The farmers of Outagamie county were urged therefore to take up at once to a much greater extent this important branch of industry.

Early in 1866 Charles P. Riggs of Appleton petitioned the legislature for authority to improve the navigation of Black Creek at his own expense and for that body to declare it navigable for running logs and free to public use. Mr. Riggs was a large lumberman and owned immense tracts of pine in the vicinity of Black Creek and hence desired this improvement.

The Northwestern Petroleum Company, after sinking a large amount of money, came to the conclusion to give contracts for boring at so much per foot. G. M. Robinson took the contract to sink the well another hundred feet for $300. It was stated in the Crescent of February 17, 1866, that oil was then being brought up daily from this well and that at one time the escape of gas was very great. It was announced that a similar discovery had been made on the farm of Leonard Smith in Centre seven miles from Appleton. The various petroleum companies immediately leased land in that locality.

The Fruit Growers' Association met in February, and listened to the report of a committee appointed some time before to ascertain what varieties of apple trees in Outagamie county had not been killed by freezing. They found the following varieties extra hardy and worthy of cultivation: Tallman Sweet, Red Astrachan, St. Lawrence, Perry Russet, Duchess of Oldenburg, False Stripe, Sweet Pear Apple, and Pomegris. They reported on others that were worthy of trial among which were: Fameuse, Colvert, Northern Spy and others. They found eight or ten varieties wholly unsuited for this climate.

The Senate passed a bill relative to the drainage of lands in this county, also one incorporating the Appleton and New London Railroad; also a bill providing for a state road from Osborn to Depere. The latter meant the projection of the road through the Oneida reservation and several contended that the legislature had no right to invade that tract.

In March, 1866, it was falsely reported that oil in large quantities had been struck at the gas well. This report caused great excitement throughout this portion of the state and many came to Appleton to learn the truth.

During the period between April and July, there were instituted in Wisconsin over one hundred new lodges of Good Templars. By the act of April 12, there was ordered laid out a state road from the town of Osborn in Outagamie county to Depere in Brown county, crossing the Oneida Reservation. It was directed that the road should be built upon the most direct and feasible route. The Indians could not be compelled to make a road through their reserve. This placed the cost of construction upon the county of Outagamie and Brown. This road, it was stated, would be a valuable acquisition to the town of Osborn which was at this date being rapidly settled.

About the middle of April, a correspondent at Greenville reported a light crop of winter wheat. He said that considerable tracts would have to be sowed over. Snow was still eight inches deep in the
woods and "as hard as old cheese." Sap had commenced running a little in the maple trees. Spring wheat could not be sowed much before the first of May. Others stated that they did not believe the winter wheat crop would be so short after all. It was claimed some fields were winter killed and some were scorched in patches. From the fact that the same complaint was heard nearly every spring, it was believed that the crop would be much better than expected.

In 1886, J. H. Barnes & Company erected and put in operation in the town of Freedom a saw mill capable of manufacturing 25,000 feet of lumber in ten hours. Early in 1867 he started in connection a shingle mill with the capacity of 25,000 per day. They expected to secure the greater portion of their logs from Black Creek and Duck Creek to be floated down to the mill. This was one of the reasons why Mr. Turner introduced the bill in the legislature at this date to declare Duck Creek navigable for logs. This mill promised to increase greatly the population of the town of Osborn near which it was located.

The stock fair held in Appleton late in May, 1866, was largely attended. Cows though in poor condition brought high prices, ranging from $42 to $55. A drove of horses from Canada had been advertised, but they did not arrive.

In May, 1866, the Appleton Stock Growers Association was incorporated with the following men as first stockholders: George McDonald, M. B. Johnston, Byron Douglas, Mark H. Lyon, William Young and S. L. Fuller. They were authorized to buy land and hold fairs, stock exhibitions and trials of speed.

In May the county board had the following proceedings: Considered a petition from the citizens of Osborn asking for a division of the town and the creation of a new one of town 24 north, range 18 east; also a petition from residents in Center asking an appropriation for the repair of a road leading to Grand Chute; also letters from sundry persons requesting that the salary of county superintendent should be increased. The petition of the citizens of Osborn for a division of the town was laid over until the November meeting; the county superintendent was ordered paid $100 additional to his salary for the current year.

The Outagamie Swamp Land Law was published and took effect on April 24, 1866. The commissioners were James Gilmore, Byron Douglas and Joseph H. Marston. The county board was urged to meet and organize matters under the new law so that two important wagon roads through ranges 17 and 18, so liberally provided for in the act, could be placed under contract at once. It was believed that it would be a great day when farmers could start their produce over a wagon road to the lumbering and mining establishments of the Lake Superior regions. Senator Smith and Assemblyman Turner were credited with the passage of this swamp land act.

The Appleton Stock Growers Association was incorporated in 1866 and organized in June with Michael B. Johnston as president, M. H. Lyon, secretary; S. L. Fuller, treasurer. The object of the association was to secure a fair-ground and open a trotting course
The shares were placed at $10 each. Books of subscription were opened and citizens in town and country were asked to subscribe and did so. In June the County Agricultural Society met and prepared a premium list for the approaching fair. As yet the Society had not offered premiums for trotting and pacing horses. They offered a premium of $5 for the person who would secure during the current year the greatest numbers of new members for the society. The cattle show was to be held on the second day. The fair was to be held September 25 and 26 at the courthouse in the city of Appleton.

In the summer of 1866 the sawmill of George St. Louis of Grand Chute was in active operation and turning out a large quantity of excellent lumber.

During the early fall squirrels of all kinds were never more numerous in the county. Among the chipmunk and red squirrel tribes there appeared to be a general migration north all along the river. The hunters had rare sport.

The first county convention of Good Templar Lodges ever held in Outagamie county met at Appleton in August. Many prominent temperance speakers from elsewhere were in attendance. Although the rain was heavy the lodges of Outagamie county sent large delegations. Five lodges outside of Appleton in this county reported a membership of 519. It was announced that the next county convention would be held at Hortonville or in Dale. The Good Templars Forlorn Hope Lodge of the town of Dale held a basket picnic early in September, 1866. Other lodges were represented, and a large attendance was present. Interesting speeches, good music and a fine dinner were enjoyed.

In the fall there was strong demand from Calumet, Brown and Manitowoc counties near the Outagamie line for roads in order that the people might reach Appleton more readily. They preferred to come here to trade. The county boards were urged to improve all highways leading in that direction. Additional bridges over the rivers were also asked for.

The newspapers in August, 1866, declared that the most important road to be looked after was that leading from Appleton to Maple Grove. It was located on the county line road running east between Calumet and Outagamie counties to the Military Road. There it connected with other highways leading into a richly populated and fertile region. The construction of this road was declared by the newspapers of that day to be the most important highway which Appleton could undertake.

The county fair held late in September, 1866, was a success. The attendance was large and the display of cattle, horses, sheep, poultry, etc., was better than at any previous fair, and the show of butter and cheese far surpassed anything ever seen here before. The vegetables and corn were good in quality but less in quantity than the year before. Some very large cabbages, onions, pumpkins and squash were shown. The ladies' department was not quite up to the standard. The regular premiums were all promptly paid and in
addition a number of discretionary premiums which had been offered
were allowed, such as for the best worsted doll, the best cushion, the
best display of cranberries, the best display of worsted yarns, the
best case of cigars, etc. L. B. Miels received a premium of $4 for
the best farm in the county.

It was shown in July, 1866, that without a road to carry the
lumber to market the excellent hardwood timber in Greenville, El-
lington and Hortonia, to say nothing of other towns, was compar-
tively worthless, as it cost too much to convey it to market. This
was used as an argument in favor of the construction of a railroad
from Appleton to New London and perhaps on to Wolf River. Such
a road would increase the price at least $1 per cord. If a timber
tract would average forty cords to an acre, and the man had forty
acres of timber within three miles of the track, it would be worth
$1,600 more with a good road than it was at present. Such argu-
ments had a strong effect upon the farmers who were averse to giv-
ing much help to railroad companies. The state road to Maple
Grove, James Gilmore, M. H. Lyon and B. S. Loragin were the
commissioners. The road was designed to start from the foot of
Johnston street, Appleton, and pass through the town of Woodsville
and thence to the east line of Maple Grove in Manitowoc county.
Of the state road to Chilton, Z. C. Fairbanks, M. H. Lyon and Peter
Diehl were the commissioners. This road was along an easy and
direct line so as to cross the United States Military Road near Nico-
lau's. The portion lying within the limits of Appleton was graded
in 1866-7. Of the state road to Stockbridge, the commissioners were
A. H. Hart, James Christie, H. B. Nugent, William Weeks and Ed-
ward West. This road commenced at the second ward gate in Ap-
pleton. The grading was designed to be done in 1866. The Outa-
gamie drainage law provided that all the swamp and overflowed
land in the county, selected by the commissioners of school and uni-
versity lands under the general law of 1865, should be reserved
from sale by the commissioners and be held subject to be disposed of
as provided by this act. The object of the law was to provide means
for the construction of many important roads extending across the
county.

Soon after the county fair ended a stock fair was held at Apple-
ton. The city was crowded with people, men and teams coming from
long distances. It was the largest show of cattle and horses yet held
in the county. The working cattle display predominated. The lat-
ter sold for high prices; in fact, both horses and oxen were at this
time extremely high and greatly in demand. Cows were a little
lower than they had been a short time before. Mr. Hammel disposed
of an extra carload of horses, the fifth lot which he had brought to
this market. He sold horses and bought cattle. Mr. Burtchy also
brought here a lot of horses and sold them to the farmers. In
November, 1866, A. F. Bowen was appointed postmaster at Hor-
tonville. The county board levied a county tax of $12,500. The
following salaries were fixed: Treasurer, $1,200; clerk of the board,
$1,000; superintendent, $700. It was noticed in December, 1866,
that all the swamp lands of the county were better provided with roads than they could have been under any other arrangement. It was suggested that those towns should gravel their roads after building them. Towns which did not have a swamp land fund were obliged to raise money in other ways.

“Improvements in the country around are far beyond the most sanguine expectations of any man who traversed our county a year ago; new dwellings, new barns, new fences, are to be seen everywhere. It is a fact that a new church, and a handsome church it is, has been erected within ten miles of us, and we did not hear of it until it was well nigh completed. And still there is an abundance of rich unsettled land in this county which can be purchased very cheap. Few counties equal ours in advantages. Come and see for yourselves.”—(Crescent, November 3, 1866.)

In pursuance of the resolution of the county board in November, 1866, the chairmen of several towns and the mayor and aldermen of Appleton met at the council chamber and organized by appointing Mr. Bogan chairman and Mr. Douglas secretary. The object of the meeting, as stated by Mr. Hutchinson, was to consider the state of the county roads and adopt some definite plan for their improvement. Large delegations from every town in the county were present. The committee previously appointed reported a general plan for such improvement. The following roads were considered: The road extending through Appleton to the south county line, but north of Fox river, and surveyed by John Stephens in 1840; the Spencer road, from Appleton to the west county line; the road from Appleton to New London; the road from Barnes' schoolhouse through Dale to the west county line; the road from New London to Shiocton; the road from Shiocton to Appleton; the road from Appleton to Shavano through the towns of Grand Chute, Center and Black Creek, to the north county line; the road from Appleton to the town of Osborn and on to the north county line; Appleton and Kaukanna road to the east county line; south county line road and state road through Buchanan and to the southeast county line, and others. It was stated that these roads should be definitely improved, and that the work should be commenced immediately. At these meetings many speeches were made and suggestions offered, and numerous committees were appointed in order to secure the best results.

The general opinion late in 1866 was that the county roads should run north and south, and east and west, and should be improved with gravel. As the work could not all be done in one year, it was thought best to build by installments covering from four to ten years. It was suggested that for every dollar pledged by the county the town should pay $2, provided the towns should turn their money over to an officer named by the county board to make the expenditure. Many other plans were suggested as to the best way to improve the roads. It was stated at this time that the main road from Appleton to Center and Black Creek averaged about 100 teams a day, and that for many months teams could not average over half
their loads owing to the bad conditions in spots. Other roads were in the same condition, and all were well traveled at this time. Team and man for hauling purposes was worth about $4 per day. The various methods of construction were fully discussed at the meetings. The grand jury found much fault with the condition of the county buildings and grounds and asked better attention thereto by the county board.

There was much complaint during the winter of 1867 over the theft of timber in all portions of the county. Lands that were not guarded or protected were often stripped of valuable logs by those who were apparently destitute of conscience or honor. In January Chas. Grunert, an old resident was appointed postmaster in the village of Stephensville.

At the February session of the county board in 1867 the following proceedings were had: The following preamble and resolution from the residents of the town of Kaukauna were submitted and were in substance as follows:

WHEREAS, The county board was petitioned to divide the town of Kaukauna as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of section 2, thence south to the private claim, thence following the northern boundary of said private claim to the northwest corner of the west line of the private claim, thence along said line until it strikes the line between sections 23 and 24, thence along said line until it strikes the river according to the town and county maps. And

WHEREAS, Such division thus left had a valuation of more than $30,000 property, and had more than twenty-five qualified voters; whereupon the county board ordered the question submitted to the voters at the next annual meeting, and said election was duly held. It was thereupon

Resolved, That the town authorities of the several towns in the county and the authorities of the city of Appleton be authorized to receive tax certificates on land lying within their respective towns or cities at the face of such certificates, and the same order was applied to the said town of Kaukauna.

In March, 1867, a meeting of persons interested was held in Foreman's hall, Appleton, to take into consideration the propriety of forming an association for the manufacture of cheese in the village of Little Chute. H. Jones was made chairman and R. K. Randall secretary. After deliberating the meeting adjourned to reassemble at a later date. In March a body of farmers near Greenville assembled and prepared to build and conduct a cheese factory in that town. Louis and Frank Perrot were among those interested in this movement. They contemplated using the milk from 160 cows, all in their immediate neighborhood.

An important road bill affecting Outagamie county was passed by the legislature in March, 1867. It provided for the levying of certain taxes for the improvement of the principal roads extending through different portions of the county.
It was made lawful in 1867 for the voters of the town of Dale to authorize the town treasurer or supervisor to pay back to all persons who were in the volunteer service from the town during the Civil War and were honorably discharged from the service the amount of bounty tax paid by them while in such service. The town was authorized to pay $350 to William Young and Stephen Balliet for money advanced to the town for bounty purposes during the war.

At the April election in 1867 the town of Seymour was organized and embraced the whole of town 24, range 18, and so much of town 24, range 19, as was not included in the Oneida reservation. The land in this town was considered as rich as any in the county. About fifty families from Oneida county, New York, were expected to settle in the town during 1867. Holland families coming here were welcome for several reasons, particularly because they brought money and because they were honest and industrious. In April ex-Mayor William Johnston of Appleton was confirmed United States collector for this district. In the spring Deitzler & Miller purchased a site at Stephensville and began the construction of a flouring mill. J. M. Barker was architect. At this date Stephensville had two excellent sawmills in operation.

Important legislation affecting Outagamie county in 1867 was as follows: To improve the state road from Appleton to Chilton; the unplatted portion of Appleton to be ditched and bridged; to improve the state road from Appleton to Stockbridge; to improve the state road from Appleton to Maple Grove. It was announced in May that not more than one-half of the logs cut during the last winter on the tributaries of the Wolf river could be floated to market that spring owing to the light rains and low stage of water. This meant a higher price for lumber and only the partial running of saw mills.

Several of the towns in the eastern part of the county began to complain in 1867 that they were visited by mosquitoes. Those pests were rarely seen in Appleton and in some portions of the county were almost unknown. The editor of the Crescent humorously quoted what Josh Billings said about mosquitoes: “He is a cheerful little cuss and sings as he toils.” Wolf river, where mosquitoes were declared to flourish, agreed with this observation.

Many roads throughout the county were constituted state roads by the Act of April 1, 1867. The mayor and council of Appleton and the supervisors of the towns were authorized to levy taxes to improve the roads thus designated. An Act of March 25, 1867, authorized the various town and the Appleton authorities for the period of five years, beginning in 1867, to levy a tax to an amount not exceeding $200 per mile in any one year for each and every mile of the roads mentioned which lay within the limits of the town or city so levying the tax, said tax to be called “town county road fund.” All this was to be submitted to the electors of the county. Among the roads mentioned were the following: Road southeast of Appleton, Spencer road, Appleton-New London road, Greenville road, New London-Shawano road, New London-Shiocton road,
Stephensville-Shiocton road, Appleton-Shawano road, Duck Creek road, Freedom-Center road, road from section 29, town 22, range 18, to the Oneida reserve, Appleton-Kaukauna road, south county line road, Appleton-Maple Grove road, the part of the old military road in Buchanan, etc.

The total equalized valuation of the real and personal property of the county in 1867 was $1,880,936.75. The valuation of Appleton realty was $339,041, the total personal property of the whole county was valued at $248,221.

At a meeting of the county board held in July the following proceedings were had: The sum of $100 was appropriated for the repair of the swamp road leading westward from Appleton through Grand Chute. An examination by a special committee was made of the accounts of E. H. Stone, late county treasurer, and there was found to be due the county the sum of $528.09 for interest included in tax certificates for sales during 1865 and 1866. The district attorney was instructed to collect this amount from Mr. Stone. At the same time Mr. Stone was requested to appear before the board with his various receipts, stubs, etc., to show the amount of interest collected on delinquent taxes during those years. After examination the stubs were turned over by the treasurer. It was found that there was still due the county the sum of $228.88. The attorney was instructed to collect this amount. It was found that there was due from Milo Coles, late clerk of the Circuit court, the sum of $93. The district attorney was instructed to collect this amount also.

