aged seventy-five years. Five of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Fockel
grew to maturity, namely: William, Mary, Betsy, Tillie and Charles.

William Fockel secured his education in the common schools,
and when he had attained manhood took over the homestead farm,
which he improved in many ways, erecting an eight-room house and
a barn 36x64 feet, with a basement under all, and here he has carried
on general farming and stock raising, paying particular attention to
the breeding of fine draft horses and high-grade cattle. In 1880 he
was married to Minnie Kline, born in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin,
daughter of Ernest Kline, who emigrated from Germany to America
and became an early settler in Wisconsin. Six children have been
born to Mr. and Mrs. Fockel, namely: Ella, who married Richard
Eike; Cora, Mattie, who is the wife of Emery Gardner; Clara, who
married Sam Hess, and Laura, Eddie and Anna.

HENRY SCHAFER, a prosperous agriculturist and extensive land
owner of Buchanan township, Outagamie county, whose magnificent
farm of 224 acres is situated in section 30, was born in Calumet
county, Wisconsin, April 18, 1859, and is a son of Henry and Marg-
aret (Zimmerman) Schafer, natives of Germany who were married
in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Later they settled in Calumet county,
where Mrs. Schafer died about 1891, while her husband is living
at the home of his daughter in Cleveland, Wisconsin, and is eighty-
six years old. Henry Schafer was the oldest of a family of three
children and remained at home until he was twenty-five years of
age, at which time he began to work for himself and for the ten years
following rented the homestead. He then settled on the property
which he is now operating and has met with unusual success. He
now has about 195 acres under the plow, all fenced with barbed and
woven wire, carries on general farming and stock raising, markets
dairy products, hogs and cattle and some hay and grain, cabbages and
potatoes, and milks twenty-five Holstein, Jersey and Short Horn
cows. He also keeps Poland-China and Chester White hogs and does
quite a large business in poultry. He built his present residence in
1895, a modern frame structure of fourteen rooms not including
clothes presses, halls or pantries, and two years later erected a sub-
stantial barn 104x100x36 feet. He has numerous other buildings
for the shelter of his large crops of grain, his fat and well-fed cattle
and other stock and poultry, and his modern power farm machinery.
In political matters he is a democrat, and his religious connection is
with St. Joseph's Catholic church of Appleton. On November 7,
1886, Mr. Schafer was married to Miss Christina Miller, born June 3,
1865, the second of a family of six children born to George and
Catherine Miller, natives of Germany. They were married in Wis-
consin and settled in Buchanan township, and this was the family
home until Mrs. Miller’s death in 1894. Her husband, who still sur-
vives, is sixty-three years old. Mr. and Mrs. Schafer have been the
parents of fourteen children, of whom two are deceased, the survivors
being: Margaret, George, Henry, Catherine, Anna, Gertrude,
Nicholas, Marcus, Joseph, Mary, Elizabeth and Peter.
MICHAEL PAQUIN, who for a number of years was engaged in wagon making near Appleton, Wisconsin, was born in Canada in 1838, a son of Conrad Paquin, who took his family to New York at an early day. Michael Paquin learned his trade in that state, and as a young man came to Outagamie county, locating in Appleton, where he followed his trade until his death, August 19, 1872. He was married July 17, 1857, to Philomena DeMars, who was born in 1838, near Montreal, Canada, daughter of H. N. and Angelina DeMars, both of whom died in the Dominion, Mrs. Paquin coming to Outagamie county as a girl in 1855. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Paquin, as follows: Salinda, who is living at home with her mother; Delia, who married Henry Hartman, a resident of Neenah, Wisconsin; Theodore, who resides in Kaukauna; Selmore and Frederick, who make their home in Michigan; George, who lives in Oshkosh; Louis, who is a traveling salesman of Chicago, and one child who died in infancy. The family is connected with St. Mary's Catholic church at Appleton, of which Michael Paquin was a faithful member for many years. He built up an excellent business from a small beginning, and at the time of his death was able to leave his family in comfortable circumstances.

JOHN C. BAUER, who is operating the old Bauer homestead farm of seventy acres, located in Grand Chute township, has resided on this property all of his life, his birth having occurred here December 31, 1883. He is a son of Andrew and Katharine (Dreisang) Bauer, natives of Bohemia, the former born March 4, 1846, and the latter March 18 of the same year. Andrew Bauer came to the United States with his parents, who resided for two years in Milwaukee and then moved to Grand Chute township, where Andrew followed farming until the fall of 1903, and then retired from active pursuits and moved to Appleton, where he is now living at 1259 West College avenue. He and his wife had a family of nine children, John C. being the seventh in order of birth. He attended the district schools of Grand Chute township, also spending five years in the German school at Greenville, and after completing his education took up his duties on the old homestead which he has never left. When his father retired, he took over the management of the place, and he now has a well improved and finely equipped property, where he carries on general and dairy farming, also raising some stock for his own use. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church at Greenville, and in political matters is a democrat, although not actively engaged in public matters. Mr. Bauer was married November 28, 1905, to Miss Mary Becker, who was born in Ellington township, April 16, 1886, daughter of John and Anna (Kreutzberg) Becker, the former born in Germany, March 17, 1856, and the latter in Ellington township, in June, 1851. John Becker came to the United States with his parents when a small boy, locating in Ellington township, where he became the owner of a large tract of land, on which he still resides. He and his wife, who is also living, had nine children, Mrs. Bauer being the fourth in order of birth.
Mr. and Mrs. Bauer have had one child: Leonard Andrew, born October 25, 1909.

Patrick Garvey, who was a resident of Outagamie county for more than half a century, and during most of this time engaged in agricultural pursuits, was born in Ireland in 1824, and came to the United States in 1847. He located first in the State of Pennsylvania, but a number of years prior to the Civil War made his way west to Wisconsin, and in 1853, was married at Hollandtown, this State, to Mary Slattery, of County Clare, Ireland, whose father was a pioneer of Wisconsin. During the early days Patrick Garvey was employed in the building of the Canal, and later he purchased a large farm, on which he spent the remainder of his life. From the wide stretch of timber, brush and swamp land which he had purchased, he made an excellent farm, and at the time of his death was a prosperous farmer and highly esteemed citizen. He and Mrs. Garvey had a family of eight children, seven of whom are now deceased, a daughter, Miss Mary of Appleton, being the only survivor of this sturdy old pioneer family. She is a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church, with which her parents were also connected, and Mr. Garvey was connected with the Catholic Knights, the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Order of Foresters. His death occurred in 1899.

Henry J. Dalke. While the soil of Outagamie county is very fertile, water plentiful and easily obtained and weather conditions nearly ideal, good crops cannot be raised unless the land is properly worked and scientifically conditioned, and the high standard set by the agriculturists of the county is therefore of great credit to them. One of the farmers of Center township who is operating along scientific lines is Henry J. Dalke, who was born October 24, 1888, in Center township, a son of John and Emma (Schimmel- pfennig) Dalke. His grandparents, Henry and Lucy Dalke, came from Germany at an early day, and the former became one of the leading farmers of Outagamie county, retiring with a comfortable competency in 1904, from which time until his death, in 1909, he resided in Appleton. The grandmother still survives and makes her home in that city. John Dalke was born in Germany, and was seven or eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to the United States. He was reared to the life of a farmer, and was so industrious and hardworking in his youth that he was able to purchase a farm with his earnings long before other lads of his day had accumulated enough to do so, and this same industry and hard work enabled him to quickly clear his farm from the wilderness that encompassed it when he first became its owner. The brush, stumps, stones and timber soon gave way to flowing fields of grain and farm produce, and when he retired in 1909, to live in Appleton, he turned over to his son the magnificent farm, equipped with large, substantial buildings, nicely fenced and highly cultivated. Henry J. Dalke has inherited many of his father's admirable char-
acteristics, having been brought up to the life of a farmer ever since leaving the district schools of his neighborhood. He has had charge of the farm since his father's retirement, and the large crops that have been raised and marketed by him leave no room for doubt as to his ability to manage it properly. In 1908 he was married to Ella Stecker, daughter of Henry and Ellen Stecker, of Center township, and to this union there has been born one son: Gordon, February 22, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Dalke are members of the German Lutheran Church. Thus far he has found no time to engage in matters of a public nature, being too occupied with the duties of his farm.

CHARLES KRAHN, who during the past ten years has developed an exceptionally well cultivated property in Seymour township from what was once wild brush land, is now engaged in extensive farming and stock raising operations on section 14. Mr. Krahn was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, September 22, 1877, and is a son of August and Lena Krahn, residents of Osborn township, Outagamie county. Mr. Krahn has one sister, Clara. Charles Krahn was educated in the district schools and remained at home on the family farm in Osborn township until coming to his present property in 1901. He took up eighty acres of wild land and went to live in the little log house which, with the exception of the ramshackle barn, was the only building that graced the desolate stretch of apparently worthless property, which Mr. Krahn had purchased two years prior to moving upon it. He at once started to cultivate the land and in a short time was able to plant a crop, and since that time the advance in improvements on the place has been rapid. He has built a building 40x70 feet, with basement under all, in which he keeps blooded stock, and his land has proved to be very productive under proper treatment. In 1901, Mr. Krahn was united in marriage with Amelia Martin, daughter of William Martin of Seymour township, and they have had five children: Herbert, Lena, Elmer, Dora, and Laura, the last two being twins.

CHARLES G. ADKINS is a native of the State of New York, born in Oswego county in the year 1822, and was there educated in the common schools and reared to manhood. Early in life he learned the mercantile business and for a time followed that line of endeavor at Stockbridge, New York. He married Eloise Woodward, and in 1853, with his wife and oldest child, Charles V., came west and located at Appleton, Wisconsin, then but a backwoods village. Their old home was situated at what is now Kimball and Allen streets, and here they had to clear land before erecting their humble dwelling. They subsequently moved to Lawrence and Morrison streets, which is now occupied by Peabody Hall of Lawrence University. Mr. Adkins opened a general store shortly after his arrival and for a great many years was one of the foremost merchants of Appleton. He was engaged for nine years in a similar business in Antigo, but returned to Appleton and retired from active commercial pursuits. His wife died in September, 1903. They were the parents of three
children: Charles V., Adelbert and Lillian A. (Mrs. James E. Hubbell), the daughter being the only one now living. Mr. Adkins was one of the organizers and first president of the old Manufacturers' National Bank, and at the time of his death was a director in the present Commercial National Bank. For over forty years, the longest period ever served by any one man in a similar capacity, he was trustee of Lawrence University, and in religion he was a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being for many years an official of that church in Appleton. Immediately after his wife's death he went East with his married daughter, and died at Syracuse, New York, on the last day of December, 1903. He was a man of sound principles, absolutely honest, and in so far as he was able contributed in an unostentatious way to deserving charitable objects.

Charles V. Adkins, the oldest son of Charles G., whose biography immediately precedes this, was born at Stockbridge, New York, February 25, 1850, and was but three years old when brought to Appleton by his parents. He was educated in the public schools of the city and at Lawrence University, and subsequently was employed in his father's stores here and at Antigo. On February 2, 1892, he was united in marriage with Miss Alice A. Mills, daughter of Alonzo S. and Eunice (Vaughn) Mills, who were natives of Jefferson county, New York, and the parents of five children. In 1854, Mr. Vaughn and family moved to Dodge county, Wisconsin, and from there in 1858 to a farm in the Town of Dale, Outagamie county, where Mr. Mills died in 1894. Charles V. Adkins died October 10, 1906.

Louis Reis, who is the owner of an excellent tract of eighty acres of farming land, situated in section 10, in Seymour township, is a native of Outagamie county, Wisconsin, having been born June 1, 1879, a son of John and Catherine (Seil) Reis, the latter a native of Scott township, Sheboygan county. Jacob and Mary Reis, the grandparents of Louis Reis, were natives of Germany who came to this country and spent their lives in tilling the soil in Sheboygan county. John Reis came to Seymour township in 1879 and located on eighty acres of virgin land on section 16, to which he added another forty acres, and later eighty acres, and subsequently secured 120 acres of good land in Cicero township. He erected two barns, 36x64 and 40x50 feet respectively, and a fine nine-room house, and at the time of his death, May 19, 1910, when he was fifty-five years old, he was one of the prosperous self-made men of his community. He was a democrat in political matters, and was called upon to fill various township offices. Catherine (Seil) Reis was born in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, March 26, 1860, daughter of Nick and Susan (Smith) Seil, the former a native of Belgium and the latter of Alsace Lorraine. They came to the United States as young people and were here married, settling in Sheboygan county, where both died, the father in 1874 and the mother in 1886. Their children were: Ellen, Catherine, Mary, Anna, Mandris, Nick and Joseph,
Louis Reis came to his present farm of eighty acres in 1900, ten acres then having been cleared, but there were no buildings except a small granary. He erected a basement barn, 36x64 feet, where he houses a fine grade of stock, and he has carried on successful farming operations. In July, 1902, Mr. Reis was married to Pearl Hegel, born in Osborne township, Outagamie county, daughter of Jacob Hegel, and they have had four children: Myra, born June 1, 1903; Goldie, July 10, 1905; Hazel, September 4, 1907; and Vernon, January 3, 1910.

Edward Jansen, who for more than forty years has been closely identified with the agricultural interests of Outagamie county, is the owner of a fine farm of eighty acres situated in section 26, Buchanan township. He was born October 11, 1832, in Holland, and is a son of Jacob and Christina Jansen, who came to America about 1853, settling near the village of Little Chute, Outagamie county, where they purchased forty acres of land. Jacob Jansen built a log house in the woods, for which he and his sons cut the trees and hewed the logs, and on this property the father died in 1871, aged seventy-one years, having increased his holdings to sixty acres. The death of his widow occurred in 1878, when she had reached the advanced age of eighty-eight years, and both were buried in the Little Chute Cemetery. Edward Jansen was the second of a family of twelve children, and remained with his father until the age of twenty-five years, after which he spent about fifteen years in working for wages. At the end of this period he purchased his present tract from Henry Hewett, for whom he had worked about ten years, and he has continued to reside on this land ever since, a matter of upwards of forty years. He was married in 1855 to Miss Ann Dunn, who was born January 1, 1834, the next to the oldest of the five children of John and Catherine Dunn, natives of Ireland, who, about four years after their marriage in Canada, came to America and settled in Vermont. They resided there until 1854, in which year they came to Wisconsin, buying land in Clayton township, Winnebago county, and resided there until Mrs. Dunn's death, December 12, 1859, at the age of eighty-two years, at which time her husband came to live with Mr. and Mrs. Jansen, at whose home he died in 1864, aged eighty-one years. Both were buried in the Little Chute Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Jansen have had five children: Edward, the oldest, of Deer Creek township, is married and has four children; Catherine, married Thomas Clune of Buchanan township and has three children; Emma, married John Doyle of Vandenbroek township; William of New London, is married and has seven children; and John, residing on the homestead with his father, is married and has one child. Mr. Jansen has sixty-five acres under cultivation, all fenced with barbed wire, and he carries on general farming and markets dairy products, hogs, cattle
James R. Scott, M. D., physician and surgeon in active practice at Appleton, Wisconsin, is a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He was born at Appleton in 1874, a son of Robert and Anne (Ward) Scott. The father was born in Ohio and the mother in New York, the Scotts coming to Rochester, Wisconsin, and the Wards to Eden, Wisconsin, about 1851. In 1866 Robert Scott and wife came to Appleton, where he started the Outagamie Flour Mills and operated them for some years and later embarked in the mercantile business at Appleton, from which he retired in 1892, after conducting it for twenty-six years. The parents of Dr. Scott now live retired at Madison. Of their nine children four are deceased and Dr. Scott is the only surviving son.

James R. Scott completed the High School course at Appleton and then entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he was graduated in 1900, locating afterward at Hortonville for practice. In 1902-1903 he took post-graduate work in New York City along the special line in which he has since been particularly interested, and since then has been in practice in this city. He is a member of the county and state medical bodies and keeps up with the times in all scientific progress made by his profession. He is a member of the Wisconsin National Guards, being connected with the medical corps, with the rank of Captain, and during the Spanish-American War in 1898 was a member of the hospital corps detailed for duty in Texas. On November 27, 1900, he was married to Miss Laura Erb, a daughter of Herman Erb. The family belongs to the Congregational Church. Dr. Scott is identified fraternally with the Masons, being a Knight Templar, and with the Elks.

Jacob Reis, who is engaged in operating the old Reis homestead in Seymour township, on section 16, was born in Outagamie county, Wisconsin, and is a son of John and Catherine (Seil) Reis, the latter a native of Scott township, Sheboygan county. Jacob and Mary Reis, the grandparents of Mr. Reis, were natives of Germany, and spent the latter years of their lives in Sheboygan county, where they carried on agricultural pursuits. John Reis came to Seymour township in 1879 and located on eighty acres of wild land on section 16, later adding to his property from time to time and continuing to engage in farming until his death, at the age of fifty-five years, when he was one of the substantial men of his community. Mrs. Reis was born in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, March 26, 1860, daughter of Nick and Susan (Smith) Seil, natives of Belgium and Alsace Loraine, Germany, respectively. They were married in the United States and settled in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, where both spent the remainder of their lives. Their children were: Ellen, Catherine, Mary, Anna, Mandris, Nick and Joseph, of whom Ellen,
Anna and Mandris are deceased. The children of John and Catherine Reis were: Louis, William and Jacob.

Jacob Reis was educated in the district schools and remained at home with his parents, succeeding to the management of the original farm on section 16, which he now operates. His mother resides with him, and they are well known and highly esteemed in the community in which the Reis family has been located for so many years.

George Kispert, Jr. One of the progressive and enterprising young business men of Kaukauna, Wisconsin, who, although not long past his majority, has already built up a flourishing business in this city, is George Kispert, Jr., the proprietor of a plumbing and steamfitting establishment. Mr. Kispert is a native of Appleton, Wisconsin, where he was born October 26, 1889, and is a son of George and Mary (Murphy) Kispert, and a grandson of Philip Kispert, who was one of the early pioneers of Outagamie county and a miller by occupation. George Kispert, who was also a native of Appleton, is a papermaker by trade, and now holds the position of superintendent of the Outagamie Paper Mills at Kaukauna, with which large concern he has been connected for a quarter of a century. George Kispert, Jr., was the second in order of birth of the eleven children born to his parents, and he received his early education in the public schools of Kaukauna, after leaving which he at once began to learn the plumbing trade. He started in business on his own account when he was only nineteen years of age, and his business operations now being of such an extent as to necessitate the employment of from five to ten men. On May 29, 1911, Mr. Kispert was married at Kaukauna to Miss Ella Ditzler of this city, daughter of John Ditzler. Mr. and Mrs. Kispert are members of Holy Cross congregation of the Catholic Church, and he holds membership in the Knights of Columbus.

Peter Jonen, an enterprising and progressive agriculturist of Outagamie county, who is now engaged in cultivating a fine farm of eighty acres situated in section 35, Buchanan township, was born in this township, November 22, 1871, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Haupt) Jonen. Mr. Jonen's parents, who were natives of Germany, came to the United States in early life and were married in Buchanan township, settling on 160 acres of wooded land, where Mr. Jonen first built a log house, the logs for which he cut and hewed himself. He lived there and was engaged in clearing and developing his land until his death at the age of sixty-nine years, May 25, 1887, and his widow still survives him and makes her home there, being sixty-eight years of age. Peter Jonen was the sixth of his parents' eleven children, and he received his education in the district schools of Buchanan township. He was married September 13, 1898, to Miss Dora Van der Wyst, who was born October 13, 1877, the eleventh of a family of nineteen children born to
Henry and Mary (Strick) Van der Wyst, natives of Germany who came to the United States in 1883 and settled in Outagamie county. They are now living in Kaukauna, the father having attained the age of seventy-three years and the mother being seventy. Mr. and Mrs. Jonen have had seven children: Odelia, Clara, Retta, John, Alma, Harry and Arthur, the latter of whom died at the age of two years. Mr. Jonen has forty-six acres of his land under cultivation, all fenced with barbed and woven wire, and he carries on general farming, marketing dairy products, hogs and cattle, and some hay, grain and potatoes. He milks six graded Holstein and Shorthorn cows, and keeps Poland China and Berkshire hogs. His two-story frame residence was erected in 1898, and he intends to enlarge his 36x58 barn, which he erected in 1904. He has excellent water for all purposes from drilled wells. Mr. Jonen is a democrat in his political views, but he has never aspired to public office. He and his family are consistent members of St. Mary's Catholic Church of South Kaukauna.

John Henry Heidemann, one of Bovina township's good, practical agriculturists, who is carrying on successful operations on a tract of eighty acres located in section 32, is a native of Prussia, Germany, where his parents, Henry and Annie G. (Benning) Heidemann, were also born. They came to the United States in 1847, settling in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where both died, Mr. Heidemann having been engaged at various occupations in the Cream City. John Henry Heidemann was one of a family of seven children, and as the family was in rather humble circumstances, his education was cut short at the age of fifteen years, when he started out to work for himself. During the next twenty years he followed farming for wages, and he then rented a tract near Milwaukee, continuing to cultivate this property until 1888, when he purchased the land on which he now lives. At that time there was a little house, 16x20 feet, situated on this farm, and about fifteen acres of the property had been cleared, but through industry and perseverance Mr. Heidemann has succeeded in clearing and putting under cultivation fifty-five acres, and now has a fertile, productive property, on which are located good, substantial buildings and modern improvements. He has engaged in general farming and stock raising and has been uniformly successful in his operations. In 1865, Mr. Heidemann was married to Miss Jane Lynch, who was born August 1, 1845, daughter of Charles and Mary (Kelly) Lynch. Mrs. Heidemann's parents were born in Scotland and came to the United States about 1850, locating in Boston, where they remained until their death, the mother passing away when Mrs. Heidemann was but eight years old and the father dying after her marriage. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Heidemann, as follows: John, who is single and living at home with his parents; Joseph of Outagamie county, married and has six children; James of Taylor county, who is married and has three children; Mary, who married William Tyler of Shiocton and has two children; Annie, who married Henry
Sommers, living in Outagamie county, and has six children: Jane, who married John Canavan, living in Outagamie county, and has three children; Ellen, who married Ferdinand Brots, also a resident of Outagamie county; Sophia, who married Thomas McCormack of Seymour, and has two children; Addie, who married Fred Pebbles of Outagamie county, and has one child; and Clara, who is single and living with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Heidemann are members of the Roman Catholic Church. He is independent in politics.

Patrick McCarthy, who has been operating his farm of sixty-four acres, located in Grand Chute township, for upwards of forty-seven years, is one of the old and honored residents of this section, and has won his present position through many years of hard and persistent effort. He was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, March 17, 1834, and is a son of Michael and Mary (Gleason) McCarthy, natives of the same county. Mr. McCarthy's father died when he was a small boy, and in 1860 his mother, with his brother Tim, came to the United States, Patrick following them three and one-half years later. They located on a farm in Center township, where Mrs. McCarthy died about 1891. Of her five children, Patrick is the only one living. He attended school in County Tipperary, and on first coming to the United States he worked for three and one-half years for a farmer near Rochester, New York, then coming direct to Outagamie county, where he and his brother Tim bought a farm in partnership in Center township, but after his marriage Patrick McCarthy sold out his interests to his brother, and settled on his present farm in Grand Chute township. He now has sixty-four acres in this farm and six acres one-half mile east, and he operates the land as a general and dairy farm with the assistance of his son and some hired help. During his long residence here he has become well and favorably known as a progressive and practical farmer, a public-spirited citizen and a kind neighbor. He is a faithful member of St. Mary's Catholic Church of Appleton, and in his political belief is independent. Mr. McCarthy was united in marriage to Margaret Maloney, who was born in County Carey, Ireland, who came to the United States about the same time as Mr. McCarthy, and with her mother lived for a time at the home of her cousin in New York City and later with a brother, who was engaged in the blacksmith business there. She then came on to Chicago, to which city Mr. McCarthy went for her, and they were there married, after which they settled on a farm in Center township just across the line from Grand Chute township. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy had four children, but of these only one is now living: Joseph, born in 1875, who resides with his father and assists him in the farm work. Mrs. McCarthy's death occurred May 3, 1911. She was well known in the vicinity of her home, where she was known as a kindly, Christian woman, and she was loved by all who knew her.

Frank Tillman, one of the leading agriculturists of Buchanan township, whose fine property of 120 acres is situated in section 31.
was born in Little Chute, Outagamie county, Wisconsin, March 15, 1849, and is a son of John and Mary (Vandebrook) Tillman. Mr. Tillman's parents, who were natives of Holland, came to the United States in 1848 and settled at Little Chute, where Mr. Tillman secured employment in the construction of the canal at that point for the government. Later he bought forty acres of raw wood land from the government, on which he erected a log house from poplar trees which he cut himself, and split the shingles for the roof. Mr. Tillman continued to cultivate this land until his death, which occurred some fifteen years later, his widow surviving him about three years. Frank Tillman, who was the youngest of four children, was fifteen years of age when he commenced working for wages, and he continued to do so for about fifteen years. He then purchased fifty-four acres of partly-cleared land in Buchanan township, on which had been erected a log shanty, and there he spent the next twenty-five years of his life. Having improved this property, he sold it at a handsome profit and purchased the 120-acre tract where he now lives, and now has ninety acres under the plow. General farming has claimed his attention, and he also markets dairy products, milking ten graded Holstein cows. His buildings are in an excellent state of repair, and include a two-story frame residence equipped in modern style, and a substantial barn, 110x36 feet. A plentiful supply of water for all purposes is secured from drilled wells. In political matters Mr. Tillman is a democrat. He and his family are connected with St. Francis Catholic Church of Hollandtown. Mr. Tillman was united in marriage in 1878 to Miss Clark, daughter of Patrick and Catherine (Murphy) Clark, natives of Ireland who came to the United States some years after marriage and settled in Hollandtown, Brown county, Wisconsin, on a farm, on which they spent the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Tillman was the youngest of a family of four children, and was born in 1848 and died in 1896, being buried in the cemetery at Hollandtown. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tillman: Frances, who is married, lives in Milwaukee and has one child; Peter, who is single and living in Montana; and Albert, who is married, lives with his father on the homestead, and has three children.

Stephen Schneider, superintendent of the Kaukauna Fiber Works, at Kaukauna, Wisconsin, who is well known in the paper manufacturing business in this section, is a native of Campbellsburg, Wisconsin, where he was born in 1879. At the age of nine years, in 1888, he located in Appleton, and there completed his education in St. Joseph's parochial school, after leaving which he began to learn the trade of stationary engineer. He at once secured employment in the paper mills of Outagamie county, and in 1908 became connected with the Kaukauna Fiber Works, with which he has been associated to the present time, now holding the position of superintendent.

Leon Kennedy, who is operating eighty acres of fine farming land in section 33, Bovina township, is one of the enterprising young
agriculturists of this section, where he was born May 3, 1882. He is a son of John and Mary (Stein) Kennedy, the former a native of Canada and the latter of Ohio, who were married in Outagamie county, Wisconsin, in 1870. Mr. Kennedy died in 1907, at the age of seventy-three years and is buried in Bovina Cemetery. John Kennedy enlisted during the Civil War in Company K, One Hundred and Third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served for a year and one-half, being then transferred to the navy, where he completed his service, being mustered out in Kentucky after a meritorious service on the gunboat Merrimac. He was an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, under the auspices of which he was buried. During his early life he had been a carpenter, but in his latter years was engaged in farming, an occupation which he was following at the time of his death. He and his wife had a family of four children: Elton, who died at the age of twenty years; Alnetta, who married Howard Andrews of Outagamie county and has five children; James, who married Marie Hinson and has two children, and Leon.

Leon Kennedy, who has always lived at home with his parents, is operating the property of his mother, who lives on the farm at the age of sixty-one years. He carries on general farming and stock-raising, having fifty acres under cultivation, and the land is thoroughly fenced with barbed wire. Mr. Kennedy’s father purchased this farm in 1877 and erected all of the buildings, but since his death various improvements have been made. Mr. Kennedy is a member of the F. R. A. and is a republican in politics, at present being a member of the school board. With his mother and wife he is a consistent attendant of the Congregational Church of Ellington. Mr. Kennedy was married in 1905 to Miss Finetta Brooker, who was born February 8, 1883, daughter of Frank and Sarah (Arnen) Brooker, natives of England who were married in Wisconsin and are now living at Minocqua, Vilas county. Mr. Brooker, who is a farmer by occupation, has reached his sixty-eighth year, while Mrs. Brooker, is fifty-one. They have had a family of eleven children, of whom Mrs. Kennedy was the seventh in order of birth. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, namely: Eldra, who died in infancy, and Marion and Ada.

August Bohl, who is engaged in general farming in the township of Freedom, Outagamie county, where he owns an excellent tract of 137 acres of land, is a native of Germany and a son of John and Mary Bohl, both of whom were born in the Fatherland. In 1875 John Bohl brought his wife and four children to the United States and came direct to Outagamie county, Wisconsin, settling in Center township, where he spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits, his death occurring in 1898, some years after the death of Mrs. Bohl. Four children were born to this couple in Germany, and after they located in the United States they had two more children. August Bohl was born in Germany, May 1, 1869, and was six years of age when the family came to the United States. He
attended the district schools in the neighborhood of his father's farm, and at the age of thirteen years began working out as a farm hand, sending home the money earned to his father. When he was only sixteen years of age, he began working in the woods in the winter months, and his wages for this work also went to his parents. He was twenty-one years old when he started out in life for himself, taking up a homestead in Brule county, South Dakota, which he proved up and resided on for six years, but the drouth of the last summer ruined the crops, and Mr. Bohl, with many others, was forced to sell out and leave the country. He subsequently went to Appleton, and for the next three years was employed in machine shops and at other work, and he then purchased a farm in Grand Chute township, on which he lived for twelve years, after which he traded it for the fine 137-acre farm in Freedom township which he is now operating. In 1889 Mr. Bohl was married to Mary Winters, daughter of Martin Winters, of Center township, and five children have been born to this union: Emma, Frederick, George, Minnie and one who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Bohl are members of the German Lutheran Church of Freedom township. Mr. Bohl is known among his fellow townsmen as a public-spirited citizen who can be counted upon to do his share when movements are organized for the good of his community.

Theodore Knapstein, president of the Knapstein Brewing Company, of New London, Wisconsin, has long been identified with the business interests of this city, and has also been chosen by his fellow citizens to represent them in various places of honor and trust on numerous occasions. He was born in Prussia, Germany, November 12, 1848, a son of Mathias and Marguerite (Kretzberg) Knapstein. Mathias Knapstein was born in Alfter, Kreis Bonn, Prussia, Germany, March 21, 1825, and in his native country was engaged in farming and harness making. In April, 1855, he started for the United States with his wife and three children, Theodore, Anna and Henry. The voyage to New York consumed 104 days, and during this time there was another child born, William on shipboard. The remainder of Mr. Knapstein's life was spent in agricultural pursuits in Greenville township, Outagamie county, although one and one-half years prior to his death he went to New London to live with his son Henry, and there he died August 25, 1894, his wife having passed away in 1893. Five other children were born to this estimable couple in Wisconsin: Peter, Elizabeth, Barbara, Margaret and Conrad. Theodore Knapstein received his education in the district schools of Greenville township and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years of age. In September, 1869, he went to New London, where in company with Edward Becker and Anton Beyer he purchased the small brewery which was being operated by Joseph Lechner. At that time New London had less than 400 inhabitants, but the business has grown with the city's growth. In 1875 Mr. Bever died and Mr. Knapstein purchased Mr. Becker's interests, admitting his brother Henry into partnership, and the latter
sold out in 1908 to Theodore Knapstein's son, the firm now being known under the style of the Knapstein Brewing Company, being incorporated. The officers of the company are: Theodore Knapstein, president; Henry Knapstein, vice-president; and Mathias W. Knapstein, secretary and treasurer. The plant, which was started with a capacity of 500 barrels, now has a product of 10,000 barrels annually. On December 13, 1875, Mr. Knapstein was married to Frances Werner, daughter of Franklin Werner, of New London, and they have twelve children, as follows: Margaret, Magdaline, Mathias W., Frances; Henrietta; Irene, Henry, William, John, Theodore, Raymond and Loraine. Mr. and Mrs. Knapstein belong to the Catholic Church. In 1872 Mr. Knapstein was elected to the then village board, and he was then a member of the city council until 1884; was mayor in the latter year and president of the council in 1885; member of the assembly in 1889 and re-elected in 1890, and elected sergeant-at-arms in 1893; in 1894 appointed postmaster, and held that office for a number of years. In filling the duties of his numerous offices, Mr. Knapstein brought to them the methods that have made him successful in business, and he gained a reputation for integrity of character and honesty of purpose.

Otto Techlin, a worthy representative of one of Freedom township's old and honored families, who is now operating the old Techlin homestead, was born February 11, 1882, on the farm he now conducts, and is a son of Frederick and Sophia (Rusche) Techlin, natives of Germany. Frederick Techlin was born in Prussia, June 11, 1838, and came to the United States in the fall of 1857, sailing from Hamburg on the sailing vessel “Hobart,” and reaching New York after a voyage of more than fourteen weeks. For a little over a year he worked for a farmer in Rockland county, New York, and then came west to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in the vicinity of which city he found employment among the farmers until he was joined by his parents, with whom he came to Center township, Outagamie county. He first acquired forty acres in Center township, but after making a few improvements sold it and bought fifty-seven acres in Freedom township. This land was all in the timber, Mr. Techlin's implements were an axe and a hand-spike and the first house was an old log cabin, but after many years of hard and unremitting toil these gave way to 137 acres of finely cultivated farming land, a full and modern set of farming machinery and an excellent brick house, and here Frederick Techlin spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1905. On September 14, 1865, he was married to Sophia Rusche of Milwaukee, and they had a family of nine children, of whom six are now living. The mother still lives on the old homestead. Otto Techlin received all of his schooling in the district schools of the neighborhood of his home, and he has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits there. He has never left the home place, and at the time of the death of his father he took charge of the property which he is still operating as a general farm. On January 15, 1905, he was married to Hattie Krueger, daughter of Charles Krueger, of
Freedom township, and four children have been born to this union: Adaline, Hilda, Harold and Edwin. The family belongs to the German Lutheran Church of Freedom.

Daniel J. Crowe, vice-president of the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank of Kaukauna, Wisconsin, and one of the well-known and highly esteemed retired residents of that city, was for a long period engaged in railroad work, and is well known to railroad men of this part of Wisconsin. Mr. Crowe is a native of Pennsylvania, born May 10, 1846, a son of Cornelius and Mary (Garvey) Crowe, natives of Ireland who came to the United States in 1842 and settled in Pennsylvania, where they remained until 1866, and then located in Outagamie county, Wisconsin, three miles north of Appleton. There Cornelius Crowe became a successful farmer and continued to reside until his death, his wife also passing away on the farm. Mr. Crowe voted the democratic ticket, but was not bound down by party ties and cast his vote rather for the man than the party. He and his wife had nine boys and one girl, and three are now deceased, one son dying while a prisoner in a Confederate prison at Salisbury, North Carolina, during the Civil War. Daniel J. Crowe remained on the home farm until he was twenty-eight years of age, at which time he started out for himself, and during the next two years had charge of the Brewster hop farm in Outagamie county, but decided at that time that farming was not the line he desired to follow through life, and subsequently became connected with the Northwestern Railroad. During the next thirty-two years he was in the service of this company, being an engineer for twenty-seven years and for twenty-four years of this time being in charge of a passenger train. He retired April 13, 1907, and located in Kaukauna, whence he had first come in 187-. He was married in this city in 1880, to Mrs. Catherine Goelor, who was born at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. Mrs. Crowe had four children by a former marriage. Mr. Crowe is a well-known and popular member of the Elks.

