M. Daul, Grist Mill, Green Bay.
D. Duquaine, General Store, Robinsonville, Green Bay.
Joseph De Keuster, General Store, Robinsonville, Green Bay.
J. B. Doyen, General Store, Robinsonville, Green Bay.
L. W. Dunham, Lumber Dealer, Mill Center, Pittsfield.
Ebling & Daley, Dealers in Flour and Feed, New Franken, Scott.
Mark English, Proprietor Trout Pond, Preble.
Henry Fountiene, General Store, Humboldt.
Phillip Falck, General Store, Morrison.
Paul Ferry, General Store, Schiller.
Oscar Gray, Saw Mill, Mill Center, Pittsfield.
Florentine Hannon, General Store, Green Bay.
Phillip Hannon, General Store, Robinsonville, Green Bay.
Frank Hagen, Proprietor Trout Pond, Preble.
P. Hogan, Tavern Keeper, Preble.
Aug. Hochgrave, Brewer, Allouez.
Fred. R. Hjoeth, Manufacturer of Lumber, Turned Hand Spikes and all kinds of
Wood Turning, Ledgeville, Wrightstown.
Peter Krouse, General Store, Suamico.
Anton Kaye, Tavern Keeper, Humboldt.
C. E. Kanute, General Store, Flintville, Suamico.
Peter Labby, General Store, Humboldt.
C. J. Lucia, Tavern Keeper, Suamico.
Ed. Lawler, Tavern Keeper, Mill Centre.
Monroe Bros., Dealers in Lumber and General Merchandise, Suamico.
C. Malliet, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, Scott.
— Maher, General Store, Hol and.
Robert Murray, Station Agent, Little Kaukanna.
Joseph Poitras, Tavern Keeper, Suamico.
James Potter, Lumber Dealer, Mill Center.
Henry Rubens, General Store, Green Bay.
E. Schilling, Wagon Maker, Scott.
Maurice Sommers, General Store, Holland.
H. A. Straubel, Tavern Keeper, Preble.
T. Smith, Flouring Mill, Preble.
J. S. Stetson, Saw Mill, Glenmore.
A. L. Sanborn, Lumber Dealer, Mill Centre.
N. E. Thompson, Saw Mill, New Denmark.
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B. Van den Berg, General Store, Holland.
M. Verkeilen, General Store, Holland.
Sylvester Wight, Dealer in Lumber and General Merchandise, Mill Center.

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 Schooner S. Anderson, Captain Wm. Aga; owners, Anderson & Aga.
 Tug Botsford, Captain Joseph Dennis.
 Steamer Canisteo, Captain G. A. Gaylord, Union Line.
 Schooner Cuba, Captain J. P. Clark.
 Steamer East River, Captain A. Hart.
 Steamer Fawn, Captain C. C. Fowles.
 Schooner Lettie May, Captain Al. Kalmbach. M. F. Kalmbach, owner.
 Steamer Menominee, Captain Friend Spafford.
 Steamer Neptune, Captain E. F. Burnham.
 Steamer Northwest, Captain W. H. Hart.
 Schooner Mary Nau, Captain Gunderson. Owners, L. Nau and Capt. Gunderson.
 Steamer North Star, Captain C. Freeman.
 Steamer Passaic, Captain Joiner, Union Line.
 Schooner A. M. Peterson, Captain Peter Peterson. Owners, Nau and Peterson.
 Steamer Union, Captain and Owner, Thomas Hawley.
 Steamer Waubun. Owner Commodore H. J. Furber.

POST OFFICES OF BROWN COUNTY.