The good road act when submitted to the voters of the county, was lost by a considerable majority. The people evidently did not care to pay so much money even for the purpose of securing good roads. In every town the people were not in favor of having the town board levy a tax in addition to the county tax. In other places the opposition was based upon the fact that expenditures were to be made by an uncertain county road commission. There was much confusion concerning this bill and there were many conflicts as to its requirements. The farmers, not fully understanding its import, and fearing higher taxes and other troubles, succeeded in defeating it.

An examination of the road law passed in 1867 showed that the city of Appleton would pay more than one-third of the entire tax to be expended on roads in this county. Thus with a road tax amounting to $15,000, Appleton would have to pay $5,000, and that amount would go to improve the roads outside of the city. The city did not object to this tax. It was argued that they could well afford to pay it in order to secure the large trade that otherwise would be lost to them and would continue to be lost to them in the future. Through a mistake the new law did not contain mention of the road leading from Little Chute to Freedom. This was an oversight which was remedied by a subsequent amendatory act.

The stock fair held early in July, 1867, brought to Appleton an immense crowd of people, with scores of horses and cattle for sale and exchange. Several excellent milk cows were offered. Only a
comparatively few yoke of oxen were sold, farmers preferring to hold
them until winter, when they would be in greater demand in the
woods and prices would be higher. The monthly stock fair by this
time had become a success at Appleton and served an excellent pur-
pose in bringing traders together and in improving the grades of
stock.

The fall of 1867 was exceedingly dry. The wells and springs
everywhere gave out. Even the marshes and swamps were desti-
tute of water. It was believed that the winter wheat was seriously
injured and farmers were solicitous that water for their stock would
not hold out during the coming winter.

The county fair in September, 1867, was a success. It was
pronounced the best ever held in the county and no doubt much of
its success was due to the grounds and to the race track. No better
display of fruits and vegetables was ever seen in the county up to
that date. The fine arts department was very good and was crowded
the whole time. The Stock Growers' Association was much in evi-
dence this fall. There were entered forty-eight horses, seventeen
sheep, but only four hogs and only eight poultry. There were
twenty-six entries of grain, ninety-five of vegetables, eighty-eight of
fruit, thirty-nine of butter, fifty-eight of preserves, ten of wagons,
twenty-one of embroidery, flowers, etc., and nine of pianos. In all,
511. The newspapers stated that there should have been 1,000.
The fair was opened with an address by Prof. Mason. In the ladies'
equestrian performance three ladies appeared. Miss Hartell of
Dale, little Miss Conkey of Appleton and Mrs. Collar of Hortonville.
The prizes were awarded in the order named. The trot between
horses was greatly enjoyed. The ground was in fair condition.
Yankee Notion, a New London pony, distanced Kit, a mare owned
by Mr. Hayes, in two straight heats; Shepherdess was distanced.
There was also a scrub race and a matched running race which put
the crowd in good humor. Joseph Rork, J. Bullock, L. Ramsay,
and others took prizes on cattle. E. Groves, James Ross, F. D. Hill,
H. Greenfield and others took prizes on horses. Alexander Coff
showed the best bushel of winter wheat and L. Perrot the best bushel
of spring wheat. J. H. Carver took first premium on best and great-
est variety of apples. Among the discretionary prizes were the
following: For an orange tree, string beans, beets, rag rug, seed
corn, cranberries, radishes, petunias, etc. At the fair grounds north
of the city the race course was in good condition in August, 1867.
It was enclosed with a high, tight fence and a driving track of a
half mile circuit, and wide enough for four horses abreast was ready.
The Stock Growers' Association had fitted up the grounds and were
given credit for the superiority of the track. The county fair was
to be held in September, 1867. Numerous stalls were built and
other improvements ordered. Fast horses, it was thought, would be
an unusual, interesting and novel exhibition and would draw a
large crowd.

At the session of the county board in November, 1867, the
following proceedings were had, to-wit: A petition was received from
the residents of Maple Creek asking for its division. This matter was referred to a proper committee. The sum of $250 was appropriated to improve the road through the town of Center leading southeast; also the road through the town of Freedom to Duck Creek; also the road leading from Appleton to Kaukauna; also the road leading from Appleton to Hortonia; besides smaller amounts for some half-dozen other roads in different portions of the county. It was ordered that all that part of the town of Maple Creek in this county, known as town 24, range 15, be hereby detached from the town of Maple Creek and formed into a new town to be called Deer Creek. The first annual town meeting was ordered held at the house of Chauncey Granger in said town of Deer Creek; the supervisors of the towns of Maple Creek and Deer Creek were to be elected at the annual meeting in 1868; and were required within thirty days thereafter to meet at some suitable place to adjust the indebtedness against the town of Maple Creek. At this session $50 was paid to the son of the deceased O. S. Newell, and $50 to the son of the deceased Fred Willzier, the same to apply on the volunteer fund which had been provided in such cases. The jail, courthouse and county offices were ordered to be painted and J. H. Otto was authorized to superintend that job. He was also required to secure for the county jail four single iron bedsteads. Late in 1887 there was a general demand among public men at Appleton and other portions of the county that there should be built at once, or very soon, a new and imposing Courthouse on a scale corresponding to the progress, importance and wealth of the county. The officers at this date were crowded into inconvenient space. The register's office required much larger rooms than it then occupied in combination with the clerk of the court and the clerk of the board. There was no room suitable for the county judge with all his important public records and papers. This court was destined to be an important branch of county affairs and the foundation, it was urged, should be properly laid and prepared. The court room and the jury rooms were poor apologies at best for what was needed. It was suggested that a law be passed directing the county board to raise $5,000 per year for six years and to invest the amount each year in stock. At the expiration of that time the construction of the courthouse could be commenced. By December, the United States military road from Fort Howard northward was completed about 35 miles. At the meeting of the County Agricultural Society held in Appleton January 25, 1868, the following officers for the current year were elected: Louis Perrot, president; Richmond Pearson, vice-president; W. H. Lanphear, secretary; E. C. Goff, treasurer; Byron Douglas, [Jackson Tibbits], and Daniel Huntley, executive committee. The treasurer was directed to employ agents to secure additional members of the society. Such agents were to receive 10% of the receipts. It was resolved that the officers of the society confer with the executive committee of the Stock Growers' Association and
At the term of the county board in January, the following proceedings were had: D. H. Brothers the new county superintendent was advanced $100 on his salary. Appropriations were made for the improvement of the following roads: The state road leading from Outagamie county to Calumet county, and the state road leading from Outagamie to Brown county; the county treasurer at this time presented his annual report and showed that the total receipts were $40,360 less $854 on hand at the beginning of the year; this amount was spent less $1,782 on hand at the close of the year. The largest amounts paid out were as follows: $3,962 for officers' salaries; $14,278 paid to different towns in the county; county orders issued for various small items $7,951; this latter amount included a considerable sum for the care of paupers.

The winter of 1867-8 was a very good one for lumbermen and loggers. The cold was steady and the depth of snow just about right for active operations in the woods. The lumbermen on the Wolf, Embarrass and Shioe rivers and Black an Duck creeks announced that they had gotten out a considerably larger quantity of logs than had been anticipated the previous fall. On February 10, 1868, the coldest weather here since January, 1864, was announced. The mercury fell to 32° below zero. There was not a particle of air stirring, and hence the cold did not seem as severe as it really was.

The lumber trade of the Wolf river and its tributaries aggregated at this time about $3,000,000 in value per year. Should the new road be constructed it would find an outlet over this route. Very few at this time outside of the Fox river valley appreciated the trade going on here. The capacity of the flouring mills of Neenah, Menasha and Appleton in 1868 was over 6,000 barrels per day. This together with the enormous output of the woolen mills, barrel factories, paper mills, tanneries, pail factories, hub, spoke, rake and other factories, aggregated an enormous amount. The population of this locality was about 11,000, and the products in 1867 exceeded $8,000,000 in value. All this was urged upon the authorities engaged in constructing the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad to induce them to come to the Lower Fox valley.

It was noted in February that there was a marked increase in the number of horse teams to be seen on the streets of Appleton and on the roads of Outagamie county. In any one town, it was stated, there were now more driving horses than there were in the whole county five years before. The number of horses in the county actually doubled in two years about this time. Horses were brought here by the carloads from Indiana and were sold readily for from $100 to $450 each.

The annual convention of the wool manufacturers of Wisconsin was held in Appleton in March, 1868. The session lasted nearly all day and possessed great interest to men engaged in that industry. There were reported in the state at this time 40 woolen mills capable of manufacturing 1,500,000 yards of cloth annually. J. W. Hutch-
inson of Appleton was secretary and treasurer of this society. The proceedings ended with a pleasant social time and supper at the Johnson house.

Legislation has been obtained which will allow this city and county to assist Calumet county in opening good roads from Chilton and Stockbridge to this city, thus adding immensely to the trade of Appleton. Other important improvements will need the fostering care of the common council. Hence the importance of electing only such men as will be active and earnest, careful and practical, in their efforts to add to the general prosperity.” It was further argued that people should lay aside their partisan prejudices and look now to the interests of this locality.

“River Drivers—On Monday morning the train brought in a large crowd of men bound for the Wolf and its tributaries to drive the 100,000,000 feet of logs cut there last winter.”—(Crescent, April 4, 1868.)

Near the last of April, by a strange freak of the weather, there was a very heavy fall of snow, even after much vegetation had started. No serious damage was done and it passed away under the first bright sunshine. The spring was excellent for the manufacture of maple sugar and syrup, more so than usual, the winter and spring being just right, and the consequence was that a large quantity was produced in this market, but all found a ready sale. Louis and Francis Parrot conducted a maple sugar refinery in Greenville and turned out a large quantity. There was discovered in the town of Center a large and valuable deposit of peat taken from a tamarack swamp by Mr. Coe.

It was provided by law in 1868 that the towns of this and other counties could vote on the question of establishing permanent landmarks of stone with a description engraved thereon, under the supervision of the county surveyor. The ballot was to read: “For the erection of permanent landmarks” or “against the erection of permanent landmarks.”

During the summer of 1868 about 40 dwellings were erected in the Fourth ward; in the Second ward some 20 were erected; the First ward had but few built during this year. In June the board of supervisors of the county met and discussed the question of county equalization. It was shown that the total valuation of all property in the county was $2,658,892.04. A yoke of seven-year-old oxen was exhibited by John Culbertson of Greenville, which was pronounced the handsomest, if not the largest, ever seen in Appleton. They had been well kept and their coats shown like those of horses. They weighed 3,490 pounds.

The Stock Growers’ Association advertised a race at their track near town in June, 1868. There was a large attendance. The first race was a running match, half mile dash for a purse of $30 the distance was covered in 1:02. The next race was a trot between Canadian Queen and Yankee Notion for $150 a side to be paced in 3 mile heats. It was won by Canadian Queen in 3:05. The next race was a running match between Big Indian and Western Rose,
for $75 a side, half-mile heats and repeat. The first was run in a
dead heat in 58 seconds; the second and third were won by the
Indian. The next race was a half-mile dash between Calico Mare and
Key's gelding. The latter won in 50 seconds. The association made
a goodly sum by the large attendance. The largest tax payers in
the county of Outagamie were: Charles Morey, $5,438; T. J. Reeve,
$2,949; David Smith, $2,920; Anson Ballard, $2,883; L. W. Hutch-
inson, $2,000; H. P. Briggs, $1,575.

Numerous bears having been seen in the county early in the
fall of 1888, the hunters of Appleton took out their muskets and
prepared to invade the woods. Several bears were seen in Grand
Chute early in September. They visited corn fields within three
miles of the county seat. A large one was seen, but managed to
get away before the hunters arrived. Two or three were killed in
the town of Ellington about this time or a little later.

The Stock Growers' Association, in September, completed a sub-
stantial two-story frame building upon its grounds expressly for the
accommodation of the County Agricultural Society. It was proposed
that the farmers should dedicate the building by a festival before the
fair was held.

The Stock Growers' Association in 1868 erected on their grounds
a large and suitable building for the County Agricultural Society
and agreed to permit that society to occupy the same for the purpose
of holding county fairs. The Association prepared during the fall
to hold races quite often over their track at the grounds. It
soon recognized that it had been organized on too small a scale and
accordingly increased its capital and offered the additional shares for
sale at $10 each. All farmers and stock growers were urged to secure
an interest. It was planned to hold a county fair for three days,
a longer session than had thus far been held. The cattle show was to
be held on the second or third day. It was to be held October 6, 7,
and 8, on the grounds of the Stock Growers' Association in the town
of Grand Chute. Premiums were offered for the best lady riders.

At the monthly stock fair held early in November, 1868, there
were many oxen offered for sale. Cows were few and horses fewer.
A good team of oxen was sold for as high as $180; several as low
as $100. Fair milk cows brought from $22 to $45. As a matter
of fact, the heavy rain and bad weather during the fair entailed a
heavy loss upon the Stock Growers' Association. It was urged by
the newspapers that those who had drawn premiums should sacrifice
the same and permit them to remain with the society to reimburse
them for the heavy loss. The discretionary premiums were wholly
cut off. Owing to the cold, wet and stormy weather during the period
of the county fair, the attendance was comparatively small and the
display was limited. A portion of the performance was postponed
a day or two and in the end resulted in an encouraging display and
a moderate degree of success.

At the November session of the county board the following
proceedings were had: A petition was received from the citizens of
Bovina asking for a division of that town. It was referred to a
committee and later the board ordered that all of Bovina known as
town 24, range 16, be detached and formed into a new town to be
called Maine. The first annual meeting for Maine was ordered held
at District No. 1 schoolhouse, on Section 9, town 24, range 16.

In December it was noted that there were more deer killed in the
county than for many years past. One man alone in Freedom
managed to kill six large ones in a few days. “Preserve the Deer.—
Such a slaughtering of deer as has been made in this county during
the last thirty days has not been paralleled since the winter when the
snow was crusted with ice. We hear that C. H. Bates of this city
killed three in one day and that in Freedom and Buchanan a man
rarely takes a two-mile turn in the woods without killing at least
one deer.”—(Crescent.) At this date the time for taking and
selling deer expired on January 15.

In January, 1869, the farmers were urged to raise more pork
and their attention was called to the fact that for many years hogs
had commanded a high price in Appleton and that therefore their
raising for market would be profitable. Winter wheat was worth
$1.25 and spring wheat $1.08 per bushel. It was coming into
market in large quantities at this time.

In January Mrs. Orrie Glonderner, wife of a Hollander in Little
Chute, gave birth to three healthy children, two boys and a girl.
They weighed 6½, 7½ and 8 pounds, respectively. All were reported
doing well.

At the January session of the county board the following pro-
cedings were had: The county surveyor, M. N. Randall, was
authorized to procure from the United States Land Office the full
and complete field notes of the survey of Outagamie county. The
courthouse was ordered repaired to the extent necessary to make the
offices of the county judge, sheriff and clerk suitable for occupancy.
The clerk was authorized to ask for proposals for making these
repairs.

The question of a stone dam and side track depended upon the
voluntary contribution of the citizens. It was up to the people to
make these improvements, or it probably would not be done. A
considerable fund had already been raised, but it was said $3,000
additional was needed to make the improvements. Mr. H. H. Teal
was at the head of the movement to build the stone dam.

At the February session of the county board in 1869 the follow-
ing proceedings were had: The object of this session was stated to be
to raise funds to improve certain roads. The committee of the county
board reported having consulted with the authorities of Appleton
who expressed a willingness to raise $1,000 for each $2,000 raised by
the county in addition to the pro rata tax, to an amount not exceeding
$6,000 for such purpose. In other words the city agreed to raise
$1,000 for each $2,000 raised by the county for that proposition. At
this session the county board divided the county into districts as
follows: First district—Appleton and the town of Grand Chute;
Second district—towns of Dale, Hortonia, Liberty, Maple Creek,
Deer Creek and Ellington; Third district—towns of Bovina, Maine,
Black Creek, Centre, Seymour, Osborn, Freedom, Kaukauna and Buchanan.

In the spring the newspapers found fault with the farmers of the county for paying too much attention to the raising of wheat to the exclusion of other products. They were urged by all means to engage in dairying, particularly the manufacture of cheese which commanded a high price at all seasons of the year and was very profitable.

In March committees of the county board met with the Appleton council for the purpose of agreeing upon mutual terms for the improvement of the roads leading in various directions from the city. After a lengthy discussion they failed to agree on anything definite. This was greatly deplored by many business men whose interests were thus seriously affected. Indeed there could be no doubt that their failure to agree was a real injury to the business interests of Appleton at that time.

The act of March 10, 1869, retired the Outagamie county swamp land commission and substituted in their stead the county board. The commissioners were required, within sixty days, to make full report of their proceedings and turn over all unexpended moneys in their possession. The Appleton and Stockbridge state road was vacated.

In April there was a great scarcity of hay in Appleton. Good timothy hay was worth from $20 to $30 per ton and little to be had at that price. Several localities in the county purchased hay from outside quarters. This scarcity was due to the drouth of the previous year, the large number of stock and the severe winter.

In May the county board ordered that hereafter any person sentenced to jail in the county for minor offenses whose term did not exceed a period of six days should be put to hard labor under the keeper of the jail, and the clerk was required to notify the justices of the peace in the county of the passage of this resolution. The board at this meeting declared that the road leading west from Appleton should be a county road. It led to Greenville. In May the board adopted what was known as the Brown County Road Act, which was passed the preceding winter. This authorized the board to designate main thoroughfares as county roads and placed them under the sole control of the county board. It also authorized the board to change or discontinue them as such and all work thereon was let to the lowest bidder. It created an office known as county overseer of highways. It was concluded by the board that they should designate one road each year to be a county road and thoroughfare entitled as such to improvement at county expense. The first road thus designated as a county road was the great highway leading from Brown schoolhouse in Appleton westward. The sum of $6,000 was the amount to be expended upon this road. The Third ward in Appleton was expected to carry the improvement through College Avenue. It was agreed that the next county road to be declared would be through Grand Chute. The sum of $3,000 had already been appropriated in Appleton to assist in road projects.
outside of the corporate limits. It was thought best that this amount should be spent on the Freedom road and the Maple Grove state road. The county board were greatly praised for their liberality and enterprise in this strong course to improve the roads.