Christian Schrader, who is carrying on extensive farming operations in Center township, is a son of Johann Schrader, a native of Germany who came to the United States when he was twenty-one or twenty-two years of age. He landed at New York, from whence he came to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, soon finding employment in the quarries near the Cream City, where he worked in order to earn the means with which to buy a farm. In 1871 he came to Outagamie county and purchased land in Freedom township, but after living on this land one year he went back to the quarries and spent about five years. Returning to Freedom township at the end of this time, Mr. Schrader bought another farm, on which he continued to live until his retirement, becoming a well-known and prosperous farmer. Before coming to America Mr. Schrader married Christina Saverine, whose parents never left Germany, and to them there were born two sons and three daughters, all of whom are married and living in Outagamie county. Christian Schrader was born in Germany, De-
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december 19, 1862, and was a baby when his parents came to this country. His education was secured in the district schools of Milwaukee county, and at the age of nineteen years he started out to make his own living, becoming a lumber “jack” in the woods, an occupation which he followed for ten years. At the end of this time he purchased a farm in Freedom township, on which he lived for fourteen years, and then purchased his present beautiful farm in Center township. He has made many improvements, including the remodeling of his already good house and the erection of new barns. He has carried on mixed farming and dairy work, and his labor has met with well-merited success, placing him among the substantial farmers of his township.

On November 30, 1888, Mr. Schrader was married to Bertha Hafabacker, born May 10, 1865, daughter of John and Amelia (Freuning) Hafabacker. She came to the United States when a baby and received her education in the schools near Oshkosh, in the vicinity of which place her parents had settled on coming to this country. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Schrader, namely: Clarence, who was born January 15, 1897; Nora, October 14, 1898; Harry, December 7, 1900, and Erma who was born August 18, 1902, and died in 1909. Both Mr. and Mrs. Schrader are members of the German Lutheran Church of Center.

EDWIN JAMES FREDERICK THIEL, whose eighty-three-acre tract, Sugar Bush Farm, is situated in Seymour township, is one of Outagamie county’s good practical farmers, and has spent his entire life here. He was born in Cicero township, Outagamie county, Wisconsin, February 21, 1882, a son of William and Almira (Krueger) Thiel, old residents of Cicero township. Edwin J. F. Thiel received his education in the district schools of his native township, after leaving which he worked out among the farmers until he had reached the age of twenty-six years, and on February 14, 1908, he bought his present property, a tract of eighty-three acres which he has placed under a state of cultivation. He raises large crops, farming along general lines, and he has also engaged actively in stock raising. Mr. Thiel’s mother died when he was seven years of age, leaving four children: Edwin James Frederick; Benjamin, deceased, who was born February 27, 1883; Arnold George, born December 6, 1886; and Reuben Alfred, born September 13, 1892. Mr. Thiel’s father was married a second time to Kate Wolfinger and to this union were born three children: Florence Hattie, born July 25, 1894; Leland Walter, born July 24, 1897, and Raymond Frederick, born July 28, 1900. On March 12, 1908, Edwin J. F. Thiel was united in marriage with Miss Emma Zick, who was born in Calumet county, Wisconsin, March 17, 1880, and to this union there have been born two children: Verona, February 23, 1909, and Luella, July 23, 1910. Mr. Thiel is considered a good, scientific farmer, and stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

JOSEPH H. DOYLE, M. D., a well known medical practitioner of Little Chute, Wisconsin, who bears a high reputation among the
members of his profession in Outagamie county, was born in 1870, at Chilton, Wisconsin, and is a son of Peter and Anna (Turner) Doyle, natives of Ireland and early settlers of Wisconsin. Peter Doyle, who has been an agriculturist all of his life, is still living, his home being at Rice Lake, Wisconsin, and he has reached the advanced age of ninety-one years. His wife is deceased. Joseph H. Doyle received his early education in the schools of Chilton, Wisconsin, later attending the Chilton High school and the Oshkosh Normal school. He taught school for several years after leaving the latter institution, and then, deciding upon the practice of medicine as a life profession, he entered the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1897. He next enrolled himself as a student at the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1898 came to Little Chute and engaged in practice, this having been his field to the present time. Dr. Doyle is a member of the County, State and National Medical Associations, and during 1910 was president of the first-named body. He is a charter member of the Appleton division of the Knights of Columbus, and he is also connected with the Foresters, the Woodmen, the Equitable Fraternal Union and the Royal Neighbors. In 1907 he was one of the organizers of the Bank of Little Chute, and he is now a director of that institution.

Dr. Doyle was married in 1904, to Christina Jansen, a native of Buchanan township, Outagamie county, and daughter of George and Sophia Jansen, early settlers of this section. One daughter, Grace, has been born to this union. Dr. and Mrs. Doyle are faithful members of the Catholic Church.

B. N. BOWMAN, who is manager of one of the large enterprises now engaging the attention of a group of capitalists in Outagamie county, Wisconsin, this being the developing of 400 acres of land located on the Oneida Reservation, the plan including the establishing here of a thoroughbred stock farm, together with the setting out of hundreds of cherry trees. The climate is suitable for the growing of this desirable fruit and this feature of the proposed enterprise is the main one and will give the name of Cherryville to the place, the Oneida Commercial Cherry Orchard Company being now in process of organization. The capitalists interested are: Storm Brothers, Fred Hooesman, Percy Silverwood, C. P. Cornelius and B. N. Bowman, the latter being a stockholder and manager. He was born at Shenandoah, Virginia, March 1, 1861, and throughout his entire business life has been connected with nurseries. The above mentioned farm was originally owned and operated by J. W. Wilcox, who made the excellent improvements which include a large double silo and one of the finest barns in Outagamie county, which was designed by C. P. Cornelius. The dimensions of this barn are 40x120 feet, while its main construction is of cement. Development and progress along any line is more or less interesting and instructive to the average person, and there is no doubt but in the present enterprise Outagamie county will have one of its most important industries.
HERMAN TIMM has done his share in building up and advancing the development of Outagamie county, as the greater part of his life has been spent in cultivating what was formerly a barren stretch of country into a beautiful and productive farm. Mr. Timm, whose operations are carried on in Center township, is a son of August and Caroline (Kanute) Timm, who came to this country from Germany in 1864 and settled near Milwaukee. August Timm worked on farms in the vicinity of Milwaukee for monthly wages until he had accumulated sufficient money to purchase a farm, when he came to Black Creek township, Outagamie county; and there spent the rest of his life in agricultural pursuits, his death occurring January 1, 1911. His wife had passed away in 1908. Herman Timm was born in 1859, in Germany, and was five years old when his parents came to the United States. His education was secured in the schools of Milwaukee county, and as a mere youth was put to the hard tasks that fell to the lot of the pioneer farmers. When he was twenty-four years of age, his industry and economy had enabled him to save enough money to buy half of his father's land in Black Creek, but eight years later he came to Center township and bought his present farm, which was then in very poor condition. He at once began re-claiming the soil, which he soon had in a fertile condition, and replaced the buildings one by one until he had one of the best-appearing farms in his section of the township. His life has been spent in hard work, but he has accomplished much and can look back over a well-spent and useful career. General farming, dairy work and stock-raising have taken his attention, but he has not been too busy to be a consistent attendant of the German Lutheran church of Center, of which he is an active and liberal member.

On July 6, 1883, Mr. Timm was married to Minnie Neimaum, who was born May 30, 1859, in Greenville, daughter of Frederick Neimaum, a well-known farmer of Center township, and she died March 31, 1902, leaving a family of these children: Anna, who married Edward Sax, of this county, and has one child; Ida, who married Charles Sax, and has one child; Clara and Elsie, who live in Appleton; and Herman, Lena, Tilda, Edward and Viola, all of whom live at home.

GEORGE A. CUFF, the owner of a fine farming property in Hortonia township, and one of that section's representative citizens, was born March 12, 1859, in this township, and is a son of Alexander and Maria (Cuffe) Cuff, natives of Ireland. Alexander Cuff was born in 1824, in County Sligo, and in 1847 came to the United States, first locating in northeastern Ohio, and in 1849 came to Hortonia, taking up land on section 6. He was married in 1851, and in 1854 settled on a farm in section 31, which at that time was completely covered with timber, and the remainder of his active life was spent in clearing and cultivating this land. In his later years he retired and moved away, and his death occurred later. He and his wife were the parents of six children, namely: Margaret, who died in Detroit, Michigan; Charles Richmond, a farmer near Manawa; Re-
becca J., who married E. H. Stimson, an Appleton photographer; George Alexander, and Letitia Lilly and Emma Jane, twins, the former of whom married W. Shaler Patterson, and the latter Arthur W. Millard, business men of Appleton and New London, respectively. Alexander Cuff was an independent republican in politics, and was greatly interested in matters of an educational nature, giving both of his time and means in supporting movements along that line. George Alexander Cuff received his education in the district schools of his native locality, and remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-one or twenty-two years old, when he purchased his present farm from his father. He has made many improvements on this land, and now has one of the finest farms in the township, fully equipped with handsome, substantial buildings. On January 11, 1881, Mr. Cuff was married to Miss Minnie L. Patterson, daughter of Orens and Margaret (Martin) Patterson, and they have had nine children, as follows: Margaret and Charles, who died in infancy; Edna, George, Orens, who is taking the agricultural course and is now a senior of the four-year course at the State University at Madison; Fanny, Clarence, Arthur and Neita. The family is connected with the Congregational church of New London. Mr. Cuff has for a number of years served on the school board as a director.

Robert Grandy, who is now operating an excellent farm of 240 acres situated on section 26, Maine township, was born February 23, 1845, in Ontario, Canada, and is a son of John and Catherine (Cooper) Grandy, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to Canada as children with their parents and spent their entire lives in the Dominion. Robert Grandy was the youngest of a family of five children, and at the age of sixteen years he commenced serving an apprenticeship to the cabinet making trade at which he worked in Canada until he was twenty-three years of age, when he went to California and spent three and one-half years. He then located in Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he worked in the furniture factories for about five years, later being employed in the same line in Appleton, Wisconsin, and in the sash and blind works, and subsequently became superintendent of Walker's Toy Factory. He went from Appleton to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he was foreman for the Payne Lumber Company and the Morgan Company, spending altogether about sixteen years. He then moved on to the farm on which he now lives, which he had bought some years before, locating on it about 1901, and he now has about sixty acres under cultivation. When he first located there he built a frame house which was destroyed by fire, and he later erected a larger and more modern house, and during the summer of 1911 built a basement barn, the lumber for both buildings being cut and sawed from his own property. In 1872 Mr. Grandy was married to Miss Jane Erratt, who was born June 23, 1845, in Ontario, Canada, a daughter of Irish parents who died in Ontario, at which place, prior to her marriage, she was a teacher in the public school. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Grandy: Eleanor Erratt, a teacher in the public schools of Minneapolis, Min-
Minnesota; Arthur Robert, who is single and living in Oshkosh, and Mable, a public school teacher in Chicago, Illinois. All three children are full-course graduates of the State Normal School at Oshkosh. Mr. Grandy is a republican in politics and for three years was chairman of the board of supervisors of Maine township. He and his wife are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Oshkosh. Mr. Grandy served during the Fenian Raid of 1866, as a non-commissioned officer of the Volunteer Field Artillery of Ontario, Canada, being a member of that organization for two years. For services rendered during that struggle he was granted 160 acres of land in New Ontario, which he still holds today. His son is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, serving in the infantry in Porto Rico, and being mustered out of the service at Oshkosh at he close of the war.

ABEL ESKMAN, one of the leading agriculturists of Maine township, Outagamie county, who is carrying on operations on sections 3 and 10, has lived in the United States since he was thirty-two years old, his parents having spent their lives in Sweden. Landing at New York City, he came to Neenah, Wisconsin, in 1872 and worked for wages on a farm near there during the first year, and during the next two years was an employee of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, working one year on the section and one year at grading. For seven years he was employed in the woods at logging, and he then purchased eighty acres of the place which he now operates, which at that time (1884) was all wild land. Here he has made numerous improvements, building a fine residence and good barns and outbuildings, has his place fenced mostly with barbed wire, and has about sixty acres under cultivation, on which he carries on general farming and stock raising. Mr. Eskman was married in Sweden in 1867, and his wife died in December, 1872, leaving two children: Oscar, who is married and living in Chicago, and August, who is single and a resident of Idaho. In 1884 Mr. Eskman was married (second) to Miss Louise Mongerson, a native of Sweden, who was born April 25, 1847, and to this union there has been born one child: Albert, who is single and lives at home helping his father. Mr. Eskman is independent in politics, and the religious connection of the family is with the Congregational church.

G. H. DeWall, who is well known to the traveling public as the proprietor of the DeWall’s Hotel, in Black Creek, Wisconsin; was for many years engaged in agricultural operations in the vicinity of his present residence. He is a native of Germany, born February 26, 1855, a son of Frederick and Johannah (Shroeder) DeWall, who came to America in 1871 and settled in Outagamie county, Wisconsin, in 1874. Frederick DeWall, who followed farming throughout his active career, died in 1905, while his widow still survives, making her home in Black Creek, at the remarkable age of ninety-four years.

G. H. DeWall was the youngest of his parents’ five children, and he accompanied the family to the United States, when he was
sixteen years old, his education being completed in this country. He
remained on the home farm, assisting his father, until he had reached
the age of twenty-one years, and then started to farm on his own
account on forty acres of wild land in Seymour township, Outagamie
county. He resided there for three years, and then traded this prop-
erty for forty acres in Black Creek township, and during the eighteen
years following, he continued to reside here and to add 127 acres to
his tract. This he sold in 1899 and bought two acres in the village
of Black Creek and forty acres just outside of the village limits, and
he has continued to hold and operate this property to the present
time. On April 1, 1905, he purchased the hotel he now owns, and
moved into it at once, and since then he has made this one of the
most popular hostleries of this section.

In 1875, Mr. DeWall was married to Miss Amelia Melchert,
who was born June 5, 1857, the youngest of a family of seven chil-
dren, and a native of Outagamie county. Eight children have been
born to Mr. and Mrs. DeWall, of whom seven now survive, as fol-
lows: Louisa, who married Frank DeWall, now residing in Apple-
ton; Matilda, who married John Prevey, living in Black Creek,
having had five children; Frank, who is married and living in the
town of Cicero, having two children; Emma, who married Charles
Myer, residing in Black Creek village, the mother of two children;
Elmer, who is married and has one child; Edward, of Black Creek,
who is also married and the father of one child, and Margaret, who is
single, living at home. Mr. DeWall is a republican in politics, and
he is now a member of the township board of trustees. With his
family, he attends the Lutheran church.

Peter A. Gloudemans, president of the town board of Little
Chute, Wisconsin, cashier of the Bank of Little Chute, and the lead-
ing merchant in the town, has during the past fifteen years been
closely identified with the business and public interests of this sec-
tion and stands high in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-
citizens as an able business man and conscientious public official.
Mr. Gloudemans was born near Little Chute, in what was then
Kaukauna township, Outagamie county, Wisconsin, January 17.
1869, a son of Adrian and Johanna (Van Roy) Gloudemans, natives
of Holland. The father came to the United States in 1854, locating
at Little Chute, and later removing to Appleton, where he was en-
gaged some time in a mill business with a Mr. Schmutte, until his
marriage to Johanna Van Roy, who had come to this country in
1855 with her father, Peter Van Roy. After his marriage Mr. Gloude-
mans bought forty acres of wild land in this section, but was later
compelled to sell ten acres of this, although the purchase price had
been but $1.25 per acre. From this inauspicious beginning, Mr.
Gloudemans became one of the leading agriculturists of his part of
the county, and after twenty-six years of farming he retired, in 1883,
being at that time the owner of 365 acres of excellent farming land.
He is now living in Little Chute, having attained the advanced age
of ninety years, while his wife passed away here in 1910. They had
a family of eight children, as follows: John A., who is engaged in a hardware business in Little Chute; Martin, who died about 1871; Arnold, who is carrying on operations on the old homestead farm; Peter A., Henry, engaged in a mercantile business in Appleton; Hattie, deceased, was the wife of John Hermsen, a farmer of Vandenbroek township; Dinah, who married Arnold Van der Loop, a farmer; and Mary, who married George Gurts, an agriculturist of Little Chute township.

Peter A. Gloudemans received a common school education, and later attended Mount Calvary College, after which he was for ten years a clerk in Pettibone's store in Appleton, where he gained experience that has been very valuable to him in a business way since. In 1896 he decided to enter the business field on his own account, and with his brother, Henry, purchased a location and opened a two-story and basement department store, 88x100 feet, the largest store in Little Chute, where he carries a full line of dry goods, groceries, clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, notions, feed, etc. In 1910 Henry Gloudemans sold his interests to Peter A., and the latter has since carried on the business alone. At the time of the organization of the bank of Little Chute, Mr. Gloudemans, as one of the leading business men of the town, was called upon for his influence and financial support, and was prominent in the founding of this financial institution. H. J. Verstegen was elected president; William Geenan, vice-president, and Peter A. Gloudemans, cashier; and these gentleman, with Dr. J. H. Doyle and Henry J. Mullen, now form the board of directors. The bank was organized in 1907, with a capital stock of $15,000, and is now on a sound financial basis and has the confidence of the people of the town. Mr. Gloudemans is also serving as president of the town board, and is prominent fraternally as a member of the Foresters, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Equitable Fraternal Union. With his family, he is connected with the Catholic church. In 1891, Mr. Gloudemans was united in marriage with Theresa Moder, of Dale township, daughter of Anton Moder, and they have had a family of seven children, of whom two are now deceased.

Charles W. Schroeder, a prominent farmer-citizen of Center township, who is the owner of a well-cultivated property in section 25 and vice-president and director of the Apple Creek Farmers Telephone Company, was born June 13, 1871, in Center township, Outagamie county, Wisconsin, son of Louis and Bertha (Wage) Schroeder. Mr. Schroeder's grandparents were natives of Germany who came to the United States and settled in New York, the grandfather working on the lake boats which plied out of New York until coming west to Wisconsin. Here the grandfather bought land and spent the rest of his life in farming, his death occurring during the early '70s. Louis Schroeder was fifteen years of age when his parents brought him to the United States from Germany, and he had reached young manhood when they settled in Wisconsin. For a time he was employed on his father's farm, and he then purchased a
property of his own in Center township, and here he lived until his retirement, since which time he has been living on the north side of Second avenue, between Dirke and Morrison streets, in Appleton. Charles W. Schroeder received his education in the district schools of Center township, and from the time that he left school until he was twenty-one years of age he worked on his father's farm. In 1893 he bought the farm which he now cultivates, and he has brought the land to a high state of cultivation, it producing large crops and furnishing excellent pasture land. He has a large modern house, substantial, commodious barns and other good buildings, and his farming is done with the most highly-improved farming machinery. In political matters he is a republican, and for the past fifteen years he has served district No. 3 as clerk of the school board. He and Mrs. Schroeder are members of St. John's Lutheran church of Center, and during the past twelve years he has been a member of the church committee. He is vice-president and director of the Apple Creek Farmers Telephone Company, and during the past ten years has served as agent for Center township of the Cicero Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

On October 7, 1892, Mr. Schroeder was married to Carolina Tecklin, who was born October 1, 1872, in Center township, daughter of William Tecklin, a retired farmer of Center township, who has served as school director and treasurer. Her mother died in 1890. To Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder there have been born four children: Hulda, who was born September 22, 1893; Amanda, born August 23, 1899; Omer, born June 4, 1906; and Lillie, who was born December 28, 1910, and died in April, 1911.

Oswald Breitung, who has spent all of his life in agricultural pursuits in Freedom township and is now operating the Breitung homestead, is one of the good, practical farmers of his section. His father, Rheinholdt Breitung, who was a native of Saxony, came to the United States when seventeen years of age with his parents, his father, Leopold Breitung, settling in Milwaukee county where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. Rheinholdt Breitung came to Outagamie county in 1853, and for the next seventeen years was engaged in selling farm machinery and operating a meat market in Appleton. In 1870 he came to Freedom township and purchased land, but eventually sold his first purchase to buy the present Breitung property, which was his home until his death, September 22, 1906. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Christina Umbehaur, was born in Germany and came to this country when seventeen years of age, and her death occurred October 25, 1910. Oswald Breitung was one of a family of eight children, and was born July 28, 1869, in Appleton. He was an infant when brought to Freedom township, and his education was secured in the district schools and St. Paul's school in Appleton. He was reared to the life of an agriculturist and never left the home place, which he purchased at the time of his father's death from the other heirs. He now has a well-developed, neatly-fenced property, and is successfully
carrying on general farming and stock raising. His father built the outbuildings on the farm, but Mr. Breitung has made numerous improvements since coming into possession of it, and now has one of the fine tracts of his district. He is known as a good farmer and public-spirited citizen and at present is serving as treasurer of his school district. He has never married, but his nephew, Rheinholt Krabe and his wife are making their home with him.

Frank Petit, justice of the peace and leading agriculturist of Liberty township, whose excellent farm is located on New London Rural Route No. 5, was born August 21, 1847, in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, a son of Frank and Elmyra (Bellamer) Petit. Joseph Petit was born in Quebec, Canada, and when a lad of fifteen years came to Fond du Lac with his father, Lambert Petit. At the time the Green Bay Railroad was built, about forty years ago, he moved to Outagamie county and purchased the property which is now being operated by his son Frank. He married Elmyra Bellamer, and they had nine children. Mr. Petit served as a soldier during the Civil War, in a Wisconsin regiment, from which he was honorably discharged at the cessation of hostilities. Frank Petit attended school for a short time in Fond du Lac, but the major part of his education was secured in the district schools of Liberty township, and the greater part of his youth and young manhood was spent on the home farm, with the exception of four years when he was in Tomahawk, Wisconsin, where he operated the first hotel and ferry boat. At the age of twenty-five years, Mr. Petit returned to Outagamie county and worked on land that he had bought near the home place, living there until about eight years ago, when his father retired from active life and Frank bought the home place, which he has operated with much success ever since. In June, 1870, he was married to Laura Young, daughter of Peter Young, of Maple Creek, and they have had two children: Edward and Louis, both at home assisting their father. The family is connected with the Catholic church at New London. Mr. Petit has been justice of the peace for more than twenty years and several years ago served very acceptably in the office of township treasurer.

John Groat, general farmer and dairymen, and during the past nine years clerk of the school board of Freedom township, is the owner of a fine farming property. His father, Louis Groat, was born in Prussia, Germany, and came to the United States in 1874 with his wife, Mary (Jaaex) Groat, and his four children: Lena; William, now a resident of North Dakota; Anne, and John. On landing in America, Louis Groat at once brought his family to Outagamie county, and for two years lived in Greenville township, at the end of that time removing to Osborn township, where he bought farming land and lived thereon until his death in 1896, his wife having passed away during the previous year. John Groat was born in Germany, July 25, 1866, began his education in his native country and completed it in the district schools in the vicinity of his father's farms. With the exception of five years when he was engaged in
doing carpenter work throughout this part of Outagamie county, he always worked on the home farm as a boy and youth, and at the age of twenty-two years he purchased his present property, known as the old Wiese farm. At the time he bought this land there had been but few improvements made, but Mr. Groat has brought the land up to a high state of cultivation, erected a comfortable home, large barn and substantial outbuildings, and made his property one of the finest of its size in the township. He farms along scientific lines and engages extensively in dairying, his product finding a ready sale in the markets adjacent. In 1888 Mr. Groat was married to Miss Emma Wiese, who was born on Mr. Groat's present farm, daughter of Frederick Wiese, a native of Germany. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Groat, namely: Mabel, Clemence, Walter, Julia, Roland and Harry. Mr. Groat is at present serving in the capacity of school clerk of Freedom township, and that he makes a very satisfactory official is evidenced by the fact that he has held the office for nine consecutive years. With his wife and family he attends the Moravian church of Freedom township, and has been prominent in church and charitable movements.

Herman Bonnin, chairman of Liberty township, and one of the leading agriculturists of this section, has been closely identified with public and agricultural affairs here for a number of years. He is a son of William Bonnin, who was born in Germany and came from that country to the United States in 1857, with his wife, Rosa (Klaveter) Bonnin, and four children, and located in Milwaukee, where the family lived for two years. A short stay was then made in West Bend, Wisconsin, and Mr. Bonnin then took up wild land in Liberty township, which he cleared and converted into a fertile farm, and there he spent the remainder of his life, dying December 10, 1902, his wife having passed away ten years before. Four more children were born to this couple in America. Herman Bonnin was born in the village of West Bend, Wisconsin, September 26, 1858, and as a boy worked on his father's farm and for other farmers, in the lumber camps and on the railroads, bringing the money earned home to his father until he was twenty-one years of age. For four or five years after attaining his majority Mr. Bonnin continued to work this way saving his money carefully until he had accumulated enough to purchase his present farm. In 1886 Mr. Bonnin was married to Lena Rader, daughter of Frederick and Mary Rader, natives of Germany, who came to Outagamie county and settled in Maple Creek township. Mrs. Bonnin was born in Milwaukee. She and her husband have had ten children: Martin, Charles, Arthur, Alma, Herman, Harvey, Clara, Walter, Lawrence and Lorena. Mr. Bonnin served as town treasurer for four years, school treasurer six years and health official six years, and at present is township chairman, having also served on the township board for several terms. His brother, Christian Bonnin of Shawano county, was a member of the State Assembly. Mr. and Mrs. Bonnin are consistent members of the German Lutheran Church of New London.
WILLIAM J. LAIRD, who was born November 8, 1880, in Outagamie county, Wisconsin, is one of the enterprising young farmers of Bovina township, where he is serving as treasurer of the school board. He is a son of James and Mary A. (Moore) Laird, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Wisconsin. James Laird came to the United States in boyhood with his mother, and settled in Outagamie county, where he spent many years in agricultural pursuits and died in 1890, aged fifty-eight years. His widow, who survives him, is living in Outagamie county, and is fifty-three years old. They had five children, namely: William J.; Mary, who died at the age of fourteen years; Anna, who married Lewis Sykes and lives in Outagamie county; James A., who is single and taking a course in agriculture at the State University at Madison; and Emma, who married Thomas Henry of Ellington township. William J. Laird received his education in the public schools, after leaving which he started to work on the home farm. At the time of his father's death he took over the management of the place, operating it for his mother, and when the children became of age he bought their interests and now has full control. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, making a specialty of dairying, and milks on an average of ten cows the year around. About seventy acres of the home farm are under cultivation, the remainder being in timber. The buildings are substantial and well kept and the property is entirely fenced with barbed wire. Mr. Laird is a member of the F. R. A., and is a republican in politics, being the present treasurer of the Bovina township school board. He and Mrs. Laird are members of the Ellington Congregational Church.

On June 23, 1909, Mr. Laird was married to Miss Jessie Ham, who was born March 27, 1883, the second of the six children of John D. and Sarah (Moore) Ham. Mr. and Mrs. Laird have no children.

JOSPEH E. KOMP, one of Outagamie county's progressive and enterprising young agriculturists, who is devoting his attention to the cultivation of the Komp homestead in Liberty township, was born March 7, 1880, in Washington county, Wisconsin, and is a son of Herman and Katherine (Frieberger) Komp. Herman Komp was a native of the Fatherland, and came to the United States as a young man, moving immediately to Washington county, Wisconsin, where he purchased land. He married Katherine Frieberger, a native of that county, whose parents were natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Komp resided on the Washington county farm until eighteen years ago, when they moved to Outagamie county, and Mr. Komp purchased land in Liberty township. He was actively engaged in the cultivation of this tract until two years ago, when he retired and moved to Stephensville. He and his wife had a family of ten children. Joseph E. Komp received his education in the district schools of Liberty township, and he has always worked on his father's farm, as has his brother, Edward, who was born April 3, 1882. In 1909 these two brothers took charge of the farm, renting it from their father, and they have been very successful in their
operations, having a well-equipped and well-cultivated tract. The buildings are in excellent condition, and the land is well graded and neatly fenced. In 1909, Joseph E. Komp was united in marriage with Miss Lauretta Day, the estimable daughter of William and Elizabeth (Holleran) Day of Greenville township, and one child was born to this union: Milo, born September 1, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Komp are consistent members of the Catholic Church at Stephensville. Mr. Komp is a man who always has the interest of his community at heart, and is willing to lend his support to any movement that promises the advancement of his township in any way.

Ernest Moehring, who is the owner of 289 acres of fine farming land in Bovina township, has been engaged in agricultural pursuits in Outagamie county for a period covering thirty-seven years. He is a native of Germany, born May 12, 1850, a son of Carl and Christina Moehring, who spent their lives in the Fatherland. Ernest Moehring, who was the third of his parents' eight children, came to the United States when he was nineteen years of age and first settled in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where he spent five years at the cooper's trade. He then located in Outagamie county, purchasing forty acres in Bovina township, on which he built a log house and barn, and during the seven years that he lived on this property he cleared and put under cultivation twenty-five acres. Selling the first farm, he purchased 160 acres, a part of the farm he now owns, about twenty-five acres of this land having been cleared and a log house and barn standing on the premises. He has been engaged in farming here to the present time, and has added to his property by purchase at various periods, now owning 289 acres in section 4, of which 100 acres are cleared and fenced with barbed and woven wire. In addition to this he also owned a forty-acre tract which he deeded to his son, the latter now being engaged in farming it. Mr. Moehring has remodeled both the barn and the house, making them modern, substantial structures, and has also erected other buildings and installed a ten-horsepower gasoline engine to do the pumping of water, grinding of corn and operating the separator. He has engaged in general farming, and specializes in dairying and hog raising, having the genuine Poland-China breed.

In 1871, Mr. Moehring was married to Miss Josephine Moehrle, who was born April 26, 1851, in Wisconsin, whence her parents had come from Germany at an early date. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Moehring, namely: George, who married Mattie Nagle, residing in Outagamie county; John, who married Ida Kobern, living in Evanston, Illinois, the father of one child; Josephine, who married Gust Schiebe, also of Evanston, having three children; Lena, who married Robert Henry, living in Outagamie county, to whom have been born two children; Martha, who married Frank Minck, living in California, the mother of two children; Jennie, who married George Brown of Outagamie county, having two children; Bernhardt, who is single and living at home; Richard, who married Mary Green, living in Outagamie county; and Alfred,
who is single and living with his father. Mr. Moehring is a republican in politics and has served as assessor and road commissioner a number of times. The family are members of the Lutheran Church at Shiocton.

SAMUEL G. RUPPLE, a well known citizen and prosperous business man of Medina, Wisconsin, where he is the proprietor of a general mercantile establishment, is a native of Outagamie county, and was born August 20, 1863, a son of John and Elizabeth (Baker) Rupple, natives of Germany. Mr. Rupple's parents were married in Canada and came to the United States about 1855, settling in Dale township, where they purchased forty acres of raw land and engaged in farming. Mr. Rupple died in Dale in 1896, aged sixty-five years, and Mrs. Rupple passed away in August, 1890, when fifty-nine years old. When Mr. Rupple first came to his property he had nothing in the world to clear his land with but an axe, but the axe was backed by a pair of strong and willing hands and a sturdy heart, and at the time of his death Mr. Rupple had an excellent farm of seventy-three acres, all in a high state of cultivation. Both are buried in the Medina Cemetery. Mr. Rupple enlisted in the Union army during the latter years of the Civil War, was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and was buried with military honors. Samuel G. Rupple was the seventh born of a family of ten children, and at the age of seventeen years began working at the carpenter trade, continuing thereat for ten years. He then purchased 120 acres of land in Dale township, on which he engaged in farming for sixteen years, and in February, 1907, sold out and engaged in the mercantile business, which he has since carried on. In April, 1899, Mr. Rupple was married to Miss Elizabeth Earle, who was born January 2, 1867, the eldest of the four children born to Allen and Lucinda (Mitchell) Earle, natives of New York State, who came to Wisconsin in 1870 and settled in Outagamie county. Mr. Earle died in 1904, and his widow still survives and makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Rupple. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rupple: Ethel, Earl and Jennie. He is a member of the Equitable Fraternal Union. In politics he is a republican, and he has served three terms on the township board, and sixteen years on the school board, being treasurer all of the time while a member of the latter. With Mrs. Rupple he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM G. BLAKE, a scientific farmer and stock raiser of section 28, Cicero township, was born April 10, 1880, on the farm which he now occupies, and is a son of Joachim C. F. and Adaline (Maschinsky) Blake, and a grandson of Carl and Dorothy Blake, or “Bleek,” as the name was originally spelled in Germany. Mr. Blake’s grandparents were natives of Mecklenberg, Germany, from whence they came to America in 1866 and settled in Greenville township, moving to Cicero township two years later, where Mr. Blake bought 120 acres of wild land from the Fox River Company.
The first residence of the family was a log cabin, and at the same time a log barn was built large enough to accommodate the teams of lumbermen in that vicinity. During the remainder of his life Carl Blake was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and at the time of his death, in June, 1886, he had an excellent property. His widow followed him to the grave during the following spring, and both were buried in the Lutheran Cemetery at Black Creek. Joachim C. F. Blake received his education in the German schools, and after coming to America engaged in working for wages, mostly in the lumber woods, during seven winters, and then worked on his father's farm. In 1876 he was married to Miss Adaline Maschinsky, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1871, her parents first settling in Dodge county and two years later moving to Outagamie county. They bought forty acres of land in Cicero township, and here Mr. Maschinsky died in the spring of 1883, at the age of sixty-one years. His widow, who was born November 15, 1825, is still living on the old homestead in Cicero township. Mrs. Blake was the third of a family of nine children, and was born February 26, 1852. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Joachim C. F. Blake, namely: Emma, who married Fred Pantzloff, lives in Cicero township and has two children; William G.; Mary, who married Amos Sharman of Black Creek township, has three children; Caroline, who married Julius Sassmann, also lives in Black Creek and has three children; and Walter, is single and lives at home, being a carpenter by trade. After his marriage, Mr. Blake engaged in farming for himself on eighty acres of land in Cicero township, to which he later added eighty acres more, and of this he has ninety acres under cultivation. All of the improvements, including the buildings, have been done by him, and the entire farm is fenced with barbed and woven wire and cedar rails. His son, William, is now living on the place, but has purchased a farm of 152 acres in Black Creek township, to which he expects to remove, and Mr. Blake will then move onto his own farm with his youngest son and re-engage in farming and stock raising. At present he is living quietly at his own residence in the village of Black Creek, where he also owns two building lots. Mr. Blake is a republican in politics and has served as assessor of Black Creek, and as assessor, supervisor, chairman of the town board and treasurer of the school board. With his family he attends the Lutheran Church.