- Bay Settlement, Gregoir Denis, Post Master.
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 Denmark, John Bartelme, Post Master.
 East Wrightstown, N. G. Grant, Post Master.
 Fort Howard, Joseph Tayler, Post Master; Joseph Tayler, Jr., Assistant.
 Flintville, C. E. Kanute, Post Master.
 Fontenoy, D. Benecke, Post Master.
 Green Bay, A. W. Kimball, Post Master; Will E. Thomas, Assistant; J. Detienne, Gus. Kulmann, Clerks.
 Greenleaf, Phillip Snyder, Post Master.
 Holland, W. Fox, Post Master.
 Ledgeville, Fred B. Hjoeth, Post Master.
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 Suamico, D. F. Smith, Post Master.
 Velp, James Walker, Post Master.
 West Depere, W. H. Chapman, Post Master.
 Wrightstown, G. W. Stickles, Post Master.
 Wequioc, H. K. Cowles, Post Master.

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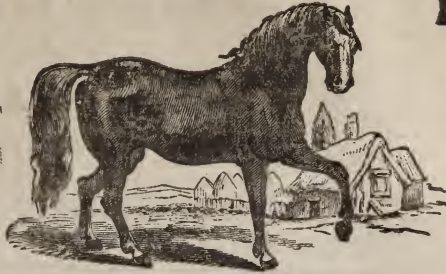
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At NEW LONDON with the best equipped Stage Line in the Northwest for Clintonville, Embarras and SHAWANO.

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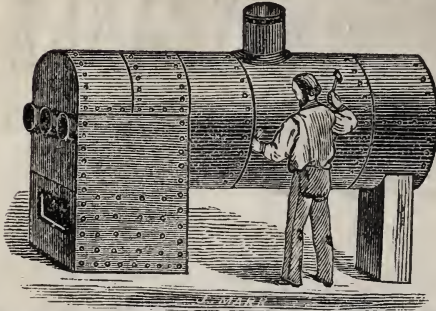
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FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE.

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READ IT! A NEW SATIRE!

"The Politicians and Other Poems."

The initials in the title stand for Hon. Henry W. Holley, of Winnebago City, in this State, who is better known to the public as an editor, legislator, civil engineer, and railroad superintendent, than as a poet, though his productions have frequently appeared in the local press of the State, and have many admirers. "Politicians and Other Poems," is an elegant volume of 126 pages dedicated "to Hon. William Windom, United States Senator from Minnesota, whose public life stands in marked contrast to all that is satirized in these pages." The title poem is now printed for the first time, and we are sure that all who know the author will be impatient to read this splendid satire on political tricksters of the day. It is full of vivacity, wit, humor and sarcasm, and yet not palpably personal—that is, not intended to strike a blow at any particular individual. The minor poems, seventeen in number are equally meritorious, and the volume as a whole, will not enhance the author's reputation at home, but should give him rank among the poets of the nation, not below that enjoyed by Saxe, whose style is not dissimilar, to Mr. Hooley's. The publishers are Claxton, Remsen & Haefelinger, who will send a copy to any address on receipt of \$1.00.—*Pioneer Press.*

The books for which there is most demand in this worried and struggling age, are those whose basis is fun in some of its manifestations. The "POLITICIANS" is a collection of satirical poems by H. W. HOLLEY, of Winnebago City, Minnesota. The title poem is now printed for the first time, but the best of the others will be commended to the reader by the circumstance that many of them have appeared in the "Graphic" during the past two years, Mr. H. being one of our contributors. Some others we shall copy. The book sparkles with vivacity and bubbles over with fun, and we congratulate our fledgling on the song he sings.—"New York Daily Graphic."

It is a very neat work, full of life, vim, spice, sarcasm and hard hits as good powder is of explosion. The author here has had not only one but a great many good ideas, and proves by his pointed satire that he is a close observer, has keen wit and an unusual amount of what is termed comprehensive ability. The argument tells

"How Bunkem, Patch, and Bab, all three,

Great men as eyes could wish to see."

rode into political reputation, notoriety and profit at the expense of the ever gullible public.—"Pomeroy's Chicago Democrat."