Although the maple sugar season opened auspiciously in 1869 deep snows and bad weather came on and other causes combined made the season only an ordinary one and the crop, although excellent in quality, was only about half what it should have been.

Thomas H. Beaulieu of Buchanan town early in October, 1869, shot, wounded and captured a large wild cat with which he had a desperate fight. Previous to the shooting, a dog owned by Mr. Beaulieu received a severe whipping from the cat.

The county fair in 1869 was not the success anticipated owing mainly to bad weather. The entries were not as numerous as in former years, but the quality was really improved in nearly all classes. Doctor Steele of the University made the opening address. The races attracted considerable attention and a large crowd witnessed the horse contest for supremacy. It was noticed in the summer that the hay crop would be enormous and that after being properly baled and marketed it would prove one of the most valuable crops harvested in the county. The wool crop of Appleton was very large. Late in June about 2,000 pounds arrived daily for several weeks.

In August, 1869, the famous total eclipse was witnessed with great interest by the people of this county. At Appleton large groups collected to view the marvelous sight. It was noted that during the totality the atmosphere became quite dark. Chickens went to roost, roosters crowed, a strange hush fell upon all nature and persons became more or less excited.

At the meeting of the county board, November, 1869, the following proceedings were had: The sum of $900 was appropriated to pay for graveling the Freedom road. The total valuation of real and personal property in the county was placed at $2,642,755. This was the assessment for 1869. Messrs. Kethroe and McMurdo of Hortonia were paid for their expenses incurred in caring for and burying an unknown person who had died there from smallpox. It was ordered that the clerk notify the mayor of Appleton that after January 1, 1870, no more persons arrested by the city marshal or other officer for violating the city ordinance should be received at the county jail until after trial and conviction. The amount levied by the board for county purposes in 1869 was $19,500; for county road purposes, $10,500; county school tax, $5,350; the salary of the county superintendent was fixed at $1,200. A committee appointed at a previous meeting to examine the records of the county swamp land commissioners made report in December, 1869 that the commissioners had received in trust from the state 38,871.55 acres, had sold 15,477 acres, and had received therefor $18,413. They had received from the treasurer of the county enough more to make their total receipts $20,486. They had expended on road work a total of $19,663.
In 1869 Outagamie county had 12,555 sheep within its borders. They were valued at $14,761. Only three other counties in this congressional district had more. It was claimed by the Crescent that about 140,000 pounds of wool were marketed at Appleton in 1868. Just before Christmas in 1869, there came a snow fully three feet deep on the level, which was the first extensive snow of the winter. Lumbermen by the hundreds prepared to go into the woods.

The act of March 14, 1870, of the legislature legalized the assessment and equalization of taxes for 1869, made by the county board upon the different towns, wards and villages on November 18, and the publication of all tax sales for said county based upon such assessment and equalization.

In February, 1870, E. C. Goff had three lumber camps on the Shioc and on Black Creek, and prepared to bank 3,000,000 feet of pine. He employed 36 men, had an abundance of teams, plenty of snow, and good weather for operations. Mr. Horton prepared to get out 2,000,000 feet, and Mr. Reynolds prepared to get out about the same amount.

During the winter of 1869-70 Reynolds & Tibbits of Appleton banked 3,500,000 feet of pine logs and prepared to have them sent down the river as soon as the weather should permit. In addition to this they purchased large quantities of hardwood and basswood logs. Mr. Horton banked about 3,000,000 feet on Wolf river. Mr. Goff banked the same quantity on Wolf creek and other streams. As a whole, immense quantities of logs were taken out at this time from Outagamie county.

In April the town of Grand Chute was sued in the United States district court for principal and interest of $10,000 worth of town bonds voted and issued about 15 years before. There were two suits previously on this issue and the town came off triumphant both times. It was noted in the spring of 1870 that buyers were here from Ohio to purchase young cows for the large cream and cheese factories of the Western Reserve of that state. The price paid was from $25 to $45 each and the best animals were selected. The farmers of Outagamie county first began to raise beets in considerable quantity with the design of manufacturing beet sugar. The soil was exactly right and the crop could be diversified with the products grown usually throughout the county.

Excellent stock fairs were held throughout the year and as a whole were well attended by farmers from all parts of the county. Cows, horses, oxen and sheep were offered for sale or exchange. Very few hogs were exhibited in the fall of 1870. The forest throughout the county swarmed with squirrels and a few pigeons and partridges were seen. Large quantities of stone were quarried in the Third ward opposite the mills in Appleton in 1870.

At the meeting of the county board held in June, 1870, the following proceedings were held: Provision for the care of paupers by private individuals was made. A committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing land for a county poorfarm; it was instructed to confer with the common council of Apple-
At the monthly stock fair late in September, 1870, Appleton was crowded with teams. The display was larger than ever before during the year. It was noted that the Germans took greater interest in this fair than in the annual county fair.

The county fair in 1870 was a success. The number of entries was larger than ever. Excellent cattle, horses and sheep and swine were shown. More farm machinery was exhibited than ever before. The vegetables and farm products were excellent, butter and cheese were never better, domestic products, such as rag carpets, crochet work, embroidery, needle work, quilts, artificial flowers, far surpassed expectations. The sewing machines and their work were greatly in evidence. The races were sharply contested. Morgan L. Martin delivered the annual or opening address at this fair.

At the November session of the county board in 1870 the following proceedings were had, to-wit: Large sums were allowed for the care of the poor and insane, particularly in Liberty, Freedom and Grand Chute. The poor and insane were yet farmed out to private individuals. Citizens of Black Creek petitioned for a division of the town and the creation of a new town to be called Norwich. A resolution granting the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railway Company the right of way for their road as then being located and constructed through lands belonging to the county was adopted, but it was further ordered that unless the said road should be constructed the lands should not be granted. The county jail was inspected and ordered repaired. The swamp and overflowed lands owned by the county were offered for sale for the purposes named in the law of 1836 concerning such lands. A county tax of $25,000 was levied for 1870. There was also levied a tax of $15,425 to pay a judgment against the county. The county superintendent was paid $900; this did not include Appleton. At this session the board levied $20,000 more tax than ever before; it was deemed necessary in view of the rapid growth of the county.

The amount expended in graveling roads by the county board in 1870 was $15,000 distributed as follows: Dale road $1,700; Hortonville road 1 1/2 miles $2,000; Spencer road 1 1/2 miles $1,000; Maple Grove road 1 1/2 miles $1,500; Kaukauna road 1 1/2 miles $2,000; Freedom road 1 1/2 miles $2,000; Center road $4,000; Maple Creek and Liberty road $800. M. M. Randall was appointed road commissioner to superintend the expenditure of this fund by nearly a unanimous vote of the county board.

“In Outagamie county a large number of new farm houses, barns and granaries were erected during 1870; 7,000 to 10,000 more acres of land plowed than in 1869; more and better road work done than in any two previous years. Large quantities of wild lands can still be purchased at very moderate price.”—(Crescent January 14, 1871.)

In January, 1871, C. H. Bates of Appleton went hunting in the town of Seymour and vicinity and returned after a few days with
three black bears as trophies of his quest; he wounded another but it escaped. Daniel Trerice, James Watson and a brother of the latter went hunting in the wild country 65 miles from Menominee about this time and returned with twenty-five deer and several porcupines. Twelve of the deer were retailed by the pound in Appleton.


“Outagamie county is prolific in the production of prodigies. A man engaged in chopping wood for the blast furnace near Kaukauna recently offered a wager not less than $200 that he could chop ten cords of wood in ten consecutive hours. It is asserted that the man is physically equal to the task.” (Post, February 16, 1871.)

The act of 1871 organized town 24 north, range 17 east, as Cicero.

Large numbers of men went up to the “drives” on the Wolf and its branches in March, 1871, to assist in getting out the logs. There were large quantities on Herman brook; Morton had already about 1,500,000 feet; Gayner of Fond du Lac 2,000,000 feet; Trow of Eureka 1,000,000 feet; Alien about 500,000 feet; Whorton had 800,000 feet on Black creek.

A Bee Keepers’ Association was organized at Appleton in March at the office of Judge Myers. A. H. Hart served as chairman of the meeting and W. B. May as secretary. Z. C. Fairbanks, J. S. Buck and R. Z. Mason were a committee to draft a constitution. The following were the first officers: R. Z. Mason, president; Z. C. Fairbanks, secretary; A. H. Hart, treasurer.

“The season thus far has been a most excellent one for sugar making. It is safe to assert that more has been made this season than for several years past. B. B. Murch informs us that he has made 800 pounds the present season. No doubt others have done equally as well.” (Post, April 6, 1871.)

The wool market at Appleton in June was very high and excited; the price ran up to 53 3/4 cents a pound one day and on many days ranged from 46 to 50 cents; this high price was a tremendous stimulus to the wool industry here; sheep commanded very high prices to correspond, $10 to $14 a head.
In 1870 the county board sold to Ripley P. Richards, of Maple Creek, over 2,000 acres of swamp land at $1 per acre; this sale was ratified by the board in June, 1871. Application for a change in the boundary between Liberty and Maple Creek was considered June, 1871. A portion of Maple Creek was detached and made a part of Liberty. The town of Black Creek had a bonded indebtedness of $12,000 incurred while Cicero was yet a part of it; the county assigned in 1871 $7,000 of the debt to Black Creek and $5,000 to Cicero. A better equalization of taxation was ordered.

The total equalized valuation of all assessable property in the county in 1871 was set at $3,800,557.

Outagamie county in common with nearly all Northern Wisconsin suffered much from forest fires in the fall of 1871. In the towns of Seymour, Black Creek, Cicero, Bovina, etc., much property was destroyed. Barns, fences and ripe fields were swept away. Fire from Buchanan and Harrison swept inside the Appleton limits, but was extinguished before it reached the paper and other mills. For days the city and county was enveloped in dense clouds of stifling smoke and hundreds of people spent much of their time in fighting fires and saving their possessions. In other counties the havoc was much greater. Relief committees were organized in this county, not a town in Outagamie county escaped. Soon whole neighborhoods were swept by the fire fiend. Everything was so dry that houses and barns caught fire and were destroyed in the villages and this without any apparent cause. This was the period of the great Chicago fire and Appleton lost heavily by it, because many residents here had business interests there. Large quantities of supplies were hurriedly gathered here and forwarded to Chicago, Bay Shore and elsewhere. Dale sent in five wagon loads of wheat, corn, potatoes, beans, crackers, bed comforters, spreads, sheets, pillows, wearing apparel, caps, shoes, underclothing, all valued at about $400. Ellington sent forward $441 of which $155 was cash and the balance wheat, corn, oats, provisions, clothing, etc. Hortonia sent in over $150 in provisions and cash. Black Creek sent two wagon loads of provisions. Greenville raised over $200 in money and four wagon loads of provisions. Societies raised large amounts for the sufferers. Grace church raised $31 and St. Mary’s church and St. Patrick’s Benevolent Society, $70. Dr. G. L. Brunschweiler of Appleton happened to be near Marinette gave his services to the sufferers there. Much raised here was sent to Peshtigo.

The county fair in 1871 was “as a whole the largest and most creditable of any Outagamie county has yet seen.” M. P. Lindsley of Green Bay delivered the opening address. The display of fruit was excellent; for the first time Outagamie peaches were shown. Field and garden products were unusually good. The dairymen’s products were never better. The bee growers made a fine showing. Domestic manufactures shown were good. The horses, cattle, sheep and swine “would be considered creditable in many a state fair.” A band contest was an interesting feature, Oshkosh defeating Appleton. The firemen’s procession—Menasha, Neenah and Appleton.
companies—was a fine exhibition. The floral display was poorest of all. A. H. Burch of Ellington took first prize on best farm. John Finkle of Grand Chute won the plowing match. Mrs. Hartell of New London was the best equestrian. John Dey of Greenville had the best garden. The races were greatly enjoyed; best trotting time 2:51.

At the pioneer festival held at the Levake House in January, 1872, the following sentiments were offered and responded to: "Auld Lang Syne," R. R. Bateman; "The First Tavern Keeper in Appleton; Have a Plank Sir?" J. T. Johnston; "Lawrence University," Dr. G. M. Steele; "Shooting the First Raft Over Grand Chute Falls; Swim Ashore," H. L. Blood; "Old Churches and New Ones," Rev. P. S. Bennett; "The Departed Pioneers," John Stephens; "Our Manufacturers, and Still There is Room," G. W. Spaulding; "Pioneer Preaching; Poor Pay, Poor Preach," Rev. P. B. Pease; "The College Boarding House; Fodder or No Fodder," Samuel Boyd; "Early Bridge Builders and the First Foot Bridge across Fox River at Appleton," G. H. Myers; "The Early Fishermen of Fox River; Fishing for Slabs," James Gilmore. Jackson Tibbits was the newly elected president of the society.

The county board in January, 1872, prepared a general road law to be submitted to the legislature. It provided for a special road tax not to exceed $15,000 in any one year. In the case of West vs. The County of Outagamie, an injunction proceeding to prevent the collection of what was deemed an unjust tax on Appleton, the board stood its ground and employed Colonel Bouck to assist the county attorney to represent the county in the courts. The board authorized borrowing $11,000 to meet current expenses if necessary.

"The logs and bolts have been piling into town lively and find rapid sale at top market prices. There are a dozen buyers for every log brought to town. Good enough for sellers." (Crescent January 6, 1872.)

The quantity of hard and soft wood timber gotten out in 1871-2 at Appleton aggregated 50,000,000 feet; previous to February 9, 1872, $50,000 had been paid out that winter at Appleton for timber. This sum did not include the amounts yet to be paid out by the Northwestern Railway Company.—(Crescent, February 10, 1872.)

An act of March provided for laying out a state road from Shiocton to White Lake in Shawano county. O. P. Worden, C. L. Rich and W. D. Jordan were commissioners.

The first agricultural convention of this county was held at Appleton in March, all the leading stock growers, dairymen and fruit growers being present. They met in the courthouse during the day and in Bertschy's hall in the evening. There was a large attendance, but about one-third of the county was unrepresented. The farmers' wives and daughters prepared dinner and supper. W. H. Lanphear, president of the county agricultural society, presided. Among the proceedings were essays as follows: R. R. Mason on Manufactures; A. H. Hart, Bee Keeping; A. B. Randall, Cooperation Among Farmers; P. S. Bennett, Small Fruits; Louis Per-
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rot, Dairying; L. F. Randall, Neglected Industries; Mrs. D. Huntley, Flowers. Prominent agriculturists from outside the county were present and took part in the exercises. The convention was a great success.

In May the county board authorized Appleton to grade and gravel certain portions of Centre road and College avenue and declared certain roads in the city to be county roads and provided for their improvement. A change was made in the lines between the towns of Maple Creek and Liberty.

The county board gave $300 toward the construction of the bridge over Wolf river at Shiocton. The monthly cattle fairs were a feature of this year's labors.

The county fair in 1872 was "reasonably successful." The best show was of cattle. Four Ayrshire bulls were shown, three were the property of the Grand Chute Farmers' Club; Devons and Short-horns were shown. Horses, sheep and swine shown were not as good as usual. The field and garden products were excellent. Butter and cheese from Louis Perrot's factory were shown. The fruit exhibit was moderately good.

In November the county board changed the boundary between Kaukauna and Freedom. The equalized valuation of the county was reported at $5,590,678.18.

The county board in January, 1873, had the following proceedings: Appropriated $500 toward the construction of a bridge across Black creek on the state road in the town of Black Creek, the total cost being $1,500. The legislature was asked to pass a law giving the board authority to let the county printing to the lowest bidder. The sum of $300 was appropriated toward the bridge over Wolf river at Shiocton. The following roads were designated "county roads"; Hortonville, Dale, Centre, Kaukauna, Freedom, Cicero, Seymour, Third avenue, Maple Grove, South Greenville, Liberty, Maple Creek, etc. Road commissioners were appointed in all parts of the county. Certain tax certificates were sold at a discount. A resolution for the board to make no allowances for bridges throughout the county was debated; the resolution was lost.

Beginning in 1873 the Grangers organized lodges in all parts of the county, nearly all farmers becoming members. C. M. Brainerd was district deputy and organized many of the lodges here.

"The timber slaughter is frightful because of the waste. The time has come when steps should be taken to remedy this evil. It is estimated that demands for fuel, charcoal, furniture, etc., will require the clearing of seven sections of land in this county the present year. It seems too bad to have a forty, or eighty or a quarter section all doomed at once to charcoal when a third should be reserved for hubs, spokes, staves, furniture, bridges, etc."—(Crescent, February 15, 1873.)

The county officers in 1873 were W. H. Lanphear, clerk; N. Weiland, treasurer; D. C. Babcock, clerk of court; James Lennon, sheriff; William Kennedy, attorney; E. Spencer, surveyor; G. H. Marston, coroner.
At the county agricultural convention in March, 1873, Eben Rexford, of Stephensville, read his long poem entitled, "The Old and the New," a production of great merit. It was published in full in the Crescent March 15, 1873.

At the county board meeting in May a committee was appointed to learn what sum would be necessary to buy a poor farm. The proceedings of the board were ordered printed in the Crescent, Post, Times and Volksfreund. The sum of $225 was appropriated for a county map. Steps to repair the courthouse were taken.