William G. Blake received his education in the public schools, and later took the agricultural course at Madison, where he learned the benefits to be derived from scientific farming and stock raising. He has been engaged in these lines all of his life, and is now engaged in breeding thoroughbred Holstein cattle, Duroc and Poland-China hogs and Percheron horses. In 1905, he was married to Miss Mary Hoffman, who was born March 25, 1882, at Maple Creek, daughter of Jacob and Henrietta Hoffman. One child has been born to this union: Elwin C., August 13, 1906.
LAMBERT VANDENBERG, one of the self-made men of Outagamie county, who has become successful as an agriculturist through the force of his own industry, hard work and perseverance, backed by a strong determination to win, was born on the farm which he now occupies, June 14, 1864, and is a son of John W. and Mary (Sass) Vandenberg. John W. Vandenberg was born in Holland and came to the United States when about thirty-five years of age, bringing with him his mother and a brother, Gilbert, and two sisters, Harriet and Anne. He settled first for a time in Washington county, Wisconsin, and then came to Freedom township, Outagamie county, buying wild land, which later was developed into the flourishing farm now occupied by his son Lambert. The children were born here in the little log house and Lambert Vandenberg, although possessed of an intense desire for a good education, received only meager opportunities, what little tuition he secured being received in the little red schoolhouse in Freedom, which he attended during a few months in the year when there was nothing to do on the farm. His principal school, however, was the school of hard work, and when still a little lad was given almost a grown man's work to accomplish each day, but this probably instilled in him the traits of thrift, economy and perseverance and fitted him for the struggle that was to come afterwards and which was eventually to lead him to success. At the age of eighteen years he left home and went to Iowa, where for two years he worked on a farm, and then returned home. He was married July 10, 1894, to Miss Elizabeth Scholl, daughter of John Scholl of Freedom township, and to this union there have been born fourteen children, of whom three are deceased, the living being: John, Ellen, Joseph, Theodore, Johannah, Minnie, Vincent, Agnes, Rosella, Elmer and Angeline. When he was first married, Mr. Vandenberg rented the home place for three years and then bought the property, on which he has carried on general farming ever since. He is known as a public-spirited citizen, and during the past few years has served his township as postmaster. He and his wife belong to the Catholic Church in the village of Freedom.

LAWRENCE HEHMAN, one of the progressive and enterprising agriculturists of Maple Creek township, is the owner of a farm of 126 acres situated on section 6, the old Hehman homestead, on which he was born April 7, 1874, a son of Garret and Margaret (Ruckdashel) Hehman, natives of Holland and Germany, respectively. Garrett Hehman came to the United States when but thirteen years old with his parents, who first settled in Shawano county, Wisconsin, where they spent their lives. Mr. Hehman's mother was fourteen years of age when she came to America, her parents being early settlers of Waupaca county, just across the line from Maple Creek, and they both died there more than thirty years ago. When Garrett Hehman was married he purchased the farm now owned by his son Lawrence, from his wife's brothers, and there his death occurred in August, 1905, when he was sixty-six years of age. His widow is now living with her son Lawrence, who was the fifth
of a family of seven children. Mr. Hehman was reared on the old farm, and at the death of his father it was deeded to him. The eldest of the family was Margaret, who married George Grieshamer, and died in 1900, leaving three children; Clara, next in order of birth, married Adolph Meyer, and they now live in Eau Claire and have four children; Henry Hehman married Myrtle Otis, and lives in Waupaca county, having one child; Elizabeth married William G. Mansfield, and lives in Deer Creek township, having two children; Lawrence was next in order of birth; Martha married William Brummond and now lives in one of the Dakotas; and John died at the age of thirteen years. Ninety acres of Mr. Hehman's farm is in a fine state of cultivation, the property is fenced with barbed wire, and in 1907 Mr. Hehman built a modern residence of eleven rooms, and a barn 32x50 feet, although most of the buildings and improvements were built during his father's life. Mr. Hehman is engaged in general farming and stock raising and markets dairy products and hogs. He feeds all of his hay and grain, and specializes in Durham cattle and Poland-China hogs. In political matters he takes an independent stand, voting rather for the man than the party, and he and his mother are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Welcome, Wisconsin. Mr. Hehman is unmarried.

Frederick Kressin, a young agriculturist of Freedom township, who through hard and conscientious effort is making a success of his farming operations, was born on the homestead farm in this township, March 18, 1884. His father, John Kressin, came to the United States in 1870 with his wife, Frederica (Buss) Kressin, and their child, Elizabeth, and the family settled in Appleton, where Mr. Kressin was employed by the day for several years. He then rented a farm in Freedom township, where he resided for five years, and at the end of that time purchased the farm that is the home place of Frederick Kressin. At that time it was all raw wild land, but Mr. Kressin brought it into a high state of cultivation, making one of the best farms in his part of the township, and on it erected a large brick house, substantial barns and good outbuildings. He added to his land holdings until he became one of the leading agriculturists of his township, and rose to a position of prominence among his fellow townsmen, serving as township chairman for several years and as township treasurer and clerk. He retired from active pursuits in 1909, and is now living a quiet life, having reached the age of sixty-three years, while his wife, who is also living, is sixty-seven years of age. Frederick Kressin was one of a family of nine children, but was the only boy in the family to attain years of maturity, and as a consequence his services were needed continually on the home farm. He has always been a hard, faithful worker, and he is now operating both of the Freedom township properties, which he rents from his father. That his enterprise and energy are being well repaid is evidenced by the fact that he is raising large and prosperous crops, and that his farms are in the best of condition.
in every way. In addition to general farming, he carries on some stock raising, principally for his own use, and also markets dairy products. On February 23, 1909, Mr. Kressin was married to Selma Moss, who was born August 12, 1888, in Black Creek, daughter of John Moss. Mr. and Mrs. Kressin are both members of the German Lutheran Church of Freedom.

William J. Blake, one of the progressive and enterprising young agriculturists of Greenville township, who is using scientific methods in developing his fine farm of 120 acres in section 28, was born in March, 1885, at Stineloff, Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, a son of William F. and Mary (Rads) Blake. William F. Blake was born in Mecklenberg, Germany, February 26, 1849, and came to the United States as a young man. Later he was married to Miss Mary Rads, who was born July 9, 1858, and who came to the United States with her parents, Gottlieb and Gustavie (Fogel) Rads, settling in Manitowoc county. After marriage William F. Blake and his wife settled on the present Gainzel farm, on section 33, Cicero township, where they had eighty acres of land with a small clearing, and here erected a small log cabin and log barn, remaining eight years. Selling that property, they then went to Stineloff, Wisconsin, but after three years moved to Chilton, Calumet county. After four years spent in the latter place, Mr. and Mrs. Blake came back to Cicero township, buying 160 acres in section 31, which was partly cleared, and on which stood an old log building. During the years that followed, Mr. Blake became very successful in his farming operations, erecting new and substantial buildings on his property and buying another tract of 112 acres nearby. His death occurred January 11, 1906, he having been the father of six children: Alvina; Bertha, who married Henry Koall; Henry, residing at home; Charles, a resident of Black Creek; William, and Louis. William J. Blake secured his present fine property of 120 acres from the estate of his father, in 1906, and here he has added a number of improvements, including the latest farming machinery. He operates his land along scientific lines and finds that the benefits to be derived therefrom are many. In June, 1909, he was united in marriage with Mary Mineschmidt, who was born December 11, 1885, in Black Creek township, Outagamie county, daughter of Charles Mineschmidt, and they have had one child,Elmer, who died January 21, 1911, aged nine months, seventeen days.

Henry Peters, one of the old and honored residents of Black Creek, Wisconsin, who is now living retired after many years spent in business activities here, was born in Holstein, Germany, February 29, 1840, and is the son of Karsten and Margaret Peters, who spent all of their lives in the Fatherland. Henry Peters was given a good education in both the German and English languages, and was twenty-five years of age when he came to the United States, his first employment being in a retail grocery establishment in New York City, where he remained for about three and one-half years.
He then came to Wisconsin and settled in Outagamie county, where he secured work in the woods at logging and river driving, but eventually came to the village of Black Creek and established himself in a mercantile business, which he continued to conduct for a period covering twenty-one years, handling general merchandise and grain. During this time he served as postmaster of the village for seventeen years. In 1891, Mr. Peters sold his business interests and removed to Milwaukee, but in about one and one-half years he returned to Black Creek, and here he has lived practically retired to the present time. He is a director and stockholder in the State Bank of Black Creek, and in addition to his own residence, owns a business block and residence combined. In politics he is a stanch republican, and he has served as town clerk for four years and as a member of the school board for a like period.

In 1870, Mr. Peters was married to Miss Augusta Rahdes, who was born in September, 1853, in the Province of Pomerania, Germany, and came to the United States in 1867, her parents settling in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, where both spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Peters have been the parents of two children, of whom one died in infancy. George H. Peters, the other child, is cashier of the State Bank of Black Creek and a resident of the village. He married Miss Ida Schultz, and they have had two children.

ALBERT MATZ, a thrifty and industrious farmer of Maple Creek township, who owns eighty acres of good land in section 17, and forty acres in section 10, is a native of Outagamie county, Wisconsin, and was born January 1, 1865, a son of John and Caroline (Kiekofer) Matz, natives of Germany, who were married in the town of Hortonia, Outagamie county, and three or four years later came to Maple Creek township. Here they purchased 120 acres in section 7, and Mr. Matz labored with his axe, the only tool with which he had to make a start. He first erected a log cabin, and one year later built a log barn, and here persistence, hard work and economy triumphed, and he succeeded in making a fine home from the wilderness which had first confronted him. He died in the spring of 1908, at the advanced age of eighty-three years, while his widow still lives and is seventy-two years old. Albert Matz was the third of a family of eleven children, and at the age of twenty-one years commenced working in the woods in the winter months and on the home farm during the summer seasons. He was married February 15, 1899, to Miss Amelia Ziehm, daughter of William and Gusta Ziehm, natives of Germany and early settlers of Dale township, Outagamie county. In 1901 they sold their property and moved to Marion, where Mr. Ziehm died June 24, 1904, aged fifty-six, while his widow still survives and is sixty-three years of age. Mrs. Matz was the eldest of eleven children, and was born September 29, 1872. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Matz, namely: John, Alfred, Hilda and Leonard. After his marriage, Mr. Matz was given $1,000 by his father, and he moved to the farm which
he now occupies, and which he had purchased two years before, there being at that time a log house 20x30 feet on the place. He has labored hard and faithfully, and has succeeded in developing an excellent property, seventy acres being subject to the plow and under a high state of cultivation, while the whole farm is fenced, principally by barbed wire. His basement barn, 34x72 feet, he erected in 1902, and in 1906 he built a fine modern house of nine rooms. He has a large driven well with windmill pump, which furnishes an inexhaustible supply of the purest water, and his outbuildings for the shelter of stock, machinery and grain are large and well built. General farming and stock raising have demanded his attention and his marketing consists of dairy products, hogs and cattle, feeding most of his hay and grain. In political matters Mr. Matz is a republican and he has served two terms as a member of the board of supervisors. The family is connected with the Lutheran Church.

CHARLES SYLVESTER, who has been a resident of Outagamie county, Wisconsin, since 1869, was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits in section 26, Cicero township, but is now living retired from active farming. He was born December 21, 1839, at Krest, Pomerania, Germany, a son of Charles and Henrietta (Klan cus) Sylvester, the former a schoolteacher and farmer who never left Germany. Charles and Henrietta Sylvester had eight children, as follows: Wilhelmina, deceased; Johanna; Henrietta; Augusta; Bertha; Ferdinand, who died aged seven or eight years; Charles, and Gottlieb. Charles Sylvester came to the United States in 1869 and stopped with his brother Gottlieb, at Appleton, for a short time, then spending a year in Osborn township. He then returned to Appleton, where he was engaged in driving a team for seven years, and in 1877 came to Cicero township, settling on sixty acres of wild land, which he cleared and later added twenty acres more. His first residence on this property was a log cabin, 20x28 feet, and his first barn, also constructed of logs, was 20x30 feet in dimension. In 1903 he erected a modern farm house, 32x32 feet, with eight rooms, and also a new frame barn, of modern make, 36x70 feet. Mr. Sylvester is now retired from active farming, but still lives on the old homestead, which is being conducted by his son Sanford. In politics Charles Sylvester is a republican, and he has served as treasurer of the township of Cicero for sixteen years and as chairman of the town board for ten years. He was married (first) in Germany, to Caroline Kantrok, who died in 1869, leaving two children: Herman, residing in Chicago; and Amelia of Milwaukee. In 1876, Mr. Sylvester was married (second) to Barbara Werner, daughter of Matt Werner, an early county treasurer of Outagamie, and she died in 1908, when fifty-five years old, having been the mother of seven children: Walter, who is engaged in school teaching; Edwin, who is deceased; Sanford, who is operating the homestead farm; Alfred, Oscar, Gilbert and Sarah. In addition to raising large crops of a general nature, the Sylvesters breed high-grade cattle, and both
father and son are ranked among the good practical agriculturists of their locality.

JOHN A. GLOUDEMANS, a prominent citizen of Little Chute, Wisconsin, who is engaged in the hardware business, was born in Kaukauna township, Outagamie county, in February, 1857, and is a son of Adrian and Johanna (Van Roy) Gloudemans. Adrian Gloudemans was born in Holland, and came to Little Chute in 1854, and Mrs. Gloudemans came to this country during the following year with her father, Peter Van Roy. Adrian Gloudemans was a millwright by occupation, and conducted a mill in Appleton with a Mr. Schmutte, but after his marriage bought wild land in Outagamie county, at $1.25 per acre. He farmed for twenty-six years, at the end of which time he had increased his original purchase of forty acres to 365 acres, and retired in 1883, locating in Little Chute, where he has since resided. His wife died in 1910. Their family consisted of the following children: John A.; Martin, who died in 1871; Arnold, residing on the old homestead farm; Peter A., president of the village board and cashier of the Bank of Little Chute; Henry, a merchant of Appleton; Hattie, who married John Hermans, a farmer; Dinah, who married Arnold Van der Loop, a farmer; and Mary, who married George Gurts, residing on a Kaukauna township farm. John A. Gloudemans received a common school education, and was reared to the life of an agriculturist. As a young man he rented property, and in 1895 bought a farm in Kaukauna township, later adding to his holdings until he had over 150 acres, which in 1910 he sold to his sons. In that year he came to Little Chute and established himself in the hardware business, and now carries a full and up-to-date line of hardware, harness, paints and oils, and has one of the leading business establishments of the village. During five years he was township assessor, and he also served four years as township chairman. In 1883, Mr. Gloudemans was married to Johanna Hietpas, of Outagamie county, and they have had six children, of whom four survive, as follows: Henry and Adrian, who are operating the old home farm; Peter, who is engaged in business with his father; and Martin, who also assists his father in the hardware business. The family is connected with the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM SCHROEDER. It is a noticeable fact that the agriculturists of any section who have the best farms are those who take the most pride in the prosperity of their community and the most active part in the upbuilding and development of the section in which they reside, and this is true of the farmers of Outagamie county. One of these representative men of Cicero township, who is always prominent in any movement that will likely be of benefit to his locality is William Schroeder, the owner of a farm of 120 acres in section 24. He is a native of Germany, born January 4, 1846, in Pomerania, a son of John Schroeder, whose wife died when William was only thirteen years of age, leaving four children: August,
Charles, Albert and William, Charles being deceased. John Schroeder was a blacksmith by trade, and taught this occupation to his sons, William learning it with the others. In 1873, William Schroeder was married to Augusta Rush, born May 13, 1851, and during the same year came to the United States, the trip requiring sixteen days. Mr. Schroeder first settled in Winchester, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, where he worked for one year, and then went to Seymour township and was engaged in farming for two years, after which he located on his present property, a tract of eighty acres at that time on which there had been but a small clearing made, and two frame shacks on the place, one a log cabin 14x16 feet, and the other a log stable, 20x28 feet. After clearing and cultivating this original purchase, Mr. Schroeder purchased forty acres of land covered with pine stumps, and he now has one of the finest farms of its size in Cicero township, having erected a large and handsome dwelling, a basement barn 40x80 feet, and other good buildings. He carries on general farming, raises a general grade of livestock, and is looked upon as one of the successful agriculturists of his part of the township, his success having been due to long years of hard, unremitting labor. Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder have had four children, namely: Albert, Ida, William and Frank.

Louis Vosters. Prominent among the farmers of Vanderbroek township may be mentioned Louis Vosters, a reliable citizen and energetic farmer who has been identified with agricultural affairs in this locality for many years and now the owner of an excellent farming property. He was born in a log cabin on his father's farm in Vandenbroek township, Outagamie county, October 6, 1861, and is a son of Joseph and Hattie (Hendrix) Vosters, who came to this country in 1855 from Holland. Mr. Vosters' parents settled first in Little Chute, where Joseph Vosters found employment on the Government canal, and continued to work there for fifteen or twenty years. He then purchased land just a mile north of the village, erecting a cabin in the woods, which was later replaced by a more comfortable dwelling, and he continued to engage in agricultural pursuits, adding from time to time to his acreage, until his death, March 17, 1893, when he had reached the age of seventy-two years. His widow survived him until March 21, 1911, and was eighty years of age at the time of her demise. Louis Vosters was one of a family of eleven children, and his education was secured in the district schools of his neighborhood, which he attended when he could be spared from his duties on the farm. He continued to work for his father until he had attained his majority, at which time he went north into the woods and spent seven winters there, the summers being spent on the home farm, and he also was for one year a resident of Minnesota, working at threshing and in the brick yards. On August 26, 1887, Mr. Vosters was married to Katherine Johnson, who was born in Vandenbroek township, daughter of John Johnson, and after marriage Mr. Vosters purchased eighty acres of partly cultivated land. He erected a house and other buildings and
put the property in good condition, and when he sold it some years later he did so at an advance of 100 per cent. He then purchased property in the village of Kaukauna, but during the following spring purchased his present farm, on which he has resided since 1898. He carries on general farming, and his hard and persistent labor has brought its reward, as he has one of the highly productive and valuable tracts of his township, his buildings being in excellent condition, the property well fenced and graded, and presenting a neat appearance in general that testifies to the presence of good management. Mr. and Mrs. Vosters have had two children: Joseph and Herman. They are consistent members of St. John's Catholic Church of Little Chute.

Mathias Kitzinger, who is carrying on agricultural operations on section 20, Black Creek township, where he has a fine 100-acre property, was born May 20, 1849, in Germany, and is a son of Frank and Elizabeth Kitzinger. The parents of Mr. Kitzinger came to the United States in 1860, settling in Washington county, Wisconsin, and in 1874, came to Black Creek township, Outagamie county, where Mr. Kitzinger died in September, 1895, aged sixty-nine years, while his wife passed away in September, 1906, at the age of ninety-two, both being buried in Black Creek Cemetery. When Frank Kitzinger came to Black Creek township, he located on the property now owned by his son Mathias, and succeeded in clearing about sixty acres of the land. There are now about eighty acres under cultivation, and the log house, which was the original family home has been replaced by a handsome frame residence. The barn was built in 1896, and other buildings erected from time to time, and the farm is now considered one of the excellent tracts of this section. It is entirely fenced, well-watered and graded, and here Mr. Kitzinger carries on general farming, marketing dairy products and raising and shipping Poland-China hogs and Durham cattle.

Mathias Kitzinger was married in April, 1885, to Miss Margaret Doarfler, daughter of John and Frances Doarfler, natives of Germany who came to America about the same time as the arrival of the Kitzinger family, and settled in Outagamie county, where Mr. Doarfler passed away, the mother still surviving and living in Appleton at the age of seventy-six years. Mrs. Kitzinger, who is the eldest of her parents' ten children, was born August 16, 1860. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kitzinger, namely: William, who married Annie Leiskane, residing in Waupaca county; Francis, a resident of Appleton; and Peter. Elizabeth, John, Lena, Margaret, Mary, Annie, Caroline and Hilda, all single and residing at home. Mr. Kitzinger is a democrat in politics, has served three terms as supervisor of Black Creek township, and is now discharging the duties of the office of member of the school board, a position of which he has been an incumbent for many years. He and Mrs. Kitzinger are members of the Black Creek Roman Catholic Church.

Charles Tagge, one of the self-made men of Outagamie county, Wisconsin, who is engaged in farming and stock raising on
a farm in section 12, Cicero township, is a native of Germany, born January 30, 1857, a son of William and Minnie (Weisner) Tagge. There were six daughters and seven sons in William Tagge's family, but only two of these, Charles and Tena, were born in Germany. The little family started for the United States in 1857, by sailing vessel, which after encountering numerous storms which drove it many miles off its course, and after much suffering by the passengers, finally landed, eleven weeks later, at New York. Coming to Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, the family located on Newhouse Hill, where Mr. Tagge rented a property, the family home being a little shanty which stood on the property. Later Mr. Tagge secured a twenty-acre property in Slaswick township, where the family resided until the mother's death, and Mr. Tagge, who is eighty-two years of age, now makes his home with his children. Charles Tagge received only a meager education, beginning to work on the home farm and those of the farmers of his section, at the age of fourteen years. Reared to the life of a farmer, he had also been taught the value of economy and frugality, and this lesson of thrift had so impressed him that he was able in a comparatively few years to take up a farm of 120 acres in Slaswick township. After remaining there for ten years he sold out his interests and came to Outagamie county, where, in 1895, he purchased a forty-acre tract of wild land in Cicero township. He first built a log cabin and log shack for a stable, but was soon in a position to erect better structures and he now has a barn 40x54 feet, a wagon shed 22x36 feet, a substantial granary, and a good, modern farm dwelling. In addition to carrying on general farming he has given attention to stock raising, and has been successful in both ventures. In 1884, Mr. Tagge was married to Katherine Ruthman, who was born July 5, 1860, and they have had three children: Anna, who married Herman Abel, of Cicero township; and Ella and John, who are residing at home.

GERRIT JANSEN, a substantial citizen and good, practical agriculturist in Vandenbroek township, who is successfully operating a well-cultivated farm on Little Chute Rural Route No. 9, is a native of Holland, where he was born December 4, 1850. He is a son of Jacob Janssen, who came to the United States in 1853 with his wife, Christina, (Maasen) Janssen, and eleven children, namely: Jacob, Edward, Christina, Allen, John, Henry, George, William, Albert, Mary and Gerrit. The family settled first in Little Chute, Mr. Janssen renting land for about six years and then purchasing it, this property becoming the family homestead, and here Jacob Janssen died February 13, 1871, when seventy-one years of age. Mrs. Janssen survived until June 17, 1898, and also passed away on the old home place. In 1892 the original family home, a log structure, was torn down and a new, modern house erected by Gerrit Janssen, who has greatly improved the property. He received his education in the public schools of Little Chute, and at the age of twenty-two years took charge of the farm which he is now operating. In October, 1876, he was mar-
ried to Annie Haremson, who was born in Vandenbroek township, daughter of George Haremson, who came to the United States a few years later than the Janssen family. Twelve children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Janssen, namely: George, Annie, Christina, Elizabeth, Jane, Edward, John, Jacob, Peter, Henry, Sophia and Agnes. Mr. and Mrs. Janssen belong to St. John's Catholic Church of Little Chute. Both are well known and highly esteemed in their community, Mr. Janssen being numbered among the substantial men of his township. His farm is highly productive and presents a neat and pleasing appearance, being well fenced and equipped with adequate buildings of a substantial character.

**Joseph Verstegen.** One of the leading industries of Little Chute, Wisconsin, is the Little Chute Lumber and Fuel Company, formerly the Miller Lumber Company, which was first established in Appleton about 1893 and bought in 1899 by Joseph Verstegen and Martin Hotchins. In 1906 Mr. Verstegen purchased his partner's interest in the business and in 1908 the firm was incorporated with Mr. Verstegen as president and treasurer; Annie Verstegen, vice-president; and Cornelius Van Gompel, secretary. The company handles a full line of lumber, wood, coal, cement, plaster, brick, lime and builders' supplies, and does the leading business in Little Chute. Joseph Verstegen was born in Little Chute, October 3, 1878, and is a son of Arnold and Katherina (Von der Ahe) Verstegen, the former born December 23, 1820, in Holland. Arnold Verstegen was married in 1844 to Mary Biemans, and in 1850 came to America, first engaging in farming on wild land in Little Chute, for which he paid $2.50 an acre, and later engaging in the flour mill business, which was his occupation at the time of his death in 1900. His first wife died in 1865, and he was married (second) in 1867, to Katherina Von der Ahe. By his first marriage he had these children: Katherine, Mrs. Martin Coonen, of Buchanan township; Mary, Mrs. John Hoyman, of Freedom township; John E., a retired businessman and city marshal of Little Chute; Herman J., president of the Little Chute Bank; and Jane, Mrs. John Von der Weynelenberg, of Wrightstown. Mr. Verstegen had the following children by his second union: Frank, who is engaged in the hardware business in Little Chute; Dinah, Mrs. Martin Harties, of this village; Nellie, Mrs. Ed. Johnson, of Deer Creek township; Joseph; Arnold, a farmer of Little Chute; Peter, also engaged in farming here; and Cornelius, a resident of this township. Mrs. Verstegen still survives her husband and makes her home in Wrightstown, Wisconsin.

Joseph Verstegen received his early education in the schools of Little Chute, and until he was nineteen years of age worked at farming. He then engaged in the flour milling business, and after leaving that worked at paper making until entering his present business. On February 10, 1903, Mr. Verstegen was married to Annie Van Grumple, daughter of Nicholas and Regina Van Grumple, pioneer agriculturists of Outagamie county, now living retired, and five children have been born to this union: Lester,
Clarence, Regina, Robert and one that died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Verstegen are members of the Catholic Church, and he is connected with the Knights of Columbus and the Foresters.

Theodore Weyenberg, whose agricultural operations in Vandenbroek township have covered a long period of years, is a good, practical farmer and a worthy representative of one of Outagamie county's old and honored families. His grandfather, Theodore Weyenberg, was born July 26, 1810, in Noordtproven, Holland, and came to the United States with his wife, Mary (Hendrix) Weyenberg, and seven children: Martin, Henry, William, John, George, Hank and Cornelius. Theodore Weyenberg first settled in Brown county, but after one year came to Outagamie county and settled in the township of Kaukauna, becoming a large land holder in that part that is now known as Vandenbroek township, where he died November 18, 1903. His wife, who was born May 3, 1803, died December 7, 1883. George Weyenberg, father of Theodore of this sketch, was born September 4, 1840, in Holland, and just remembers attending the schools of his native land. He was about eight years of age when he accompanied the family to this country, and attended the district schools in the neighborhood of his father's farm, on which he worked during the summer months, while working in the northern woods in the winters. On February 11, 1868, he was married to Mary Gloudemans, who was also a native of Holland and a daughter of Martin Gloudemans, and after his marriage resided on his father's farm for two years. He then purchased the land which he is now operating, and which he has developed from a wild, unimproved property with no buildings into one of the finest farms in the township. During the first fifteen years that he resided on this tract, he lived in a little log cabin he had himself built from logs cut on his own property, but he now has a modern, substantial residence, in addition to good barns and outbuildings. He and his wife had thirteen children, namely: Theodore, Mary, Peter, Annie, John, William, Henry, Nellie, Katherine, Rose, Hattie, Dora and George, of whom John, Henry and Dora are deceased. Mr. Weyenberg is well known to the citizens of Vandenbroek township, and has served as school clerk for twenty years. He and his wife are members of the St. John's congregation of the Catholic Church of Little Chute and are highly esteemed by all who know them. Theodore Weyenberg was born December 20, 1868, on the old homestead, and he received his education in the district schools of the neighborhood, his boyhood and youth being spent in work on the farm with the exception of seven winters, when he was employed in the northern Michigan woods. In 1894 he was married to Georgiana Jansen, who was born in Vandenbroek township, January 1, 1874, daughter of Mathew and Anna (Harchiss) Jansen, and received her education in the neighboring district schools. After his marriage, Mr. Weyenberg bought the farm which he is now operating, and through hard and unremitting effort has brought it into a high state of cultivation. He has greatly improved the buildings,
Frank Verstegen, one of the progressive and enterprising business citizens of Little Chute, Wisconsin, who is the proprietor of an up-to-date hardware store, was born in this village in 1869, a son of a pioneer of 1850, Arnold Verstegen, who was born in Holland in 1820. On first coming to Outagamie county, Arnold Verstegen settled on a wild prairie farm in Little Chute township, which he cleared and made into a valuable property, and in 1862 went into the flour milling business, which was his occupation at the time of his death in 1890. He was married (first) in 1844, to Mary Biemans, who died in 1865, leaving the following children: Katherine, who married Martin Coonen of Buchanan township; Mary, who married John Hoyman of Freedom township; John E., who is a retired business man and village marshal of Little Chute; Herman J., president of the Little Chute Bank; and Jane, who married John Von der Weynelenberg of Wrightstown. Mr. Verstegen was married (second) in 1867, to Katherina Von der Ahe, by whom he had children as follows: Frank; Dinah, who married Martin Harries of Little Chute; Nellie, who married Ed. Johnson of Deer Creek township; Joseph, president of the Little Chute Lumber and Fuel Company; Arnold and Peter, farmers of Little Chute township; and Cornelius, who is also a resident of this township. Mrs. Verstegen still survives her husband and makes her home at Wrightstown, Wisconsin. Frank Verstegen received his education in the public schools of Little Chute and until 1895 worked in the flour mill with his father, also representing the firm on the road as a traveling salesman. In 1895 he opened his present hardware and implement store, which he has conducted very successfully to the present time. In 1896, Mr. Verstegen was married to Miss Annie Golden, who was born in Wrightstown, Wisconsin, daughter of Patrick and Anna (Golden) Golden, who came to Outagamie county in 1866 and engaged in farming during the remainder of their lives. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Verstegen: Willard, Francis and Myrtle. All of the members of the family are devout worshipers at the Catholic Church, and Mr. Verstegen is connected with the Foresters and the Modern Woodmen of America.

William Martin. The biographer often finds, in writing of the lives of the representative men of any community, that those who have become successful in their chosen line and prominent in their section are men who started out in life with little or no advan-
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...tages, and that the prominence and success which they have attained has been won only through perseverance and energy and the exercise of an inherent ability. Outagamie county has many examples of the self-made man, and among them may be mentioned William Martin, who owns and operates an excellent property in section 12, Cicero township. Born in Mecklenburg, Germany, January 3, 1849, Mr. Martin is a son of Christian and Sophia (Schroeder) Martin, and a brother of Christian, Fred, Minnie and August Martin, of whom August is the only survivor. The family came to the United States in 1865, on a sailing vessel which required nine weeks to make the journey across the ocean, the trip being a rough one and especially hard upon the emigrants, who were having their first experience on the water. Eventually making their way to Milwaukee, the family lived in that city for twelve years, during the greater part of which time the support of his parents fell upon the youngest, William, his father being practically an invalid for a long period. William Martin secured work as a teamster, and after three years spent in Fond du Lac, came to Outagamie county and settled on a farm in Osborn township, where he cleared eighty acres from the wilderness and built a log cabin, 16x24 feet, and a log stable, 24x44 feet. Later he built a new frame barn, 40x70, and a new house, 16x24 feet, and with these improvements sold the farm for $5,000, and came to his present property in Cicero township, an eighty-acre tract on which is located a handsome modern house, as well as a basement barn, 40x70. He has been successful in general farming, and his operations in stock raising have also been gratifying in their returns, and the competency thus gained brings all the more pleasure for the fact that it was honestly earned and is highly deserved. Mr. Martin was married (first) to Minnie Dittman, who died five years later, leaving one child, Gusta, who married August Kollat. His second marriage was to Paulina Schultz, who bore him one child. Mrs. Martin died three years later. Subsequently Mr. Martin married (third) Mary Gonzell, and they have had five children: William, who died at the age of seven years; and August, Martha, Albert and Adolph, all living at home.

WILLIAM H. DIFFORDING. In naming the prominent citizens and representative farmers of Black Creek township, Outagamie county, extended mention should be given the name of William H. Diffording, who resides on a fine property of 120 acres in section 32, Black Creek township, and also owns a tract of 105 acres in section 5, Center township. He was born in Washington county, Wisconsin, October 12, 1867. Cornelius and Elizabeth (Foal) Diffording, the parents of William H. Diffording, were natives of Germany, where they were married, and came to America in 1861, locating in Milwaukee. In about 1863 they came to Outagamie county and settled in Appleton, but after a short period went to Grand Chute township, where Mr. Diffording rented a farm for three years. At the end of this time he purchased a forty-acre tract in the same township, but five years later sold this to buy eighty acres in Center town-
ship, on section 8, and here he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in February, 1909, when he was seventy-nine years of age. Mrs. Diffording died in March, 1893, when sixty-seven years old, and was buried in St. Edward’s cemetery, Mackville, while her husband was laid to rest at Twelve Corners. When Mr. Diffording first purchased his eighty acres in Center township, the land was wild and uncultivated, but he had put about seventy-five acres under cultivation by the time of his death, had fenced the entire farm with barbed wire, and had erected a log house and barn. He was one of the energetic and hard-working men of his time and was esteemed and respected by all who knew him. He and his worthy wife were the parents of seven children, William H. being the fifth in order of birth.

William H. Diffording was twenty-one years of age when he started out in life for himself, and for one year he worked for wages on a farm, then taking up carpenter work for four years as an employee and then working at the bench on his own account for ten years. During this time he managed to save enough of his earnings to invest in a farm of 105 acres in Center township, then wild timber land, and on this, in 1893, he erected a frame house and barn, into which he moved. So steadily and earnestly did he work during the following years that by February, 1908, he had put about seventy-five acres under cultivation, and made extensive improvements, including barbed-wire fencing. In January, 1908, he had purchased his present fine Black Creek township property, and during the following month he moved on to it, where he now carries on general farming, marketing grain and dairy products and shipping hogs and cattle, in addition to breeding blooded horses. He is a republican in political matters, and is now serving very acceptably as clerk of the school board. Mr. Diffording and his family are members of the Lutheran church of Ellington township.

In March, 1892, Mr. Diffording was married to Miss Annie Riehl, a native of Outagamie county and daughter of William and Mary (Best) Riehl, and she died in February, 1897, aged twenty-four years, being buried in the Lutheran cemetery in Ellington township. Two sons were born to this union, namely Orrin and Elmer, both single and residing at home. In March, 1899, Mr. Diffording’s second marriage was celebrated, when he took for his wife Miss Emma Pollex, daughter of August and Minnie (Sitloff) Pollex, natives of Germany. She was born in this county and died at the age of twenty-seven years, in February, 1903, burial taking place in the Lutheran cemetery. Two children, Nolan and Arlow, both at home, were born to this union. In July, 1905, Mr. Diffording was married (third) to Hilda Johnson, daughter of John and Helen (Olson) Johnson, natives of Sweden and Norway respectively. Mr. Johnson died in the fall of 1903, while his widow still survives. Mrs. Diffording, who was the youngest of a family of five children, was born July 20, 1881, and came to America in May, 1903. There have been three children born to this union: Evelyn, William and Charles.
JAMES F. FITZGERALD, one of the public-spirited citizens of Black Creek township, who is at present serving in the offices of member of the school board and superintendent of highways district No. 6, is cultivating a fine farm of 107 acres on section 7. Mr. Fitzgerald has been a resident of Black Creek township, Outagamie county, Wisconsin, all of his life, his birth having occurred here October 23, 1874, and he is a son of John and Mary (Devlin) Fitzgerald, natives of Ireland and Canada, respectively, who came to the United States in 1870 and settled in Outagamie county. Here the father died during the fall of 1898, at the age of sixty-two years, while Mrs. Fitzgerald died in August, 1901, when she was fifty-nine years old. They had a family of eleven children, of whom James F. was the first in order of birth.