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THROUGH SLEEPING CARS To MILWAUKEE and CHICAGO daily; except Sunday, on evening train South, arriving in Union Depot cor. Madison and Canal Streets, Chicago, at 7 a. m. The Milwaukee Sleeping Car will be detached from train on arrival in Milwaukee, and passengers can rest undisturbed in it until morning. The return Sleeper from Milwaukee to Green Bay will be in readiness for passengers at 8:30 p. m. and will be attached on arrival of 9:30 p. m. train from Chicago.

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 At JUNCTION CITY with Wis. Valley Railway for Wausau.
 At PORTAGE with C., M. & St. P. R'y for Madison and the West.

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Read Bella French's New and Interesting Story

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"Struggling Up to the Light!"

* * Struggling up to the Light is the story of a self-made woman and like all similar stories will be welcomed by that large class of people who have either accomplished the feat or still wrestling with it. It will also prove extremely stimulating to those who, wistfully longing, have not yet entered the arena. Bella French writes in a crisp, cheerful way, and the rise of her literary lady from poverty to fame holds the reader about as she would wish.—"Chicago Times."

* * The story possesses sufficient interest to hold the close attention of the reader throughout.—"Green Bay Advocate."

We, "West Texas Free Press," have received a copy of the above work from the gifted authoress, and heartily endorse the following copied from the Green Bay "State Gazette:"

* * The pages of the book are replete with interest. Mrs. French is a vigorous writer yet graceful and easy withal. As a story writer, she combines the requisites of success. Her plan is thoroughly matured, and the construction natural, and consequently made subject to the end in view. The dottings of sentiment and song cannot fail to impress the reader with their fitness and beauty.

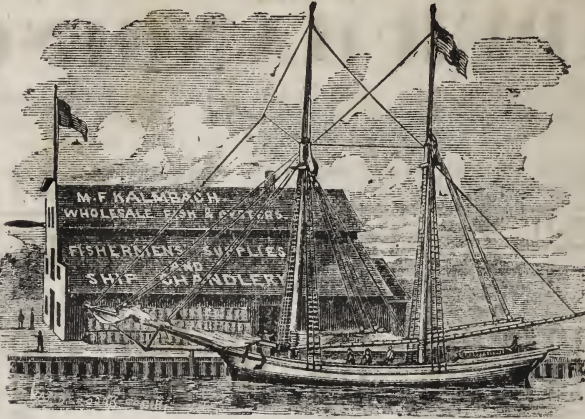
I like "Struggling up to the Light" ever so much. The stanzas at the commencement of the chapters are beautiful, and the closing poem is one of the most beautiful and touching I ever read. How the heart of the author must stir with sympathy for all mankind, and in what thrilling language she clothes her ideas. How I love the closing lines and how I should love the author too, if I knew her.—Extract from a letter by a Minnesota lady to a friend.

* * The beautiful binding is no more than appropriate for the interesting enclosures.—"Stevens Point Pinery."

"Struggling up to the Light" is the title of a new story by Mrs. Bella French, known to our people among other ways as the editor of the American Sketch Book. It is elegantly gotten up by Kean, Cook & Co., 113 State street, Chicago. The story is interesting and pathetic. It describes the struggles of a misunderstood, unappreciated child, from poverty and suffering "up to the light," and displays a great deal of invention, dramatic power, and narrative skill.—"Eau Claire Free Press."

In our last, we made a brief mention of Mrs. Bella French's new work, lack of space preventing a more extended one at that time. We are so pleased with the work that we desire to call more than a passing attention to it. It is a charming story clothed in simple yet beautiful language. * * The author's gift of song is shown in the many gems of poetry which are scattered through the book. Here she is not at home. Mrs. French is an author of whom Wisconsin ought to be proud, and we trust that this state at least, will appreciate her efforts and lend a helping hand to one who is "struggling up to the light."—"Fort Howard Review."