The races at the driving park in August drew a large crowd. Turpin defeated Dolly in the half mile trot in 1:24 for a purse of $100. In the running race Firefly won from Appleton Belle, time 1:53, one mile. In the half mile running race in heats, Bald Eagle won from Nettie in 53 seconds.

The county fair in September was "a grand success." A heavy storm forced the directors to hold it late in the week. There were about 600 entries. The sheep shown were particularly large and fine; the light but good horses and cattle were probably never better. The garden and field crops were very fine. The display of fruit was excellent. There was a superb display of butter, cheese, honey, maple syrup and sugar. Other departments, such as domestic products, made good showings. This was the fifteenth exhibition of the society. The plowing match was won by G. L. Finkle; the walking match by John Jackson and the equestrian match by Clara A. Randall and Lilla H. Randall. The Grand Chute Farmers’ Club made a fine exhibit of Ayrshire cattle.

The county board in November cared for many paupers. The boundary lines between Liberty and Maple Creek were changed—all to be submitted to the voters of those towns; $600 was appropriated toward bridges across Fox river at Little Chute and Kaukauna; the committee to secure a poorhouse site reported having received three written and two verbal offers; a resolution for the county to care for all poor directly was lost; changes were made in the boundary between Ellington and Liberty; town supervisors were given authority to send their poor to the Appleton poorhouse if their care there would be less than in the towns; $500 was allowed the towns of Kaukauna and Buchanan for bridges; $6,000 was voted for county roads.

The Outagamie County Council of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized at Appleton, December 18, 1873, by C. M. Brainerd, district deputy. Every grange in the county, except Maple Creek, was represented. An elaborate constitution was adopted. An important step was taken as follows: "Moved and carried that the secretary give notice through the county paper that proposals for trade will be received by this council from merchants and dealers in the city of Appleton until January 3, 1874." Thirteen of such proposals were received and placed on file.

The officers of the Appleton Council, Patrons of Husbandry, in January, were as follows: P. S. Bennett, president; A. P. Lewis, vice-president; E. M. Gowell, secretary; Byron Gurnee, treasurer; A. H.
Bates, gate keeper; W. H. P. Bogan, Charles Sweetser and Matt Culbertson, trustees.

“The Messrs. Whorton will get out about 5,000,000 feet of logs this winter on Herman brook where they have two camps and 2,000,000 feet at their Little Kaukauna steam mill. At the latter place they buy largely of the Oneidas.”—(Crescent, January, 1874).

At the January session of the county board, 1874, the various road overseers made report of their expenditures: reports were made of the following roads: Kaukauna, Second avenue, Center, Dale, Hortonville, South Greenville, Liberty, Maple Creek, Cicero and Freedom. The board had considerable difficulty in settling with Winnebago county for the care of a pauper residing in the latter county.

This account against Winnebago was finally compromised upon the payment of $400 to Outagamie county. In May, 1874, the town of Osborn was ordered vacated by the board and ordered attached to Seymour and Freedom, but was first to be submitted to the voters.

The Oshkosh Northwestern printed the following estimates of logs in feet along the various streams in the spring of 1874:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stream</th>
<th>Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shiocton</td>
<td>25,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Wolf</td>
<td>45,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Wolf</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Branch</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red River</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shawano Lake</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embarrass</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Wolf</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>144,000,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The previous year over 200,000,000 feet went through the boom.

Mrs. Mary Wickware died in Nebraska in 1874. She was said to have been the first woman to locate in Greenville, Outagamie county.

The sixteenth annual county fair was held in September, 1874, for three days. There were over 600 entries. The vegetable and garden products display was excellent. The cattle exhibit was not as good as usual. Floral hall was better than ever before. The Granger organizations made a fine display arriving in processions from different towns. H. D. Ryan delivered the address of the second day and Doctor G. M. Steele that of the third and last day. S. H. Burch had the best farm and John Dey the best garden. The plowing match was won by John Warden. In the acrobatic exercises T. Rose took first prize on the double bar and also on the single bar, winning $10. Elmer Anderson had the best draft team. John Dey showed the best ten varieties of apples adapted to this latitude.

The county treasurer's office was burglarized in September, the safe blown open and the office was robbed of about $180 in bills, besides about $300 in uncanceled county orders.
James W. Hutchinson, one of the best citizens and most active business men, died in October.

In November the county board had the following proceedings: The board called for donations of land, proposals for a new site for the county courthouse and learn what subscriptions could be secured for such new house; a new safe or the old one repaired, or a vault for the treasurer's office was ordered. Owing to a dispute between the towns of Kaukauna and Buchanan, the bridge to be built between them was not completed in time specified and they thus forfeited $250 which the county board had appropriated for that purpose. The bridge at Little Chute was completed and the $250 for that improvement was allowed. Large sums were spent on roads in all portions of the county, $6,500 was ordered raised and expended on the roads. The total valuation of real and personal property in the county was fixed at $4,670,906.

In May, 1875, the county board appropriated $300 to assist the town of Bovina to build a bridge across Shioc river on Section 16. Resolutions deploring the removal of John Stephens from the state were passed; he was one of the first settlers and afterward prominent. There was much contention as to which paper should be given the county printing.

The annual convention of the farmers of the county in 1875 was held at Stephensville. There was a large attendance and many subjects were discussed. Among those taking part were Messrs Perrot, Greeley, Smith, Hart, Scott, Huntley, Kethrooe, Culbertson, Tarball, Randall and Gowell.

In February, 1875, the legislature appropriated $100 for the benefit of the Outagamie County Agricultural Society for the year 1873.

The county agricultural convention was held in Bertschy's hall, Appleton, in March and was attended, not only by farmers from all parts of the county, but from many outside points. John Dey presided and the opening address was delivered by John Goodland.

The county fair of 1875 was a decided success from nearly every standpoint. There were about 700 entries. The weather was fine and a large crowd gathered. There were 83 entries of horses, 54 of cattle, 34 of sheep, but only 7 of swine; 15 of poultry, 65 of grain. 197 of vegetables, 32 of fruit, 13 of bees and honey, 67 of dairy and household articles, 132 of jellies and preserves, 29 of machinery and implements, 31 floral hall, 109 domestic manufactures. L. L. Jabez won the plowing match. The Alerts and Lawrence clubs played baseball; also the Alerts and Grand Chutes. Mrs. Van Alstine won the milking contest. On the second day 1,500 people were present. The farmers' clubs were responsible for the fine display of Ayshire, Shorthorn, Jersey and other cattle. Louis Perrot exhibited the only yoke of oxen, a very superior span. John Dey showed about 100 varieties of vegetables. Excellent tobacco was shown. The apples, grapes and pears were never better. Educational premiums—discount, reading, spelling, writing and drawing—were offered. The speeding horses never showed to better advantage.
In October, 1875, the Appleton Cheese Factory closed for the season with the following showing:

Number of days factory ran ..................................... 131
Total amount of milk received ................................. 254,822 lbs.
Average quantity of milk per day ............................ 1,945 lbs.
Total amount of cheese made ................................. 27,120 lbs.
Amount of milk for one pound of cheese .................. 9 2-5 lbs.

John Goodland made this report and called attention to the profit in the industry.

At the November session of the county board in 1875 the following proceedings were had, to-wit: The committee on roads and bridges recommended that $8,415 be spent on the county roads during 1876; the sums varied from $40 to $800; thirty-one roads were thus provided for. The county treasurer reported on hand a cash balance of $12,445.55, also tax certificates $4,140, and town and city orders $257.49. The county superintendent was paid $800 per year. The total assessment for 1875 was $4,786,235.48.

The pioneers of the county held their annual reunion at Bertschy's hall on Washington's birthday, 1876. John Dey presided and E. Spencer served as secretary. Addresses were delivered by John Dey and D. M. Hyde. A long letter from John Stephens, who had moved to California, was read by John Goodland. Songs were sung by young people. Then came short speeches by Sam Ryan, Jr., J. S. Buck, J. H. McGillan, Carl Breittruck, Joseph Rork, L. L. Randall, John Goodland, Samuel Boyd and G. H. Myers. The new officers of the society were as follows: John Dey, president; John H. McGillan, vice president; Elihu Spencer, secretary; John Leith, treasurer; M. B. Johnston, Edwin Nye, Martin Gerrits, Matthew Culbertson and George Knowles, executive committee. Then came a bountiful dinner served in the hall in true pioneer style.

Henry Hammel and Gabe Ullman wagered each $50 that his horse could go from Appleton to New London in the quickest time—the one to reach the schoolhouse in New London first was to take the purse. Ullman's horse "Bob" was to have one and one-half miles the start. It rained in torrents; Ullman withdrew, but Fred Loeb drove Hammel's mare through in one hour and thirty-five minutes! He reached Bear creek in thirty minutes.

A large meteor passed over Appleton in May and was plainly seen though the sun was shining; it burst with a loud report and apparently fell in Lake Winnebago.

In December, 1876, a Farmers' Industrial Association was formed and became the successor of the Grand Chute Farmers' Club, but with somewhat different objects and aims. The first officers were as follows: G. G. Johnston, president; L. L. Randall, vice-president; J. H. Vandebogart, treasurer; Mrs. J. J. Randall, secretary.

The fifth annual convention of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association was held in Bertschy's hall in January, 1877, there was a goodly attendance and all were welcomed to the city by Mayor Harmon. The annual address was delivered by the president, Hiram Smith. Numerous subjects connected with dairying were discussed.
The annual festival of the pioneers was held at Bertschy's hall, February 22. The exercises were very interesting. The officers elected were as follows: L. E. Darling, president; Daniel Huntley, vice-president; E. Spencer, secretary; John Leith, treasurer.

In 1877 there were sown to wheat in this county 24,419 acres; the estimated average yield was 18 bushels per acre, the total yield being 439,362 bushels, which at $1.06 per bushel, the price in October, gave a total valuation of the wheat crop of $565,723.

The county fair of 1877 was excellent. There was a large attendance and a large number of entries. The horse display was never better; five Normans were shown. The cattle exhibit was better than ever—Ayrshires, Short-Horns, Jerseys, etc. There were 24 entries of sheep. The Berkshire and Poland China hogs were unusually good. The poultry shown numbered Brahmas, Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, White Poland, Dark Cochins, etc.; ducks and geese were shown. There were 90 entries of grain and 100 of vegetables. The fruit display surprised everybody with its variety and excellence. Domestic products, farm implements, flowers, art works were all exceptionally good. About 20 discretionary premiums were awarded. There was excellent racing at the Driving Park in 1877. The Farmers Industrial Association held regular meetings.

In December, 1877, the treasurer and register of deeds exchanged rooms, in order to give the latter much needed additional space, per order of the board. At this time the county buildings were totally inadequate to meet the wants of the officials; already the county judge was forced to seek quarters elsewhere and he was allowed $150 per year to secure a suitable office. W. H. Lanphear was secretary of the Swamp Land Commissioners. Large appropriations were made for the county roads. The county tax in 1877 was $28,000. The equalized assessment in 1877 was $5,093,972.

Eben E. Rexford the "Shiocton Poet" was the author of a poem entitled, "How the New Year Came." It was published as the carrier's address of the Crescent. The following are two of the dozen verses:

Before the fire an old man sits,
And dreams his dreams of vanished days;
While o'er his lock of silver flits
A golden halo from the blaze;
And in the fire the old man sees
The faces hidden by the snow;
And hears again the birds and bees
Of summers ended long ago.

He sees the cottage small and low
Where first the fire of home was lit;
Beside the door the sweet briers blow,
And round its eaves the swallows flit;
They cross its threshold hand in hand—
In January, 1878, the county board paid J. A. Bertschy, register of deeds, $8,989.76 for executing a complete abstract of real estate titles in Outagamie county.

William Young's trout ponds at Young's Corners in Dale attracted much attention about this time. The pond was artificial and was dotted with islands connected by bridges. Mr. Young had recently served in the legislature and had there become interested in the fish industry. He secured the spawn, hatched it and stocked the lake with the "small fry."

The county board appropriated the sum of $800 to be expended on the bridge over Fox river from the foot of Pearl street to the head of Grand Chute island. A $26,000 county tax was levied.

In November, 1878, the county board ordered sold all swamp land remaining unsold in the county for the sum of 50 cents per acre, provided that amount should be a reasonable price. It was resolved that the gravel road fund should be used in part to assist Appleton to build an iron bridge across Fox river. There was on hand in cash with the county treasurer $12,332.76; also in tax certificates $6,162.20, and in town orders $144.50.

The report of a special committee in January, 1879, to settle with the late county clerk W. H. Lanphear made a report, whereby it was charged that a large sum had been embezzled by that official. The board thereupon offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and delivery to the sheriff of the county of the said W. H. Lanphear.

In March, the legislature appropriated $461.37 to reimburse the county for the support of an insane person not properly chargeable to Outagamie.

Trouble arose between the county board and Mr. Bertschy, county clerk, over the amount due him for preparing the abstract. Money was paid out to some one in his office, but he had not received it. It was subsequently learned that his two clerks had caused the trouble by themselves pocketing much of the sum paid.

It was known that the county grounds would revert to the original owner if diverted from their uses; but as there was strong talk of moving the county buildings (indeed various other sites were inspected and considered), it was desired to know what terms could be made with the original owner. The plan of borrowing $25,000 from the state was discussed. The change of site could not be made so the erection of a new courthouse was abandoned. Mr. Botrell, a former county treasurer, was required to refund $624.50 in fees retained by him unlawfully; he believed he was entitled to that sum.

"Will the county board let this session pass without an effort to procure an absolute title to a part at least of the county grounds
and then try to obtain a location for a courthouse and county offices in proximity to the business center, postoffice and North-Western Railway depot? The courthouse is rotting down and not one in fifty desires to see a new one located where only private residences should be found."—(Crescent, November 15, 1879).
APPLETON BEFORE 1880.

"There" were a few settlers on the north bank of the Fox previous to 1848, but they were not of the class termed pioneers, according to the common acceptance of the terms; they had all left for other parts with the exception of the Grignon family, a branch of which still remains upon the old homestead which to early settlers was known as the "White Herron." A Mr. Thurber (Ezra) and wife settled in the spring of 1848 in what is now the third ward of Appleton near the big cut on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western railroad, but like the wild geese they soon sought a more genial clime. The real settlement of Appleton should be credited to the Methodist Episcopal Church of this state.