James F. Fitzgerald received his education in the district schools of Outagamie county, and was reared to the life of the farm. At the age of thirteen years he went to live with his uncle, Patrick Devlin, in Black Creek township, and here he continued to reside until Mr. Devlin’s death, at which time he inherited the farm. Mr. Fitzgerald has eighty acres of the property under cultivation, and he has been busily engaged in making improvements since taking over the active management of the property. He engages in a general line of farming, his principal market goods being barley and dairy products, while in his livestock operations he makes a specialty of Chester White hogs. In his political views he is a democrat, and he is serving as a member of the school board and as superintendent of highways for district No. 6. He was also for two years incumbent of the office of deputy sheriff under Sheriff M. Laughrey. Mr. Fitzgerald is a consistent member of the Roman Catholic church of Black Creek.

On January 31, 1910, Mr. Fitzgerald was married to Miss Johanna McGarrity, born September 18, 1885, a daughter of John and Johanna (Sheehan) McGarrity, natives of Ireland and Canada respectively. Mr. McGarrity died in the latter country in 1895, at the age of sixty-seven years, while his widow survives him and makes her home there. They had nine children, and Mrs. Fitzgerald was the sixth in order of birth.

HANS PETERS, who has been engaged in farming and stock raising in Cicero township for nearly thirty-five years, is now the owner of a well cultivated tract of land in section 1. He was born in Holstein, East Prussia, Germany, August 31, 1852, and is a son of Hans and Christina Peters, the former of whom died in Germany, when Hans was three years old, his children being: George, John, Hans and Anna. His widow was married (second) to John Rotman, by whom she had two children, Mary and Katherine, and the entire family came to the United States in 1862, locating in Milwaukee, from whence they moved to near Newburg. After two years they went to the copper mine district in Northern Wisconsin, but subsequently returned to Manitowoc county, where Mrs. Rotman died aged seventy-five or seventy-six years, and the father came to Outa-
HISTORY OF OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

In 1877 Hans Peters came to Cicero township, buying eighty acres of land, on which a small clearing had been made, and here he erected a log shanty with a basswood bark roof, covered with the same bark on the sides, 24x16 feet in size, and also erected a log stable of the same dimensions. He started with one cow and a yoke of oxen, and began clearing his land from the heavy timber and brush with which it was covered, soon having a profitable, highly productive property. He now owns a fine, modern home, and a new basement barn, 36x70 feet, and is considered one of the successful farmers and stock raisers of his township. In 1875, Mr. Peters was married to Minnie Rasler, who was born in Pomerania, Germany, in 1856, and she died in 1902, leaving the following children: Hans, Henry, Charles, William, Lillie, Eddie and Otto. In 1903, Mr. Peters was married (second) to Rosa, the widow of Henry Burmeister, and to this union there have been born four children: Elsie, Minnie, Herbert and Luella.

EMIL VON GRUNIGEN, the owner of one of the most valuable farms in Black Creek township, Outagamie county, a magnificent tract of 300 acres lying in sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, and a man who takes an active interest in all movements of a progressive and beneficial nature, was born May 8, 1848, in Switzerland, a son of John and Charlotte (Kistler) Van Grunigen. The parents of Mr. Von Grunigen were married in their native Switzerland, and about the year 1856 the father came to America. Ten years later he had accumulated enough money to go back and get his family, and he brought them to Jefferson county, New York, where Mrs. Von Grunigen died in 1878, aged sixty-four years, and her husband at the age of sixty-seven years, in 1886. They had five children, of whom Emil was the third in order of birth. At the age of twenty-one years, Emil Von Grunigen left New York and went to California, where he remained only about three years, and at the end of that time came to Wisconsin, engaging with his brother in the working of cheese, in Dodge county, Wisconsin. This continued to be his occupation for about fifteen years, when he went to Milwaukee county, but subsequently, two years later, he came to Outagamie county, and in 1904 purchased the present family home. He has been engaged in farming on this property, and now has all of the land with the exception of thirty acres under cultivation. Grain, hogs, cattle and dairy products are shipped from this property in large quantities, and he also milks forty cows. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and with his family attends St. John's Evangelical church. In political matters he is a republican, and in 1891 he was a candidate for the General Assembly from Dodge county, but political conditions at that time were against him, and he was consequently defeated by William Schwifel.

In 1882, Mr. Von Grunigen was married to Miss Emma Boieng, who was born June 12, 1856, daughter of Emil and Julia (Voss) Boieng, natives of Prussia who came to America about 1847 and
settled in Dodge county, Wisconsin, where the father died in 1884, aged sixty-nine years. Mrs. Boieng is still living, at the age of eighty-four years, and makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Von Grningen.

WILLIAM ROLOFF. Among the progressive, well-to-do farmers of Cicero township, Outagamie county, there are not a few who are natives of the Fatherland, and of these the gentleman here named is a prominent representative. He was born February 9, 1864, son of John and Henrietta (Scham) Roloff, natives of Germany, who were married in that country and had there two children, William and Lena, and one child after they came to this country in 1869, Emma. On first coming to the United States, the Roloff family settled in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and after three years removed to Seymour village, that place being their home until 1876, at which time they came to Cicero township, buying a tract of eighty acres of land, of which ten acres had been cleared. Mr. Roloff built a log cabin and two log stables, 18x28 and 10x20 feet, respectively, but these have since been replaced by a basement barn 33x90 feet, with basement under all, and with cement floors and patent staunchions, a wagon shed 20x48 feet, a hay barn 20x48 feet, and a fine, modern, eight-room house. The parents are still living on the old homestead, each being eighty-two years old. William Roloff took charge of the home property twenty-one years ago, and since that time he has made many improvements on the place, in addition to adding to its size by purchasing forty acres. He has been engaged in farming all of his life, and the present condition of his property is but the just reward of thrift and industry properly directed. In June, 1881, Mr. Roloff was married to Mary Henning, who was born in New York, September 15, 1859, and to this union there have been born four sons and one daughter: Robert, Walter, Otto, Menda and William, all living at home.

J. N. FELTON. The manufacture of cheese and butter has become of late years one of the large business industries of Wisconsin, conditions seeming ideal in this part of the country for this occupation, and one of the manufacturers of these staple products in Black Creek township, Outagamie county, is J. N. Felton, the owner of three-quarters of an acre of land on section 21. Mr. Felton was born April 15, 1879, in Germany, of which country his parents, Peter and Margaret Felton, were also natives. They came to the United States in the fall of 1879 and located in Outagamie county, where Mrs. Felton died in February, 1908, aged seventy years. Peter Felton, who throughout his life has followed farming as an occupation, is still living, and makes his home in Black Creek township.

J. N. Felton, who was the youngest of the seven children of his parents, was nineteen years of age when he commenced teaching school, having been educated in the public schools and the high school, attending the latter for two years. After spending one year
as an educator, he secured employment in a butter and cheese factory, in which he worked for two years, and at the end of that time established himself in the same business. Since 1902 his business has grown steadily, the excellence of his product and its cleanliness and reasonable price recommending it to a large patronage. In May, 1907, Mr. Felton was married to Miss Mary Stingle, who was born April 13, 1883, the youngest of the nine children of Mathew and Mary Stingle, natives of Germany, who came to America shortly after their marriage and settled in Outagamie county. They are now living at Appleton, Wisconsin, the father being seventy-three years old and the mother seventy. Mr. Stingle was a farmer by occupation, but since 1906 has been living a retired life. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Felton: Oliver, born February 5, 1908. Mr. Felton is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and in politics is a republican, he being the present incumbent of the office of clerk of Black Creek township. With his wife he attends the Roman Catholic Church of Black Creek village.

William Holz, a representative farmer of Black Creek township, Outagamie county, who is living on an eighty-acre farm on section 21, and who also owns twenty acres in section 22, is a native of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where he was born August 15, 1875, a son of Charles and Annie (Maylahn) Holz, natives of Germany who came to America in 1870 and settled in Black Creek, Wisconsin. Mrs. Holz died in 1888, at the age of thirty-six years, while her husband survives her, and lives in Center township, aged sixty-two years. William Holz was the eldest of his parents' children, and his education was secured in the public schools of his native vicinity. As a young man he learned the trade of carpenter, and when he had attained his majority he went to work as a journeyman, following that occupation until 1901, when he was married to Miss Mary Mau, who was born April 6, 1877, daughter of Fred and Maria Mau, natives of Germany. Mrs. Holz's parents came to the United States in early life, and were married in Outagamie county, where Mr. Mau purchased the farm now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Holz. He continued to live on this property until his death in 1907, at the age of seventy-two years, and his widow died the year following, being sixty-four years old. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Holz, namely: Elsie, Elmer, Walter and Sylvia, Elmer being now deceased.

After marriage Mr. Holz settled on his father-in-law's farm in Black Creek township, which he rented for five years and then purchased. Since locating here he has built a large machine shed, windmill and well, but all of the other buildings had been put up by Mr. Mau. He has about sixty acres in a good state of cultivation, and raises large crops of general farm products, marketing dairy products, and shipping hogs and cattle. In his political belief he is a republican. Mr. and Mrs. Holz attend St. John's Evangelical Church of Black Creek.
JOHN HAMMEN, the genial proprietor of the oldest hotel stand in Little Chute, Wisconsin, has been a resident of Outagamie county all of his life, having been born in Vandenbroek township, October 23, 1862, a son of Henry and Antoinette (Van Handel) Hammen, natives of Holland who came to Little Chute in 1849 and 1853, respectively. They were married here in 1854, settled down to farming, and here spent the remainder of their lives, Mr. Hammen dying in July, 1905, and his wife twenty years before. They had a family of seven children, of whom only three survive. Mrs. Jamison of West Depere; George, a prominent farmer of Buchanan township, Outagamie county; and John. John Hammen received a common school education, and in later years opened his present establishment, operating it as a saloon and hotel, and he caters to some of the best trade in this section. He has a modern, well-kept house, fitted with numerous conveniences, and his trade is large and steady. Mr. Hammen was married in May, 1885, to Katherine Schumacher, also a native of Vandenbroek township, who died in 1887, leaving one son, John P., who is engaged in the ice business in Little Chute. In 1888 Mr. Hammen was married at West Depere to Ellen Williamson, daughter of John Williamson, who now lives in Alabama, but formerly a resident of Little Chute, whence he had come in 1848, and where Mrs. Hammen was born. Two children were born to this union, but both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hammen are members of the Catholic Church, and he is connected with the Foresters. Mr. Hammen has been prominent in public affairs, serving as the first treasurer of the village of Little Chute, as a member of the school board for nine years, as a member of the county board for two years, and as president of the village during 1906 and 1907.

FRANK STENGLE, who has been a lifelong resident of Outagamie county, Wisconsin, has for a long period been engaged in agricultural pursuits in Black Creek township, where he now owns a fine property of 120 acres in sections 34 and 35. His parents, Mathias and Margaret Stengle, came to America in 1869, and settled near Hortonville, Outagamie county, and they are now retired from farming activities and reside at Appleton. Frank Stengle was born October 14, 1870, in Outagamie county, Wisconsin, and he was educated in the district school near Hortonville, which he attended during the winter months, his summers being devoted to the duties of the home farm. He remained at home with his parents until his marriage, in 1897, to Miss Maggie Felton, who was born in 1875, the youngest of the family of seven children born to her parents. She was the daughter of Peter and Margaret Felton, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Stengle became the parents of six children, namely: Antone, Annie, Alexander, Virginia, John and Harold.

After his marriage Mr. Stengle moved to his present property, which he had purchased a few months previously, and at that time but thirty acres of the land had been cleared. He now has seventy acres under cultivation, raising large crops of grain and hay, and
breeding cattle and hogs for the market, which he also supplies with dairy products. His farm is in excellent condition, and he has made many improvements since taking over the management, including the remodeling of the residence, the erection of a handsome new barn, 36x88 feet, and the fencing of the entire tract with barbed wire. Mr. Stengle is independent in political matters, preferring not to bind himself by party ties. With his family he is a consistent attendant of the Catholic Church at Black Creek.
OWN of Kaukauna.—The first white occupant of the territory, now Outagamie county, was Dominique Ducharme, who about 1790 or 1798 established himself on the bank of the Fox river, at what is now Kaukauna. Ducharme, though said to have begun clearing and making a farm, had Indian trading for his main purpose, and his settlement was not permanent. He secured Indian title to a large body of land, fronting on the river, extending back nearly three miles northwest. Several years later, probably 1817, Augustin Grignon, purchased of the Indians a similar tract in this locality, a part of which was of the land sold by them to Ducharme. This claim was patented to Grignon who occupied it permanently and engaged in the Indian trade there and at other points until his death. His son, Charles A., continued the business until the removal of the Indians and with his brothers, Paul and Alexander, took a prominent part in the town of Kaukaulan, which at that time included all of the inhabited portion of what is now Outagamie county.

"While at Kaukauna Charles A. Grignon, who was a passenger on the Bay City, pointed out to us a modest looking log house near the canal, and informed us that fifty-two years ago (1809?) he was born there. Half a century! What thoughts crowd the historical chamber of memory! Where are those who then peopled what is now Wisconsin? That little band of emigrants; that band of pioneers! Where are they? Only a few linger on earth."—(Cor. Crescent, August 17, 1861.)

The government had brought the Stockbridge Indians to Wisconsin and they and the Munsees were occupying the south side of the river opposite Kaukauna. In 1823 Rev. Cadle established a mission among them. These Indians carried on farming to the extent of raising large quantities of corn, potatoes and small grain. A Presbyterian missionary succeeded Rev. Mr. Cadle and died in the work. In 1837 Rev. Father Theodore J. Van den Broek established a Catholic mission among the Menominees at Little Chute, finding in the field of his labors a few whites, among whom were the Grignons already mentioned. Paul H. Beaulieu, his wife, his son Basil H. and a daughter. Paul Beaulieu settled on the south side of the river in 1835, where he had purchased from the government the saw and grist mill erected to supply the Stockbridge's with flour and lumber and, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, section 21, town 21, range 18. In this purchase he was associated with James M. Boyd who, the following year, sold his interest to Basil H. Beaulieu, and returned to Green Bay. Raphael St. Mary, Mons. Rentier, and Roland Garner followed to this settlement.
Joseph Lamure also purchased land south of the river about the same time, but not succeeding in getting patents at once, remained in Green Bay until July, 1839, when he, with his family, settled on the south half of lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, now in Buchanan. His family consisted of Mary, Josephine, William and Charles Lamure and an adopted son, Amable Asselin. "Roland Garner, a Stockbridge from Canada," says Alex. Grignon, "had a big farm at Combined Locks as early as he could remember." Garner's Landing was in the little bay near the Combined Locks station of the Northwestern Railway. Roman H. Beaulieu, a brother of Paul H., came to Kaukauna probably with Paul, a single man who married after joining the settlement. James Porlier bought of the government the land now occupied by the roundhouse in South Kaukauna. He was a native of Green Bay educated in Canada, came probably about the same time as Beaulieu. Oliver Lemay was a millwright and worked in the Beaulieu mills. N. B. Desmarais a Canadian settled in Kaukauna very early."

Ephriam St. Louis came to Green Bay, October 26, 1836, and later decided to move up Fox river. Entrusting his worldly effects, together with his family, to a canoe he worked his way to Little Chute, arriving in the fall of 1838, after a four days' voyage. He first put up a temporary dwelling and claimed a quarter section at Kaukalin or Kaukauna and found there the following settlers, their chief business was trading with the Indians. Charles A. Grignon, Paul Ducharme, Jaques Paullier and Paul Beaulieu. In Little Chute Rev. T. J. Vanden Broek lived with and taught a large number of Menominee Indians. His improvements were a log church, bark covered, built by the Indians. The year 1839 marked the coming of George W. Lawe to Kaukauna, where he owned the Ducharme tract. He found here Charles A. Grignon, Ephriam St. Louis, James Porlier, Joseph Lamure, Paul H. Beaulieu and a few Germans. The mode of transporting merchandise in those days was by Durham boats, manned by workmen who poled them up the river to Grand Chute, portaging the rapids.

In the '30s and again in the '40s the town of "Kaukalan" was organized as a portion of Brown county, and included more than all the inhabited area of Outagamie county, notably that portion of Brown county in which Wrightstown is now located, whose founder, Hoel S. Wright, settling about 1833, identified himself so intimately with the interests and development of the settlement and the organization of Kaukauna that mention of him is due.

The town records of Kaukalan gave procedure of organization as follows: "Grand Kaukaln, April 7, 1842. The electors of the town of Kaukauna met at the house of Paul H. Beaulieu (Beaulien) on Tuesday the fifth day of April, A. D. 1842, in accordance with a notice of the clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Brown county, Wisconsin Territory, and the law authorizing the same therein cited. When they organized by appointing Hoel S. Wright, moderator; and Bazile H. Beaulieu, clerk; who were duly sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty. When on motion it was, Re-
solved, That the different town officers to be elected to serve for the ensuing year in the town, be chosen by taking the ayes and noes, whereupon the undermentioned persons were elected to the several offices designated, viz.; Charles A. Grignon, chairman; Paul H. Beaulieux and Hoel S. Wright, supervisors; Alexander Grignon, town clerk; George W. Lawe, treasurer; Bazile H. Beaulieux, collector; Joseph Lemieux (Lamurer?), George W. Lawe and Lewis Crofoot, commissioners of highway; Hoel S. Wright and Alexander Grignon, assessors; Henry B. Kelso, Charles A. Grignon and G. W. Lawe, commissioners of schools; Lewis Crowfoot, sealer of weights and measures; Lewis Gravelle and Lewis Crowfoot, constables; Joseph Lemieux, Charles Maites, Alonzo D. Dick and Alex. Grignon, overseers of highway; Paul H. Beaulieux, Joseph Lemieux and Charles Maites, town viewers; Rowland Gardner (Garner), pound master. On motion resolved that there be a tax of one-fourth of one per centum raised for a school fund; on motion; Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors be, and they are hereby authorized to establish the compensation of the several town officers for the ensuing year, where compensation is not established by law; on motion, Resolved, That for the ensuing year the town be governed by the Acts of the revised statutes of Wisconsin, which relate to fences, their height, etc., and on motion; Resolved, That the next annual meeting be held at the house of George W. Lawe, and then the meeting adjourned sine die.”

The Louis Crofoot mentioned as highway commissioner, lived six or eight years on the Meade's farm in Buchanan. Henry B. Kelso who was elected a school commissioner established a farm in section 7 back of Kaukauna at an early day; his son is still residing there. Lewis Gravelle, the constable-elect, lived in section 23, now in the village limits of Little Chute. Charles Maites lived about a mile from Wrightstown and Alonzo D. Dick kept probably the first tavern in Wrightstown; both were highway overseers. These men were all early comers and helped lay the foundation of the county.

At a special town meeting July 23, 1842, $200 was voted for a contingent fund and $24 for support of the poor.

In the fall of 1842 a party of German immigrants consisting of ten families and three unmarried young men came to Garners Landing. The families were those of John J. Dietzler, Peter Dietrick, Jacob Pauly, Michael Klein, John P. Heinz, P. H. Rausch, J. P. Schumaker, Mr. Frevel, John Kloefel, Anton Heuser, and the unmarried men were Mathias Klein, John Snyder and Jacob Snyder. There was not at this time a road in that portion of the town now in Outagamie county and to these settlers, who were mostly traders and voyageurs, the river was the principal highway and means of intercourse. A military road had been cut out and made passable after the Sauk war about 1833 and the Stockbridges had trails or roads, portions of which were later established as highways are still in use.

The first road survey is recorded July 11, 1844, “beginning at a stake in the west side of the military road, three miles and a half
southwest from Hall S. Wright's house and extends southwesterly to the town line of township 21, range 18."

George W. Lawe in a letter to the Pioneer Association says: "When I arrived in Kaukauna (1839), I found it a veritable wilderness, there were no roads and no way of traveling except on Indian trails or by water. Green Bay was our source of supplies and I was very desirous of opening wagon communication with that place. I went down to see Mr. Wright, the founder of Wrightstown, five miles down the river, he was a particular friend of mine, and had settled there four or five years before. I wanted him to run a ferry across the river so that we could reach the military road running from Green Bay to Fond du Lac. This he agreed to do if I would open a road from Kaukauna to his ferry. I pledged my word I would do so at once. Much pleased in making such arrangement, the next day I called on my neighbor and laid the matter before him for approval, expecting him to aid me, but to my surprise I found he was opposed to any such radical change. He said: 'My father lived a good many years in Kaukauna and had no wagon road to Green Bay; he got along very well by traveling on horseback or on foot and I guess I can do the same.' Not to be overcome by this exhibition of conservatism, I resolved to try the head Menominee chief at Little Chute, Tyometaw, and see if he would not aid me. He summoned his young men to council and addressed them stating that they were all good Catholics and had adopted the customs of the white people and that I considered them citizens of the United States and perhaps they would be entitled to vote in a few years. As we were obliged to obey the laws of our country and spend two days working out our poll tax on roads, I told them I thought they ought to do the same, and I asked them to help me open a road to Wrightstown so that we could travel to Green Bay. The old chief got up and said that they must obey the laws of the country and further that it would be of great benefit to them to have such a road built. The young men answered, 'Yes, we will go.' The next day I had about fifty Indians to help me; in two days we had the road cut out. The next week we all worked together again and cut the road to Appleton. In these days of steam cars one cannot realize what a blessing such roads were to us. Yet they were not worked-out highways, but trails wide enough for wagons, from which logs and under brush were cut and removed."

After the town organization was effected a number of other German and French families settled in the vicinity of Little Chute and Kaukauna in the four or five succeeding years, coming singly or in groups of a few families, and it was probably during this interval the French settlement was formed in the vicinity of what is now the northeast corner of the town of Grand Chute. Among them were Raphael St. Marie, who lived on the McGuire road, section 12; Joseph St. Marie, Moses Boudouloir, Joseph de Marche, who lived on the French road; Emile, Joseph and Adolph Brouillard, Henry Louis and George Bissonette, Henry, Francis and Lisaret Van de Bogert in section 7, and others in Grand Chute. Benjamin Doné, a
Frenchman, came from Canada before the Hollanders arrived and built the first hotel in Little Chute. He started a farm near Wrightstown and then kept tavern. John Diederick came before the Hollanders and settled in what is now town Van den Broek; Joseph Hoffman came to the same town about the same time as the Hollanders. Matthias Oert came unmarried from Germany about the same time as the Kleins; Peter Renn early settled in Buchanan; Gabriel Brunette lived above Little Chute opposite Kimberly, early as 1840 or before; Francois Palladoux, a native of the "Soo," came about 1840-45; Francois Mellette came 1846 or before from Canada, married and lived at Little Chute; Paul Thyboux was married when he came 1840-45, lived opposite Kimberly about the same time; Joseph Trudell came from Canada to Little Chute; Joseph Brouillard settled in Grand Chute; Thomas H. Clark, who settled on what is now Dr. Lord's farm in Van den Broek, was one of the early Irishmen; Oliver Le Court came early and ran Meade's farm in Buchanan; Moses Poquette lived on the Buchanan side below Combined Locks in the later '40s; Anton Loth came with the first Germans unmarried, settled in Buchanan; Henry Shearer, another early German, a mason by trade, settled before 1848 in Buchanan, later in Kaukauna; M. Crevier was an early comer to Buchanan; Michael P. Caulfield, an early teacher at Little Chute, was there in 1849; Peter La Fond kept the second tavern in Little Chute.

About 1843 the Menominees were removed to Lake Poygan, taking from Little Chute the greater number of Father Van den Broek's pupils and converts. Though the country was being settled with new parishioners, being fully persuaded of the grand opportunities offered in this region, he set about establishing a colony of his countrymen. In 1847 he returned to Holland, remaining until early next spring, extolling the advantages offered to emigrants to Wisconsin, and a number of families came with him, and many more during that year 1848. Among them, according to George W. Lawe, were Jacob Appleman, C. A. Hamer, Martin Gerrits, Herman Johnson, Theodore Johnson, J. C. Van Niel, Fred Speel, and others followed until in 1879 there was no land within reaching distance of the church and they went to Nebraska. Of these Alex Grignon says Appleman lived in Little Chute and was prominent in the affairs of the village, town and county. Martin Gerrits was a teacher and lived in Little Chute until his death. Another Martin Gerrits was a farmer back of Little Chute. C. A. Hamer was at first most of the time a teacher and lived at Little Chute. The first or second spring following his arrival he was elected supervisor, was later a county official, and was a leader among the Hollanders from the beginning of the colony. Jacob Van Niel, "the Flying Dutchman," lived in Little Chute. The Speels settled section 31, Buchanan.

Mr. Grignon, who was acquainted with most of the early comers, French, German, Irish, Hollanders and Yankees, identifies the following as being of the Hollander colonists who came in 1848 and
who settled in what is now Little Chute village or town of Van den Broek:

Theodore Jansen, John Derks, John Van Asten, Hubert Wyenberg, Peter Servass, John Tillman, Cornelius Hendricks, Nickolas and Martin van Gompel, Martin van den Heyden, Henry Leppens, Martin Gloudemans, Cornelius Geisbers, Henry and John Weyenberg, Matthias Hendricks, Theodore van den Oudenhoven, John and Henry Heitpas, John van Molle, John van Dommelin, Martin Gerrits, William and Peter Ebben, John Everts, Arnold van Handel, Henry Roosen, Joseph Forster, John van Lieshout, Martin Joosten, Walter and William Joosten, John Enright, Henry Bougers, John Geisbers, Henry Verhagen, John van der Wyst, commonly called John West, Peter Leurs, Martin Campon, John Campon and John Verstegen. Gerhard Koenen came 1848 to Buchanan; Steven Sanders came alone not long after the colony; Peter Boots arrived before Sanders and kept store with Van der Heuvel.

Jacob Van den Linden came in 1848, later lived in Appleton, then moved to Oconto. John Bergen came from Canada, married at Little Chute and later lived in Appleton. Isaac Hurning settled in section 8, Van den Broek, 1849-50; Anthony came about 1850 to Little Chute; Arnold Verstegen came a few years after the colony and also lived in the village. Arnold Hurkmans lived on Freedom road, Van denbroek; Francis van Camp came after the colony to Little Chute; Robert Mitchell settled back of Kaukauna about 1850; Jacob Fey came early with his parents to Kaukauna. After the father's death the family moved out. John Hunt was early in Kaukauna, where his son kept the first store after the Grignon trading post. Chauncey Knapp was in Kaukauna before 1852, and about the same time McNeill McMeloney, working for a time on canal improvement, settled on a farm back of Kaukauna. His brother-in-law, McNowlen, came about the same time. A. C. Black was one of the first land speculators in Kaukauna, and had extensive holdings in various towns in the county. Peter Rademaker settled at Combined Locks in Buchanan; Phillips also came about 1848. Martin McCormick settled on a farm a mile from Kaukauna. Thomas Robinson lived in Kaukauna. Alfred Aspinall settled in Buchanan, later in town Kaukauna, finally moving to Appleton. John Van den Linden went to Appleton. All these had come before September, 1852.

At the annual town meeting April 1, 1845, the moderator and clerk proceeded to receive votes for town officers. The act authorizing the voters of Brown county to change the system of their county government, and the act authorizing the supervisors of Brown county to raise money for certain improvements and for other purposes were considered. * * * On the question of county government the ayes were two votes and the noes 21. On the question of road tax the ayes were 22 and noes none. A committee to make nominations of officers for the ensuing year was appointed. They were elected as follows: Charles A. Grignon, Alexander Grignon and David P. Meade, supervisors; Alex Grignon, clerk; George
W. Lawe, treasurer; Hoel S. Wright, assessor. Twenty-three votes were cast at this election, and the following year nineteen voters registered, the majority of whom were not favorable to state government, in the proportion of 13 against to 6 favorable. The question of road tax was again submitted, and as before was favorably regarded, 18 votes favoring and 1 opposing. The town meeting of 1847 had to consider local affairs only.

The poll list for 1848 contains 19 names, none of which were connected with the settlement at Appleton; therefore the separation of township 21, range 17, and townships 21 and 22, ranges 16 and 15, which were organized into the town of Grand Chute, April, 1849, did not materially affect the voters or official lists of Kaukaulan. A few officers had been elected from the territory now known as Freedom, which with what is now embraced in Center, was set off from Kaukaulan into the old town of Lansing, and organized September 12, 1849.

The elections and town meetings of Kaukaulan had been generally held at Grignon’s store at “Grand Kaukaulan,” but in 1850 Michael P. Caulfield, a resident of Little Chute, was elected clerk, and the town meeting of April, 1851, was held “at the town clerk’s office, Nepomue, Little Chute, town of Kaukauna, Outagamie county,” Nepomue is said to have been the name selected by Rev. Van den Broek for the village he platted at Little Chute, but after his death, fall of 1851, it fell into disuse. The county had just been created, and on the question of locating the county seat, Little Chute received 90 votes, Grand Chute six, “southeast quarter, section 6, 21, 19” received one vote, and the geographical center two, indicating a voting population of 99.

The town of Kaukauna comprised township 21 north, range 18 east, and the west half of township 21 north, range 19 east. Fox river ran through the town and much of the river improvements were upon its borders. Rapide Croche, Kaukauna, Little Chute and Cedar Rapids were the points where dams and locks were constructed and where an immense water power was secured. By 1857 there were three villages in the town; Springville, Kaukauna and Little Chute. This town was noted already for its Sulphur Springs, which had become popular. The Green Bay, Appleton and Madison Railway was projected through this town.

At the January session of the county board in 1858 two new townships were projected. Kaukauna was divided and a strip of territory a section and a half wide north of Fox river in town 18 was attached to Grand Chute and all south of the river was formed into a new town to be called Buchanan. The first town meeting was ordered held April 1, at the school house in District No. 6 of the existing town of Kaukauna.

The little village of Synderville, situated near Kaukauna, was the center of a new and excellent agricultural district in 1863. It came rapidly to the front by its thrift and increased population. Stores and shops were already there, and the village seemed destined for a large and substantial growth. In the fall of 1868 the town of
Kaukauna was divided into two polling districts, the new one being at the schoolhouse at Little Chute. This arrangement was quite an accommodation to voters living in the western part of the town. In August, 1868, Daniel Trerice shot and killed a large deer in the town of Kaukauna, only a short distance from Appleton. He shot and badly wounded a smaller one, but did not succeed in catching it.

In 1868, according to John Jansen, there were living in the present town of Kaukauna Charles McCartey, Mr. Aspinall, John McGregor, Martin and Michael McCormick, Owen Daly, Dennis McCarty, Peter Rademaker, William Limay and John Limay (or Lambie), Mike Meloney, Peter Diederick, Mike Derks, Joe Duce and Mr. Kelso. Some of them had good farms, well improved. Several of the McDaniels came about this time.

In 1902, at the April session of the county board of supervisors, an ordinance was passed dividing the town of Kaukauna and creating the town of Vandenbroek, the line of partition was the range line between ranges 18 and 19, the eastern subdivision to continue as Kaukauna, the western to be organized as Vandenbroek.

The village of Little Chute, on the left bank of the Fox river, about five miles below Appleton and two miles above Kaukauna, dates its existence as a village settlement from the coming of the Hollander colonists, many of whom settled near the church. The village plat was made about that time for M. L. Martin, T. J. Vandenbroek and Ephriam St. Louis, and is described as "situated partly on section 21 and partly on section 22, township 21 north, range 18 east. The first settlement was made by Rev. Father Theodore J. Van den Broek, who after being some years at Green Bay, went twenty-four miles up the Fox river into the woods, to the Indians at Little Chute, then called La Petite Chute, where he designed missionary work among the natives. There were no habitations of whites, and to shelter the missionary Indian women built him a hut, or wigwam, of bark. It was about fifteen feet long and six feet high and was finished in half a day. In this he lived and began his teaching, using his wigwam for both house and church from Pentecost until the following October, 1837. His efforts were immediately successful and he soon had a congregation of fifty, who heard mass in the open air, and not long after the number had increased to 200. That summer with the help of his converts he built a log church, twenty-two feet wide, thirty feet long, roofed with bark. Joists were laid to receive a floor. The church was built without money and there were no boards for floor or seats, so the joists were made to serve as benches. The following year the floor was covered with boards, and a board roof took the place of the bark.

The first school house was built about 1844, near the new church grounds in Little Chute. The building was put up by the settlers, and teachers' wages and board paid by the missionary. The settlers, few in number, could not meet the expenses; the school was attended by five or six scholars.

"My congregation this year," writes Father Van den Broek, 1843, "numbers six hundred souls and the church is finished. . . ."
Last year Rt. Rev. Bishop Lefévre honored me with a visit; with cross and banner my Indians went in procession to meet him, and we sang on his arrival ‘Ecce Sacerdos Magnus,’ and other hymns in their language till we reached the church. Next day seventy received the sacrament of confirmation. At high mass all sang in their own language the Kyrie Eleison, Gloria, and in the afternoon, Vespers, likewise in the Indian language. You never heard finer harmony than the Indians sang in Gregorian chant. The Indians come to school to me every day to learn to read and write, as well as the different trades. * * * The land on which I live, La Petite Chute, is a very pleasant place, where on my arrival all was woods. I can now sow one hundred bushels of grain.”

Rev. Mr. Yocum, in February, 1854, held two days’ of religious services at Kaukauna, there being a large attendance for that time. Little Chute was made a postoffice March 1854, and Peter Maas was appointed postmaster. In March, 1854, the Catholic Church at Little Chute, which for some time had been without a pastor, was supplied by an appointment of Very Rev. Bishop Henni.

“Little Chute.—This village, six miles east of Appleton, is the focus of a large settlement of Hollanders who are improving the country and acquiring a competency. Some twenty-five families have been added to the population of Little Chute and vicinity within the past month and we are informed that they expect at least fifty families to join them during the summer.”—(Crescent, June 10, 1854.)

The improvement of the river at Little Chute by June, 1854, was nearly completed. A large number of men had been at work there for some time. Little Chute was one of the first settlements above Green Bay. It was the location of the Catholic Mission and had a large population of Hollanders in 1854. During the early part of the year large accessions to the settlement there were made. It was one of the busiest villages on the lower Fox river and occupied a beautiful location, and the adjacent towns were selling rapidly.

“A party of forty-three Hollanders passed through our village on Thursday afternoon, bound for the neighboring township of Kaukauna. We suppose they have located near the village of Little Chute.”—(Crescent, August, 1854.)

In May, 1856, four Germans were drowned at Little Chute. A party of seven attempted to cross the river just above the dam. The boat capsized and they were carried over the dam and only three of the seven were saved. Those drowned, as remembered by Mr. Coenen, were Jacob Snyder, Philip Palm, Andrew Hartsom and his son, Michael. In February, 1861, the Catholic church at Little Chute was supplied temporarily by Rev. Mr. Speahrings, who hitherto had been stationed in Brown county. The Catholics of Little Chute in February, 1861, tendered him a donation visit and left substantial evidences of their regard for his services. A procession of horsemen bearing banners and wearing scarfs passed through Appleton escorting Rev. Mr. Speahrings to his new home. The streets at Little Chute were spanned with evergreen arches inscribed with ap-
propriate mottoes. The church was tastily trimmed and many of the buildings were decorated. Early in May, 1861, the farmers of Little Chute invited their brethren in other parts of the county to meet with them the same month for the purpose of holding a series of stock fairs during the coming summer. Every one interested in good stock was asked to be present.