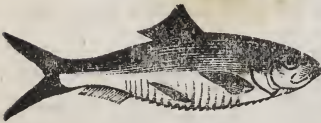
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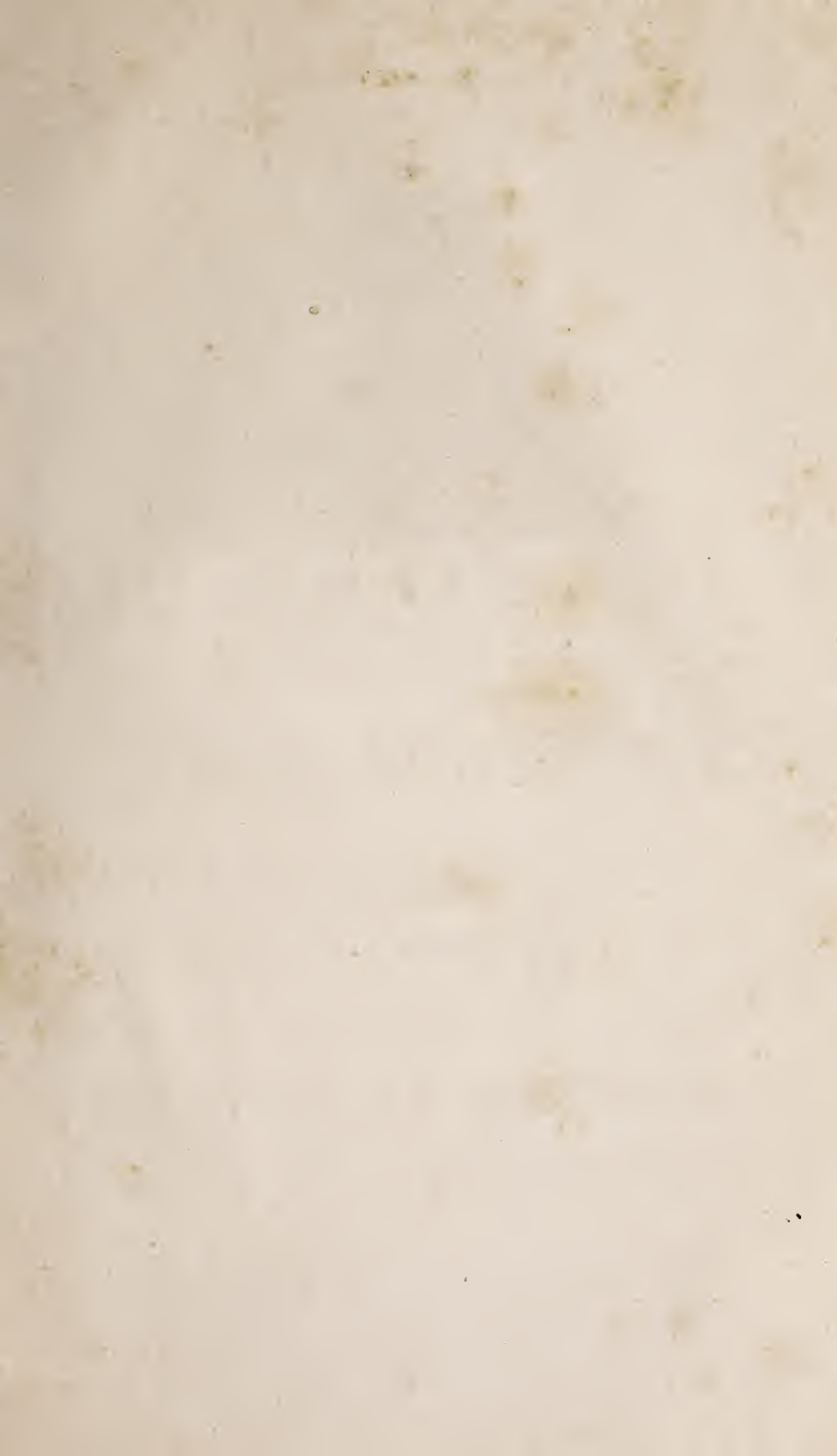
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