The first improvement, in what is now the city was the clearing of some ten acres on the northwest quarter of section 26 in the season of 1848 and the sowing the same to wheat by James Blood, now of Kansas. In August, 1848, Col. H. L. Blood, opened a road to what was known as the old Oneida road and commenced drawing lumber from the Oneida settlement for the preparatory department of the college. About this time Robert R. Bateman and Rev. A. B. Randall had made claims of land in the immediate vicinity and erected the necessary buildings for establishing said claims. According to the best information to be obtained the settlers came in the following order: About August 25, 1848, came John F. Johnston and his wife Janet with their one child Henry. Their shanty was on what is now Johnston street, block 29, Second ward. That was the nucleus around which gathered the settlers of Appleton. None were turned away from that door. Their dwelling was hotel, hospital, church and Sabbath school room. Next came your humble servant (J. S. Buck) and wife. We pitched our tent on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 27 on the first or second day of September of the same year. We paddled our own canoe from Neenah down through little lake Butte des Morts and landed at the White Herron and plodded our way to our little shanty in the wilderness which I had erected some days before with lumber that I rafted down through the lake and landed at the point now known as Lehman's. It was said to have been the first lumber ever rafted from Neenah to that point. In the same month came Rev. A. B. Randall and wife and settled at what is now the corner of Drew and North streets. During this time the contract had been let for building the basement of the preparatory department of the College to W. T. Bailey and the superstructure to William McGregor; and the first blow of preparation upon the site of the future university was struck by the Rev. William H. Sampson who with bush-hook and axe made smooth the way that others might walk therein. The first sermon
preached in Appleton was by Mr. Sampson, followed by the Rev. A. B. Randall and Rev. Reeder Smith. Then came John P. Parish, William Blake and their families. Then came McGregor and Watson and the late J. Cortland Smith who was followed by his brother Peter V. Smith, now a resident of Grand Chute. Charles Wolcott came about this time. He raided the town in mid-winter, captured every woman, placed them upon an ox sled and proceeded westward, but through some means they escaped and returned to their homes. Afterward it was reported that Charlie said that twelve women on one ox-sled were too big a job of sleigh riding for him. Rev. Sampson moved his family into Squire Bateman's claim shanty and Rev. Reeder Smith and family came to board with him sometime during the winter of 1848-9. Mr. Bateman moved his family here in December, 1848, or January, 1849. I think the first house that was built within the present city limits was built by myself of logs in the months of September and October, 1848. Col. H. L. Blood brought his family here in the spring of 1849 and opened a store on the site now occupied by the First National Bank. The Preparatory department of the college was erected on the third day of July, 1849, on the spot now occupied by George White's house and on the fourth settlers held an old-fashioned picnic celebration in the building with John Stephen as reader and Rev. A. B. Randall as orator of the day. Among the settlers who arrived with their families in 1849, were Daniel W. Briggs, Dr. Samuel E. Beach, Deacon Wait Cross, John McPherson, Col. Theodore Conkey, Tracy P. Bingham, W. S. Warner, John H. Hart and James M. Phinney. Among the young men arriving were George H. Myers, P. H. Smith, Anson Ballard, Erasmus Beach and John Moody. Tracy P. Bingham erected the first sawmill this year near the present Ames Paper and Pulp Mill. The first legally laid out highway was the state road from Menasha via Appleton to Bruce's Mill, now Stephensville, the commissioners being William Rork, James Blood and J. S. Buck, with John Stephens as surveyor. The town of Grand Chute was organized this year from the town of Kaukauna, taking in what is now Grand Chute, Greenville, Dale, and Hortonia. On October 9, 1849, George H. Myers, the first lawyer, located here. One of the newcomers landed a barrel of whisky from a Durham boat from Neenah, but in the morning the barrel was found empty. If fervent prayers could have tapped the barrel Rev. W. H. Sampson might have been the guilty party as he was a passenger on the same boat; but the owner insisted that the whisky did not spring a leak, but its passage was facilitated by human hands and yet he never charged it upon Myers notwithstanding the circumstances were against Myers. The first wedding service was performed by your humble servant; the contracting parties were a Mr. Lockwood and Miss Webley.”—(Address of J. S. Buck before the Outagamie County Pioneer Association, February 22, 1877.—Post, March 8, 1877).
and Neenah road which was the only road in the south half of the county. We opened it to Polly's Corners (do you recollect where it was?) and thence to the quarter stake between sections 4 and 5. On the 25th of August I took the ox team and started for Duck Creek for the first load of lumber leaving the men—James Blood, W. D. Pierce, Carter, Bass and Converse—to complete the road cutting and connection and what was of the greatest importance to bridge some of the runs and low places so that I could get along with my load. That trip is one of the events of those days that I have not forgotten. The first stop I made was at 'General Jackson's' clearing, in what is now Freedom, where I stopped to get a drink of water (Jackson was a colored man). Here I will say that I always stopped at the general's on my trips to the Oneida settlement or Duck Creek and he was always faithful to return my visits. I am glad to hear that the ninety odd year old veteran still lives. I got through to Duck Creek and loaded up with 700 feet of boards on the first day. Next morning I started for home; got along well till I passed Hines' place in Freedom, when I found my wagon stuck fast in the mud. Hines came with his team and helped me through about half a mile of low wet ground which the rains had made almost impossible. My next obstacle was when within a mile of St. Marie's, I tried to get around a fallen tree and broke the wagon tongue. It was then night, so I went and stayed with St. Marie's folks till morning. Old settlers will remember that family. Next morning they helped me repair the wagon and one of the boys took their team and helped me through. On coming to the runs that were to be bridged, I found no bridges, the mosquitoes having driven the men out of the woods. But I got through to the shanty, or rather the foundation of it, about 1 o'clock p. m. Col. H. L. Blood had just got there from Green Bay with a load of my goods; it was 12x36 feet so my 700 feet of boards were not enough. Therefore we laid 12 to 18 feet of floor at one end, then sided it up about three feet to keep out the pigs and cattle and the balance of the lumber went for the roof which extended far enough to cover the bed and table. Mrs. Johnston was an invalid, boarding at Menasha. She took a canoe and came on, bound to arrive that day. She found my team waiting at the old steamboat landing (now Lehman's). They came along nicely until the rise at (now) Willy's Bluff, when the tail gate came out and everything slid to the ground. She had her baby (Hank) eight months old and Ann Eliza Northrup (now Mrs. Pound's) and they started on foot to find the house we were building. They followed the trail to near where Alexander Edgar afterwards built his shanty, when they stopped, tired out, to rest. They heard the click of our hammer and called for help. We brought them in and spread out a bed for Mrs. J. to rest on. It was now about 5 o'clock p. m. We hurriedly put up a stove and bed and made a table and some benches. It was our style that the McGillans of Center afterward took for their patterns. We got our first supper about 7 o'clock. We had the first night, besides our own family, Ann Eliza Northrup, James Blood, D. W. Pierce, Carter, Bass, Converse and I think R. S. Bateman and J. S. Buck. We got all our
supplies from Neenah—brought everything down in boats from Winnebago rapids to the landing and then packed it home. Many a sack of flour and quarter of beef have I carried up and down those bluffs for my family. * * We had no church privileges and some of the men spent their Sundays hunting or fishing. Bass was a great hunter but under Mrs. J.'s influence they all gave up their Sunday hunting. Bass said to her that he should never hunt on Sunday again. On Sunday morning he was telling Mrs. J. how he formerly spent his Sabbaths; he said 'No temptation would induce me to hunt again, or ever fire a gun on Sunday, not if a deer should come into the yard.' Just then a horse at the door pricked up his ears and instantly three deer came along. They stopped not more than six rods away. Quick as thought off want Bass' pious resolution, his gun and all the deer. He missed them all and a more crestfallen and disappointed fellow I never saw. That fall we were often surrounded by the wolves and sometimes they seemed very near, but they were sure to keep out of reach of the hunters. One very dark night they set up a terrible howling just west of the house. J. S. Buck was not at home and my wife's sister Adaline, had gone over to stay with Mrs. Buck. My wife was very anxious about them and forgetful of her own danger urged me to go to their rescue. I was not the least bit afraid if I do say it, but being captain of the home guard, duty demanded me to hold the fort and I did. Christmas eve we celebrated at Ezra Thurber's. Newman Blood took the oxen and sled, put in a good lot of straw and loaded in all the men, women and children of the settlement, and a jollier load could not be found that Christmas anywhere in America. The spirit of St. Nicholas possessed us all, even the oxen."—(Letter of J. F. Johnston read at the old settlers' meeting, August, 1878).

The fourth of July, 1849, was celebrated by the citizens of Appleton “on Fox river, in Wisconsin.” “Doubtless you need not be informed this is a town wearing the honored name of Samuel Appleton, Esq., of Boston, and prospectively enshrined in the hearts of western people as the seat of a university cognomened Lawrence, a name immortal for benevolence. I hasten now to speak of the arrangements and celebrations and leave you and your readers to judge if Appleton, Wisconsin, not yet of twelve months' growth, does not deserve a passing notice in your columns. During the third, one of the finest frames for a public institution, that I have for a long time inspected, was in due order and safety, placed on a stone basement designed for the preparatory building of the university. It is of three stories, 70 feet long and 30 wide, having four handsome gables, the views from which in every direction particularly of the river is most magnificent. A temporary ascent and floor to the second story were provided for the accommodation of the feast. The tables which were entirely submitted to the control of the ladies, spread before a hundred guests a free entertainment alike ample, neat, tasteful and elegant. The agent and the principal of the institution were absent. John Stevens, Esq., the first speaker, poured forth a strain of eloquence in his usual dignified and graceful manner. Next followed
a racy and pertinent address from Rev. Randall that elicited much applause. This was succeeded by repeated volleys of musketry discharged by patriots who had previously taken their station amid the framework of the cupola. Then succeeded the free discussion of the delicate viands and beverages and the toasts, among the latter being “The Day We Celebrate;” “The Ordinance of 1787;” “The Flag of Our Union;” “The Flag of Our State;” “The State of Wisconsin;” “The Citizens of Appleton;” “The Lawrence University of Wisconsin.”—(Cor. Green Bay Advocate, July 19, 1849).

“Leaving Kaukalin we passed over for the most of the way a beautiful country to Grand Chute—a location which is making a good deal of noise just now and certainly with much reason. I never saw so striking an instance of wresting civilization from the wilderness. The grass has not ceased growing under houses and stores, turning with life and business. The carpenter’s hammer clangs with a singular echo from the forest at hand and the first wonder which occurred to me was how they could keep the trees from falling on the houses when they began to clear—for felling and clearing seem to be a secondary consideration here. Families have thrown together temporary shanties and occupy them until Providence and carpenters furnish them better. The ‘Preparatory Department’ at Appleton is certainly a fine building and we ‘kinder thought’ what sort of a building the Institute would be if this was only a tender to it. Success to Appleton if it does patronize the Tribune. A half mile or so above an equally astounding specimen of Yankee enterprise exhibits itself at Martin’s. It struck us as the most beautiful site, yet a flying visit did not enable us to examine closely. A fine mill with a wing dam is in course of construction and nearly finished. A good tavern is already established, numbers of buildings are going up, and if the place increases in the same ratio for a year longer, it will rival if not eclipse the others. Lawesburg is an extension of Appleton northward and here are the same features—the same enterprise. I noticed some first class buildings going up. In fact I can’t tell you half about the progress of this valley. It is beyond all description. I will try again after I get home and in the meantime I heartily wish you could make regular visits every week and see and hear for yourself. You would like the people and I hope they would like you; they are proverbially a reading and, of course, intelligent community. The health of these towns has been excellent during the season. Not a case of cholera has appeared. The crops have turned out well and I hear no complaint of potato rot. The army worm has done some damage.”—(Editorial correspondence, Green Bay Advocate, September 6, 1849).

Mr. Ladd, William Lean, James Lean and A. M. Tanner were residents in 1850.—(Judge Myers in Post, February 26, 1885).

Thus the first house built in Appleton was erected in 1848; the first sermon preached was in 1849; and the first mail arrived in 1849; a post office was established the same year; the first child born in Appleton arrived in 1849; the first saw-mill in Appleton was set in operation in 1850; the first term of the county court was held in Appleton in July, 1852, Judge P. H. Smith presiding; “No business appearing.” The first circuit court was held in Appleton in October, 1852. Judge T. O. Howe presiding. The first grist-mill to commence operation in Appleton was in 1853.—(Crescent, June 20, 1857).

“The work at Grand Chute was not let, because the bids in the aggregate amounted to more than the board was allowed to expend at this time.”—(Green Bay Advocate, November 15, 1849).

The act of February 7, 1850, authorized E. W. Davis, Reeder Smith and N. P. Stevens to build a bridge across Fox river at Appleton on block 15; they were incorporated as the Appleton Bridge Company and the capital was $3,000.

“All that part of the town plat of the village of Appleton, described on the recorded plat thereof as the south half of block 10, the south half of block 11, blocks 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 is hereby vacated. Approved February 7, 1850.”

The act of February 7, 1850, provided as follows: “All that part of the town plat of the village of Appleton described on the recorded plat thereof as the south half of block 10, south half of block 11, blocks 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 is hereby vacated.

The old Crescent Hotel, which had been erected in 1850 by W. S. Warner and occupied by him as a tavern for some time, was finally moved in 1868 from its location at the corner of College avenue and Morrison streets and on rollers taken in two sections to Edwards street.

In 1850 all the lumber used in the shanties of what became Outagamie county was brought with great expense and difficulty from Duck Creek, Wrightstown and Neenah. In that year if a family obtained a bag of corn and wished it ground into meal, they were obliged to take it on their backs to Neenah. In that year not a pound of flour was manufactured in all Outagamie county.—(Crescent, January 23, 1870.)

“Appleton.—An Indian was accidentally shot in this place yesterday, but the bullet was extracted and he is now getting better. He and a boy were playing with a pistol when it went off in the hands of the boy. A young man was drowned here last week while building a foot bridge across the river.”—(Green Bay Advocate Cor., January 16, 1851).

The act of March 5, 1852, incorporated the Appleton Water Power Company, the incorporators being Perry H. Smith, Anson Ballard, Jackson Tibbits, Thomas Butterfield, and Frederick Packard. The capital stock could not exceed $100,000; the objects were
manufacturing and milling and could own and construct dams, canals, reservoirs, waterways, flumes or races, own lands, etc.

“Boston, July 13, 1853.—Samuel Appleton, Esq., a wealthy merchant of this city died last evening.” “Our town was named in honor of this much esteemed gentleman.”—(Crescent, July 16, 1853.)

“Our Village Cemetery.—It seems that the place of burial for the dead of Appleton is owned by a cemetery association. We are pleased to find it occupying such a beautiful location. We now suggest to the directors or trustees that the grounds should be laid out into lots with suitable walks and alleys and the brush cleared off leaving a sufficient quantity of trees for ornament and shade; and the whole enclosed by a neat and substantial fence.”—(Crescent, July 16, 1853.)

The Appleton corporation officers in 1853 were as follows: J. F. Johnston, president; A. W. Bowen, C. E. Bement, S. Ryan Jr., G. Lanphear, W. H. Sampson and Wait Cross, trustees; James Gilmore, assessor; J. M. Eggleston, treasurer; Daniel Huntley, marshal; J. M. Pinney, clerk.

“Appleton, Outagamie county, Wisconsin, is an incorporated village situated on the right bank of Fox river, three miles below Lake Winnebago and 30 miles from Green Bay; it contains a population of fifteen hundred; is the county seat and the location of Lawrence University; its hydraulic power is equal to any in the United States, the aggregate fall being nearly 40 feet; it is in direct line between Manitowoc on Lake Michigan, and the nearest accessible point on Wolf river (a stream navigable by steamers) and will soon be connected each way by plank roads in progress of construction. It is in the heart of a healthy and fertile country well adapted to grain and grass and is rapidly filling up with intelligent and industrious settlers.”—(Appleton Crescent, June 18, 1853).

Appleton in Outagamie county, town of Grand Chute, on section 26, town 21, range 17 east, is about 125 miles northeast of Madison. The Lawrence Institute is located at this place and the surrounding country is very healthy and fertile. The population is 800; 275 dwellings, 10 stores, 5 hotels, 4 sawmills, a paper factory. It is situated on the lower Fox river at Grand Chute rapids, 30 miles from Green Bay. Its hydraulic advantages are equal to any in the United States, the aggregate fall being 40 feet.”—(Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1853). “Dr. Hunt has been misinformed as to the population. Appleton contains at least 1,500. Accessions to its population are being made almost every day. It is destined to be a much larger place than any inland point in Northern Wisconsin with possibly the exception of Oshkosh.”—(Crescent, July 16, 1853).

“The Upper Town.—That portion of our town which lies south and west of the courthouse presents marked signs of improvement. Conkey, Bowen and Martin own the most of the town plat and water power and are selling the former and leasing the latter upon the most reasonable terms. The water power is beyond doubt the
best in the state, already three good sawmills, one sash factory, one
lath factory, one turning machine shop where wood is manufac-
tured into every conceivable shape and a cabinet shop, are driving
an immense trade. A paper mill will soon be in full operation;
also a large grist mill four stories high and with four run of stone
(built by O. W. Clark the best millwright in the state) will com-
merce work in a few weeks. A heavy store will probably be estab-
lished in the vicinity of Bowen’s Hotel this fall. There is a first
rate opening for an iron foundry, a chair and pail factory and an oil
mill. * * The Roads.—We are pleased to see that the road over-
seers of the county have been doing good service in the improve-
ment of the roads. It is a matter of the highest importance to have
good roads to the back settlements. * * H. A. Phinney has one
of the most extensive stocks of goods of every variety to be found in

The Crescent was first issued in January, 1853, and was pub-
lished by Ryan & Company, and issued from the Crescent building
on College avenue; subscription price $1.50 a year in advance. Rol-
la A. Law was political editor. Either from the start, or a little
later, Henry S. Eggleston was connected with the Crescent, be-
cause in September when he assumed the duties of postmaster he
was obliged, it was announced, to sever his relation with the paper.
Among the residents in 1853 were the following: Robert Morrow
dry goods, O. H. Clark millwright, W. S. Warner dry goods, John
H. Hart furniture, G. W. Woodward dry goods, D. T. Atwell black-
smith, Eggleston & Robinson sash factory, E. Smith tailor, Edwin
Atkinson paper mills, G. W. Gregory architect, W. B. Mitchell
cabinet shop (Grand Chute), T. P. Bingham justice of the peace.
Lawrence University, third term of the preparatory department,
March 17, 1853, William H. Sampson, principal; Bowen’s hotel in
Grand Chute, kept by A. B. Bowen, near the steamboat landing,
Grand Chute, near the Courthouse; National hotel, Appleton, kept
by Mr. Hanna, but he was succeeded this year by Mr. McKaller;
Crescent hotel by W. S. Warner.

In February, 1854, Mr. Paddock of Appleton killed a large
bald-headed eagle that measured 7 feet 2 inches from tip to tip of
the wings. It was mounted and placed in the Zoological cabinet of
Lawrence University.

In the spring the trade at Appleton was enormous. Many set-
tlers had located in the back districts and large quantities of wheat,
pork and grain of various kinds were brought here to market and
the merchants did a thriving business. At this time everything indi-
cated that Appleton and vicinity was soon to become a populous
and prosperous district. G. W. Woodward began the erection of
a large brick block of stores, four stories high, on the north side of
College avenue opposite Hanna’s block. The brick were made near
town. In the spring of 1854, an amendment to the law of 1853
providing for the incorporation of Appleton as a village was passed.
The amendment legalized the election in 1853 and extended the
powers of the trustees to the construction of sidewalks and otherwise. The previous law was lame in this respect.

"From the gathering of lumber, stone, sand, etc., and the merry clink of hammer and mallet, we opine that this will be a great season for building in Appleton. Work was commenced on the new Methodist Episcopal Church on Monday last. The courthouse is sufficiently completed to enable the April term of the circuit court to be held therein. The county jail is completed and ready for the prisoners now confined at Depere. Mr. McNeil is moving into the Edgerton House, where he will keep an extensive boarding house. The paper mill has been running day and night the last few weeks and has more orders than it can fill. All the saw mills are busy manufacturing lumber for immediate use. The sash factories, planing mills, lath mill, edge-tool factory, turning lathes and saleratus factories and mechanics generally are doing a thriving business. The flouring mills are indulging in considerable competition which attracts farmers from all parts of the country. An extensive tannery is soon to be erected by Mr. Sikes. The work on the university has been resumed and will be hurried forward with all possible dispatch. The river improvement at this place is in the right hands and will soon receive a new impetus, the contractors having advertised for six hundred laborers. There is no unhealthy speculation in town property, nor attempted swindling of eastern capitalists by the issuing of bonds for fancy railroads. Appleton rests upon a basis as solid as the granite rock. It has all the elements requisite to sustain a large industrial population. It already possesses a moral, energetic and enterprising population which is receiving continual accessions from the best of New York and New England society and at no distant day must be the most wealthy manufacturing city of Wisconsin. We have a never-failing water power of 40 feet fall, capable of accommodating 150 run of stone and there is room enough for all other machinery. Our university is far ahead of any collegiate institution in this state in all its appointments and facilities for educating the mass of the people. The spring opens most promisingly and we all feel confident that it will be a prosperous season for our town and county."—(Crescent, March 30, 1854).