Early in 1862 a new flouring mill was planned to be built at Little Chute by John Verstegen; it was 36x50 feet and four stories high with two run of stone. The Zeeland Mills are still running, in 1911.

Early in 1863 large numbers of Hollanders settled in the vicinity of Little Chute. They were welcomed by the citizens and soon were in comfortable circumstances. Early in 1863 they began the erection of a new church. The structure was designed to be built of wood, but to have a stone foundation. In April, 1864, a mob at Little Chute destroyed the saloon and liquor kept by Mary Enright, a widow. They chopped the building to pieces with axes and then destroyed the house and contents by fire. The property burned was worth about $1,000. Later the county was compelled in a suit to make good the damage thus done. The Catholics of Little Chute, through the efforts of Father Spearling, began the erection of a new church edifice during the summer of 1864. The building was designed to be 44x110 feet. In September, 1864, the bridge across the river at Little Chute was finished and the people of Little Chute in general and John Verstegen in particular were given praise for the completion of this needed work. It added much to the manufacturing and milling facilities at Little Chute and was a great convenience to people there and at Appleton.

In the fall of 1865 the Catholics of Little Chute circulated a subscription to raise money with which to purchase an organ for their church. A goodly and sufficient amount was subscribed. The Catholic church in process of erection in Little Chute in 1867, under the superintendency of Thomas O'Keefe of Appleton, promised to be the largest religious edifice in northeastern Wisconsin. It was suggested that it would be transformed into a cathedral for the new bishop of Green Bay. Late in April, 1868, the store and dwelling house of Peter Boots at Little Chute was destroyed by fire. The loss was about $3,000, a portion of which was insured.

The cornerstone of the Catholic church at Little Chute was laid early in August, 1868, by Right Reverend Joseph Melcher, Bishop of Green Bay. At 9 o'clock the procession moved to the new church building. It consisted of the children, followed by the Bishop, the clergy, members of different societies and the mass of the people, all carrying banners and badges; the Appleton Cornet Band headed the procession. The Bishop performed the ceremonies in the usual imposing manner. The exercises consisted principally in blessing the place where the high altar was to be, where the corner stone was, and lastly the foundation of the church. In the cornerstone was placed a box of zinc, containing numerous relics. At this time Rev. A. J. Verberek was pastor of the Catholic church
at that place. There were present Rev. F. E. Daems, B. DeGoey, Rev. H. Hoeffen, Rev. W. A. Verboort. The latter preached an eloquent sermon during the day.

The village of Little Chute was incorporated in 1899, with John A. Kilsdonk president, H. J. Mollen, H. J. Verstegen, Henry Wyenberg, George Van den Berg, James Gerrits and John Moliot, trustees; John De Bruin, clerk; John Lamers, treasurer. The officers at once set about public improvements and as a result can probably show more miles of good sidewalks and good roads than any other village in the county. The village has a good engine house and council rooms, an outfit of fire fighting appliances, and a good school building, in which both the grade and a high school course are taught.

Though located on an interurban railway having hourly service, and but a few minutes' ride from either Appleton or Kaukauna, Little Chute has as many prosperous business houses as commonly found in a village of its size, some of the stocks being exceptionally complete. December 4, 1906, the Bank of Little Chute was organized as a state bank, with a capital of $15,000. The officers were H. J. Verstegen, president; William Geenen, vice-president; P. A. Gloudemans, cashier, who with H. J. Mollen and Dr. Doyle constitute the directorate since the beginning. H. J. Stark is assistant cashier. The bank has prospered throughout its history, has a surplus in 1911 of $3,750, and is recognized as one of the most substantial institutions in this section. In the rear room is the post-office.

The Valley Advocate of Little Chute made its initial appearance July 22, 1910, an eight-page, six-column newspaper, published by F. G. Shirley, who has recently been appointed postmaster.

The present village officers are P. A. Gloudemans, president; Walter Wildenberg, John Williamsen, John Lom, George Heessackers and Barney Hietpas, trustees; Anton Jansen, clerk; Martin De Bruin, treasurer.

In 1902 the town of Kaukauna was divided, by action of the county board of supervisors, on the line between ranges 18 and 19, that portion lying in range 18 becoming a new town called Vandenbroek. At the first election, held May 13, 1902, the officers selected were Martin Weyenberg, chairman; Wenzel Heindl and Anton J. Vandenberg, supervisors; Anton A. Heitpas, clerk; John A. Gloudemans, assessor; John Hendricks, treasurer. Sixty-eight voters registered at this election. At the first town meeting, $1,000 was voted for general purpose fund; $500 for a bridge on Freedom road. In 1904 a thousand dollars was appropriated for Bungers bridge over the creek and an equal amount for general purposes.

Town of Buchanan.—This town was originally heavily timbered with maple, white oak, white ash, butternut, basswood, etc. The soil was very fertile and the water abundant and good. The old Beaulieu sawmill was built by the government in 1824-6-9, by John P. Arndt of Green Bay for the use of the Stockbridge Indians,
upon whose reservation it was erected. In 1839 the Beaulieu grist mill was put in operation. B. H. Beaulieu secured the saw mill in 1835.

On July 8, 1800, Dominique Ducharme sold to Paul Ducharme lot 69, on the west side of Fox river, at the foot of Grand Kaukauna, bounded by the river. In 1825 Paul sold his tract to James Duane Doty; also lot 70 and lot 87. Other French and other claims along the Fox on both sides of the river were made by the following persons, with the dates attached: Charles Hyatt, Jacques Veaux, George Fourquette, Pierre Grignon, Basile Le Rue, Theresa Rankin, Francis Meldrum, Jean Bt. Laframboise, George Johnston, Isaac Jacques. These claims were made before 1828, and all were bought by James D. Doty. Later claims were held by A. G. Ellis, S. C. Stambaugh, the Grignons, James Boyd, Paul Beaulieu, Daniel Whitney, Morgan L. Martin, Joshua Hathaway, Charles R. Brush, Basile Beaulieu, T. H. Hubbard, Ebenezer Childs, Joseph J. Portier, William Farnsworth, Byron Kilbourn, Joel Battles, M. T. Williams, John Lawe, Lewis Eaton, Michael Macobu, Joseph Panquette, Joseph Lamure, Moses Panquette, John P. Arndt, Thomas Green, William Beaumont, Charles Corrough, James A. Armstrong, Sylvester Sibley, Josiah R. Dorr, Henry T. Stringham, Joel Battles, John B. Langlois, Francis Denoyer, Charles Ihrig, Joel S. Fisk, Richard Lud, A. H. Green, Reed Bartlett, John Hulbert, Francis T. Catlin, Anson Durt, Richard Lord, Louis Harteau (lot 1 was owned by Paul Ducharme in 1823), Samuel F. Cutter, Daniel Ruggles, John Wolf, John F. Lessey, Conrad I. Coon, Nathan Goodell, John F. Meade, E. Monjou, William Dwight and others. Several of the above lived on this land, but the majority did not, merely being temporary owners.

The town of Buchanan was created by the county board March 1, 1858. All of Kaukauna south of Fox river was made the new town. The first officers were probably B. H. Beaulieu, chairman; William Lamure and John Dietzler, supervisors; Morris Ringrow, clerk; Peter Radmaker, treasurer; B. H. Beaulieu, Michael Klein and John Cabenson, assessors; John Hunt, William Lamure, Daniel Cline and John Cabenson, justices of the peace; Peter Kline, constable. The total vote was 32.

The most of the officers figured earlier in the affairs of the town but Morris Ringrow was a recent settler and lived in the western part of Buchanan. John Hunt was also a new-comer about the time of organization; Peter Rademaker was much earlier, though not of the first Germans.

While Buchanan was yet included in Kaukauna, settlements were made by the French by 1835 and afterward; by Germans in 1842 and Hollanders in 1848, and thereafter. (See elsewhere.) By 1858 much progress had been made and the first settlement may be regarded as well advanced and the territory well occupied. Among others not mentioned elsewhere were Davey, Rohan, Dan Clune, who lived back of Beaulieu's hill; Pat and Richard Powers and the Cobersons lived over near Holland town; H. Van de Kerkhoff and Michael Maloney lived also in eastern Buchanan; Louis Fourney
lived opposite Little Chute; Cornelius, Louis and James du Bruin came with their mother and at first lived on the Meade farm; Anton Loth, a Prussian bachelor, lived near Darboy; the Palms and Phillips who settled about 1855; Peter Haupt and Jacob Jones, about 1857; Coenen, in the '40s; Renn and Sanders early; later Michael Brill, who settled in section 23 about 1863; Martin Van Groll, a carpenter, came in 1848 and whipsawed the lumber for Coenen’s house; his brother, Reinert Van Groll, came about a year later. In 1858 there were thirty-six men between eighteen and forty-five years of age listed fit for military duty, the next year there were sixty and in 1862 only fifty-three.

A large tract of land on the river in Buchanan was bought by capitalists in the fall of 1871, and included the Barber Smith place, B. H. Beaulieu’s home, Gardiner’s property and many other old landmarks. About $30,000 changed hands.

In the spring of 1892 the natural gas well in Buchanan attracted much attention. The pressure continued to increase. The owner used the gas to heat and light his property; he laid piping and put in burners; the gas was of a superior quality.

In 1835 Rev. Mr. Stevenson was pastor in charge of the Presbyterian Mission church of the Stockbridge Indians in Buchanan. Rev. Jesse Miner was here in 1828 and died the same year; the church was built in 1828 for these Indians. The settlers of Buchanan, as in Kaukauna, Freedom and Vandenbroek were of the Catholic faith.

On December 2, 1846, William Johnston and Henry Finch of Neenah took the contract to haul a load of goods for the first store in Neenah. On the 4th of December, with their load, they reached Lamure’s in Buchanan, where they staid all night.

A new brick church in Buchanan was dedicated in October, 1871, and in 1907 the Church of the Holy Name was established at Kimberly by Rev. Lueck of Appleton, with a membership of about 70 families; now increased to about 150. A parsonage was built in 1909. A residence is now being built for the Sisters who conduct the parochial school in the basement of the church; four teachers are employed. Rev. F. X. Van Nistelroy is pastor. A Presbyterian chapel was built in 1909 at Kimberly, under the direction of Rev. Moone of Appleton. Rev. Thomas E. Owens, who was succeeded in 1911 by Rev. Willets.

The village of Kimberly dates its origin from the establishment of the Kimberly Clark mill, 1889, near the locality known to the early settlers as the Cedars on Fox river, and was incorporated in 1910. The village has a free library, a grade school in which two teachers are employed, well improved streets, sewers and crossings, and is making strenuous efforts to secure a bridge across the Fox river, September 5, 1911. At an election to determine whether the village should bond for $12,500, 130 voters favored and two opposed the bond issue. The Kimberly Clark Company maintain a foot bridge across the river and a free ferry on the canal, and during the seven months’ navigation season, 1910, registered in round num-
bers 93,000 passengers, using the ferry only during the hours 6 a. m. to 7 p. m. It is claimed the number who crossed on the lock gates would easily make the total 100,000. The population of the village at incorporation was 613. The first village officers were: Dr. C. G. Maes, president; W. W. Johnson, Fred Kroenka, Anton Bos, Walter van den Elsen, John Guilfoil and Charles Werth, trustees; Victor Viaene, clerk; Jacob Verboten, assessor; James Kraun, treasurer; John J. Fox, marshal; George Roschek and Jacob Williams, justices; S. R. Stilp, supervisor. The same officers were reelected in 1911, except that William Lemmel and Henry Stuyvenberg were elected trustees instead of Guilford and Werth.

Town of Grand Chute.—At the organization of the town of Kaukauna there were perhaps a few settlers in the northeastern part of what is now Grand Chute. During the six years following to 1848, several more came to that vicinity, forming the French settlement. Of these Raphael St. Marie was probably first. Bela B. Murch came to Grand Chute June, 1846, and bought land, which was entered June 29, in section 33. He, however, resided in Wrightstown until fall, when he built a shanty and moved in. His nearest neighbor was Burr S. Craft; whose land entry was made June 6 in section 33. The following year Mr. Murch built a frame house, and December 9, 1847, a son was born, who was thought to have been the first white child of American parents born in the county. This claim may be disputed by Charles A. Abbott, who, it is said, was born December 8, 1845, in Freedom. Burr S. Craft moved to Lecos Point, adjoining Murch, December of the same year. After building his house he went to Neenah for lime, which he brought in a bag on his shoulder. Returning that evening he was chased by the wolves. When he reached Mud Creek, which he had to cross on a log, felled for the purpose, the wolves were so near he got frightened, threw his bag into the creek, rushed to Murch's house and yelled: "Maybe you like that music, but d—d if I do." Obid T. Boynton, brother of Mrs. Murch, settled about 1847 in section 32. An elderly Frenchman, Retette Grignon, lived near the Grand Chute, which then swarmed with fish.

In the winter of 1847-8 Henry L. Blood had ten acres cleared in section 26, which was sowed to wheat, the first in town. A breaking outfit used in Grand Chute was a huge plow with a keen sloping coulter, drawn by twelve big oxen. With this outfit the roots of hazel and other brush were plowed out, the stumps of saplings removed and good sized roots of larger trees cut off and torn out. The men engaged in chopping for Blood boarded with Bela Murch, about two and one-half miles away, and carried their dinners to the clearing. One day while eating, the wolves drove them away.

Ezra L. Thurber, said to have been the first settler within the city limits of Appleton, came and established a claim in the spring of 1848, and built a shanty across the ravine west of what was later Pierce's Park, and the first child born in the city, says H. L. Blood, was his son and was born in January, 1849. Revs. Sampson and
Smith and H. L. Blood, with Hoel S. Wright, surveyor, laid out the plat of Appleton, August 4 and 5, 1848, located in township 21, range 17, section 26, as follows: East half of southwest quarter, west half of southeast quarter and 31 acres of east half of northwest quarter of section 35, lying north of Fox river. Not long afterward the plat of the Town of Lawesburg was laid out by George W. Lawe, on part of fractional lot 1, section 26, and part of fractional lot 4, section 25, township 21, range 17.

The first team of oxen and the first wagon were brought by H. L. Blood, who procured them in Winnebago county, August, 1848, and set them to work drawing lumber from Oneida Mill at Duck creek, where a hundred thousand feet had been bought for the Lawrence buildings. To reach the mill he had first to open a road.

About the same time Robert R. Bateman and his son, R. S. Bateman, came with a team from Green Bay, by way of the St. Maries settlement, the last place where they could be directed to the future city. They then proceeded west to a section line which they followed south.

Hector McKay came to Grand Chute October, 1850, and settled northeast quarter section 32. F. C. Vandebogert came to Grand Chute, 1850, and in August purchased the fractional northwest quarter of section 7, township 21, range 18, Grand Chute. His brother, Henry, bought the quarter section lying south. Benjamin Proctor came in 1850, was a blacksmith and wagon maker. He is said to have built the wagon which brought the first load of lumber from Oneida. A couple of years after coming he and his son started a tool factory.

There were no roads; mail was carried on horseback once a week from Fond du Lac by way of Oshkosh and Neenah to Green Bay. Burr S. Craft secured an appointment as postmaster, and opened an office in a pine box fastened to a tree near his house at Tecos Point. In the spring of 1849 the post office was established at Appleton, with J. F. Johnston postmaster, and in July H. L. Blood began carrying the mails three times a week from Menasha, Neenah and Appleton to Green Bay, running a stage from Appleton and a row-boat from Appleton to Neenah and Menasha daily, carrying passengers and mails.


Under an act relating to the town of Grand Chute, “so much of the town of Kaukalieu in Brown county, Wisconsin, as is comprised in townships 21 and 22 north, of ranges 14, 15, 16 and 17 east, is hereby set off from said town of Kaukalieu and organized into a separate town by the name of Grand Chute, and the first town meeting shall be held at Johnston’s tavern in the said town so set off on the first Tuesday in April next. This act shall take effect on the first Tuesday in April next.”

State of Wisconsin, county of Brown: At the meeting held at the house of W. P. Tuttle, April 3, A. D. 1849, in Appleton village, town of Grand Chute, county and state aforesaid, Reeder Smith was appointed chairman; Seth W. Fitch, secretary; Henry L. Blood, R. R. Bateman and W. S. Warner were chosen judges of the election and qualified to enter upon the duties of their offices according to law.

It was voted that a tax of $200 be raised for the incidental expenses of the town for the year.

On motion of W. P. Tuttle it was voted that a tax of two and fifty hundredths dollars be levied on each quarter section of deeded land, giving each owner the privilege of working out the same at the rate of one and twenty-five hundredths dollars per day for work, and then on motion the meeting adjourned.—(Town Record.)

At the election held April 3, 1849, Henry L. Blood was elected chairman; Julius S. Buck and William H. McGregor, supervisors; Julius S. Buck, Robert R. Bateman, Bela B. Murch and Samuel P. Blake, justices of the peace; Ezra L. Thurber, town clerk; Henry L. Blood, assessor; John Stevens, inspector of schools; Hiram Polly, treasurer and collector; Obed T. Boynton, John P. Parrish and William Carter, constables. Twenty-seven votes were cast.

April 23, 1849, a road was laid from the west line of the village of Appleton, at the terminus of College avenue, thence west 24
rods to a stake, thence south, thirty-seven degrees fifty minutes west, 93.61 rods to the corner of sections 23, 27, 34 and 35, and thence to Tecos Point and the county line. This was the first legally laid road in the town. Soon afterward a road beginning at the east end of College avenue, on the town plat of Lawesburg, running east of north one mile 5.64 rods. The road to McGuire's Corners was laid in May, and on the 12th Road District No. 1 was formed, covering the road to Tecos Point, and W. S. Warner appointed overseer. At a meeting of the board of supervisors, September 22, 1849, Alonzo Horton of Hortonville, was appointed overseer of Highway District No. 3; Hiram Polly, overseer of District 4 and James Ward of District 6. “June 28, 29 and 30,” says H. L. Blood, “we laid the road to Hortonville and to Bruce's Mills.” All these roads became very important thoroughfares, the road to Hortonville when extended through to New London, became known as the Plank road.

At the general election, November, 1849, fifty-two votes were cast. During 1849 many settlers had been locating in that part of Grand Chute now known as towns of Greenville, Ellington, Hortonia and Dale, which in April of 1850 were organized into three separate towns, Dale being yet a part of Hortonia, and when one assessor had made assessment in the whole territory of Grand Chute the preceding year, it was voted at annual meeting, April 2, to have three in 1850. At the same time the following was adopted: “Resolved, That for all time to come, and until otherwise ordered, that swine of every description shall not be free commoners, i. e., be permitted to run at large in the town of Grand Chute.” One thousand dollars was voted for the building and repairing of roads and bridges; fifty dollars was voted for support of poor and one hundred for the incidental expenses of the town.

April 10, 1850, the supervisors ordered a road from the southwest corner of section 26, west to the town line, four miles, recorded as number 6. The first chattel mortgage was filed January 18, 1850. The highway commissioners, December 24, 1849, ordered a highway beginning at the west line of township 21, range 15, between sections 18 and 19, running thence east on the section line through ranges 15 and 16 to intersect the state road to Bruce's mill, and at same date ordered a road beginning at the point where the state road leaves the section line between sections 20 and 29, township 21, range 17, running west on the section line through ranges 16, 15 and 14 to Wolf river.

January 10, 1850, town superintendent J. F. Johnston announced the formation of three school districts.

Late in May, 1854, the citizens of Grand Chute voted to authorize the county supervisors to subscribe stock not exceeding $10,000 and to issue town bonds therefor, payable in fifteen years, to aid in the speedy completion of the Appleton and Stevens' Point plank road. The vote stood as follows: For the road, 141; against the road, 97; majority in favor, 44. "The plank road company has invested our supervisors with ample powers to locate, build and manage the road and from the known probity, enterprise and energy of the gentlemen composing the board we entertain no fears that they will make an injudicious use of such powers. Many of our citizens, and we are among the number, are opposed to loaning the credit of the town or county to such projects unless in cases where we are fully satisfied that an important road will not otherwise be built as soon as desirable."—(Crescent, May 27, 1854.) * * *

"Such is the amount of wealth in this town, due to the rapid increase in population and the excellent business facilities, that capitalists at home are ready to take a large proportion of bonds should they be issued by the board. Whether it will be for the interests of the town that they should be disposed of here or negotiated east where the competition would be greater, the town board are better qualified to judge than we are. Bonds running 15 years at ten per cent. should command a handsome premium."—(Same.)

In 1857 the town of Grand Chute embraced town 21, range 17, and included the city of Appleton. The city included the south sections of the township. In point of fertility Grand Chute was not surpassed by any town in the state. The fertility of its soil, the beauty of its forests, its convenience to market, the thrift and enterprise of its inhabitants, its improvements, both public and private, were all of the highest order. The forests had been felled by 1857 and the soil turned up to the sun, and many fine farms and meadows were to be seen on every hand. Numerous orchards were growing. The rapid development of Appleton greatly advanced the land in and near Grand Chute. At the start the settlers took pride in improving the town roads. The schoolhouses and churches some distance from Appleton were numerous at this time.

March 15, 1858, the territory of Grand Chute was enlarged by the additions of sections 6, 7, 18, 19, the west halves of 8, 17, 20, and all of 30 lying north of Fox river, in township 21 north, of range 18 east, which had previously been included in the town of Kaukauna.

In August, 1858, thirty-five German families arrived from the Fatherland and settled in the vicinity of Appleton. About the same time as many more Holland families came and settled in Buchanan, Kaukauna and Freedom. It was announced that within two weeks in August, 1858, over $10,000 was paid out for unimproved land in the vicinity of Appleton.

November 19, 1859, a committee reported to the county board that the plank roads were impassable, and that towns cannot repair them for fear the companies will put up gates and charge toll; that the charter cannot be repealed. The committee recommended that
Appleton and towns make repairs on either of the roads, filing claims against such roads, and that no toll be collected until the towns be repaid with interest.

Among the leading farmers of Grand Chute in 1860 were the following: Barnes, Clarke, Putney, Darling, Rork, Woodland, Bogan, Morrell, Johnston, Ballard, Pearson, Fish, Murphy, Otto, Crane, Hodgins, McGuire, Bogart, Jackson, Wolcott and Heff. The first paring bee ever held in Outagamie county occurred at the residence of B. B. Murch in the town of Grand Chute in October, 1890. Mr. Murch had a large orchard and already raised considerable fruit, and the paring bee was given as a reward to his family and neighbors for their efforts to improve fruit in that community. In September, 1863, five bears were seen in Grand Chute within ten days. A farmer on the school section had a dog badly torn by one of these animals. Deer in considerable numbers were seen in that locality. A Belgian of the same vicinity reported that while hunting his cow his dog in advance was pounced upon by a panther and literally torn in pieces. "Lynx Killed.—On Thursday, John Van Owen with an ax killed a lynx in the town of Grand Chute not far from the city limits. Another has been seen in that vicinity."—(Crescent, January 25, 1868.)

In the fall of 1863 John H. Barnes of Grand Chute conducted one of the most extensive and most successful dairies in Outagamie county. He had one cow which gave 27 pounds, 14 ounces of milk at one milking. In September, 1875, Babcock and Schidmore, while hunting for deer in Grand Chute, killed unexpectedly a black bear weighing about 250 pounds. Almost from the start the town of Grand Chute wished to hold its annual elections in Appleton, because to do so was far more convenient; but permission was not granted until 1876, when provision to that effect was made in the new city charter.

Twenty farmers, owning 147 cows, were present at a meeting at the farm house of Myers Bros., in Grand Chute, February 11, 1885, and arranged for a cheese factory, to be erected on the northeast corner of Wickert's farm. Besides the farmers present ten or more others owning more than sixty cows were expected to send their milk. J. Gooster, C. Ballard and W. Doing were appointed a committee for the sale of cheese. The factory started about May 1, with Peter Towne, cheese maker, in charge.

Town of Freedom.—The first clearing in the town of Freedom was made by a negro named Jackson. Mr. Beebe, who came next, found Jackson here. He had an Indian wife and one child, and had a clearing of nine acres. The negro lived for a while on the Oneida reservation, leasing from the Indians. Beebe settled on section 1. E. B. Abbott came next, in 1842, and bought the Jackson claim. Jacob Juley arrived in the spring of 1846.

After removing to Appleton Jackson acquired the title "General." He claimed his settlement was made in May, 1830. He died in September, 1879.
H. M. Culbertson fixes the date of white settlement at 1843, crediting the first white settlement to Elon B. Abbott, and the Beebe family about the same time. A published biography of Abbott states that after two years' residence in the Oneida settlement he located on the northeast quarter of section 11, in 1842. Prentiss Beebe located on lot 5, section 1, where he resided until his death, about 1849-50. Hiram Rhoads was another early comer, settling on the east half of southwest quarter of section 11, it is thought, soon after Abbott and Beebe. His land entry, October 2, 1845, precedes theirs by two days. The next land sale recorded was to Arthur B. McCallon, in section 15, in 1846. John Stafford, in section 10; Peter Jacob Juley, Joseph L. Sloan, John Hine and James Jackson, in section 15; Reuben M. Norton, in section 20, and China Adams, in section 2, all bought in 1847. Jacob Juley arrived in the spring of 1846. Thus the settlement of Freedom antedates any other of the inland towns of the county. The sale of land proceeded rapidly in 1848. The holders of Mexican land warrants began placing them; many by speculators who had no intention of settling, but in 1848 entries were made by the following, who became settlers: Patrick Roche, section 4; Alexander Bales and James A. Trotter, section 5; William Bales, in 6; Frederick Souders and A. S. Hartman in 8; Samuel Preston and Stedman Hager, in 9; John G. Siddons and Christian Hartman, in 17; Edward G. Smith and Henry W. Armstrong, in 20, all in 1848. Patrick O'Brien in 1849 bought in section 1. Albert Cook in 5, Patrick Monahan in 6, Jonathan J. Nye in 7, Jeremiah Foley in 9, William Monahan in 18, and John Shortell in section 28. In addition to these there were a number who bought lands already entered. Nicholas Juley, a German, came about 1847, to the locality of Sagole, or Freedom village. John Sanders, probably the first Hollander, settled 1848. John Hermes about that year, L. A. Hine, Newells, A. Casper, James Sanders; Ezra Kent in section 11 about the same time. James McCarty lived in 21, Martin Van Dyke came from Holland, and after stopping a year in DePere settled in section 14 in 1849.

Ethan Powers, a former lake captain, lived in northeast 29, on what is called the old Randerson farm, and was the only one there in 1850. In southwest 28 were Hugh McCann and his mother, and his brother-in-law, Barney Boyle, who came that year; Mike McCann, who came at the same time, worked at lumbering for several years before settling. John Deonican and J. M. Cox lived on the west town line road. Warren Newton and M. Roche were residents in April, 1850. Robert Sheriff came about 1851; John Garvey and his sons were early. In the early '50s John Shortell lived in 21; A. McNeal, John Van Den Linden, John de Young, the Smiths, Van Vleeks, Taylors, Nyes, Stedman and Joe Hager lived in the northern part of Freedom. Edwin Nye came in 1855. William Randerson, in 1856, on section 29. John Gehring settled in section 33 in 1858; his brother, Gottlieb, coming at the same time. Fred Weise and other Germans came to section 6 in 1859. John Brinnan came early, squatted in northeast 28, endured extreme hardships the first
winter, thought he must give it up, but in the spring made maple sugar, which he carried on his back to Oshkosh and got supplies and determined to hang on.

The first religious services were held in Mr. Sanders' house by Rev. Father Vandenbroek. The first church in Freedom was St. Nicholas. Nicholas Juley donated five acres for church purposes and upon it are now the church, school, pastor's residence, the sisters' house and the cemetery. The first church was built of logs; the next was a frame, then a stone church, which has been enlarged. A Methodist church was built in northwest section 7. A Congregational church was early organized and a good building erected in section 8. Death and removals so depleted the congregation that the church was sold to the town and converted into a school house. The cemetery on the northeast corner of section 8 is probably the oldest in Freedom. St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Freedom was organized 1869. From that date to 1895 but two pastors served the congregation. In 1889 the beautiful stone church was erected at a cost of $5,000, Rev. Gustave Dettman, pastor. The Moravian church is located on section 7; Rev. Frank Zeller is pastor.

There were a number of families, mostly more or less related, who settled about 1849 in the northern and northwestern part of the town. Among them were the Hartmans, Siddons, Souders, Trotters, Cox and the Bales. Coming from Indiana and settling as nearly in the vicinity of one another as possible, the locality was called "The Hoosier Settlement." Though at one time there were as many as twenty-six families, their descendants are said to be few in Freedom. The first postoffice was established in the Hoosier settlement and was called Freedom. The postoffice at the village was called Sagole and was discontinued after rural free delivery began. It is said Arnt Sanders was the first mail carrier. His route was from Green Bay through Freedom, Center and Ellington. In this work Mr. Sanders traveled afoot.

In 1854 Albert Cook claimed to have one of the best farms in the county. He was located in the town of Freedom. He owned 320 acres in a body, all under fence, and 130 acres of it cleared, of which 40 acres were in winter wheat. In the summer of 1856 improved land in the town of Freedom sold as high as $65 an acre. There was an abundance of excellent land still to be had in that vicinity at from $3 to $7 per acre. Center also contained land worth about the same. In 1857 the town of Freedom embraced township 22 north, range 18 east, all in Outagamie county, and north of the Indian reservation in the same town. A portion of the town, all that joining the Indian lands, was excellent farming land. The soil was of a sandy nature. Much limestone was found below the surface. This town was noted for its living springs and brooks. Irish, Germans and Yankees were there. It had good schools, good roads and an industrious population. In 1857 Andrew Cook of Freedom raised 100 acres of wheat which averaged nearly 30 bushels an acre. His farm was only four years old.
In 1856 the Bradys, Luke, Christopher and John, were here. Others were L. S. Augur, the Knowles, George, Henry and John; the Byrnes, William Bates, Henry W. Armstrong, Hughes, Pollock, Murphy, the Van den Bergs, John Hoks, Patrick Coffey and Sikes. The following year Van Sickle, Vanderlinden, Van Dunkel Berdenson, the Williamson's, Consodines, Hermes, O'Neal, the Wiesbars and Sullivans. In 1858 the Gardners, James and Solomon settled in Freedom. Others here that year were Christ, Miller, Frederick Stormer, N. V. Broekhoven, John Vincent, Ephraim Walker, Philander Hawes, John and Christ Jurry, E. Sargent, Philip Dodge, John and Constant De Young, Matthew Kirby, Anton Ketchoff, Theo. Myse, John Whitsky and Sam. Kelly.

In the spring of 1859 by the setting off of Osborn the town of Freedom lost more than one-half its territory. The portion set off now composing the towns of Osborn and Seymour. New settlers continued to arrive. On the militia list for 1859 are found several new names, among them, Patrick Lennon, D. P. Church, Carneys, James Maher, Patrick King, John Reamy, John Darcey, John Vanderben, H. L. Van der Bore, Peter Pfennings, Gerhard Vandelour, Martin Van Nudon, John Vandeboom, Nicklas Shoemaker, John Abraams, Anthony Rothkopf, Dennis Suppels, Charles Grundorff and Frederick A. Knapp.

It was stated by the Crescent, in December, 1860, that the owner of a threshing machine in the town of Freedom cleared during the previous autumn $500.

In June, 1865, John Rickard announced that he had discovered copper in the town of Freedom. He produced specimens which he claimed were found on section 17, town 22, range 18. He was quarrying limestone and found a couple of specimens in the grooves of the rock two feet below the surface. One weighed over two and one-half pounds and the other weighed four ounces.

In December, 1878, Levi Parker, an Oneida Indian, killed James Garvey, a saloon keeper, at the village of Freedom by chopping him down with an ax, making four ghastly wounds, either of which was sufficient to cause death. Parker was promptly arrested and confessed the killing, but pleaded self-defense.

The history of Freedom as a body politic begins with the history of the old town of Lansing, which included, with other territory, the present towns of Freedom and Center. The settlement of Freedom antedates the other township of Lansing, and was in reality the parent organization from which has descended the towns of Center, Osborn, Black Creek, Seymour and Cicero.

The first annual town meeting of the town of Lansing was held September 12, 1849, at the house of Lewis A. Hine. At this time Lansing included the present towns of Freedom and Center, and other territory lying to the north, but since “no one lived there,” of importance, and so far as this election was concerned the settlers in the southwestern part of Lansing were not represented among the officers elected. There being no poll list recorded, it is difficult to know if they were represented at this meeting. The officers elected
were: Lewis A. Hine, chairman; Elon B. Abbott and Frederick Sanders, supervisors; Lewis A. Hine, town clerk; Alvin S. Hartman, treasurer; Elon B. Abbott, superintendent of schools; James Sanders, Elon B. Abbott, Lewis A. Hine and Prentice Beebe, justices of the peace; Lewis A. Hine, assessor; Alexander Bales and Chauncey Beebe, constables.

The matter of road making being of first importance, the new town at once voted a tax of seven mills on the dollar valuation for that purpose, and a two mill tax to defray all proper town charges and expenses. The first act of the town board recorded was the laying of a road, October 23, 1849, commencing at the town line between sections 6 and 7, running east in township 22, range 18, to intersect the Green Bay road at or near the southwest corner of section 1. Another road also beginning at the west town line at the corners of sections 18 and 19, running east until it intersects the Green Bay road near the southwest corner of section 15. The order for the first mentioned road was afterward revoked "on account of illegal proceedings at the time said road was ordered."

The Green Bay road mentioned was a road extending diagonally across township 22, range 18, from section 1, southwest to section 31, and extended through Grand Chute to Neenah and though thus mentioned, it seems was not surveyed nor formally established by the town until March 16, 1850.

Two school districts were formed December 3, 1849; the first to include all of the east half of township 22 and the fractional sections 34 and 35, township 23, range 18, and district two, included the remainder of the township.

More than twenty miles of highway were established by the board during the first half year of the town's existence. The total of taxes charged to the treasurer was $632.85, of which less than $500 was available for roads.

At the second town meeting, April 2, 1850, two tickets were offered, 22 votes were cast and in nearly every instance the result was a tie vote. It is not likely this result was induced by political differences, but it is thought probable that local considerations were the cause. The ties resulting by ballot were decided by lot, electing E. B. Abbott chairman, William Monahan and Nickolas July, supervisors; E. B. Abbott, superintendent of schools; William Monahan, town clerk; Arvin S. Hartman, treasurer; Lewis A. Hine, William Monahan, J. A. Trotter and William Byrnes, justices; Alexander Bales, Patrick Monahan and Warren Newton, constables; Hiram Rhodes and Alexander Bales were overseers in road districts one and two, respectively.

Forty-nine votes were polled at the town meeting in 1851, when it was determined to raise $1,000 for the improvement of highways, of which there were about thirty miles established.