Early in 1854 it was announced that the following improvements would be made during the season at Appleton: Lawrence University would spend $30,000 in buildings; the students themselves would spend in Appleton about $15,000, the attendance being about 160. In April the attendance was 190. The River Improvement Company was expected to spend $45,000. Plank and other roads would spend about $13,000. Churches, dwelling houses, public buildings, stores and the water power would probably spend about $20,000. It was thus estimated that the expenditure would reach about $125,000 during the summer of 1854. Appleton at this time claimed a population of 1,500, but actually had about 1,100.

In March there was much rejoicing in Appleton and vicinity over the passage of the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in Wisconsin. Although it was provided that the question should be again
submitted to the people for ratification, it was acknowledged to be a
great step in advance and as, therefore, heralded with great en-
thusiasm by this community. There was much complaint in Ap-
pleton in April over the shin plasters that had been put in circula-
tion in this community. Evidently the worthless money came from
Green Bay where it was put in circulation by some outside banking
institution. They were called Metropolitan shin plasters and the
Green Bay Advocate declared that they were promptly redeemed
when presented at that place. This was not found to be the case,
however, by the people of Appleton, according to the Crescent.

In April there was great demand for lots upon which to build
residences in Appleton. Fox river valley had become celebrated and
the influx of settlers seeking permanent locations was very great.
It was stated by the Crescent that if some wealthy man should in-
vest $50,000 in town lots he could make a large fortune by selling
them later to actual residents. At this time another lath mill and a
chair factory were projected at Appleton. The water power was a
magnet to draw manufacturers to this locality. Many new mer-
chants appeared and a dozen or more extra stores were established
this year. The Crescent said that Appleton was now the business
center for a population of 10,000. That paper said April 29, that
for several weeks past about 300 strangers had come here and made
inquiries for permanent locations. So valuable was the water power
regarded abroad that the improvement bonds sold in New York City
at par in the spring of 1854.

In the issue of the Crescent of May 27, 1854, is a full descrip-
tion of Appleton from which the following is summarized:
The incorporated village was really settled in three different
locations. Six months after the village plat of Appleton was made,
Grand Chute lying to the west and really adjoining it, but separated
by deep ravines as well as a dense forest, was commenced at the
point opposite the magnificent water-fall and soon grew to be a busy
point. About the same time land lying to the east of Appleton was
laid off into a village, and named Lawesburg by George W. Lawe.
Thus, upon the present city site were three villages. All were fin-
ally united under the name Appleton, designated thus in honor of
Samuel Appleton, a son-in-law of Mr. Lawrence. The village thus
started grew rapidly. In the spring of 1850 a wing dam was con-
structed on Fox river and a mill erected farther up the stream and
later several saw mills were put in operation. In the fall of 1850
the pioneer ladies of Appleton organized as a sewing society and soon
raised money enough to build plank sidewalks on College avenue.
Their commendable zeal was undoubtedly the cause of the construc-
tion of sidewalks throughout the entire village at an early date. A
good bridge was built and planked across the ravine and the various
branches of the village were united by substantial bridges and other-
wise. In January, 1851, the Winnebago Lake and Fox River Com-
pany was organized for the construction of a plank road from Kau-
kauna to Appleton, a distance of ten miles. This road was com-
pleted in the fall of 1852 at an expense of about $20,000. Largely
HISTORY OF OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

through the efforts of Reeder Smith and other citizens of Appleton, the road was extended from Appleton to Menasha on Lake Winnebago. In the summer of 1851 a bridge 1,500 feet long, costing about $2,000, was constructed across Fox river; also in 1851 two large and convenient public schoolhouses were built and the village was divided into three school districts. The central district soon averaged 80 scholars in attendance daily. Soon after the first settlement the Methodists organized a church and had preaching at stated periods in private houses and stores until the completion of the chapel in the preparatory department of the university. There religious services continued to be held for some time. The Presbyterians organized in 1851, but the next year changed to a Congregational form. In the winter of 1853-4 they erected a beautiful edifice at a cost of $1,700 and by this time were large and prosperous. In 1853 the Baptists likewise organized a congregation in the upper part of the village. In January, 1852, a printing press was brought here, but was destroyed by the fire which burned Askin's block before a number of the proposed paper was issued. The only other destructive fire previous to 1854 was the burning of the Crescent Hotel by which one life was lost, and the other the destruction of Bowen's Hotel, a very large building, in the spring of 1854. In March, 1849, the first postoffice was established and John F. Johnston became postmaster. He resigned in 1853 and was succeeded by Henry S. Eggleston. The first mail received at Appleton was brought from Green Bay in March, 1849, by William Richards. The first mail consisted of four newspapers and one letter. The books of the postoffice in May, 1854, showed that 594 weekly papers and periodicals published abroad were taken at Appleton each week. In April, 1851, the county of Outagamie was set off from Brown and organized. In 1852 the legislature located the county seat of Outagamie county on a block of land near the center of Appleton where A. A. Lawrence, Theodore Conkey, A. B. Bowen and M. L. Martin had laid out lots. In January, 1853, Ryan & Company were induced to bring a printing office here, and on February 17, 1853, the first number of the Appleton Crescent was issued. In 1853 the plank road from Appleton to Stevens' Point was projected and commenced. In May, 1854, Appleton contained the following houses, improvements and industries: 7 dry goods stores; 1 grocery and hardware store; 1 drugs and groceries; 1 groceries and varieties; 1 grocery and bakery; 1 grocery and provisions; 1 drugs and books; 2 tin shops; 2 paint shops; 2 flouring mills; 1 paper mill; 4 saw mills; 2 lath mills; 1 planing mill; 2 sash and blind factories; 1 edge-tool factory; 1 chair factory; 3 cabinet ware rooms; 3 blacksmith shops; 3 tailor shops; 1 harness shop; 5 boot and shoe shops; 1 gunsmith shop; 1 market house; 1 saleratus factory; 1 ashery; 1 millinery shop; 1 dentist; 1 barber; 2 fanning mill manufactories; 1 wagon shop; 1 cooper shop; 2 hotels; 4 or 5 boarding houses; 2 architects; 4 law offices; 3 medical offices; 1 publishing house and printing office; 3 surveyors; several carpenter shops; secret societies; 1 Saxehorn band, etc. During 1853 there was
sold at Appleton about $60,000 worth of goods. In 1854 there was sold approximately $150,000 worth. The population was mostly American at this time, few foreigners having located here. Sabbaths were better observed than usual in new localities. The temper of the people, their previous religious training and the influence of the University raised the morals of this community to a high standard. Groggeries, doggeries or saloons were not permitted to locate here. The village in 1854 was rapidly filling with settlers from the eastern and middle states. At a later period Germans and other foreigners located throughout the county in large numbers.

The people complained bitterly during the summer of 1854 of irregularity in the mails. Too often the mail destined for Appleton was carried by and only returned after a long delay amid much vexation. "It has come to a pretty pass if the Menasha squad belonging to the 'Forty Thieves' are to be suffered to detain the mails for their private inspection or to spite a community which happens to look with disfavor upon their schemes. The eastern mail which arrived at Menasha on Tuesday of this week was received here on Thursday and the Milwaukee papers which we should receive Thursday will be kept there until Saturday so the public can see that the Menasha postmaster is determined to have a watchful eye to their interests."—(Crescent, June 3, 1854).

In 1854 the city council passed an ordinance prohibiting the introduction, storing, depositing, keeping in store, in deposit or on hand, or having in possession within the corporate limits of Appleton, any spirituous, vinous, malt, fermented, mixed or intoxicating liquors or exchanging the same, or for any species of traffic and designated the same to be a public nuisance. A heavy penalty was attached to the violation of this ordinance.

In June, 1854, Samuel Ryan, Jr., editor of the Crescent, was appointed deputy patriarch of the order Knights of Temperance in Wisconsin. As such he was required to travel considerably throughout the state.

"Improvements.—The east end of our village is improving quite rapidly. Some of the handsomest dwellings are situated in that locality and in sidewalks, etc., more is being done than in the balance of Appleton."—(Crescent, June 10, 1854.)

Waverly Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was instituted in Appleton early in 1854. The following were the first officers: James W. Murray, W. M.; P. H. Smith, S. W.; M. D. McGrath, J. W. They first met in their hall opposite the Crescent office.

The Fond du Lac Herald having stated that a hotel-keeper in Appleton sold liquor in violation of the law, was called to task by the Crescent in the following language: "What hotel-keeper in Appleton sells liquor, Mr. Herald? Give us his name or the name of the hotel and the time when liquor was sold. If it is sold in this town it is done contrary to law. If known only to the initiated or strangers, we are one of many who will follow it up with penalties of the law if the facts can be known. We stated that there was not a groggy or liquor saloon in the city. We now ask the Herald
for the facts upon which the above statement is predicated. The people of this town in the absence of a state enactment have determined that liquor shall not be sold here and they are anxious to follow up that determination if necessary with the penalties provided by law for unlicensed grog selling and thus prevent the name of Appleton from becoming contaminated with rum selling or rum drinking.”—(Crescent, June 10, 1854.)

“'And Still They Come.—The rush of New Englanders and New Yorkers to our village appears to widen and deepen. A large number of families have arrived here within the past ten days and are already making preparations to build houses and engage in business. The sale of lots in the two extremes of the corporation—the upper and lower villages—are quite numerous and several first class dwellings are in progress or prospective and will be erected before the leaves of autumn fall. 'The best of all is there is no speculation—no undue exchange or increase in price of town lots. There is a gradual rise, but no wild or unhealthy speculation.” —(Crescent, June 24, 1854.)

In June, 1854, the council of Appleton passed an ordinance intended to prevent fires and to regulate the fighting of the same. The city was divided into two fire districts, all east of Appleton street being one and all west the other. Fire wardens were duly appointed for each district. Complete arrangements to prevent fires were made. At the same time an ordinance prohibiting gaming, gambling, etc., was passed.

“Tewlah Encampment No. 1. Order of Knights of Temperance was instituted in Appleton by Samuel Ryan, Jr., on the 24th of June. This order was a higher branch of the Sons of Temperance, its main object being to procure the enactment and attend to the enforcement of a prohibitory liquor law.”—(Crescent, July, 1854.)

The 4th of July, 1854, was observed in Appleton in accordance with a set program. At one o'clock the national salute was fired. Immediately at its conclusion the procession formed on the streets and after traversing Edwards, Morrison, College avenue and Drew street, reached the grove where the ceremonies of the afternoon were observed. The attendance was greater than was expected. Many toasts were responded to by the leading citizens. The oration of President Cooke was worthy of the day and the man. Its merits and ease, its power and eloquence, and its delivery were equal to the occasion. The Crescent said, “The speaker has but few equals in the pulpit, in the lecture room no superior, and as a platform orator will rank among the first.”

Just beyond the toll gate on the Lake Winnebago road was the large brick manufactory of the Messrs. Childs. They made large quantities which were used in nearly all the brick buildings erected in this vicinity in early years. By 1854 Appleton by reason of its wonderful water power had attracted the attention of capitalists throughout the entire East. Many came west to inspect the location and not a few became financially interested in the various works along the river.
"The Liquor Nuisance.—Within a week past a drunken white man and a drunken Indian woman have been seen on our streets. Now that there are remedies provided which will reach both seller and buyer we hope to see the temperance men of Appleton on the alert to detect and punish the violators of the law. Heretofore there have been sundry places where Menasha beer was bought and drank. Strong liquors have probably been slyly sold by some of these beerites. Some of our merchants have sold liquor for 'medicinal' purposes. Now the question is here: If we wish to have Appleton retain its good name the solid men of the place must enforce the ordinances. Appleton doesn't need liquor sellers nor liquor drinkers to add to its importance or prosperity."—(Crescent, July 15, 1854.)

Among the officials of Konemic No. 47, Odd Fellows, in 1854 were the following: L. L. Randall, Samuel Ryan, Jr., Wm. A. Prall, Franklin Proctor, W. H. Shermin, M. D. McGrath, W. C. Wells, A. B. Briggs, John C. Ryan, C. D. Foote, Jacob Kohler N. W. Askin, N. J. Graves, J. Hersey. At this time the lodge was in prosperous operation.

Among the leading members of Tewlah Encampment No. 1, order Knights of Temperance were: Wm. H. Sherwin, Wm. A. Prall, John C. Ryan, Thomas Marsden, Thomas R. Hudd, Jacob Kohler, A. T. Sherwood, James Ryan, L. B. Noyes, James W. Letterer, O. W. Clark.

Among the leading members of Outagamie Division No. 119, Sons of Temperance were: John C. Ryan, Wm. A. Prall, Wm. B. Mitchell, Luther B. Noyes, H. Rogers, James Ryan, George Huntley, Thomas Marsden, W. W. Crane, Samuel Ryan, Jr., A. T. Sherwood.

Among the leading members of Waverly Lodge No. 51, Masons, were the following: James W. Murray, P. H. Smith, M. D. McGrath, Amos Story, Anson Ballard, John Moodie, Peter White, John Kolher. The Masonic Lodge was prospering and growing finely.

"Hot.—Sunday last was the hottest day we have seen in Wisconsin within seven years. The thermometer marked 103 degrees in the shade. It was a 'melting time.'"—(Crescent, June 8, 1854.)

"Within the past fortnight arrangements have been made for the immediate erection of a dozen large and substantial buildings and as many more 'shells or balloons.' Real estate is rising in value quite rapidly. Lots in the east part of the village have doubled in price since March. In the west end the increase is fully 75 per cent. Farming lands adjoining the corporation have trebled in value within six months. Compared with Oshkosh and Fond du Lac, Appleton prices are astonishingly low."—(Crescent, July 29, 1854).

On the 4th of July, 1854, one of the principal speeches at Appleton was delivered by Mr. Cornelius, the Oneida chief. He thanked his white brothers for the interest they manifested in the education of Oneida children at Lawrence University. He also thanked them for the privilege of addressing them on this celebrated day. He alluded feelingly to the beneficial results of missionary
Thomas Hanna, the first landlord of the National Hotel, who had sold it to others, again took charge of the institution in September, 1854. He thoroughly refitted the house and prepared it for the traveling public.

Early in September S. N. Hewlett, Grand Lecturer of the Sons of Temperance, Wisconsin, addressed a large audience at the courthouse in Appleton. Johnston Saxhorn Band furnished music. The address of Mr. Hewlett was spoken of as one of great power and eloquence. He did not mince matters, but spoke of liquor selling and liquor generally in fitting terms. There was a strong element here, probably the New Yorkers and New Englanders, who were opposed to the sale of liquor in any form; but the Hollanders and other families who came in later seemed determined to have the beer and other light drinks to which they were accustomed in the old country. There thus developed in a short time a strong fight throughout the county for and against liquor selling.

"Another Bear.—Our Appleton hunter, Mr. Warner, killed a fine black bear on the school section north of this town. The bears are very troublesome in that locality, killing hogs and scaring the juveniles. What say our fun-loving people to a real bear-hunt?"

—(Crescent.) At this time a call for a general hunt in the vicinity of Appleton was published. All persons willing to join in the sport were requested to meet at the Crescent Hotel preliminary to the start.

C. P. Richmond manufactured a substantial quality of wrapping paper at the Appleton mills and sold it on reasonable terms. The paper of these mills began to find its way into every village in northern Wisconsin. In August Appleton contained eighteen manufacturing establishments and mills of different kinds in actual operation. This was something to boast of and the Crescent did not hesitate to do so.

"Mr. Warren Warner killed a large and a handsome deer in this vicinity day before yesterday. Mr. Warner kills more game than any three of our citizens and his exploits have long since entitled him to the appellation of Appleton's Hunter." We return him the thanks of our household for a choice haunch of the venison."—(Crescent, August 5, 1854.)

Several cases for geologists came up in August, 1854. From 16 to 18 feet below the surface of the ground at Appleton cedar boughs, foliage, stumps, etc., were invariably found in digging wells. The soil on the surface was a hard marl; underneath was black soil which seemed once to have supported a heavy vegetation. It was thus clear that after vegetation had been in progress the Fox river valley was covered with a heavy depth of new soil by the Green Bay glacier.

In November, 1854, the Richmond Company was running their paper mill night and day and was unable to supply the demands of the surrounding country. At this date they manufactured nothing.
but wrapping paper. They were making preparations to manufacture at an early date printing paper as well.

"Appleton—Our Population.—The entire vote polled on Tuesday last was 343. We have since a list of 41 more legal voters who staid away from the election. According to the usual computation of one voter to every seven persons, and allowing that 120 voters live out of the village, and we have a population of 1,848, exclusive of 240 students and at least 250 other persons who moved in this summer and are not registered. Two thousand is therefore a low estimate of the actual resident population of the village of Appleton."—(*Crescent, November 11, 1854.*)

Letcher & Ladd prepared in the fall of 1854 to build their oil mill and to start operations in the spring of 1855. Conrad Geiger prepared to erect a large cabinet shop near the Edgerton House. His cabinet shop was the fourth in Appleton. Whitney and Ashton erected a large dining-room on College avenue opposite the preparatory department of the University.