The town of Lansing was divided and by an act of the legislature, June 5, 1852, that portion in ranges 18 and 19 was set off to form a new town to be called Freedom. The record of its organization is missing, but from other sources it is learned that S. M.
Powers was chairman, in 1852, Albert Cook and James Taylor, supervisors, and H. P. Beebe, clerk.

*Town of Greenville.*—The first land entry in Greenville was made by Francis Perry, April 17, 1847, but it is doubtful if he became a settler, the first entry for settlement being made by Seth J. Perry, December 22, of the same year. The following April Alexander McKenzie, John Culbertson, Sr., and his son, Matthew, came in. The elder Culbertson, who had settled in Indiana in 1822, and had reared a pioneer family, now came to Wisconsin to procure farms for his children. They entered several tracts at Green Bay, April 14. Matthew's selection was the southeast quarter of section 19, upon which, four days later, he began building the first shanty. The Culbertsons were soon followed by Edmund Hafner, in June, 1848. He stopped a week at Neenah, while he and his sons cut a way into Greenville where he had bought entire section 13. There were six sons and two daughters in his family, but his house offered shelter and was a home for new settlers coming into town.

Alva McCrary and family came that year, 1848, by ox team from Ohio, and in November, James and Isaac Wickware and two sisters, and James Hardacker and family came to section 5, where they had built a cabin in the summer. Mrs. Hardacker also was a sister of the Wickwares and until the following spring lived with them, where Louis Hardacker, the first white boy in Greenville, was born, January 6, 1849. That year Seth J. Perry brought his family from Walworth county to the farm he bought two years before in section 27, while Miles R. Perry and wife settled on section 26. They came from Otsego county, New York, by canal and lake, bringing ox team and wagon. They built a shanty 18x24 feet and to borrow a broadaxe to dress the timbers, Mr. Perry walked six miles; returning it at night, he was chased by drunken Indians. Mrs. Perry's first callers were fourteen Indians and squaws, who appeared at her cabin one Sunday morning, walked in and seated themselves on the floor. Once an Indian asked for a knife, which was loaned him. In a short time he returned it, bringing also a quarter of nice venison. Mrs. Perry's eldest daughter, now Sylvina Culbertson, born October 12, 1850, was the first white girl born in Greenville.

James Webley entered land in section 22 in 1848 and arrived with his family the following April. He started the first tannery to tan deer skins. His four and a half year old boy, in the spring of 1853, strayed in the woods and was lost, and though $300 reward was offered for him and several hundred persons hunted, he was not found, but three months later a child's body was found in a sink hole by Mr. Norton and identified as that of the lost boy and given burial, Elder Keval preaching the funeral sermon. Julius Perrot and wife came from Milwaukee in May, 1849, by ox team. Mrs. Perrot brought a cow. They sowed an acre and a quarter to wheat and reaped 700 bundles, which threshed with flails and winnowed with hand fans yielded 50 bushels. Mrs. Perrot herself underbrushed
twelve acres of timber, and at nights packed many thousand shingles. Much of their timber was maple and in the spring of 1854 they made 2,800 pounds of sugar. John Jacquot came with the Perrots, bringing his bride; entered land in section 7, afterward living in section 18. Their eldest son died of scalding, 1854.

Simeon and Lorenzo E. Darling came to Greenville, 1849, living together the first winter. Charles Breiterick (Karl Breitrick), the first German in town, settled in section 2, remaining until 1855, when he removed to the adjoining section in Ellington. Of him a pioneer says: “I met Charles Breitrich in the woods; he could speak no English, but when he understood I wished to go to Appleton, he went with me a mile or more out of his way to put me on the right path.” James Thompkins, in 1849, also located on section 23, cleared his land and established a home. Clark and Roswell G. Wood came in 1849 or early in 1850. Seymouer Howe entered land in 1848 and probably settled the same year for he was entertaining travelers early in 1849. His tavern was first in Greenville and the first this side of the “openings.” Avery C. Grant and A. Calkins came together in the fall of 1850, and experienced the usual privations. “Grant came with a yoke of three-year-old steers and an old wagon; when he arrived had six cents in cash, was ten days on the road from Milwaukee; built a log house on section 8. They lived a number of weeks on corn bread for breakfast, mush for dinner and cold corn bread for supper, with molasses. They had one pan of flour and loaned half and did not know where the next was coming from.”

Wilder Patch came in the spring of 1850, chopped and burned the brush off three acres and planted corn among the logs; began a house but needed more money; took a job of John R. Rynders, July 4; finished September 10, meantime living on what $5 would buy. Julius F. Mory came the same year, his family following from Germany three years later. John Culbertson followed his brothers into the wilds of Wisconsin in 1850, though in the two years of Matthews’ residence many settlers had arrived. An election was held at which nineteen votes were polled, and the town was organized. About half the area of the town had been sold, mostly to settlers. Others who were in the settlement early in 1850 were James Wilson, Joseph Randall, William Bucholz, Patrick Liepke, William Prinderelles, Henry Glass, J. Nye, Humne Lathrop, Francis and Luther B. Mills and Solomon Glass.

John and Ludwig Bleick, with their parents, came about 1851, making the trip from Milwaukee with a yoke of oxen and a wagon in which they carried their household goods and a few supplies. Not a tree had been cut on their land when the family reached it. They built a small log shanty, roofed with split basswood. That winter supplies were hard to obtain, the settlers had to go with ox teams to Green Bay to get flour and pork, though once John succeeded in getting fifty pounds of flour at Little Chute, which he, a boy of sixteen, carried home on his back, more than twelve miles.

George W. Boon and family, together with his parents, came to section 3 in 1851. The land was “all in the woods,” a clearing had
to be made and a house built, so it was not until 1853 that they re-
sided in it. This house, a frame structure, stood on the road from
the southern counties to the pine woods and was large enough to
afford accommodation to travelers. Among others who were in
Greenville early in 1851 were Leonard Dunkle, John Jordan, John
Smith, Thomas and Michael Powers, Joshua Howe, John Roberts,
Griffith Jones, William Roberts, John H. Seger, John Quinn, Dennis
came that year and though his later residence was in section 12 of the
town of Dale, he was identified with the early history of Greenville.
New residents the following year were: M. J. Colby, Frederick Sche-
bler, Frederick Keeler, Frederick Thomas, Michael Schimmers, T.
Wait and Thomas Marsdon. The Sweetser family came in 1852,
the McLeods about the same time. E. S. Palmer came in 1853, soon
followed by John Dey, who since 1849 has been living in the town
of Grand Chute. A. P. Lewis and his sister, who later became Mrs.
E. S. Palmer, Hiram and Joseph Jack and their families, came in
1854. John Schefe and family, Frederick Becker and the Angel-
roths, Scotts, Barclays and McGregors were here in 1853. Palmer set-
tied on section 6, where he still resides. Of those here when he
arrived, he alone is living in the town. His wife, who died Octo-
ber 27, 1909, was probably the last surviving daughter of the Ameri-
can Revolution.

Among those who came in 1852 or early in 1853 are Peter
Smith, F. Tharnagel, T. Mullaine, Dennis Long, E. H. Stone, Wake-
field and John G. Jewett.

"The town of Greenville is receiving a large and valuable acces-
sion to its population from the central and eastern states. Greenville
contains some of the finest lands and some of the best improvements
in the county. In June, 1854, considerable excitement was caused
by the announcement that gold had been discovered along the river.
An examination proved that the alleged gold was a large mass of
copper which contained a small percentage of silver. This was the
second discovery of large masses of native copper in this locality."
(Crescent, July, 1854.)

"Greenville.—Since last spring (1854) about 3,900 acres have
been sold in this town to actual settlers. It is a most beautiful section
of country."—(Crescent.)

Philo Root came to the county in the fall of 1854, but did not
settle in Greenville until he had taught school two winters in Medina.
Hiram Jack built his cabin in section 6, broadside to the Appleton
road. The door and window were on the sunny side, therefore not
visible from the road. Settlers passing by would yell, "This is the
house that Jack built; how does he get in?" The Jacks were among
the first settlers to keep sheep, a difficult thing to do, because the
predatory animals had a particular fondness for mutton and lamb.
The wool was needed for clothing and stockings, the women (there
were nine daughters and one son in this family), spinning the wool
for clothing as well as for mittens and hose. John Dey lived four
years in Grand Chute before coming to Greenville. He had a wife
and two babies, ten cents in money, a cooper's kit and a little black cow when he reached Grand Chute in 1849. At 86 years of age he still resides on the same farm in section 7, Greenville, as ready to teach a Sunday school or attend a picnic as sixty years ago. Daniel and Martin Schulze settled sections 3 and 9 respectively. Scott on section 29, the Barclays and McGregors on the Appleton road. In October, 1855, a squirrel hunt on a large scale was held in the town of Greenville. The party dined at Bennett's Hotel in Hortonville. A large number assembled and killed approximately 500 squirrels.

Michael Woods in 1855 brought his bride to land he had previously purchased in section 12. Alexander Culbertson the same year came to the farm his father had procured for him seven years before, upon which no improvements had been made. He was followed by his sisters, Margaret and Nancy, and their father in 1858. In November, 1855, the average price of improved land in the town of Greenville was $12 per acre. The farm land from the Kling schoolhouse westward through Greenville and Dale was one of the most beautiful tracts in the county. A good road was necessary to open that community to Appleton, and the towns were earnestly working to make it.

Probably the coming of no other settler was so far reaching in its influence or so beneficial to the county's agricultural resources, as was the advent of Louis Perrot, who with his father, Ferdinand, came in 1855 and secured the Howe property. Louis Perrot was the father of the cheesemaking industry in Outagamie county, making cheese at first from the milk of his own dairy, then operating a private factory, receiving milk from his neighbors. He demonstrated to the farmers of Greenville, and later to the county, that by dropping wheat growing and taking up cheesemaking, they could free their farms of mortgages.

The town of Greenville in 1857 contained many of the best farms in the county. There were several large hay marshes on the south, which in time became famous for stock raising purposes. The land was rolling and the soil generally was of the best quality. Even as early as 1857 this town boasted of its rapid settlement, good schools, churches, excellent wheat crops, enterprising population and sleek cattle. Already there were many Germans in the town and many farmers were in position to give employment to German immigrants, who began coming at about this period, remained a few years, saved their earnings and bought tracts in newer towns of the county, in some of which it is asserted that practically all the German settlers worked awhile in Greenville before settling, thus indicating the point to which the town had advanced in a few years. That the wilds were not entirely conquered is shown by the following from an Appleton paper: "In September, 1858, Mr. McGinnis of Greenville was instantly killed in that town by a tree falling on him." That accidents of this nature did not occur oftener is by the old settlers themselves now considered remarkable. Another phase is here indicated: About the first of October, 1858, a huge bear weigh-
ing 400 pounds was killed with axes by Matt Long and his party of men on the Greenville road near Appleton. The bear was exceedingly fat and supplied the whole neighborhood with fresh steak. Another large bear was shot by Thomas Dunn soon after about two miles north of Appleton early in October. The Crescent said: "Bears are more abundant in this county than when it was a wilderness," due no doubt to the juicy young pork the settlers were raising.

The settlement was now two years old; religious influences had prevailed from the start, but as yet no attempt had been made to bring together the adherents of the various religious organizations in the county until commencing the first of September, 1859, a large camp meeting was held in the town of Greenville and continued several weeks. It was held on the land of Mr. Wickware, near the Dye school house, and near the plank road from Appleton to Hortonville, three miles east of the latter place. At this time John Dye was postmaster at the Greenville post office. During the camp meeting a large number of Oneida Mission Indians encamped on the grounds. The leading ministers in charge were Revs. James T. Suffron and William Colburn. These Oneidas were not casual visitors, but took a prominent part in the services, particularly in singing.

In 1863 the farmers throughout the county organized farmers' clubs, or societies, for the purpose of improving agricultural methods and live stock, and acted in conjunction with the County Agricultural Society. One of the strongest was in the town of Greenville; A. P. Lewis was its president and Louis Perrot its organizer. At one of their meetings they thanked Dr. Douglas, secretary of the county society, for the skillful and successful manner in which he had conducted the county fair in October. The enormous acreage put under cultivation in the ten years preceding in Wisconsin and other states was affecting the market. Farmers must by scientific methods lessen the cost of production, and, as usual, Greenville was in the forefront of progress.

In the fall of 1863 another large and successful camp meeting was held in the town of Greenville under the auspices of the German Reformed Church.

In May, 1864, a terrible fire raged through the greater part of the town of Greenville. It seemed at first as if all property would be swept away, but by great exertions buildings were saved and the fire was checked and turned in a direction where it could do little harm. Thousands of rails were burned and men, women and children were burned out of work and out of homes. This fire worked double havoc and imposed greater hardship owing to a large percentage of the men being at the time far from home in their country's service.

In 1865 Louis Perrot of Greenville exhibited in Appleton a load of splendid tobacco which he had raised on his farm. It was of the Havana variety, and was fully grown and perfectly cured—a practical demonstration of the adaptability of Greenville soil to diversified farming. It was along the line of stock improvement and diverting the farmers from wheat to dairy farming that Perrot and his assoc-
ates expended their energies. That the methods advocated were practicable is shown by the following: "Louis Perrot of Greenville has made more money out of cheese manufacture than from double the amount of capital and labor invested in other farming operations."—(Crescent, December 11, 1869.)

The change to dairying has long since been effected, practically the entire area being now devoted to that industry. The building of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway afforded better shipping facilities. The principal highways are among the best in the county. The farm buildings, large and substantial, the soil rich, generally well drained, make the town rate among the best in the county.

On March 12, 1850, the territory comprised in township 21 north, range 16 east, was created a separate town of Brown county, and April 2 of that year an election was held and the town organized with officers as follows: Isaac Wickware, chairman; Hume Lathrop and James M. Wickware, supervisors; Simeon Darling, Matthew Culbertson, Seymour Howe and Isaac Wickware, justices of the peace; Lorenzo E. Darling, town clerk; Simeon Darling, assessor; Matthew Culbertson, treasurer; Lorenzo E. Darling, superintendent of schools; Lorenzo E. Darling, James M. Wickware and James Wilson, constables; James Webley, sealer of weights and measures. Nineteen votes were polled. At this town meeting a town tax of one-half of one per cent. was levied. Road tax was fixed at two days' labor on the highway for each quarter section of land, with road wages $1.00 per day. At a special meeting of the town board, April 30, it was voted to raise $500 to repair roads and bridges. They levied three mills on the dollar for school purposes. May 10 the town was divided into six road districts.

The religious history is similar to that of Hortonia, Ellington and Dale. The same priests and preachers who had labored there held services in homes and schoolhouses here. Probably the first religious organization was a Sunday school held in the schoolhouse in District No. 1, organized not long after the schoolhouse was built. It was non-denominational in character. John Jewett was the superintendent. This school was maintained until the organization of the church and a Methodist Sunday school at Medina. Another early Sunday school was held in schoolhouse No. 4, with John Dey superintendent. After the organization of the Baptist and Congregational churches at Hortonville and the Methodist Church at Medina, most of the English-speaking Protestant families found church homes there. An Evangelical Lutheran (German) and a Catholic congregation were organized, both having resident pastors, while a German Evangelical Church is served by a minister of Appleton.

The first cemetery was a neighborhood burying ground, near the southwest corner of section 17. It was never deeded nor dedicated to the purpose and interments discontinued after the land changed ownership. A square acre was secured by the town board, a little north of the old ground, platted and lots sold September 1, 1860, and most of the bodies were removed from the old to the new
cemetery. After the lots in this cemetery were all sold a new site was purchased and platted a little south of the town center.

Settlers of American birth, of English and Scotch ancestry, and settlers of German and Irish nativity followed closely one another into Greenville. Haphner, the first to bring his family, was Irish. The Wickwares, Culbertsons, Scotts, McCrarya, McGregors, Barclays and McClouds were Scotch. The Schulze, Londons and Kaphingst families, Christ Zachow, Henry and Hubert Wolf, Joseph and George Moder, Adam Frederick and Fritz Miller were early Germans. Among the Irish families were Gartlin, McGarvey, Monahan, Farrell, Long, Nolan, McGinnis, McGrath, McNerny, McGahan and others, jolly, warm-hearted and hospitable. "I never entered an Irish home that I was not pressed to stay for whatever meal might be next," says an old-time town assessor, "and though the fare might be scanty the hospitality was freely tendered. I sat at one table whereon was only dried fish, and felt I was welcome. I called at another house to make assessment. 'You must be tired and hungry,' the woman said, and started to get me food. She opened her cupboard, threw up her hands in dismay and exclaimed: 'Divil a bit of bread have I in the house. Davy has eaten it all up. But never mind, sit ye down an' I'll make ye some'; which she immediately proceeded to do.

Town of Hortonia.—This town derives its name from its first settler, Alonzo E. Horton, and at the time of its organization comprised all of the townships in range 15 in Outagamie county. In 1852 the town was divided, that portion lying north of Wolf river to form a new town called Embarrass. The following year the town was again divided, setting apart all the territory in township 21 north, range 15 east, to form the town of Dale. This separation leaving only about seventeen square miles in Hortonia, it was deemed advisable to add to its area, which was done later by taking sections 1 to 6 inclusive from the town of Dale and including them in Hortonia. Since that action there has been no change of boundary or area, except in forming the Third ward of New London. A limestone ledge may be traced from the county line, traversing more than half the length of the town from west to east. From this rock a superior lime is made, having unusual binding quality, and a limekiln has been maintained near the county line for more than fifty years. Water of fine quality is usually easily procured at moderate depth, except on lime ridge, where it is more difficult to reach the water-bearing strata. Many of the artesian wells particularly about Hortonville, have sufficient "head" to form constantly flowing fountains.

Settlers in the prairie or sparsely timbered counties to the south and southwest needed shingles and to satisfy their demands Knapp Brothers made hand shaved shingles in a cabin on the site of Hortonville in the winter of 1847-8. At this place they were merely squatters and it is doubtful if they were actual settlers in Outagamie county. Following them, early in the spring of 1848, March 3, Alonzo E. Horton entered a tract of land, the southeast quarter of section 35. His selection was determined by the fact
that here Black Otter creek would afford sufficient power to operate a saw mill and the region about was covered by a heavy growth of fine timber. Late in the summer he returned with a force of men and began putting in a dam, digging a race and building a saw mill, which began making lumber about the first of August, 1849. In November of that year was filed the plat of the village of Hortonville. He did not long remain in the town of his founding, however, removing after the sale of his properties to California, where, in San Diego, his death was not long since reported.

Few of the men who engaged with Horton in building the mill remained to become actual settlers. Captain Joel Tillison was one, and he became the pioneer lime burner of the town. Obadiah A. Blackwood arrived in time to help finish and start the saw mill and being an experienced lumberman he engaged with Horton and successors for about eight years, sawing lumber and rafting it to Mississippi points as far as St. Louis. He bought land and cleared it, living not far from where the Northwestern depot now stands. He afterward removed near New London in Hortonia, where he cleared another farm. Alvin Orvens, who came November 20, lived not far from the Northwestern depot, but after about thirteen years sold out and removed to Michigan. Henry J. Whicher became a settler early in the spring of 1849 and that summer built a hotel, which was called Pinery House, the first in the town. He, too, was transient, as soon afterward he sold to Burton, from whom it passed to Hampson, who continued the business.

Luther Morton came June 1 and began clearing the southwest quarter of section 35, but he, too, sold and passed on. James McMurdo came to identify himself with the development of the town and county, arriving June 3, “possessed with a spirit of perseverance and a fixed purpose to deal honestly with all men, and lived to reap the fruits of industry, honesty and integrity, with full purse and a happy home.” Henry Kethroe came in June also and remained a short time before settling in Ellington.

But eight settlers had preceded Matthew McComb when he brought his bride of three months to Hortonia on July 2, 1849, in company with Hugh Leslie and his family. Leslie and McComb had entered land in section 28 about a month previously, but when coming to settle became confused and located on land belonging to Simeon A. Shepard, thinking it was Matthew McComb’s tract. Here, says Matthew McComb in pioneer sketches, “they lived for nearly four weeks, having nothing but the canopy of Heaven for their curtain; there was not one shower of rain; during this time they built a shanty and the question arose how and with what shall it be roofed? Being greenhorns and unskilled in the use of the axe they never thought of making troughs for the roof, so they concluded to wait until Horton commenced sawing logs in the mill about August 1.” They secured the first lumber sawed and made their roof. They remained in this shanty in which there was neither door nor window, until September, when, having constructed shanties, each with his family removed to his own tract.
The Simeon A. Shephard mentioned by BeComb had a tract of land also in section 28, but whether his settlement preceded that of McComb and Leslie or was some months subsequent we are unable to fully determine. That he came with his family at an early day is certain and that he identified himself with the welfare of the community is shown by his election to office in the town.

Mason C. Hulbert, who also came in August, was the first storekeeper. On the corner of Oshkosh and Main streets, directly opposite the Arlington Hotel, he erected a story and a half frame store building, which is still in use on the same site. Goods, which were brought from New York, occupied the lower room, while the room above was a haven in which many settlers’ families found shelter while their own cabins were being erected. Hulbert’s connection with the store was brief for in January of the following year it passed into the hands of Briggs, Pelton & Company.

Thomas Ogden came also in August. His cabin, with those of Matthew McComb and Julius G. Nordman, were the only ones on the road between Hortonville and Muckwa and were known as the Irishman’s, the Englishman’s and the Dutchman’s. Thomas Easton and John Easton came in October and the latter built a hotel on Nash street at a point about opposite the Arlington livery barn. It has since been removed to the front of the same lot, corner of Nash and Appleton streets, where it is used as a dwelling.

Norman Nash came the last of November and built a hotel, which he called the Hortonia House, on the corner of Main and Nash streets, on the site of the present Arlington. He had it finished and furnished and ready for the accommodation of travelers about August 1, 1850. Some time later Platt Rudd secured the hotel and operated it several years. Lucius Collar at a still later date kept tavern there. David Briggs, Platt Rudd, Byron Pelton and George L. Merrill became identified with the town when, June 27, 1850, they purchased the stock and store building of Mason C. Hulbert.

Oliver Poole and family came February 28, 1850. "Aunt Sally Poole" was the home doctor for the settlement, ministering not only to physical but to spiritual ills, in sickness a nurse and in the house of sorrow a consoler and comforter. Of Mr. and Mrs. Poole it is said: "Their home has always been an asylum for the poor, a hospital for the sick and a home for the homeless, irrespective of nationality or color." In her ministrations Aunt Sally assisted the stork on more occasions probably than any regular practitioner ever resident in Hortonville.

Moses W. Allen came in 1850 and commenced a mercantile business, purchasing of Briggs, Pelton & Company the stock installed by Hulbert. As may be imagined his stock was not an extensive one, consisting "mostly of notions, a few groceries, some blue calico and denim and a little red flannel." His trade at first did not warrant his continual presence in the store and a part of his time was occupied at the saw mill, where with a lathe he turned spindles and rounds for chairs. It is said, however, "he was an adept at store-keeping and became very successful" in Hortonville. He was a good
man and citizen and firmly believed in and advocated the efficacy of cold bathing and installed at the saw mill the first shower bath in the village.

J. J. Steffen, Matthias Klein and Andrew Cornish became settlers in May. Cornish first kept a store, which he left to preach the gospel and soon afterward removed from town. Ira Hersey came in the fall of 1850 and lived in town until sometime in the fall of 1872, when he removed to Kansas. He was by trade a miller. Joseph Clark, who came the same fall, lived in the village until he could build his home. A year or two later he went to Green Bay and procured the first mill stones brought to the town. They were installed in a shanty at or near the saw mill and used for grinding corn. Ira Hersey operating the mill. He had been operating a makeshift outfit at the same mill for a time before. So far as can be ascertained no flour was made in either grinding apparatus. Leonard Steffen came May 7, 1851, and bought a farm a half mile west of Hortonville. With the exception of a few years he spent his life in town. John McMurdo came June 8, purchased improved land of his brother, James, who had preceded him, and began farming. He also, as opportunity afforded, followed his trade of millwright, among others erecting the flouring mill of Briggs and Sandborn. Augustin C. Briggs came in the fall of the same year. In 1856 he built a fine hotel for the time, which now, after fifty-five years, is still offering entertainment to the traveling public and is known as the Gates House. The first guests of this house were entertained in the basement at a Fremont campaign banquet, the house proper not being completed. Isaac Leach and sons, Eli, Ell and Alden, became settlers December 23, 1850, and with them came Joseph Clark, who lived in town to the time of his death, about 1877. George Tiplear settled the latter part of June, 1852. He was a blacksmith and established his shop on the south side of Main street, on the present site of Graef's store. While there is record of an earlier blacksmith shop in 1849 it is thought to have been a forge used in building the saw mill machinery and not a general custom shop. Elder William Mitchell, a Baptist minister, settled on a part of the northeast quarter of section 35 and began clearing his farm and holding religious services in the school house at Hortonville and at other points in the settlements of Ellington, Greenville and Dale. At the organization of the church in Hortonville he became its pastor.

In the fall of 1852 William W. Briggs, David Briggs and H. B. Sanborn secured the unsold portion of the village plat and the saw mill and the following years built as good a flouring mill as any in the county, thus adding more to the comfort and welfare of the settlers than any one who preceded them. Soon afterward the property was divided, David Briggs taking the saw mill and timber land and William Briggs and Sanborn taking the grist mill and village plat. Jacob Steffen and family became settlers October 16, 1852. Stephen A. Thompson came in November. Francis Steffen came with his parents and after the war settled on section 33. The Pettibone family and Mr. Jack came in 1853 or early in 1854. In that
year the village of Hortonville promised to be the most prosperous inland village of the county. It had two stores, one of which was opened by Mr. Norward. The amount of travel through that point was very great. Many strangers visited that section looking for permanent homes.

"In April, 1854, the house of Oliver Poole at Hortonville was totally destroyed by fire, whereupon the neighbors immediately assembled and erected him a new one. That is the way we do up things in this country."—(Crescent.)

The citizens of Hortonville celebrated the Fourth of July, 1854, appropriately. The committee of arrangements was A. C. Briggs, E. E. Leach, W. Clarke; and the marshals, J. Hersey and N. Nash. W. Jones and Rev. A. C. Lathrop were the orators. Delegations from New London, Dale, Greenville and Ellington were present. Mr. and Mrs. Rudd furnished dinner for all who required it. Many toasts were responded to by Rev. A. C. Lathrop, E. S. Welch, W. Jones, M. W. Allen and others. Among the toasts were the following:

"The Fugitive Slave Law.—May we soon see it universally declared unconstitutional and void." "Judge Smith of the Wisconsin Supreme Court—May he never repent declaring the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional." "The People of Hortonville and Vicinity—May this not be the last time they celebrate the day of independence and freedom in a manner worthy of the occasion." "The Mosquitoes—Though they sting, yet rather would we bear their bills than fugitive slave bills and Nebraska bills." D. E. Woodward in August, 1854, was appointed postmaster at Hortonville, vice M. W. Allen.

Quite a number of Buckeye farmers have settled in the vicinity of Hortonville within a short time. Four or five large bears have been killed in the Wolf river region near Hortonville during the last week. Black bears are very plentiful in that vicinity. Mr. Woodward has built a very handsome Gothic store at Hortonville. The village is improving. The adjacent country is also rapidly advancing."—(Crescent, August, 1854.) "A Great Crop—Mr. Leach of Hortonia raised 55 bushels of corn to an acre of land this season."—(Crescent, 1854.) Mr. Leach, being a settler of December, 1850, his farm was less than four years old and stumps and roots covered fully one-third of his ground. In October, 1855, Hortonville boasted of a flouring mill for custom work. This mill proved invaluable to that portion of the county and to the settlers and lumbermen up the Wolf river, making the village a base of supplies, whose importance increased each year. In 1856, the village of Hortonville, on the plank road, about fourteen miles from Appleton and two miles from Wolf River, was growing rapidly. The soil was excellent and it was believed the village in a short time would show a population of one thousand. An excellent water power was utilized and there were also established a large saw mill and a flouring mill, a large hotel, two general stores, several mechanics, a neat school house and two hotels.
About 1856 Lucius Collar purchased the Hortonia House and kept tavern. About this time is dated the advent of Cyrus H. Wire and family, John and Anthony Logan and Edward Gowell, the latter engaging in lumbering and operating a steam mill. S. S. Whitman bought the water power mill of Briggs and ran it until its days of usefulness were over. Moses Allen, the first real storekeeper in Hortonville, was succeeded by Woodworth, and later Grant, after whom the stock passed to Charles and Herman Buck. Otto Buchman started the shoe business in the later '50s, and Julius Zuelike came in 1855, followed the next year by his father, who settled on section 29.

The Maas family came about the same time, remaining in town six or seven years; the Rideouts appeared somewhat earlier; Freeman Nye got land in what is now the southern section of Hortonville; John T. Rose came in the fall of 1855 and about the same time Anton Stroinsky, Gottlieb Kraus and the Matz brothers came, settling along the "plank road"; the Waterman family came also about that time; the Knaaks settled on Wolf river, section 20, and in addition to clearing a farm established the first brick yard in Hortonia, probably the second in the county, the other being at Appleton; the Steigs came earlier, about 1855; John Foy came about 1851; Mr. Bosworth, who afterward platted an addition to New London, came about this time; Chauncey Carpenter arrived about 1856 or 1857 and bought a quarter section of Julius G. Nordman; Nordman, though living over the county line in Waupaca county, owned two quarter sections in Hortonia and was in a way identified with the town and its early settlement, coming about 1849; Patrick Mulroy came later to section 5 and Patrick Dacy to section 6.

Dr. Perry was practicing in Hortonville in 1856 and was probably the first resident physician. Prior to his coming physicians, when needed, had to be called from Neenah or Appleton. Later doctors in Hortonville were Dr. Bowen and Dr. Mills. Louis Jacquot came in 1856, at first doing carpentering and farming. From his youth he has been closely identified with the business of the town and village, the greater part of the time in an official capacity.

Through Hortonville ran a large stream of water which emptied into Wolf river. There had been erected an extensive dam and the water power was well secured. Several mills, flour and saw, were already in operation in 1857. They furnished an excellent quality of flour and large quantities of lumber for local improvements. There were several dry goods stores, grocery stores, two large hotels; in fact, Hortonville, in 1857, boasted of one of the best and largest hotels in northern Wisconsin. The village was located midway between Appleton and the vast pine regions on Wolf river. This fact gave it a steady travel and made it the center of improvements. A good road ran from Hortonville to New London, which latter was the steamboat port of Wolf river. A contemplated line of railroad ran through Hortonville from Appleton to New London. Hortonville was then and is yet one of the most important villages in the country. In 1857 Briggs and Sanborn completed a new mill to which
they added steam power. Sylvester S. Whitman came in 1858 and, purchasing the water power saw mill, began lumbering and making matches. Before coming to Hortonville he had been two years in Oshkosh, where he made the first matches manufactured in the state.

In January, 1859, the congregations at Hortonville presided over by Rev. William Mitchell and Rev. Edward Peterson, surprised their pastors and made them valuable presents of money and supplies. In the spring of 1859 Daniel Huntley's school in the village of Hortonville held a public exhibition that was attended by almost the entire village and community. The scholars acquitted themselves greatly to their credit and as a whole the school was pronounced a success and the teacher was continued in his position. In September, 1859, a lodge of Good Templars was instituted in the village of Hortonville by the district deputy, J. F. Johnston. A large number of Good Templars from Appleton assisted in the organization and in the initiation of the new candidates; 27 citizens of Hortonville and vicinity united with the order. It was stated in August, 1860, that the Hortonville Lodge of Good Templars had a membership of over 140. It was less than a year old and was the largest of that order in the state. In August, 1860, Benjamin Rideout, a millwright engaged in a steam mill at Hortonville, was caught in the machinery and instantly killed. He left a wife and five children.

Joseph Clarke of Hortonville exhibited a live calf about a week old at Appleton which had but three legs; the right foreleg was missing. The calf did not seem to miss it as it ran along as lively as any other youngster. In February, 1862, Hortonville had three or four stores, six or eight shops, two taverns, a neat church and another one nearly built, a large steam saw mill, and a population of several hundred. In June, 1862, the steam saw mill at Hortonville and the planing mill of W. F. Hardacker, were destroyed by fire. The steam mill was owned by Briggs and Culbertson. There was no insurance and the loss was heavy. This was a hard blow to that thriving village.

The building of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad gave Hortonville an impetus few interior villages enjoy. During the past season Emil Schwebs has built an elegant brick residence; F. Florbou a frame residence of goodly proportions; August Schwebs, a large dwelling; S. S. Whitman, a new building for grocery and dwelling combined; W. H. Rideout, a very handsome new dwelling. W. E. Clark built an elevator of extensive capacity; J. P. Hews, a neat residence; J. H. McGurdo, extensive improvements on one of his dwellings; Conrad Peters has added material improvements to his residence.

"The business firms of Hortonville are all stanch, reliable and enterprising. W. K. Rideout is a leading manufacturer in the village, making lumber, sash, doors and blinds. He has expended upward of $1,000 in improvements the past year and his facilities are first class. He gives steady employment to eighteen hands. A. Graef conducts an extensive flouring mill and deals heavily in general mer-
chandise. Improvements amounting to $1,500 have been put in his mill this past season, making it now first class.

"W. E. Clark deals heavily in grain, has an elevator and presides over the Troy House. Few firms in the county do a larger, more thriving business than H. T. Buck & Bro., general merchants. F. Fleichauer, tanner, is turning out fine grades of leather and a good deal of it. J. Kline in his new shop is doing heavy business blacksmithing. A. Haller, tinner, makes himself very useful to the community. M. Ritger, wheelwright, is an excellent workman. A. Buck, O. Buchman and A. Kenesil are separately engaged as boot and shoe makers. Julius Zuehlke and John Miller deal out the ardent. Fred Herbst is proprietor of the Hortonia House. Mrs. Susan Gillespy is the landlady of the Belmont House. Emil Schwebs blacksmithing and wagon making; Collar Bros., butchers; Joseph Nagreen, cabinet shop and store; S. Nash, tailor shop; Mrs. S. E. McMurdo, millinery. Total business for the village for the year was $101,000." (Post, December 3, 1877.)

From this period new settlers were fewer; new families appeared from time to time, but they had not the task of clearing like those who preceded them, for by the early '60s most of the land was improved. The most of the late comers were German born, who have always been hard-working, enterprising and thrifty. Since 1890, when it was 867, the population of the town has decreased to 654 in 1900, and the census of 1910 showed a population of only 597.

The first town meeting for Hortonia was held at the store building formerly occupied by Mason C. Hulbert on the first Tuesday in April, 1850. Norman Nash was chosen chairman, Byron Pelton and Oliver Poole inspectors and George L. Merrill, clerk of election. All being young and inexperienced and having no statutes to guide them, they adopted the following oath for the inspectors and the clerk of the meeting, not because they wished to take the name of God in vain, but they considered it to be in a businesslike manner. Following is the oath: "You swear by God that you will support the constitution of the United States and this state, and that you will conduct this meeting to the best of your ability, so help you God." Oliver Poole administered the above oath to the chairman and the chairman to the two inspectors and clerk. At this town meeting J. Wakefield was elected chairman; Norman Nash and Byron Pelton assistant supervisors; Byron Pelton, clerk; Benjamin Williams, treasurer; William Benedict, assessor; J. Wakefield, town superintendent; John Easton, J. Wakefield and William Benedict, justices of the peace; Lewis Hyde and Thomas Easton, constables. J. Wakefield resigned his office as chairman and Norman Nash was elected chairman in his place. No bonds were required from any of the town officers, and no record of the town meeting or meetings of the town board are accessible, if in existence. The total number of votes cast was seventeen.