Late in 1854 the cemetery at Appleton was greatly beautified and improved. The institution was owned by an association. Late in 1854 the large bridge across the ravine near the paper mills was completed. It was 200 feet below the high bridge. Owing to the high elevation of Appleton upon the river it was necessary for the accommodations of business men to erect six or seven bridges exclusive of those across the river. This entailed upon the citizens a considerable additional expense.

So fast was the growth of Appleton and vicinity in 1854 that no less than three and sometimes four sawmills were constantly employed in manufacturing lumber for home consumption. Two years before there was a period of stagnation in building; now, however, a change appeared. The mills during the summer of 1854 worked constantly day and night. No lumber or very little was shipped out of the county, but considerable was brought in from abroad. Farmers and others who built in the county, secured their logs often on their own farms or from neighboring pine lands. Nearly all the lumber thus furnished by the three or four sawmills was used within the corporate limits of Appleton. Late in 1854 everything indicated great growth during the year 1855.

Late in 1854 there were five secret societies in Appleton, viz.: Sons of Temperance, Independent Order of Ancient Knighthood, the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the U. or B. of R. During the year there were but eight deaths in the village of Appleton. It was boastingly declared that no other village in the West could show such a record of healthfulness.

"Temperance.—What is the distinct trait of the people of Appleton? The answer is—temperance—strict sobriety in town or corporation. Officers do not license rum selling and when any is sold it is in violation of the law and of public sentiment. When men sell liquor we fine them and when they get drunk we imprison them. These sedatives have an influence. We propose that the sentence be doubled to all offenders."—(*Crescent, December 16, 1854.*).
During 1854 Appleton filled with new enterprises. About a year before, the Congregationalists erected a large church, and near the close of the year the Methodists erected another. The University building was now nearly finished and was a striking and attractive feature. The Sunday schools were enlarged and improved. The Congregationalists added to their Sunday school an excellent library and late in 1854 the Methodist Sunday school raised $50 to secure the nucleus of a library for that denomination. Throughout the county several of the settlements had Sunday schools which were likewise active laborers. Generally in this town and county the Sabbath was more generally and sincerely respected than in almost any city in the Western states. It was for this reason partly that Appleton was called the "Puritan village."

During the year of 1854 a shipment of lumber from the Fox river regions aggregated about 3,000,000 feet.

By act approved February 13, 1855, Frederick Packard, Jackson Tibbits, Anson Ballard and their associates were incorporated as the Appleton Manufacturing and Water Power Company with a capital of not less than $20,000 nor more than $150,000. Their business was shown by their corporate name.

The act of February 24, 1855, amended the act incorporating the village of Appleton approved March 29, 1853, by striking out the following words after "thirty-four" in section 1: "Thence running east along the subdivision line of section 34 to the left bank of the Fox river; thence down stream alongside left bank of Fox river" and inserting the following: "Thence running south to the southerly bank of Fox river; thence easterly along said south bank of Fox river to a point where the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement canal intersects said river; thence along the center of said canal."

The Legislature by act approved March 31, 1855, gave the trustees of Appleton power to divide the territory into any number of wards, not exceeding three; require each voter to vote in his own ward; provided for the election of a county supervisor in each ward.

In January, 1855, land, not lots, within the corporation limits sold for $100 per acre, and choice building lots on Lawrence street sold for $400. Several building lots in the Third ward, three squares back of the river, sold for $150, $125, $100. None for less than $100 was to be had. Lumber was as scarce and as high as ever. Land one mile from Appleton was sold for $50 per acre. Land lying on the road west of the courthouse through Greenville and to Ball Prairie, increased several dollars per acre in one week, it was noted. These were genuine advances without a touch of speculation.

During the winter the legislature passed sundry amendments to the Appleton city charter, among which were the following: That a strip of territory south of the river and above the canal should be annexed to the village so that all machinery, mills and water power should be included within the incorporate limits; Appleton was divided into three wards.
During the early spring immense quantities of logs were hauled here to be used during the coming season for building purposes. People did not wait until the rafts should come down the river, but began hauling as early as January.

The Outagamie assemblyman, Judge Smith, was criticized for his vote on the Prohibitory Liquor Law. He voted first not to indefinitely postpone the whole subject. On the question of submitting the bill to a vote of the people he voted yes. On the question of excluding brandy and cheap whisky through the operation of the law he voted no. On the question of excluding wine, beer and cider made in Wisconsin he voted yes. On excluding the manufacture and sale of beer, the manufacture and sale of pure wine made of grapes grown in the United States, and the manufacture and sale of pure cider made from apples, he voted yes. On the second motion to submit the bill to the vote of the people he voted yes. He moved to strike out section 7. In ordering the bill to be engrossed for the third reading he voted no, and on the final passage of the bill he voted no. This final vote he knew was not in accordance with the sentiments of his assembly district. Judge Smith was asked publicly to inform his constituents why he voted as above.

The Crescent, in the spring of 1855, in announcing the approaching election, suggested that many practices and customs existing there should be abolished; many reforms should be made, and the way to effect these reforms was to elect the best village board obtainable. The streets needed cleaning; sidewalks were encumbered with boxes, barrels and rubbish; the streets were strewn with wood, dirt and filth; hogs run wild and were a great nuisance; untamed school-boys hung about the streets late at night; and worse than all liquor was sold and drank in many places on the sly. It was declared that if Appleton expected to retain its high reputation a great improvement was immediately necessary.

In March, 1855, the Crescent was in ecstasy over the action of the assembly, which by the decisive vote of 57 to 6, repealed the act of the previous winter, providing for the appointment of the Lunatic association and empowering them to let a contract for building an asylum at an expense of not more than $30,000. It was reported that Mr. Sanborn and his associates sent in a communication charging the investigation committee of the Legislature with falsehood and misrepresentation, and that the assembly unanimously refused to receive it. Mr. Sanborn was one of the ablest lawyers of Outagamie county.

Late in March, 1855, came the news that the prohibitory bill was vetoed by the governor. It then failed to pass over the veto. It was really no prohibitory bill, because it sanctioned the manufacture and sale of whisky, wine, beer and cider. The Outagamie senator
and assemblyman voted for the passage of the bill over the governor's veto. Immediately thereafter a new bill having a similar import was passed by a majority of 18 votes.

The hotels at Appleton having become overcrowded largely by university students, it was proposed to form a joint stock association for the purpose of erecting a hotel building which should be wholly devoted to the traveling public. It was proposed to raise a capital of $15,000, the citizens to subscribe for the stock and to erect such a building immediately.

The act approved April 2, 1855, provided that the trustees of Appleton should have power to divide the territory within the corporation into any number of wards not to exceed three as in their judgment should be convenient and proper.

The citizens boasted that Appleton possessed unusual social advantages. It was composed mainly of people from the Central and New England states, men and women who had grown up in communities possessing excellent schools and churches and were accordingly cultured and fit in every way for the higher and better duties of life. It was declared that Appleton was noted for its morality, sobriety, culture and politeness. The citizens called the place, “Our Woodland Home,” and stated that the population was fitted for the best society, and that Appleton should therefore receive and would welcome educated people from the Eastern and Central states or elsewhere. It was said that in comparison to population, no state in the West contained such a strong preponderance of religious over irreligious sentiments. While the various sects might differ, yet all agreed on the great blessings of Christianity. Appleton at this time began to be called the “Gem of Fox River Valley.”

The three wards of Appleton were established as follows: First ward—all east of Drew street, with polling place at the Corner Hotel; Second ward—all between Drew street and Grand Chute village plat, with polling place at McSchule’s Appleton House; Third ward—all west of North Division street and the strip of territory on the south side of the river between the canal and river, with polling place at the Chute schoolhouse.

In the spring the Appleton Crescent entered upon its third volume. It was generally regarded as one of the best newspapers in Wisconsin. It attended to home matters and at the same time gave an abundance of information concerning State and National affairs. The Crescent called the governor’s veto of the prohibitory liquor law, “the last kick of lunacy.”

In April the combined singing schools of Appleton, Neenah and Menasha gave a concert in the College chapel in Appleton under the direction of J. B. Carpenter. The Appleton Saxe-Horn Band assisted in the exercises. A large audience heard the fine music.

The Crescent claimed a circulation of a few less than 1,000. It stated that its profits were not made upon a subscription list, but upon job work which in reality supported the paper. Outagamie county gave Judge Flint (D.) a majority of 219 votes for circuit judge of the Fourth district in 1855.
Previous to the spring of 1855, Appleton had done a great deal for the opening of roads and the construction of bridges. Its enterprise built the plank road from Appleton to Kaukauna. It also constructed the bridge across Fox river and many other bridges over small streams and large ravines. In the spring of 1855 it voted a special road tax of $900. The usual road tax was $1,000. Also it subscribed $10,000 in the Stevens Point road.

In April the lower dam at Appleton gave way, some 50 feet being swept off; two men, John Garvey and Michael Paris, were instantly drowned and several others were badly hurt. Among the Appleton items in April were the following: Jackson Tibbits was chosen chief fire engineer of the fire department. A new plank walk 12 feet wide was built on College avenue. In answer to the petition of property holders a public pound was established to be used for cattle and hogs. E. D. Finner, marshal, was elected street commissioner. William G. Prall was elected village clerk. Notwithstanding the scarcity of lumber, building began in the spring of 1855 actively and extensively. Many new faces were seen on the streets, and the back woods were swarming with men from the hills of New England and the worn-out farms of New York. Everywhere throughout Appleton the residents were planting shade trees. Four sawmills were in active operation and could scarcely meet the requirements of building at Appleton alone. Experienced nurserymen from the East arrived at this time and established nurseries near Appleton; Mr. Ticknor was one.

In early years Appleton was visited by many prominent men from the East who came here to make investigations concerning the water power. In 1855 ex-Governor Seymour of New York visited the public works of the Lower Fox and spent some time inspecting the improvements on the river. Upon invitation of Dr. Cook, he addressed the students of the University in the College chapel. He expressed himself most highly gratified with his tour through the valley of the Lower Fox.

In May, 1855, land near Appleton was worth from $50 to $150 an acre; choice business lots on College avenue near Appleton street sold for from $15 to $20 a front foot. Good dwelling lots 60x120 feet sold for from $100 to $120 each. It was stated that if speculation could be kept down, Appleton would have a population of 5,000 soon. Many of the newcomers were from New York and New England. It was asked by the Crescent why some local capitalist did not go into the business of building dwelling houses for new residents. Every shanty in town was full to overflowing. Strangers were arriving daily and no houses were ready for their occupancy, consequently many went elsewhere to build and reside. The opening of the plank road from Lawrence street through the ravine to the courthouse attracted a large number of residents to that portion of Appleton lying north and west of the park. In the First ward numerous houses were going up.

The Appleton flour mills were one of the most notable early industries. Usually farmers did not expect to secure a barrel of flour
at other mills from less than five or six bushels of wheat. It was noted that the Genesee Mills at Appleton furnished a barrel of superfine flour from four bushels and twelve pounds of wheat. Farmers came here from a distance of more than twenty miles. These mills paid cash for wheat.

"House Building.—Notwithstanding the scarcity and high price of lumber many new frame buildings are in process of erection in this village, and others are contracted for as soon as lumber can be procured." The Crescent further said that very nearly 100 new houses were to be built in Appleton during the summer of 1855.

Early in the year when the fugitive slave was rescued from the jail in Milwaukee, many Republicans here rejoiced; for this they were scolded by the Crescent.

In the summer the Odd Fellows formed a joint stock association with a capital of $3,000 for the purpose of building a brick building three stories high in which should be their hall. It was called the Konemic Joint Stock Association. The committee having the project in charge was J. C. Cross, G. W. Gregory and Samuel Ryan, Jr. The Crescent complained of the quality of paper it was getting and asked the Appleton paper mills to commence the manufacture of suitable paper for newspaper use. In May there were sold in Appleton 94 lots. In January a party consisting of several families from Kentucky visited Appleton and spent several days in looking over the county. They were highly pleased and many of them made preparations to settle here.

In January, 1855, T. R. Hudd of the Outagamie division of the Sons of Temperance delivered an address on prohibition to a large audience in the courthouse. It was one of the ablest and most instructive addresses ever heard in the village. The Saxe-Horn band furnished music.

In July, 1855, some person set fire to the village pound and it was burned to the ground. A reward was offered for the arrest of the culprit.

Late in 1855 the paper mills at Appleton were unable still to furnish suitable paper for the Crescent. That newspaper was compelled to get its paper from Beloit. The paper company here, however, promised at an early day to meet this demand.

"Families are still moving into town and the sawmills are busy manufacturing lumber. Quite a large population is coming into our village and county. Red republicanism and mob law are driving hundreds from Washington county."—(Crescent, September 15, 1855.)

"The population of Appleton is principally made up of New Yorkers and New Englanders with some dozen families of English, about fifteen families of German, and as many of Irish birth. We have only two or three French families and not a Spaniard nor a negro. In the county we have the Hoosier settlement in Freedom. Centre is entirely settled by natives of Ireland, most of whom have been many years in America. Their settlement extends into Freedom and Kaukauna. There is also quite a settlement of Irish in
Greenville, which with Dale is the garden of the county. The Hol-
landers have a large settlement in Kaukauna extending thence into
Brown and Sheboygan counties. There is also quite a French popu-
lation in Kaukauna, mostly descendants of the French settlers and
traders who came to Green Bay at a very early day. The German
population of our county is not large and is scattered. Dale has
the most considerable settlement of Germans extending into Hor-
tonia and Greenville and a few into Ellington. Very many, how-
ever, are of German descent, though really Buckeye born. The
German population of our county is prospering. Ellington, Bovina
and Embarrass contain settlers mostly of American birth and with
the exception of Centre and Kaukauna the citizens of native birth
are the most numerous in every town in the county.”—(Crescent,
December 22, 1855.)

In August [Reeder Smith] sold to [Anson Ballard] two lots on
Lawrence street for $1,000 cash. This showed the rapid advance in
the price of Appleton lots. On September 1, Rolla A. Law published
his valedictory and retired from the editorial staff of the Crescent.
He had been political editor. Among the new establishments in
Appleton were Franklin & Crockett shoe shop; Hull & Lanphere
dry goods; besides there were a new tailor shop, a new meat market,
a new livery stable and omnibus line, several new boarding houses
and a new sawmill.

In September at a musical convention held in Fond du Lac in
the Baptist church, Outagamie county was represented by its best
musicians. Royal Buck of Fond du Lac was president of the con-
vention; Wm. A. Prall of Appleton was corresponding and recording
secretary. After an interesting and enjoyable entertainment and,
experience the convention adjourned to meet at Berlin in February,
1856. Late in 1855, Theodore Conkey started an ashery and began
the manufacture of pearl-ash and potash for market.

In October Mr. Waitt opened a writing school in Appleton. He
exhibited specimens of his penmanship, which were beautiful in
the extreme. He succeeded in raising a large class which he con-
ducted for several months. Late in 1855 the business outlook for
1856 was very promising. The Odd Fellows large brick building
was in progress; J. C. Smith expected to build a block of brick
stores; W. S. Warner had projected a brick bank building; W. H.
White intended to build a large three story hotel; E. Morrow had
commenced a brick block; W. C. Griffiths projected a brick block at
the old corner; P. H. Smith prepared to build one opposite the
Masonic hall; and many others had in contemplation the erection of
either dwellings or business blocks. The Konemic Joint Stock As-
sociation was organized fully late in October by the election of the
following trustees: W. S. Warner, J. W. Carhart, Jr., Samuel Ryan,
Jr., G. W. Gregory and Waite Cross. The trustees selected the fol-
lowing officers: President, Samuel Ryan, Jr.; secretary, J. W. Car-
hart, Jr.; treasurer, William S. Warner.

In December, 1855, the Outagamie County Bank, one of ex-
change and deposit, was opened in Appleton by Cronkhite & Com-
pany. H. S. Marsh was cashier. It was the first regular bank established in this county. Previously Cronkhite & Company had conducted a banking establishment here, but it was an inconsequential branch of their larger banks elsewhere.

The village officers of Appleton in January, 1856, were as follows: President, R. A. Lawe; trustees—First ward—Waite Cross, J. S. Buck; Second ward—Byron Douglas and W. S. Warner; Third ward—H. W. Ladd and C. E. Bement; clerk, W. A. Prall; treasurer, James M. Eggleston; marshal, J. H. Marston; street commissioner, W. S. Warner; fire wardens, A. B. Randall and A. B. Everts; chief engineer fire department, Jackson Tibbits. It was thought at this time that the village board contemplated repealing the anti-liquor ordinance owing to the indifference of a large portion of the community to the subject. Many Germans and others accustomed to drink beer had come in and there was developing a change of sentiment regarding the sale and usage of liquor.

In January, Nelson Phelps of the firm of Tibbits & Phelps, while standing upon the bridge crossing Fox River, lost his footing, fell into the rapids, was whirled down stream and drowned. This sudden and awful accident cast a gloom upon the village. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. H. H. Benson of the Congregational church. About March 1, John Elliott succeeded Henry S. Eggleston as postmaster at Appleton. Mr. Eggleston resigned the office. Mr. Elliott had been his deputy during the past year and a half. The Free Press was in existence in 1856 with S. H. Brady as editor.

In June, 1856, the liquor ordinance of the village of Appleton was repealed by the board because it was universally treated as a dead letter. Thus a great change had taken place in the attitude here concerning liquor. The old guard was still faithful to prohibition, but the new arrivals demanded their beer and other liquor.

There was rendered in July, 1856, the most meritorious and memorable operatic or musical exhibition ever given in Appleton up to that date, under the leadership of Miss Crandall, musical teacher in the University. By special request the concert was repeated the next evening. The Appleton concert band was rejuvenated and made preparations for the summer's campaign.