At the building of the Northwestern Railway the town voted aid by the purchase of stock to the extent of $7,000, which was afterwards sold at about one-half of its par value. In connection with this sale the records of the town contain a curious entry regarding the
advisability of such sale, concerning which it was said to the board:
"If you sell this stock for which an offer has been made, and the
price goes lower, you will be honored, but if it advances you will be
damned." Since the stock advanced the entry is of interest.

The present officers of the town are Anton Gittu, superintendent;
George McDermott, superintendent; Charles Radichel, treasurer;
Henry Repetzke and Ed Sawall, justices, and E. S. McDermott,
John Schroeder and George McElroy, constables. The town apart
from Hortonville village has an area somewhat less than twenty
square miles in extent, in which the population is 597. The farms
are devoted to dairying and stock raising, the value of all stock being
placed in 1910 at $61,306. The first grist mill was one purchased
of Mr. Howe in Greenville by David Briggs & Company, though a
bark mill had been used at Horton's saw mill for grinding corn.
This grist mill was a one-man, hand power machine, having a capacity
of five bushels of corn per day.

The first schoolhouse was built in the summer of 1850; the first
teacher was Emma B. Leach, who began teaching that year. The
first church was built in 1859, though two churches were organized
in 1854; the first preacher was Andrew Cornish, who came in 1849.
The first blacksmith shop was built in 1849; the first flouring mill
in 1856; the first barrel of whisky was retailed by Captain Tillison
in 1849; the first birth in town was that of a daughter of Thomas
and Lucinda Easton in March, 1850; the first death was that of
Sarah A., daughter of Norman and Matilda Nash, April 22, 1850.
Among the early deaths in Hortonia was that of a daughter of
Oliver Poole. There being no established burial place she was interred
in a grove near the middle of her father's farm. Others of
the early settlers who rested from life's burdens found repose in this
spot, which Mr. Poole permitted to be used as a free burial place,
and was so used for many years. Though interment there ceased
long ago, it is still a sacred city of silence.

The first marriage, says Matthew McComb, extracts from whose
writings follow, was contracted between John A. Hewitt and Susan
A. Sheldon, who came from north of Wolf river, then a part of Horto-
nia. The marriage ceremony was performed by John Easton,
justice of the peace, at Matthew McComb's cabin in the month of
April, 1850. The river was swollen by spring floods, and the bride-
groom and bride built a raft of driftwood, got on board and crossed
the river, but became entangled in the trees and bushes on the south
side. Finding they could proceed no further with their unwieldy
craft, yet not willing to return unmarried, they joined hands and
plunged in and waded forty rods or more through two and a half
feet of water to the shore. After the ceremony the groom, taking
his wife by the hand, said, "Let us go home," and they returned in
the manner they came. The narrator continues: "Many waters
could not quench their love, neither did the floods drown it."

The first roads in the town were those made by the settlers get-
ting to their land, who naturally chose the easiest available routes.
An attempt was made and a considerable amount of money secured to cover the road from New London to Appleton with planks, and establish a toll road, by reason of which it acquired the name, and by old settlers is still called "the plank road," somewhat derisively, since it is said that no plank was ever laid except a short distance near Appleton.

The first limekiln was operated by Joel Tillison, northwest of the village about 1853 or 1854, and later Le Fevre began burning at a kiln on the county line road, at which place lime of a superior quality has been made ever since.

Hortonville.—June 21, 1854, there was received for record a plat of "the town of Hortonville, devised at the instance and under the supervision of Samuel T. and Augustin C. Briggs, Sandborn & Briggs, Norman Nash and Platt Rudd; together with descriptions and details, in part as follows: "Town of Hortonville is located on the northeast and southeast quarter of section thirty-five (35) in township twenty-two (22) north, of range fifteen (15) east, in the county of Outagamie, state of Wisconsin."

This plat included the territory comprised within Appleton, Division, Elm, Nash, Maple and Cherry streets; Maine to Mill street, Mill street to the creek, up the creek to Oshkosh street, thence to the intersection of Main and Appleton streets, and including also block No. 3, south of Appleton street. The blocks, lots and streets are described in figures "as they appear on a plat of Hortonville, purporting to have been drawn by Myron Baughton, in accordance with a survey made by him and placed on record in the office of the register of deeds for Brown county, under date of November 5, 1849." It will be seen from the foregoing that Hortonville as a village dates its origin from the earliest settlement. It was there the first settlement was made, there was the first industry, the first hotel, store, churches and school, and the first roads centered there, yet its growth did not keep pace with the growth of the farming districts of Hortonia, for the development of farms and consequent removal of the timber destroyed the chief industry of the earlier days of the village. No other industries being at once secured to supply the lumbermen's place, the growth of the population was retarded, but the village has always maintained its position and prominence both as a market and base of supply for the town of Hortonia and a large territory adjacent. It was not until 1894 that definite steps were taken to bring about a village organization apart from the town of Hortonia, when in September an election was held to determine the will of the electors relative to incorporation. At this election, of 171 votes cast, 101 favored incorporation. At the first election, October 27, of the same year the following officers were elected: President, L. Jacquot; trustees, M. Ritger, O. M. Poole, D. Hodgins, A. Graef, H. Diestler and Frank Schmidt; clerk, F. M. Torrey; treasurer, Charles Collar; assessor, H. T. Hunt; supervisor, Robert McMurdo; marshal, Jacob Miller; constable, J. V. Hardacker; justice of the peace, L. Jacquot; police justice, S. C. Torrey.
While the administration of affairs has been careful and economical, the public utilities and improvements have been kept fully abreast the requirements of the village. Not the least of these improvements is the school building, for the erection of which the village issued bonds in the amount of $7,000 in 1899. These bonds, ten in number, were paid as each matured and the village is now free of debt. Fire protection is afforded by a volunteer fire company, equipped with a hand fire engine and other appliances. Four large cisterns in as many sections furnish a supply of water for fire fighting in the residence portion, while the mill pond and creek furnish an inexhaustible supply for the business district. There are now in Hortonville two hardware, one harness store, three general stores, one dry goods, one drug and one furniture store, one millinery store, two fruit and confectionery, two flour and feed stores, one merchant tailor and clothing store, three meat markets, one barber shop, ten saloons, three physicians, two dentists, three insurance associations, five insurance agencies, a saw mill, planing mill, creamery, flouring mill, two lumber yards, a custom wagon factory, a brewery, three blacksmith shops, one dealer in agricultural implements exclusively, one bank, four hotels, two livery barns, two telephone exchanges, two lines railway, a telegraph and express office, four churches, one public high and grade school, and two parochial grade schools, and one newspaper. The present officers of the village are W. Benjamin, president; S. Torrey, John Douglas, Otto Kluge, Rufus Poole, William Wolf and Fred Heger, trustees; Edward Gleichman, clerk; Robert Diestler, treasurer; Mike Ritger, assessor; Douglas Hodgins, supervisor; Ed Klein, marshal and constable; S. C. Torrey, police justice; Charles Diestler, justice of the peace. During the past decade the census shows a decrease of population from 913 in 1900 to 863 in 1910.

The first school in Hortonville was held in a board shanty stuck against the end or side of Thompson's Hotel. It was called the barroom of the hotel, but no liquors were sold in it. It was “as large as a good big dry goods box,” built of boards unplaned, just as they came from the mill, and furnished with chairs, but no desks. “It was provided (not heated) with a sheet iron heater,” says a one-time pupil. “I wonder that we didn’t freeze.” This was probably the winter of 1849-50. Miss Bristol was the teacher, her pay was seventy-five cents per week, all clear, for she boarded round with her pupils, of whom there were about a dozen. In the summer of 1850 a schoolhouse was built which was provided with seats and desks of a more comfortable sort than in many pioneer schoolhouses since there was plenty of sawed lumber at hand. The building was frame and stood on the north half of lots five and six, block fourteen, of the original plat of Hortonville. Emma B. Leach was the first teacher. It is said that once when school was in session in this building, it was visited by a big black bear that came snuffling and scratching at the door which he succeeded in opening. The teacher and pupils were badly frightened; the men of the village were away in the
woods, so no help could be called, but after nosing about and being
unmolested his bearship shuffled off into the woods.

As the village increased in population a larger building was
provided in 1861. This continued in use until 1899, when its capac-
ity having been outgrown the present modern grade and high school
building was provided. In 1903 a high school course was adopted
and the school with two teachers instituted under the supervision
of L. A. Budahn. He was succeeded by E. C. Hefferman, after whom
the present superintendent, Roy Lewis, assumed control.

Early religious gatherings were not infrequent, usually held by
some itinerant preacher, among whom Elder Clinton, a Congrega-
tional minister, who visited many settlements, including Horton-
ville, as missions, and Rev. Rinehart, a Methodist whose home was
in Hortonville, but whose ministrations extended throughout widely
scattered settlements.

In February and March of 1854, Elder Keeval, a Baptist Evan-
gelist of Allendale, held a revival meeting in the schoolhouse, at
which he awakened the interest of the community so that all
Christians worked together for the conversion of souls, and a number
of converts were secured. After this revival various churches were
formed. The Congregationalists organized with fifteen or twenty
members, the Baptists nearly as many, and the Methodists a small
class. A few years later, 1859, by a financial union, the Baptist
and Congregationalists together erected a union church. The trust-
ees at the building of the church were Wm. W. Briggs, J. F. Nye
and Ira Hersey.

This church was located on land belonging to William W.
Briggs, by whom it was deeded, November 18, 1862, to Obadiah A.
Blackwood, Elijah S. Thomas, and William W. Briggs, trustees, con-
vveying lots three and four, block fifteen, of village of Hortonville,
"together with the meetinghouse erected thereon, which has been
built for the use of the Free Baptist Church and of the Congre-
gationalist Church, and is to be occupied and controlled by said
churches respectively on alternate weeks, the present week it is
to be occupied by the Free Baptist church and the next week by the
Congregational Church and so on."

The Congregational Church was served as a mission church by
Elder Clinton of Neenah, and there is no record of its having a
resident pastor. In later years the organization was so reduced by
death and removal that but two of the former members remained,
who deeded their equity in the union property to the Free Baptist
Church, which has since removed the original "meetinghouse" and
erected on the site a modern frame building.

Many Catholic families, principally German, had settled in the
neighborhood of Hortonville in the later '50s and about 1860 a
church was built on the site of the present structure, which was
supplied by priests from Greenville and New London. In 1861 the
cemetery was deeded to the parish. In 1883 the congregation was
incorporated. The growth of the parish continued, making neces-
sary a larger and better church. The schoolhouse is a two-story de-
partmental building, and the course of study comprises the eight grades of public school work, together with the German language and religious instruction. Until 1910 no certificates of graduation were issued, but in that year the pupils were examined and grade school diplomas issued to the class by the superintendent of schools of the county.

Prior to 1870 there had been a mission at Hortonville connected with the congregation at Dale. The few Lutherans in Hortonville and vicinity called Rev. C. F. Waldt to build them a church. The congregation was organized and the first church dedicated August 14, 1870. Seven families constituted the original congregation, comprised in the following members: Fred Schulz, Emil Schwebs, Fred Voss, William Voss, August Levin, Gustav Schwebs and Conrad Mainzer. In 1908 the present school building was erected, a handsome brick structure in which are three departments, two teachers being employed in addition to the pastor.

Of fraternal organizations Hortonia Lodge No. 114 is by far the oldest, having been instituted January 17, 1867, with a charter membership consisting of James Hagen, Lucius Collar, Louis Jaquot, William Jones and William T. Hardacker.

Florence Lodge No. 170, Degree of Rebekah, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 7, 1898, with a membership of seventeen.

Francis Steffens Post No. 210, G. A. R., was mustered September 7, 1885, with a roll of 22.


There were 20 charter members of Francis Steffens Relief Corps, which was organized March 18, 1889. The first officers were: Maria Torrey, President; Elizabeth A. Mills, Sen. V. P.; Adaline Wilkins, Jun. V. P.; Adella A. Brooks, Secretary; Jennie Baake, Treasurer; Hannah Nye, Chaplain; Charlotte E. Lake, Conductor; Mary Birmingham, Guard.

Hortonville Camp, No. 2433, M. W. A., organized August 6, 1894, with 14 charter members.

Mayflower Camp, Royal Neighbors, Auxiliary to M. W. A., was instituted February 23, 1910. The first officers were Carrie Hammond, O.; Minnie Roberts, V. O.; Mary Birmingham, P. O.; Lena McMurdo, C.; Mayme Hogan, R.; Ida Clark, Rec.

The Farmers' Home Mutual Insurance Company of Ellington and adjoining towns was organized by 25 incorporators, July 16, 1878, at Stephensville, town of Ellington, with Charles Sweetser, president; E. M. Gowen, secretary; B. M. Gurnee, treasurer.

Central Mutual Hail and Cyclone Insurance Company, with office at Hortonville, was organized February 18, 1902, with 125 incorporators, with Peter Schmit, president; John Montgomery, secretary; Charles Clack, treasurer.

The Bank of Hortonville was established as a private bank by W. H. Spangler in 1895. It was incorporated by local stockhold-

Town of Center.—In the old town of Lansing were settlements of people from various localities and countries, who while coming simultaneously were often referred to as distinctive settlements. In that portion of the town of Lansing now known as Center, Irish people from Columbiana county, Ohio, acquired the name Ohio Settlement, and for several years dominated the affairs of the town, not alone because they were first and most numerous but because of their deep interest in the welfare and progress of the town along educational, religious and material lines of improvement.

The first known settlers were the Barrys, David and his brother, who entered land in 1848, and early next spring settled in section 27. Entering Wisconsin by way of Green Bay they crossed the Oneida settlement, following practically what later became the Green Bay road to their new home.

The next to come was Peter Hephner, who with his family in October of that year came to the same section. In his family were several grown up sons and daughters, by whose marriages soon afterward new homes were built and new farms settled. Nicholas M. Hephner, in the spring of 1850, went to Green Bay for his bride, and settled in section 21. Only a few weeks later, Mary A. Hephner was married to Matthew Nugent and settled on the south half of section 36. Owen Nugent, a younger brother, who came with Matthew, was married a year or two later to a younger Miss Hephner. John Batley, a Massachusetts man, with his small family was the first in the northern part, settling in 1850 on section 11. James Cotter, with his family, came the same year to section 14. The Cotters and Hephners were neighbors in Ohio and formed the nucleus of the Ohio settlement in Center. Hephner had also located a land warrant for his former neighbor, Francis McGillan, who in the fall of 1851 came to make a home in section 35. In the family were John, Thomas, Robert, James, Samuel, Margaret and Mary, who with zest entered into the material and social development of the settlement. Their house was a home for many a new settler until he could provide his own, and landseekers and casual travelers were welcomed, entertained and their undertakings furthered by the members of this family, whose only fee was the invitation, "Come and live among us." "McGillan's Corners" was known far and wide and today is commemorated in the name "Mackville." The McGillan home was not completed (they were staying with the Hephners), when Edward Rogers joined them, stopping at John Lieth's. In the Rogers family were James, John and Patrick, and four or five girls who entered fully into the gaiety of the social functions of the settlement, their home when completed, being only about a mile east of the corners. John Lieth came early in 1851 to section 26. He
A sailor of the salt seas, he had some difficulty in "navigating" an ox team among the stumps, but successfully cleared his tract and made a good farm.

John Hennesey, from Ohio, lived near Mackville. John McIlhonne, a Buckeye, too, joined the settlement about 1853, living south-east of Mackville, on south town line in section 36. J. Donovan, in section 35, on the town line, and Edward Powers, west of him in same section. Patrick Cannon came about 1851 and lived in section 25 "in the valley," near the Bleyes. William Byrnes, in the same year, located in section 13 on the east town line. Patrick Donohue came later, bought the northwest quarter of section 35, letting his brother, James, have half of it. Gaius Sibley bought his land in 1849, but did not settle until four or five years later. He was a "Connecticut Yankee" and a progressive farmer, soon cleared his farm on Seymour road, which is "as fine a farm as is in Center today;" Sumner Demming and Volney Shelley, brothers-in-law, cleared and fenced forty acres of land in Milwaukee county and received in payment two eighty-acre tracts of wild land in Center, upon which they settled about 1856. Demming removed after a few years to Stockbridge. About the same time John Berthier came in and lived on a part of Hephner’s farm. John Keefe, who came in 1852, lived in section 13. He afterward sold to Patrick Cotter, who came with his parents, in 1850. Bernard Murphy, though an Ohio man, was not regarded as belonging to the early "Ohio Settlement;" arriving about 1856. Edward McGillan, however, was of the Buckeyes, belonging to the Ohio settlement. He was a brother of Francis and father of John, Thomas and Frank McGillan, the latter returning to Ohio, the others taking a prominent part in the development of Center. Thomas A. Rees, a Welshman, settled about three miles west of "The Corners." James Campion lived a mile east of the town center, came about 1853, and enjoyed the confidence of his townsmen whom he served over twenty years as chairman, and later represented in the legislature.

The first of the German settlers came in October, 1855, Conrad Boehler, Caspar Griesbach and Jacob Kober coming together, with their families, says Mr. Kober, all settling in section 28. This part of the town and the region west and northwest were virgin forest. Christian Wurhl, who lived near the Ellington line, and Frederick Sharnagel, a Mexican veteran, may have been a little earlier. The families of Peter Deml, Jo. Walheim, George Islinger, George Raab came in 1856, the latter settling at "the corners;" the others more westerly. The Relins, who came about this time, were the first of the Mecklenburg Germans. Beside the parents, this family included William, Fred, Charley, John and a daughter, Lena Relin. The Bleyes came about this time.

By 1857 the east half of the town was already well settled by the Irish and Irish Buckeyes. The middle and northern portion was filling rapidly with Germans. The population was honest, intelligent and industrious, with good schools and homes. Excellent roads
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were being built. Good farms, large barns and secure fences were to be seen everywhere. The land was rolling and well watered and contained a population of between 500 and 600. The first death had not yet occurred in the town. Another attraction was a valuable stone quarry with excellent building stone, which was being mined and marketed at Appleton, having been opened in section 28 as early as 1853.

Up to the later '50s the German settlers were mostly immigrants from the Fatherland, but following them came Germans from the vicinity of Milwaukee who, having improved their fortunes by tenant farming in that locality, now sought farms of their own in the wild lands of Center. Among them were Charles Rahmlow, Fred Prestin, George Sommers, John Speaker, on the school section in 1858 or 59. Fred Urban, Mr. Purath, Dr. Fred Meyer, George and John Langlotz and Leonard Schmidt, who soon after his arrival started a lime kiln on the ledge one and a half miles west of Mackville. Then came Wolfgang Spielbauer and family, who were Bohemians. Mike Weix lived next west of the lime kiln, William Koss north of the corners. The Lembkes, John and Nicholas Ellenbecker and Matt Schmidt brought the settlement to about 1860. Catholic and Protestant Germans in about equal numbers came during the five years 1855-1860, this influx continuing in increasing ratio until the early '70s, buying out many of the early English speaking settlers, and the town became almost wholly German.

In the spring of 1863 over thirty families settled in the town of Centre and during the following autumn nearly as many more located there. At this time Centre was attracting more attention than any other portion of the county, as far as settlement was concerned. During the summer and fall of 1865 the towns of 'Centre and Osborn were settled very fast, principally by farmers from the southern part of the state.

The earlier settlers were communicants of the Roman Catholic Church, mostly of Irish nativity or descent. The first of the German speaking settlers were adherents of the same faith, and the southern portion of the town has always been peopled largely with members of that body. An organization was formed very early and as soon as a priest could be secured at regular intervals a log building was constructed for a place of worship on the site of the present handsome building. There has been for many years a resident priest and a parochial school is maintained. With the coming of the Mecklenburg Germans, protestant services of the Evangelical Lutheran Church were held at homes until it became possible to establish a church. This was the mother organization of a number of congregations to the northward, and is strong in membership and active in work. At this writing, 1911, a handsome concrete residence is being built for the minister. A school is kept near the church, at which, in addition to the regular public school course, instruction in the German language is given and the religious training of the children is conducted.
The church and cemetery are located one and a half miles north of Mackville, in section 22, and the school and residence directly opposite in section 23. At Twelve Corners is a Lutheran church, and in section 17 is a Methodist church.

The first wagon to reach the town was drawn by a yoke of oxen and was owned by H. L. Blood; it contained two barrels of flour, and a road had to be cut to the town. Peter Hephner owned the first yoke of cattle in the town; he bought them of Jacob Cornelius in the Oneida Settlement, and the first wagon he bought of Mr. Blood of Appleton.

The first school meeting in the town was held at the house of Peter Hephner. Seven votes were cast. Peter Hephner was elected treasurer; N. M. Hephner, clerk; William Byrnes, director. Mrs. Leith taught the first three months for $25. She was a woman of education and refinement, and says a pupil taught the first two terms of school in her home: "There was a partition across the house separating us from the kitchen. There were no desks nor school furniture; we sat in chairs; our writing lessons, as well as our 'sums,' were done on our slates. There were eight or nine pupils representing the Cotter, McMillan and two Barry families." The curriculum was "Readin', Ritin' and Rithmetic, taught to the tune of a hick'ry stick," but Mrs. Leith, the best woman in the world, kept her stick out of sight behind the door. "The first term was, I think, in the fall of 1852, and was followed by a spring term, and established District No. 1, securing thereby the school money from the state. A log schoolhouse was then built not far from the corners. There was a plank along the wall for a desk on which to do our writing; in front of that were seats for the pupils; the seats and desk, as well as the teacher's desk, were made of rough boards. The whole outfit, house and furniture, cost forty dollars." School No. 4, in the German settlement, was also held at first in a private house, Conrad Boahler's. Mary McGillan was the first teacher. She had about thirteen pupils, nearly all German, and in teaching them the rudiments of English, acquired a good working knowledge of German. Her salary was $18 per month in county orders, supposed to be worth seventy-five cents on the dollar, but on presenting her order received face value in gold.

"When we came to Center," says one who was a young girl at the time, "there was no direct road to Appleton, and for several years we had to go west a roundabout way or east by the old 'tamarac road.' Coming to Center we came directly from Green Bay through the Oneida settlement through what is now Freedom, over the Green Bay and Wolf River route, a two days' journey. Mr. Hephner met us at Green Bay with wagons, and when it came near nightfall we were yet in the reservation. It was proposed to stop there for the night, but my mother would not consent to stop among the Indians, fearing we would be robbed of all our possessions. We pushed on until we reached a white settlement. Though at that time very fearful of the Indians, she never afterward showed any alarm nor fear of them when they frequently camped in our neighborhood,
and she became noted among them for her kindness and generosity. I have seen them come in and sit around the fire and mother would cut bread and give them until all was gone, and when my sisters protested, she would say: 'We have flour and there is fire; we can make more.' I was always afraid of them and could not help trembling, though mother chided me for it. Once I remember a very big black fellow whom we had seen before and knew as John, came in with a long knife in his hand feeling of its edge, and looking most horrible. It was evening, too, and I was terrified. Mother said: 'Now, he isn't going to hurt you,' and approaching the Indian said: 'John, what do you mean by coming in here with that knife in your hand? Put it back in your belt at once.' John, who had picked up a good deal of English, replied: 'Me no hurt white squaw, me want cabbage.' The cabbage was outdoors and he could have taken it without asking, but he didn't want to steal it. They were extremely fond of white folks' bread and butter. Pork, too, was a luxury they craved, and were willing to exchange plenty of venison for it, fresh or salt, though they used no salt in their cooking.

When we reached Center, we stopped at Mr. Hephner's until our log house could be built. It was rather larger than the most of log houses, using logs as long as could be procured and handled conveniently, hewed on one side, the spaces between chinked with sticks and made tight and smooth with clay mortar. The great fireplace, wide and deep, was built up of stone six or seven feet, all outdoors, and above that the chimney built of sticks and plastered with clay. The earliest marriage I recall was that of William Monahan and Ella Cotter; I was too young to attend the festivities, but my elder brother attended. I think the ceremony was performed at Little Chute. There had been earlier marriages, probably that of Marshall Hephner and Helen Sage was the first in which our town was interested. Miss Sage was living at Green Bay. They had become acquainted on the boat coming out from the East in the fall of 1849, and next spring the marriage was consummated. This wedding was soon followed by that of Matthew Nugent and Mary Ann Hephner, both of the Ohio settlement. Father Young, in 1851, from Freedom, was the first priest I recall. Other priests from Little Chute for several years held services at Hephners and McGillans until the building of the log church at McGillan's Corners about 1857 or 1858. Father Dale, I think, was the first to serve the church, residing in Appleton. There were a number of German families by this time and sermons were given in that language and in English. Peter Hephner gave the plot of four acres on the southwest corner of his farm for a burial place and church, and here the first burials within the town were made, though the cemetery was not consecrated until the church was built. One of the first interments was a school boy, Conrad Kober, whose death was accidental. Probably the first death was that of Mr. Lieth's child, May 15, 1852. The burial was in the old cemetery at Appleton.

A petition, June 18, 1852, called for a special town meeting to be held at the house of N. M. Hephner for the purpose of filling
the vacancies occasioned by separating the town of Freedom from Lansing, which occurred June 5, 1852. The petitioners were N. M. Hephner, Peter Hephner, J. Leith, J. Keef, J. Batley, M. Nugent, James Cotter, Ed. Rogers, P. Barry, D. Barry, F. McGillan, J. A. Johns, Thomas A. Rees. Notices were posted and the election was held July 5, 1852. This town meeting was in effect an organization of a new town. True, the name of the town Lansing remained, but it was an empty heritage. The seat of town government had been within the territory of Freedom, the officers had in general been residents there also, the most of the public improvements were there and the public money was largely expended there. The greater number of voters resided there also, in proportion of nearly 3 to 1. Each section was apparently willing to separate from the other, but the setting off of Freedom deprived Lansing of her officers, but by this petition and notices given as at the creation of a new town the offices were filled as follows: Nicholas M. Hephner, chairman; John Batley and Matthew Nugent, supervisors; John Lieth, town clerk; Joseph A. Jones, treasurer; N. M. Hephner, assessor; John Lieth, superintendent of schools; John Batley, Peter Hephner, David Barry and John Keef, justices of the peace; Matthew Nugent, Joseph A. Jones and Nicholas M. Hephner, constables; John Keef, sealer of weights and measures; Peter Hephner, overseer of highways. As usual, the first attention was given to road making, and such roads as had been already established were cut out and repaired. Hephner's Road was laid March, 1850, from the southeast corner of section 15 to the southeast corner of section 27, then a direct course to the southeast corner of section 35. In August also a road was laid from the west boundary on the line between sections 18 and 19, east to a point on the line between sections 18 and 19 to intersect a diagonal road running southeast to the Green Bay road.

At the general election held November 2, 1852, fifteen votes were polled, the electoral candidates for Pierce and King for president and vice-president receiving fourteen "and the free soil candidate received one." There was evidently some doubt as to the legality of the special election of July 5, 1852, for under date of April 30, 1853, is found a resolution of the board of supervisors of the old town of Lansing and town of Center: "Whereas, it appears the petition the citizens of the town of Lansing sent to the Legislature, praying them to legalize the acts of the town officers of last year, and change the name from Lansing to Center, the bill has passed the Legislature, and we now recognize the town of Center in lieu of the town of Lansing, and all proceedings done by the town board in the name of either Lansing or Center since the first day of April, 1853, shall be legal and stand correct for the town of Center."

May 19, 1860, the two northern townships entire were included with a portion of township 22, in school district No. 5, but since the first school meeting was ordered held at John Batley's it is likely the schoolhouse was built in what is now Center. Progress on roads was made, but that there was difficulty unsurmountable and the
board finally gave up is indicated by the following record dated March 10, 1857: "Resolved by the town board of Center, that at a subsequent meeting of the town board, held April 19, 1855, the former board made an appropriation to the different highways in said town, placing said apportionment in path master's hands for expenditure, etc. Now, whereas, by the supreme power of the Almighty that rules above and other different impediments that have occurred, they have been unable to comply with the aforesaid restrictions. And be it now resolved by this board that the aforesaid act or resolution be and is hereby repealed, and the same shall take effect before and after this date."

It might occur to the reader that political differences were the cause of dissention and that the rival political factions permitted such differences to influence town affairs. That this cannot be true is shown by the returns of the general election, November 2, 1852, when of fifteen voters only one dissented from the general opinion of the town. So unanimous in political opinion were the electors of Center that there is found on record as a matter of town business the following minutes of a meeting October 15, 1856, to appoint delegates to attend a democratic convention at Appleton. N. M. Hephner and Thomas McGillan were unanimously "chosen as delegates to represent the town of Center in convention, with full power to transfer their power to either in case of but one attending. After a few remarks on the welfare of the democratic party, adjourned." At the general election the following month the Buchanan and Breckenridge electors received 45 and Fremont and Dayton 5 votes, and at the next general election James B. Cross, for governor, received the total vote, 47, the opposition none, and with one exception every candidate of that political complication received the unanimous vote of the town, and on the question of negro suffrage, submitted at the same election, not one vote was cast in its favor.

To reach Appleton by the most direct course it was necessary to cross an extensive swamp along the southern side of the town. This was crossed by a causeway or corduroy. This was put in in a dry period and filled in with dirt. The next spring the water rose above the roadway and washed out the filling; the buoyancy of the logs raised them to the surface in places. Probably no other road in the town, of similar length, cost as much to build and maintain as this, and now after a lapse of nearly sixty years there is an occasional bump reminiscent of early road making. Other improvements followed throughout the town, keeping abreast of or in advance of the improvements of other towns in the vicinity. In 1868 the town of Center erected a large and comfortable town hall. It was designed as a structure in which all their public meetings should be held. Other towns made preparations to do likewise at this date. The town improvements are still advancing, the roads are yearly being put in better condition and developed along lines of scientific road making.
Town of Deer Creek.—This town was created by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors which decreed that all that part of the town of Maple Creek, known as Township 24 north, of range 15 east, be detached and formed into a new town to be called Deer Creek, and the first annual meeting of the new town was ordered held at the house of Chauncey Granger. The ordinance to be in effect after March 1, 1868. At this town meeting, according to returns on file in the county clerk's office Timothy Looney was elected chairman; Martin Dempsey and Daniel Thorn, supervisors, Hugh McDonough, clerk; Munroe Richardson, treasurer; Timothy Toomy, John Weid, Isaac Thorn and John Dempsey, justices of peace; James Jewell, Martin Dempsey and David McGlynn, constables; Daniel Thorn, Hugh McDonough and Munroe Richardson, assessors. The inspectors at this election were William H. Selmer and D. Thorn, Martin Dempsey, Hugh McDonough and George F. Richardson, clerks. "The postoffice address of each and everyone of the above officers is Sugar Bush." Of the further proceedings at this election there can be given no account, as the early records of the town were destroyed by fire, but it is learned from an assessment roll of 1869, which escaped destruction, that there were thirteen taxpayers resident in the town. These were clustered in a few of the southwestern sections where a school was early established. The first term, school was held in a little log shanty that stood on Dan Thorn's place in northwest quarter of section 31, here Ellen McDonough was the first teacher. Then a little log schoolhouse was built in which Frances Ruddy was the first teacher and Nell Hurd the next. This school house stood on the Granger forty in section 31. Later a frame building was placed near the corners of sections 29, 30, 31 and 32.

The first account of white occupation of any portion of the town of Deer Creek is found in a published sketch of the life of Captain Welcome Hyde, who explored the lands tributary to the Embarrass river, and according to the sketch in 1850, located a lumber camp on section 8, township 24 north, range 15 east. With a crew of eight men he worked five days cutting a supply road from New London to his camp, following the old Shawano Indian Trail as far as Bear Creek then bearing easterly to the river. If this statement is correct, his camp was the first in the town and his road the first, entering and crossing through section 31 into what is now Bear Creek town in Waupaca county, and re-entering Deer Creek in the vicinity of section 18 thence to section 8. It is inferred from the article mentioned that the winter of 1850-1 was spent in section 8, but thereafter until 1853 his field of activity lay in Shawano county, but in that year he purchased land and established his home in Bear Creek, about three-quarters mile west of the Outagamie county line, and did not live in this county until several years later. It was along the old Shawano road in section 31 the first settlers located, the first of whom is said to have been the "Widow Johnson," who with her son "Hank" and a man named Daley made settlement probably about 1857, though the date of their coming can only be approximated by land entries made that year. Mrs. Johnson opened a tav-
ern for the accommodation of lumbermen, landseekers and other travelers on the Trail, but she and Daley who lived with her did not have a good reputation and the house was shunned except in case of dire necessity. At about the time other settlers were locating in Deer Creek, a mill in the adjoining town of Bear Creek, Waupaca county, was destroyed by a fire with which it was believed they had incendiary connection. Daley died soon afterward and was buried on the farm. Mrs. Johnson was sent to the state's prison her death also occurring before the expiration of her term of imprisonment.

The son married and remained some time in the settlement. Warren Jepson in 1860 settled in section 31. He had come to Maple Creek about four years earlier and in 1859 married Miss Karke, a daughter of one of the early settlers there. Their new home in Deer Creek was a wilderness. James Jewell their only neighboring family came about the same time, but just over the line in Maple Creek were a few families. About the same time the Dempseys, John and Martin and David McGlyn settled section 30. Dan R. Thorn came next after Jepson and with Chauncey Granger settled in northwest 31. Daniel Murphy about this time settled in northeast 30 on the site of Welcome village. Hugh McDonough in 32, and J. Moriarity on the south side of the same section. Isaac Thorn came in 1862, but did not settle until after the war.

In the later '60s Frank Lyon came from Fond du Lac and located a colony of French settlers prominent among whom were Louis Bricco in southwest 29, Anthony Bricco in 32, H. Babino, Oliver Besaw in 28, O. Dery in 26, M. Balthazor in 34, E. Joubert and J. Faneuf east of the river in 36, and Louis Lehman. Lyons lived in southeast 29. H. Bacon came 1868-9 and lived in 33, John Wied at same time settled southeast 29.

Joseph Gilmore came first about 1867 and worked with a surveying party in the woods in the northeast of town. On the north later were Norman Holt, Philo Beals and George Crowner in section 12, on the west James Bowen, and his father Porter Bowen just beyond, both in 13. Alonzo Buck in 14, Patrick McGlone in 24, James Turney and Mallison. West from Gilmore were Renck, a German, Charley Wonder, Alfred Williams, George Smith and Fred Coffee in section 14. Bernard Roden lived on the corner and next was William Hagen, both in 15. This at that time was the last house between Gilmore's and the river, but not long afterward Fred Coffee sold to William Knapp and Herman and John Knapp came about a year after Gilmore. This road turned north about a half mile east of the river, and the first settler north of the turn was Peter Bever and the next Robert Larsen, who had been there six years coming in 1872. The next were Anthony and Mrs. Mary McGlone, in section 10, and Leonard Luccia, who after a couple of years sold to Wilbuhr, and R. P. Hansen.

The Danish colony came about 1876, most of them settling in the northwestern part of town. Among those coming at that time were Hans Olsen, George Albertson, Hans Swanson and Christiansen in section 27. Robert Grindle came shortly before the Danes, set-
tling first in 27 later removing to northwest 35 in the same quarter with Gust. Conrad. Jules Conrad settled in 27. In the northeastern part of town were several families of Hollanders, among whom were Anton Peters, Ed Johnson, John von Chindle and Peter Hazen. David Horkman bought the Bowen place in section 13.

Though lumbering, it is now generally believed, began in section 8 in the winter of 1850-51, and had continued intermittently, large operations begun in the winter of 1862 and 1863. Wadsworth and Thorn had a camp on section 17 and Gibson from Omro had his camp in the vicinity, logging pine exclusively. In northwest 21, Carey of Oshkosh; and in northeast 21, Drake. Jim and Nat. Johnson were in northwest 20. Five camps within two miles. Wadsworth and Thorn, Gibson and the Johnsons were landing their logs on what is known as the “Big Bayou” of the Embarrass in section 21. The Johnsons had occupied their camp the previous winter. The Wadsworth and Thorn camp had been occupied by men working for Ketcham. Al. Sheldon from Oshkosh was logging in section 9 fitting in logs at what is known as the Miller Landing near the center of that section. Hyde and Raisler put in logs at this landing and also into Bear Creek in which they put a dam for driving, east of Welcome village. Logging operations continued throughout a period of about 25 years from this time. Most of the camps employing the settlers in the neighboring towns and as settlement progressed, of Deer Creek. Of the settlers working in the camps in the winter of 1862-3 there are but two survivors; Charles Terrell of town Bear Creek, Waupaca county, and Isaac Thorn, president of the village of Welcome, to whom thanks are due for information relative to the town and its development. The passing of the lumber industry is often viewed with regret, but its passing has made possible the magnificent farms, homes of a prosperous people, and the song of the binders which this year reaped a golden harvest over the sites of those lumber camps of other days, finds sweeter responsive chord in the song of happy hearts than were possible did the wild forest still hold sway, and shriek and groan its savage requiem as of old.

Until the coming of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway there was no village in the town and the nearest postoffice was at Bear Creek in Waupaca county. After the projected railway became a certainty, F. M. Hyde built a store at what became Black Creek station and was followed shortly afterward by Truman Bros., both general stores. A postoffice was commissioned and soon “the station” became of considerable importance. In 1885 the land in the vicinity west of the station, was platted for Welcome Hyde and given the name Bear Creek. Trowbridge’s sawmill was established nearby and the process of village building progressed. Raisler and Hyde put in a mill and bought the Trowbridge mill which they converted into a shingle factory. After the burning of this mill they attached shingle machinery to their sawmill which later was also destroyed by fire. The Appleton Furnace Company just west of the village built kilns and begun converting refuse timber into charcoal. Other stores and industries centered at the village and to
meet the requirements churches were organized the schools enlarged and various social organizations sprung into existence, and the village prospered in an uneventful way until in July, 1902, a large portion was destroyed by what is still referred to as "the big fire." The village was incorporated in 1902, and was named Welcome in honor of Capt. Welcome Hyde, who though living just across the line in Waupaca county, and later in Appleton, had contributed much toward the progress of the village.

The first village election was held August 13, 1902, electing Fred Reinke, president; A. J. Cannaday, James Dempey, Henry Russ, M. F. Clark, Henry Leque and Gust. Naze, trustees; C. G. Ballhorn, clerk; Robert Larsen, treasurer.

The matter of adequate fire protection seems to have been the principal incentive to incorporation and immediate steps were taken to provide as full a fire fighting equipment as the finances of the village would warrant, and October 15, of that year a hand power engine with five hundred feet of hose was installed and a large cistern or reservoir was built. The village at organization obtained possession of the Town hall which was sold the following year and replaced by a substantial solid brick building 24x34 feet, two stories high with a tower. The upper part of this building is finished in a large hall, for official meetings of the village while the lower floor houses the fire fighting apparatus which now includes a Hook and Ladder outfit. The old hand engine has this year, 1911, been replaced by an up-to-date gasoline power engine. The churches of the village are St. Mary's Catholic church in charge of Rev. Conrad Ripp. The Methodist Episcopal Church is served by Rev. Thomas Jenkins of Appleton. These church buildings, the public school building and St. Mary's Parochial school occupy the brow of a hill on the west side of the village lending there a most imposing appearance which from a distance dominates the whole view of the village. The Evangelical Lutheran congregation, of which Rev. D. Jaeger is now resident pastor, have not yet erected a building, holding their services in the Methodist church. In the town are three churches, a German Lutheran church in section 14; a Danish Lutheran congregation holds services in a union chapel in section 8 which is shared by a Congregational and an Adventist organization, and a Catholic church in section 12 near the town line of Maine.

Among the fraternal, social and benevolent organizations is the M. W. A., C. O. F. and the G. A. R., which latter organized Starkweather Post, November 26, 1897, with 24 members. Isaac Thorn, commander; Clark Smith, adjutant. Of the Woman's Relief Corps organized at the same time, Mrs. Lodema Hubbell was president; Mrs. Addia Thorn, secretary.

At the time of its incorporation the population of the village was 337 and has remained at about that figure since, the census of 1910 placing the number at 341. The Citizens State Bank opened for business September 6, 1904, with a capital of $5,000, which has since been increased one hundred per cent with a substantial surplus. It was organized with R. W. Roberts, president; S. H. Ron-
Town of Ellington.—This town like others in the county owes its first settlement to the great pine timber with which the slopes in the vicinity of Wolf river and Bear creek were covered and the further fact that there was a creek of sufficient power to operate a sawmill. The history of the building of the mill is obscure. The government survey was no more than completed when the land was entered, but whether the mill was built before or after the land was bought is a debatable question. Certain it is the mill was there in 1847. H. J. Diener who saw it in 1848 describes it as appearing several years old, and settlers of 1850 found stumps of big pine on their land, so old the bark and sap wood had rotted away. It is related too that settlers found logging in progress on lands they entered in 1848. One chronicler, the late Ansel Greeley, gives a date, 1841, but the land entry was made October 7, 1845, by Francis Gilbert, covering the site of the mill in section 20. It is said that nine days later L. Thompson purchased a half interest in the tract and put up the mill, but the record shows that patent issued to Gainor D. Aldrich and Francis Gilbert, assignees of Gilbert.

This mill was on Bear creek, over a mile from its junction with Wolf river. It was operated for William Bruce by G. D. Aldrich until the summer of 1849 from whom it received the name, Bruce’s Mill, by which it became generally known, but about 1847 Francis Pew worked in Thompson’s Mill and an early map of the region formerly possessed by Patrick H. Pew marked the site Thompson’s Mill. The mill passed into the hands of Stephen D. Mason who operated it until the coming of John Stephens. Thomas D. Kellogg got it about ten years later. Originally of the old “up and down” sliding sash type it was afterward equipped with circular saws. As the woods were cleared away the waterpower became insufficient, and owners of land overflowed by the mill pond requested its removal. A steam saw mill was established on another site and the old mill was abandoned.

The first white family in Ellington was Lewis Thompson’s, who were at the mill probably as early as 1846 or 1847. The first settler to engage in farming was Thomas Callau, 1847, who with his brother, John, lived about two and a half miles south of the center of town. George Huse, a Mexican War veteran, on his land warrant
secured a part of section 4 which he began clearing, 1849. He was unmarried but did not long remain so; his marriage to Elizabeth Farnham being one of the earliest if not the first in town. In 1856 he removed to Stephensville, and three years later to Black Creek.

In the spring of 1848, James Hardacker and James Wickware located land in what is now town of Greenville, coming from Waukesha county for that purpose. Reaching Ball Prairie, they secured a guide and began a land-looking tour. When asked where they wished to locate they made the stipulation that it be "beyond bad white men and whiskey." After much investigation they located tracts in section 5, township 21, range 16. On the Wickware tract they built a cabin in readiness for their coming in the autumn.

"In this house the families, eleven persons, lived and of course kept every weary traveler that came along looking for a new home. Among the number was a little fellow that came January 6, 1849, and we named him Lewis A. Hardacker. He is remembered now as the first white boy born in the town of Greenville."

Others who came in, 1849 were Henry Kethroe, Patrick H. Pew, Owen Hardy, John R. Rynders, Thomas Hillson, William McGee, Charles Grouenert and Frederick Lamm. Henry Kethroe lived in section 31 until 1866 when he removed to Hortonia. P. H. Pew did not at once begin farming but worked at logging and in the saw mill until the fall of 1850 when he returned to New York state, married and returned to Ellington, settling on the school section. In 1858 he established the Pew Hotel, the first in Ellington. John R. Rynders came about 1847. He bought land the next year and in 1849 became a resident. His two sons and a son-in-law, Dobbins, came 1854. Thomas Hillson came late in December, 1849, or first of January following and settled on section 5; his brother-in-law, Ahiel Pooler, came a year or two later. Henry J. Diener in 1848 traversed the length of the town, going to Shawano with a lumberman's oxen, returning the following year. He was favorably impressed with the locality and secured in 1852 a part of section 3, later removing to section 9. Frederick Breitrüg and M. Smith were residents early in 1850.

Eliab Farnham had settled first in Freedom but came to Ellington late in 1849 or early the following year. J. D. Van Vlack opened a store at Bruce's Mill. He also taught school.

After the beginning of 1850 settlement progressed rapidly. Among these coming that year were Abel Greeley, Julius Greeley, Amos Johnson, O. D. Pebles, J. B. Lamm, Peter Schmitt, J. Pew, Rodney Mason, William McGee, John Welch and a Mr. Daniels. Julius Greeley lived on section 9. He was more hunter than farmer and found his living mainly in the woods.

The supervisors of Brown county, Wisconsin, created March 12, 1850, a new town comprising the three congressional townships 22, 23 and 24 north, range 16 east, to be called Ellington; so named at the request of John R. Rynders after the town of his nativity. The first town meeting was held at the house of Chauncey Aldrich, April 2, 1850. Seven electors appeared, and fourteen offices were
filled as follows: Chairman, justice of peace, assessor and treasurer, John R. Rynders; supervisor and justice of peace, James Hardacker; supervisor, town superintendent, sealer of weights and measures, justice of peace and assessor, George Huse; justice of peace, Thomas Hillson; constable, Frederick Lamm; Henry D. Smith, clerk. There is doubt as to the clerk and constable qualifying in office. The minutes and records are signed by "James Hardacker, clerk;" shortly afterward Henry Kethroe and Owen Hardy were elected constables "in place of Frederick Lamm, removed." At the first town meeting they voted to raise $300 for incidental expenses. Seven mills on the dollar for road and three mills for schools, and school districts were voted.

At the beginning of 1850 there were but two houses on the present site of Stephensville, one a house of hewed logs, the other a frame, built by Wm. Bruce. There were as yet no public roads. The first comers cut the underbrush and logs and cleared them away, enough to get through with their teams winding among the trees, avoiding the hills and swamps; later comers following the same track until there was a fairly plain trail from Hortonville and toward the junction of the Shioc and Wolf rivers. A road had been laid from Appleton to Bruce's Mill, and there was an old Indian trail leading toward Green Bay which might be traveled on horseback or afoot. As soon as the town was organized, road districts were established, routes were "looked out" and straight roads along section lines were established, and later where the character of the country required roads at angles from the cardinal points of the compass, routes were surveyed and public highways four rods wide were laid. One of these having a general easterly trend from Bruce's Mill was called the Wolf river and Green Bay road. The Greeley road extended from the north line of section 4 to intersect the Green Bay road near the middle of section 16, while the Green Bay road following practically the route of the Indian trail was surveyed January, 1851.

In June, 1849, a road had been laid by the supervisors of Grand Chute, of which Ellington was then a part, extending in a southerly direction from Bruce's Mill to intersect a road from Appleton to Hortonville established at the same time. The sawed timber required for the building of Horton's mill was conveyed the distance from Bruce's mill, 1848 and 1849, opening a way between those points which with some changes was made a highway now called Hortonville road.

W. D. Jordan, Martial Wenck, Benjamin Davis, Noah Mitchell, David Matteson, Sylvanus Mitchell, George Ketcham and Salem Bunker lived in Ellington in April, 1851, and during the year following Stephen D. Mason, Randall Johnson, James B. Night, Earnest Grunert, John Lamm, D. B. Mires, John Coffman and Milo Coals became residents. Rodney Mason, whose family consisted only of himself and two grown daughters, did not remain long in the settlement. The six Schmitt brothers were early, John coming in 1848; Peter, Matthias and Nick coming two years later, Nicholas 1852, and Dominick, who had a family, came about 1856. They all set-
tied on or near section 33. Matthias, George, Mike and Lawrence Werner came early. Matthias, the eldest, settled in the eastern, the other three in southeastern part of town. Michael Miller came in 1853; Jared Scott the year following with his family, four sons and four daughters; Aury H. Burch and family; John Goettzer and John Canavan in 1855 and N. B. Draper in 1857; Ansel Greeley and William Truax came 1858 or the following year; John Stevens bought the mill property and in 1856 platted eighty acres.

It having been announced that a village would be laid off in the town of Ellington, the citizens were asked to vote upon a name for such village and "Ellington Center" was chosen.


Chauncey Smith settled in section 16 in 1851-2. John H. Jenne and family came in 1854; Byron M. Gurnee bought land in 1858, but it was two years later when he "cut the first tree and mauld out the rails to fence the first eighty." David and Caleb Matteson entered land in 1848 on which they afterward lived in section 29; Patrick Newcomb came about 1854; Francis Weissenberg and the family of Michael Wunderlich in 1857; William R. Manley settled on section 19, removing later to section 28 in 1854. Robert and Henry Manley came about the same time and were probably the first shoemakers. Phillip Zimmerman, an infidel, had considerable influence with his neighbors in the southern part of town until he left in the '60s. Nelson B. Draper settled in 1857 on section 27. Michael and John Bungert came about 1854. Charles Thiel and family came about 1859. The Lairds came about 1855 to section 1. Jabez B. Rexford and family came to section 4 the following March.

As originally constituted, Ellington embraced townships 22, 23 and 24, range 18, but by the creation of Bovina, 1853, its area was reduced to township 22. Stephensville in 1857 had already been started. At the water power on Bear creek a saw-mill was in operation and an excellent grist-mill was nearly built. A good schoolhouse, a couple of taverns, a store or two and a few other establishments were already there. Bear creek ran through the center of the
town and afforded a fair water power. Some choice bottom lands were near the banks of this stream.

In the fall of 1867 the village of Stephensville was growing rapidly. It had two saw-mills in operation, a grist-mill nearly ready, several stores, one excellent hotel conducted by William McGee, and several mechanics. The German and Irish population around it were enterprising and industrious. The Germans and Irish united in building a Catholic church there. The frame work was already up by the middle of November. Stephensville grew more rapidly in 1867 than during any year of its early existence. It was claimed in 1868 that more business was done in Stephensville than in Hortonville. It seemed to be a growing village with excellent future prospects.

The settlers gave early attention to the education of their children; immediately after the town was organized a three mill tax was levied for school purposes. The two southern tiers of sections were made School District No. 1; the two middle tiers of sections formed District No. 2, while District No. 3 embraced the remaining two tiers of sections in township 22 N., R. 16 E. That year Mrs. Patterson taught school three months in her own house. An apportionment from the state appropriation for schools could be obtained for five months' school session, so Jane Wickware taught two months in a chamber of James Hardacker's house. Three Kethroe and five Hardacker children attended these schools. This became and is yet school No. 1. A frame schoolhouse was erected in which Mrs. Mary Smith taught the first term. The next school was organized soon afterward and by 1855 school No. 6 had built a house in which the first session was taught by Sylvester Gurnee.

The first settlers received mail at Green Bay or Oshkosh until in 1849 a postoffice was established at Appleton. In 1851 a weekly mail route between Green Bay and Portage with postoffices at Freedom and Bruce's Mill was established. Over this route, 105 miles, mails were carried afoot, the round trip occupying a week. Stephen D. Mason was the first postmaster. Religious meetings were held in the homes of the settlers before schoolhouses were built; probably the first Protestant service in Stephensville was held at the house of Stephen D. Mason. The first Catholic service at P. H. Pew's. Evangelical Lutheran ministers followed the German settlers into the town; from the efforts of these mission priests and preachers have grown two Catholic, two Evangelical Lutheran and one Methodist Episcopal and a German Methodist church in Ellington. Parochial schools are maintained by the Catholic and Lutheran congregations. The first death in town was probably that of a man employed in Thompson's mill, who fell into the mill pond, was helped out, went to get dry clothing but died soon after reaching the house. Mr. Johnson, the first settler on the west side of Wolf river, was drowned early in the '50s, trying to rescue some Indians who drunk and quarreling had fallen into the river.

A burying ground south of Bruce's Mill near the center of the south half of section 20 was used several years, but was discontinued
after the establishment of cemeteries in other parts of town, one of
the oldest of which is the Rexford cemetery in section 4 on the northern line of town, and that of the Ellington Cemetery Association, which was platted in 1861.

The Indians had burial places near the village of Stephensville, one about forty rods west of the village, another was east of the road entering the village from the south not far back from the old dam. Two graves, one in each location, seemed especially venerated by them, and after the coming of the first settlers offerings of tobacco and a sort of flag were placed there.

The first doctor in Stephensville was Dr. Tabor, who came after the war. Before his coming physicians from Hortonville and earlier still, from Appleton, attended patients in Ellington.

The first frame house was built by Courtwright and Sawyer for Bruce, and Bruce dug the first well in the settlement. Pew's Hotel was the first in the settlement but Mr. Pew says, "whoever run the mill had a boarding house and every settler's house was a traveler's home."

As the lumber industry developed in the upper regions of the Wolf and Shioe rivers, the route through Ellington became a much traveled highway and the entertainment afforded by Stephensville made it a favored stopping place. Any night an impromptu dance or party could be arranged and revelry and frolic abounded. These dances with log-rollings, cabin raisings and later, spelling-bees, quiltings and singing schools formed the entertainments of the settlement.

Town of Dale.—At a meeting of the county board of supervisors at Grand Chute, December 16, 1851, the following resolutions were moved by Mr. Wakefield (Hortonia) and seconded by Mr. Darling (Greenville): "Resolved, that so much of the town of Hortonia as is embraced in township 21, range 15 east, be set apart and organized as a separate town to be known and designated by the name of 'Medina,' such separation to take effect from and after the last day of March, next. The first town meeting for the election of officers for said town of Medina, and for transacting other town business, to be held at the schoolhouse in District No. 1 in said town on the day designated by law for annual town meetings in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. Therupon an adjournment was voted until half past six o'clock this evening." At the evening session: "The resolution last under consideration, namely, to set apart certain territory in the town of Hortonia in a new town to be called Medina, came up to order for discussion. Petitions praying the honorable board to create a new town in accordance with above resolution were read and a petition praying for a different division of the town, or to let it remain in its present situation, was also submitted. After some lengthy remarks by Mr. Wakefield, in favor of the resolution, and some brief ones from Mr. Hine against it, the yeas and nays being called for, the resolution was passed by the following vote: Yeas, Rynders,
Darling and Wakefield—3; nays, Robinson and Hine—2.” January 10, 1852, Alden S. Sanborn records: “I have this day forwarded by mail to the Secretary of State at Madison a true copy of the resolution of the board, passed December 16, A. D. 1851, as appears of record of that date creating and organizing the town of Medina.” February 23, 1852, the resolution creating the town of Medina was repealed by a unanimous vote of the board. No further action was recorded until the session of November 17, 1853, when a petition of W. W. Benedict and others, for a new town to be set off from Hortonia was presented and referred to a committee, who the following day reported an ordinance creating a new town of that territory embraced in T. 21 N., R. 15 E., to be set apart and formed into a new town to be called Dale, and authorizing an election for the first Tuesday of April, 1854, which was adopted. The following day, by a resolution, the ordinance dividing Hortonia and creating Dale was so amended as to make the section line running west from between sections 1 and 12, township 21, range 15, the dividing line between the two towns.

As late as the fall of 1847 it is claimed by many no white man had so much as erected a temporary shanty. But December 28 Arthur C. Minto, John Stanfield and Thomas Swan built a shanty of cedar logs in which they camped that winter while they got out rails for fencing. This shanty was roofed with troughs made by grooving split cedar logs, which were laid side by side, grooved side up, then the joints covered by troughs laid grooved side down. Such a roof was wind, rain and snow proof and could be made without nails. A number of such shanties were built by rail makers in the Rat River cedar swamp in Winnebago county, but this was the first recorded in Dale.

Near the last of March, 1848, Zebediah Hyde, Lewis Hyde and Alva McCrary chopped out a track sufficient to permit an ox team and wagon to wind in and out among the trees, on a land looking tour, locating on the site of the village of Medina, and there built the first settler's cabin in Dale. The elder Hyde lived on the northeast corner of section 26, Lewis Hyde on the southeast corner of section 23, while Alva McCrary had the southwest corner of section 24.

Samuel Young came to Dale in 1849. His four sons all were early settlers, William buying in section 35, the first land sold in the town, April 12, 1848, and settling the same spring. His shanty soon became a stopping place for travelers going north, and to accommodate them he built a frame house. In 1855 he bought the land Zebediah Hyde had settled seven years before and built a large hotel. This became a landmark known far and wide, and the locality was known as Young's Corners, now Medina. With the Youngs came W. M. Emmonds, a brother-in-law. John Hall and family, William and Susan Hall, came to Dale in June, 1849, securing the southeast quarter of section 35. Learning that employment could be had, they went up to Government Mill on Little Wolf, remaining until October, when they returned to Dale and, providing
a shanty for winter, began clearing. At the same time with the
Halls came Benjamin Williams and family, his son-in-law, Solomon
Fielding, and his son, Samuel Williams, and wife. The elder
Williams located the southwest corner of section 22, now a part of
Dale village plat; Samuel Williams and Solomon Fielding selected
section 28, assigning their entries to Samuel Parsons. The Williams
family did not remain long in Dale, removing to Waupaca county.

"Eberhard Buck and Andrew, his son, came to the woods of
Dale in May, 1848," says Herman T. Buck of Hortonville, "as soon
as the state was admitted to the Union. They brought an axe, an
umbrella, a gun and a barrel of flour, and located on section 15.
Neither had ever chopped a tree, and here on their land not a tree
had been cut." Conrad G. Meiner and Joe Boyer came at the same
time to the same section and Conrad gave Joe G. Meiner half of
his quarter section if Joe would stay with them. Josephus Wakefield
was early, and in 1851 represented the town Hortonia in the county
board. Rev. John Rinehart, the pioneer preacher, came November,
1849, from Ohio and settled near Medina. He held the first religious
meetings in town and taught the school at Medina, probably the
first winter term 1850-51. About 1853 he removed to Hortonville,
his permanent home. Though his stay in Dale was short, he was a
factor in the development of the settlement through his preaching
and teaching and religious influence. Like other pioneers, he was
dependent on his labor for his daily bread, and endured his full
share of the privations common to all. He had when he came, says
Philo Root, ninety-five cents, which he paid for lumber to fix a
shanty to live in. He had to chop and make shingles to buy corn-
meal for food, which was all he had for himself and wife and four
children the whole of that winter except a round or strip of pork
to start on. While the country was new and ministers scarce, he
traveled on foot as far as New London and Shiocton to preach. It
is told of him that having a preaching appointment across Rat
river, he was in the habit of wading the water on the marsh. In
freezing cold weather he broke the ice with a stick, waded through
and reached his congregation with his clothing frozen on him.

James Wilson, 1849, bought in section 13 and settled that year
or the following spring. Thomas Doughty lived on the northwest
corner of section 25 about 1850. Richard Bottrell, about 1849, came
to section 21 and in 1851 married Miss Otis. H. Greenfield and
family came in 1849 to the vicinity of Medina, later removing to
Greenville. Peter Hugunin about that time lived near Greenfield.
Edward Spicer, about 1851, lived a mile west and a mile north of
Medina, and a year or so later John Bunce came from Michigan,
settling at first not far from Spicer's, and later on in Hortonville
and Medina road. Charles G. Vaughn had a large family of boys
and lived on Appleton and Wolf River road a mile west of Dale.
William Benedict lived a half mile west of Dale. William Hubbard
lived on the county line in section 35. "Bill Hubbard, Bill Young
and Bill Hall, living in the same section, were called by friends
the three bad Bills of the county."

Harvey Blue, Tom Fielding,
Enos Otis and Garman were all here in 1853. Otis settled on the southeast corner of section 21, on which a part of the village plat of Dale is laid. It was one of the best locations in town. After getting it into good shape, he sold to Hazelburn; afterward it was owned by Leplla. Virgil B. Prentice and his son George came in 1853. Stephen Balliet came the same year, settling on the northeast quarter section 28. A small creek, the outlet of Squaw lake, crossed his farm, in which he put a dam and built a sawmill. David Zehner came about the same time and bought in the northeast quarter of section 27. The McHughs, Mulroys and Carneys lived in the northwestern part of town in the early '50s. Conrad A. Long had been an early settler, "starved out before 1853, but returned later to stay."

Twenty families arrived and located there between the fall of 1853 and June, 1854. The only complaint at this time was a lack of good roads connecting Dale with Appleton.

Hubbard Hill lived on the main road between the county line and Medina; Cornelius Koontz had located on section 33 and had a sawmill about ready for operation in the fall of 1854, though the little creek could only furnish power in the spring and flood time. Hiram Rhodes was the first of the name to arrive. Edward, Elias, Andrew and Samuel came about 1855. Solomon Rhodes, the father, was past middle age and did not so actively engage in clearing and farming as did his sons. Andrew and Elias bought the Doughty tract in section 25 and built the Rhodes hotel. Gilbert Bacon came with Hiram Rhodes, later returning to Antigo.

Wroe & Dunbar had a store at Medina, it is said, before 1855. John Henry Bottensek came in 1854, settled a tract sections 14 and 23. Henry Balliet came in 1854 also. Jonathan and Stephen Leiby, William Leiby, Reuben Rarick and wife and Isaac Degal came October, 1856. There were six sons and six daughters in the Leiby family, and all save one daughter settled on farms in Dale. George Leiby, the father, came 1860. Ransom P. Griswold came in June, 1855; Ezra Kellogg about that time or a little later; Joachim Herbst came to Greenville 1854 and to Dale 1856; Anton Graef came to the northwestern part of town 1855; Wendell Dietz about the same time, lived straight north of Dale village; Joseph Kelsey lived in section 12 on land he bought 1853; Wenzel Moder, 1856.

Early in 1858 a Lutheran church was organized in the town of Medina and preparations to erect a suitable building for the society were at once made. Medina was pronounced one of the best towns of the county. In January, 1859, the congregation of Rev. J. T. Suffron of the town of Dale made him a donation visit and presented him a purse of $62 and a supply of provisions. Among the prominent families in the town of Dale in 1860 were those of Rhodes, Lewis Young, Balliet, Koonz, Williams, Bloomer, Jewell, Hubbard, Greenfield, Hugunin, Nutter, Bills, Stein, Metlau, Graef, Prentice, Enos, Fielding, Besse, Bunce, Bottrell, Austin and Bishop.

In September, 1868, a son of J. E. Austin of Dale, while plowing on his father's farm, struck a mass of copper ore, which, on being
dug out, was found to weigh 432 pounds. The *Crescent* stated that it was almost pure and announced that it would be exhibited at the approaching county fair. The improvement of live stock and conversion of farms to dairying in progress at this time meant far more wealth to Dale than finding a copper mine. A postoffice was established at Dale village in 1876. John Leppla was first postmaster. The M. E. Church in Dale was dedicated October 1, 1876. William Rowbottom was pastor.

The Dale brook trout ponds were famous by 1878. The proprietors were Young & Worden. The ponds adjoined the village of Medina and were excavated in the bottom lands, through which a living stream ran, the supply of water being unfailing. There was a fish house, several ponds and islands; all the ponds were artificial and had cost a large sum of money. At about this time the first cheese factory was established in Dale.

Joseph Moder came 1857, George Moder a year or two later, the Nielsens about 1858. Augustus Grossman came about this time. Entered land in school section; the Van Alstines came 1856, Herman Buck about 1857 and Charles F. Buck about 1859; Lawrence Linton came about this time. James McClatchie was assessor in 1857.

When the Wisconsin Central Railway was built, the site of Dale village was farm land. Medina secured a station one and a half miles distant, which did not afford fair facilities for the town. Stephen Balliet and David Zehner gave land for depot grounds and the citizens of the vicinity raised a sum of money and induced the road to make a station as near the center of the town as reached by the road. The village was platted by John H. Leppla, William Degal, David Zehner and Mrs. Nellie Balliet. The village is not incorporated, but under the town government has good streets and walks, fire engine and hose and a good schoolhouse. Numerous stores carry extensive stocks, which, being located in one of the best farming communities in the county, enjoy an enviable patronage. The professions are well represented. There is a newspaper. Several excellent fraternities meet the social requirements and three churches supply the spiritual needs.

Religious services were held in the early days of the settlement at the homes of settlers, and later in the schoolhouses. These services, of a non-denominational character, were attended by the religiously inclined settlers. John Rinehart probably held the first meetings in Dale, though in the early '50s Keval, Clinton and Mitchell held services. A union Sunday-school was organized at Medina, John Jewell, superintendent, and this continued several years until the M. E. Church was established, when it was reorganized as a Methodist school. Evangelists, circuit preachers and presiding elders of the Methodists held services at various times, usually in schoolhouses. These services resulted in the organization of a church at Medina. John Dey mentions Rev. Walker Ballock and Bullock as among the early preachers. A Sunday-school under supervision of the church was organized, which was joined by most of the members of a non-denominational Sunday-school, opened some years pre-
HISTORY OF OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

Previously in the adjoining town of Greenville. St. Paul’s Evangelical Lutheran congregation was organized, 1859, by Rev. Th. Jaeckel, who preached to eleven families. In 1870, Rev. O. Spehr and the following year Rev. H. J. Haak, both of Hortonville, preached to them. From 1874 to 1880, T. R. Gensike; from 1880 to 1895, A. Kluge, since whom Rev. Gustav E. Boettcher has attended them. No resident minister has ever been called. Until 1888 services were held in the same building with the Reformed Church, one and a half miles east of Dale; at that time there were thirteen full families and two ladies. The congregation now numbers forty-eight voting members and nine women. No parochial school is as yet maintained, but preparations are being made to erect a building this present year, with prospect of the congregation soon calling its own minister.

During the decade beginning 1850 several Pennsylvania German families came to the vicinity, to whom Rev. Lienkaemper preached and organized into a Reformed Church, which with a Lutheran congregation built a church 1863-4 a half mile west of Medina village. Rev. Lienkaemper was succeeded as pastor by Rev. E. T. H. Woehler, 1865; E. W. Henschen, 1873 to 1875; H. W. Stienecker was ordained 1877 and served until 1892; Rev. Muehlmeier, his successor, remained until 1898; he was followed by Rev. Zenk; Rev. Kurtz in 1900 in turn was succeeded 1907 by Rev. Stienecker, a former pastor, who now ministers to the congregation. In 1878 a parsonage was built near the church, and the following year the interest of the Lutherans in the church was purchased and the building removed to its present site in village of Dale, and during the pastorate of Rev. Muehlmeier the parsonage was also established there. In 1909, an addition to the church was built on the south end for school and other purposes. The parochial school begun by Rev. Henchen has been maintained by his successors during vacations of district schools. The congregation now numbers some forty families, eighty to ninety communicant and forty unconfirmed members.

The first schoolhouse in town was built seventy rods south of Young’s Corners, now Medina, spring 1850. It was built of logs, had a shake roof, but was large enough for thirty pupils. There was no sawmill nearer than Horton’s, so benches were made by putting legs in split basswood logs. Mrs. Harvey Greenfield taught the first school that summer. Under the school system in vogue in the early days of the county, each town elected a superintendent of schools, whose duty it was to examine prospective teachers to ascertain their qualifications for the positions sought. Philo Root, one of Dale’s earliest pedagogues, tells of his first examination: “I called on the superintendent, telling him that Harvey Greenfield and Peter Hugunin had engaged me to teach their school, and I wanted him to examine me. He replied: ‘I have no doubt you know a good deal more than I do.’ However, he asked me several questions relative to my experience in school work, gave me a problem in short division and wrote the license.” School government seemed paramount to all other qualifications, and if one could teach
the "Rs" and was himself a speller and possessed the ability to get along with a school, his qualification was ample. That the pupils in the old log schoolhouses did learn is evident.

The first cemetery in Dale was about a half mile west of Medina.

"Town of Dale.—Young & Worden spent $400 this year building and stocking the Dale fisheries. W. H. Wroe does largest general mercantile business in the western part of the county. V. & C. Leepla carry on extensive wagonmaking and blacksmithing business. James Kennedy operates a sawmill. W. H. Wroe is engaged in drug business at the Corners. A. Alton manufactures and sells harness. William H. Spengler, who does a large business as general dealer, expended $1,000 during the season in enlarging and improving his buildings. Henry Huettl does general blacksmithing. Jacob Vlein has a small tannery and markets good leather. Patrick Halpin has wagon and blacksmith shop. Total amount of business done in the town for the year, $40,000."—(Post, December 13, 1877.)

The Dale Recorder was established in 1895 by Joseph Senftenberg, who continued its publication about eight years. Then after an interval of a year or more, Harry H. Mollon brought a plant from Oshkosh and resumed the publication. The Recorder is independent politically, devoted to the interests of Dale and vicinity.

Dale Camp, No. 3208, M. W. A., was organized September, 1895, with nineteen charter members. F. W. Kundiger, V. C.; Sam R. Wason, clerk. The order has now a membership of eighty-four, carrying insurance aggregating approximately $125,000. Meetings are held the second and last Tuesdays of each month in M. W. A. Hall, a handsome, large building erected for general public meetings and entertainments by a stock association composed entirely of members belonging to the order. Present Camp officers are F. G. Emmons, V. C.; B. Nelson, clerk. A camp of Royal Neighbors, auxiliary to M. W. A., was organized January, 1897, with about thirty members. Wisconsin was unable to give insurance until two years later, by which time but few retained membership. A deputy succeeded in 1895 in raising the membership to eighteen, of whom several were social, and the membership dwindled to ten beneficiary members. Since January, 1911, by the efforts of the secretary, twenty-five have been added, making the membership thirty-five. The officers: Mrs. Bell Heuer, Oracle; Emma Nieman, Vice; Mabel Heuer, Recorder; Nellie Heuer, Receiver.

The First State Bank of Dale was started in 1902 with a capital of $25,000, afterward reduced to $15,000. Peter Huth, president; Jacob J. O'Godnigg, cashier. February 26, 1906, the First National Bank of Dale, its successor, was organized with W. K. Rideout, R. H. Edwards, Charles Barber, George A. Sareau, A. T. Hening, W. H. Spengler, stockholders and organizers, and begun business ten days later with W. K. Rideout, president; A. T. Hening, vice-president; W. H. Spengler, cashier. Mr. Sareau soon withdrew and later G. Reinert became president, making the present management.