In January, 1857, the mercury at Appleton early in the morning stood at 27° below zero; on the following morning it was 23° below zero; after warming up a little it again sank to 27° below zero on Thursday morning and to 24° below on Friday morning. The latter day was the worst of all because there blew a strong wind that cut through robes and clothing. At this time the snow was two feet deep on the level.

In January, Anson Ballard was master of Waverly Lodge, No. 51, Masons; M. D. McGrath was senior warden and Thomas A. Wilson, junior warden. The lodge was in excellent working condition with a goodly membership. A new hotel was planned to cost $30,000 and to be paid for by stock subscription. About this time the taxes in the three wards of Appleton were considered high, owing to the
fact that the people were taxed extra to build new schoolhouses needed to meet the growth of the village. The famous Genessee Mills of Appleton were purchased by Frederick and Charles Pfennig, who came here from Washington county, and took possession about the 20th of that month. These mills were considered the best in this portion of the state. The Outagamie County Bank erected in handsome brick building near Post's drug store. The bank designed to issue its own notes early the coming spring. Turner's new saw-mill on the Grand Chute rapids was put into operation about the first of February. It was new, up-to-date, and worked satisfactorily; it was designed to improve the machinery as fast as the business should warrant.

The boundaries of the three city wards in 1857 were as follows: First ward—All that territory lying east of a line commencing on the north boundary of the city, also to Drew street; thence following said Drew street to Fox river; thence by a line through Fox river to the west end of Grand Chute island; thence around the island to the intersection of the Menasha plank road; thence southerly along the road to the township line. Second ward—All west of the line just described and east of the following line: From the west end of the Grand Chute island to the foot of Elm street; thence along Elm street to the courthouse square; thence through the center of said square to the northern line of North Division street, as found on Stephen's lithograph map, the name of which street is changed to West End avenue; thence north to the city boundary. Third ward—Embraces the remaining territory in the city. The Second ward was the smallest in territory, but much the largest in population, while the First and Third wards were about equal in territory and population. It was presumed that in the end the territory south of Fox river would be organized into a separate ward. Each ward assumed the position of a town in nearly all respects, the duty of supervisor being entailed upon the aldermen and each ward therefore had its own tax for ward purposes and thus its own locality and interests to be cared for. Special city taxes could be voted for waterworks, fire engines, etc. The city officers to be elected were mayor, supervisor, director and marshal. Each ward was to elect a county supervisor, two aldermen, one justice of the peace and one constable. The mayor and aldermen were not to receive pay. The above ward boundaries were changed somewhat a little later. The territory which was incorporated as the City of Appleton was that lying in the town of Grand Chute and embraced in sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36, town 21 north, range 17 east.

It seemed almost unaccountable to the people of Appleton in 1857, when that village was made a city, that only about nine years before the site was a wilderness where wild animals roamed unmolested. The city charter passed the legislature late in February and was duly approved by the governor. The first election of city officials was ordered held April 21. The city was divided into three wards, each of which was required to choose two aldermen and one
supervisor. The general city tax was limited to three mills on the dollar. The town of Grand Chute was required to hold its next town meeting at the courthouse. No resident of the city could vote for town officials or be eligible to a town office. All connection between city and town was dissolved in May. The city could not be bonded for over half a million dollars for railroads. Altogether the inhabitants were well pleased and were prepared for the city administration. It was noted that only ten years before Appleton had no existence whatever, neither houses, people nor name.

In 1857 Appleton boasted of its stone quarry and said that for building purposes no town of the state could surpass this locality in the production of an extremely durable building stone. Copper ore had been found in different places in the town of Medina and scattered quantities had been found in other portions of the county.

The *Crescent* stated in April, 1857, that the paper used in its issues was manufactured at the Appleton Paper Mills by C. P. Richmond. The paper was of good quality apparently though the surface was somewhat rough. From the large number of contracts let by April it was clear that many new stores and residences would be built in Appleton during the coming year. There would probably be spent over $30,000 for the erection of private residences alone. In that part of First ward north of Fox river, it was believed that $60,000 would be spent for dwellings. In the Third ward a large amount was also expected to be spent. This did not take into account the money likely to be used for public structures of all kinds. Nor did it include some $25,000 which would probably be needed for the Female college. In March the legislature passed a bill legalizing certain acts of the president and trustees of Appleton in laying out and establishing certain highways and streets and in performing other needed improvements. After the passage of the city charter there was some complaint because it was believed the legislature had disfranchised many of the citizens when it stipulated that they should not vote for town officials for the town of Grand Chute. When the nature and object of the law was explained to them their grumbling ceased.

In the spring of 1857 it was demanded that there should be a resurvey and replatting of Appleton and that a new map thereof should be made. As it was there was much confusion; a half dozen different plats and maps were consulted and several of them conflicted. It was demanded that a system should be adopted and a reorganization of the method of keeping the city plat should be made. The summer was very wet, rain after rain following each other in succession, and on more than one occasion two inches of rain fell in less than one hour. The streams were flooded and about 50 feet of the river bridge near the north shore were swept away by the logs which lodged against it. In July a public square for the Second ward was demanded. When the town was platted this portion was so small that no land could be spared for such a purpose, but now the citizens felt the need of such an open place. Another in the vicinity of Superior and Morrison streets was demanded.
“Whoop Hurrah!—Our city fathers have been compelled to pass an ordinance that sidewalks of a width not less than six feet shall be built hereafter owing to the ladies’ hoops. Six feet is rather narrow judging by what we have seen on the avenue, namely, a gentleman hugging the doorstep of a store to let two ladies pass on a twelve-foot walk.”—(Crescent, July 25, 1857.)

In July the American Express Company extended its line of operation to Appleton, Green Bay, and other points in this portion of the state. In August there was a daily line of this express; John Elliott was appointed their agent. For a year or more before this date there had existed an irregular independent express between Green Bay and Menasha. It was not well regulated and usually charged enormous prices for its services. The Appleton Hotel Company was organized for the purpose of subscribing stock to be used in building a large hotel. The shares were placed at $25 each. The commissioners were Theodore Conkey, P. H. Smith, J. M. Phinney, L. H. Hanchett, T. A. Wilcox, Reuben Doud, Jackson Tibbits and Winfield Scott. Under the supervision of Mr. Jenne, engineer, a dam and lock were erected at Little Kaukauna and one on a larger scale at the Croche Rookery.

In the spring of 1857 Appleton had the National Hotel, a house that was well patronized and well thought of; but the city, it was argued, needed a public house four times as large, and it was urged again, as it had been on several occasions before, to organize a stock company and erect a hotel costing approximately $20,000.

By August 1 the new bank building was nearly finished and was one of the best brick structures in this city. It was designed to be ready for occupancy October 10. The bids, eleven in number, to build a sewer between Oneida and Drew streets, were opened, and the contract was awarded to William Johnson for $640. The bids ranged up as high as $1,700. In response to the appeal a bill to incorporate the city of Appleton was introduced in the legislature in September. About the middle of September the Good Templars of Fond du Lac gathered in an excursion on the Appleton Belle and spent a day with the Sons of Temperance and other similar organizations of Appleton. They were accompanied by a band and were given an enjoyable day.

In the suit of Smith against Lawrence for lands within the limits of Appleton and for other claims, the former was awarded one-half the property in dispute and a judgment of $2,832.15, with costs amounting to $1,557.30. Messrs. T. P. Bingham, Edward West and A. B. Jackson were appointed commissioners to divide the property between the litigants. These men failed to act, whereupon the court appointed Theodore Conkey, T. R. Hudd and A. H. Cronkhite as such commissioners. The fact that a large tract of land in the Second ward was tied up in the Smith-Lawrence legal controversy caused that portion of the city to remain unsettled much longer than it otherwise would have been. Judge P. H. Smith, the owner of about thirty-three acres recently purchased by him from Levi Randall, laid the same out in lots and streets and offered it for
HISTORY OF OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

sale. In the spring of 1857 the county grounds were improved. The population of Appleton at this time was claimed to be 3,000 people, but was considerably less. Its railroad prospects were excellent. Its commercial facilities were equal to those of any city in the northern part of the state; its water power was unsurpassed; the country around was rich, fertile and developing an active and enterprising population; its manufactures were immense and steadily increasing; its educational advantages were second to those of no other city in Wisconsin; and its social and religious influences were all that could be desired.

In October, Theodore Conkey sold his large mercantile establishment to A. B. Everts and W. H. Lamphere, two young men from New York. Reeder Smith and J. W. Hutchinson purchased the entire interest of Judge Smith in the recent addition to Appleton known as the Randall Purchase. They laid out the land in tracts and lots and offered them for sale to actual residents. Other important additions were owned by Bateman & Company, West & Company, and Martin & Company. In November, Samuel P. Hart of Appleton while out looking for a colt scared up a wild animal which was followed by his dog and finally treed. Upon approaching Mr. Hart discovered a huge panther and immediately made preparations to shoot it. He fired but succeeded in breaking one of its fore shoulders only. Before the animal could spring upon him he reloaded and shot it through the head, killing it instantly. The panther was brought to Appleton and exhibited. It measured seven feet two inches from the head to the tip of its tail. Each of the paws was thicker than a strong man’s arm and was capable of striking a sledge-hammer blow. Two of its tusks were already broken off and had been missing apparently for several years. The other two were very large and much worn. Mr. Hart offered the animal to Lawrence University to be stuffed and placed in its cabinet of curiosities. It was noted in November that large quantities of apples, pears, plums, and cherries raised in this portion of the state found market in Appleton.

In 1857 the aggregate assessment footed up $135,000; the total amount of property assessed in Appleton for 1858 was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARD</th>
<th>Personality</th>
<th>Realty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>$15,210</td>
<td>$117,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>25,651</td>
<td>160,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>18,901</td>
<td>118,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$59,762</td>
<td>$396,118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Late in 1857 it was found necessary to establish a special night-watch to prevent the operations of numerous thieves and burglars in and around Appleton.

In January, 1858, the New London Times, which had been suspended for some time, was resurrected and again issued.

It was estimated by the Crescent in January, 1858, that building operations during the previous year amounted to about $80,000.
It was the panic year and in consequence thereof building was smaller than would have been under other circumstances. Dwellings, stores, offices, shops, and mills had gone up in large numbers. About $7,000 was expended upon public buildings and in making improvements thereto alone.

Early in February many temperance meetings that were largely attended were held in the basement of the First Ward Methodist Church. Large congregations assembled and much excitement, enthusiasm and zeal prevailed. At this time liquor sellers were endeavoring to secure a permanent footing in Appleton. "We have resided in Appleton a trifle over five years. In 1853 intoxicating liquors were sold at no less than ten different places in Appleton. At that time the entire population was considerably less than one thousand. Now with a population of more than three thousand within the city limits, we find after diligent enquiry that there are but four, or at most five, places of that kind within the limits of the city, three of which are licensed saloons. No man can convince us that ten establishments would keep liquor for sale in 1853 for a population of a thousand unless the traffic paid tolerably well. At that time and for nearly three years afterward beer was a rarity. Now the licensed dealers tell us that beer is used more than all other liquors. Much is said against the actions of the city council in granting liquor licenses. Now it is gravely proposed to resort to the ballot box and elect men to the mayoralty and common council who will stand pledged to put down liquor selling except for mechanical, medicinal, and sacramental purposes."—(Crescent).

In February, 1858, James Duggan, a citizen of Appleton, was killed by John Hogan of Greenville. They had been drinking and engaged in a quarrel. Hogan took a heavy sledge stake and struck Duggan a terrible blow on the side of the head, killing him almost instantly. Hogan was arrested and confined in the county jail.

The Odd Fellows held a festival on Washington's Birthday in 1858 which was pronounced by far the best celebration of the kind ever seen in Appleton. Colonel William Aldrich, M. W. G. M. of Wisconsin was present and delivered a strong speech. The supper was prepared by Mr. and Mrs. White of the Crescent Hotel. The celebration was held in Cronkhite hall which was tastefully decorated with evergreens, flags and drapery. A large delegation from Neenah and other portions of the state was present. The evening until a late hour was spent in dancing. Early in 1858 the Odd Fellows began making arrangements to build a fine hall in Appleton.

It was noticed in March, 1858, that unusual preparations for building were being made in Appleton. Many contracts were let before the middle of the month and everywhere were evidences of activity and prosperity. In March, 1858, the amended charter of the City of Appleton passed both branches of the legislature and in due time was signed by the governor. The report of the city treasurer in March, 1858, showed that the total receipts were $6,046.55 and the total expenses the same amount less $865.42 on hand at the close of the fiscal year. The largest receipts were from the special road
tax amounting to $1,554.30. The special tax for grading and opening streets amounted to $841; tax for school district No. 6, $750; grading and juror’s certificates, $798.

In April, Appleton had five large sawmills, two of them as good or better than any in the state. The two best were owned by Beach, Johnson & Company and Lehigh, Williams & Company. The amount of lumber manufactured here was not known but was probably between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 feet annually. The pine logs came from the Wolf river and its tributaries. At the annual meeting of the Outagamie Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Company held in April, the following directors were elected: Anson Ballard, J. F. Johnston, J. S. Buck, James Gilmore, J. A. Everts, Peter White, Frederick Packard, William Johnson and Samuel Ryan, Jr. It was stated that the site and nearly $10,000 in stock was pledged for the new hotel that was about to be built.

A special committee of the city council examined the books of the city clerk and city treasurer, but could find no malfeasance or serious blunder. Some accounts were wrongly kept and balances were not right, but as a whole the records of these officers were commended by the committee. Suggestions for improvement were offered and some fault was found, but as a whole the report of the committee was favorable. In the spring the legislature duly passed the acts providing for a survey of the city of Appleton and providing for amendments to the city charter and to local matters.

In 1858 Reeder Smith and a Mr. Wilson each claimed to own the same eighty-acre tract at New London, the former under a sheriff’s deed, and the latter under a deed from Mr. Buck; the original owner, who had gone years before to California. While this dispute was at its height Mr. Buck suddenly returned unannounced and pronounced the deed purported to have been given by him a forgery. A criminal prosecution was threatened. In 1851 Reeder Smith began suit against Amos A. Lawrence, proprietor of a considerable portion of the Appleton town site, for a portion of the property. By 1858 this property was greatly improved with flouring, saw and planing mills and other improved interests. After a protracted suit it was decided in Mr. Smith’s favor and commissioners were appointed to divide the property. While the suit was pending P. H. Smith and Anson Ballard acquired an interest in the property. These various stages tied up the property so that that portion of the town was under a cloud for many years. The decision of the court in the spring of 1858 settled the question. The barrel factory at Appleton was constructed by Dunn & Brewster in the Spring of 1858. The factory and outhouses, consisting of some eight or ten buildings, covered several acres; and all cost, including the machinery, about $40,000. The trade the first year was about $30,000, but in 1864 it amounted to $75,000. They employed from forty to fifty men. A. G. Parkhurst was foreman. Later G. I. Brewster was sole owner. The Appleton brewery located on the Menasha road, just across the canal, was built in 1858 by Mr. Fisher, who sold out to Mr. Meunch in 1860.
In May, 1858, Mayor Amos Story delivered his inaugural message to the common council at Appleton. This was his second inaugural address. He complimented the Council on the growth and prosperity of the young city; deplored the fact that city taxes were high but stated that it seemed necessary in order to improve the streets and to build bridges across the ravines; recommended that the cemetery should be removed from the center of the city to some site outside of Appleton but adjacent thereto; called attention to the importance of building suitable reservoirs and showed how a few fires would burn up much more than such a reservoir would cost; stated that the county board had appropriated $1,000 for the construction of a new and substantial bridge across the Fox river and that the council should assist that project which they could do in many ways. Another important improvement about to be completed was the embankment across College avenue ravine; he thought that $1,000 would be sufficient to complete that work. The question of licenses for the sale of liquor was touched upon lightly by him. He said, "It is a delicate and yet important question for you to decide whether to adopt the policy of granting or withholding licenses to retail intoxicating drinks. It is a new question over which you have exclusive jurisdiction. My own opinion is that if we adopt the policy of licensing we should not allow it to become a monopoly in the hands of any man or set of men; but they all should be licensed indiscriminately who will comply with the legal regulations. Such places, as experiences have universally taught, instead of becoming well regulated establishments are usually halls of dissipation and centers of idleness and vice, particularly to the young, and not infrequently does even the otherwise innocent billiard saloon or grocery hotel become infamous from such unfortunate and pernicious association." He ended by suggesting that when any improvement was once started it should be prosecuted diligently and well to a finality.

The Crescent declared in June, 1858, that there was more building improvements going on in Appleton this season than in Madison, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh combined. It challenged those cities to an investigation. In July a petition was circulated asking the common council of Appleton to appropriate $200 in aid of a Saxe-Horn Band. The Crescent having been presented with a kerosene oil lamp, a new article in this county, described the same in the issue of August 21, 1868. It said that it burned coal oil and was much the cheapest lamp brought into the county and that large numbers were selling in this vicinity. One and a half cents of oil, it was stated, would supply a house lamp for an hour and light it better than two sperm candles. Late in August, 1858, nine wagon loads of blackberries passed through Appleton in one day, all bound south. Each wagon contained from twenty to twenty-five bushels. These loads were bound for Oshkosh where the railroad carried the berries to Milwaukee, Chicago and other large markets.

In August an abundance of bear steak was for sale; it was marketed at 12½ cents per pound. In October, 1858, the Crescent
boasted that the city of Appleton was not bonded for one dollar; that it had no burdensome tax and that its energies were untrammeled and its resources unabridged. It ended by inviting settlers to come here by the thousands.

Late in 1858 the old Edgarton hotel so well known in the early '50s, was again opened up by the original and popular landlord, Col. R. P. Edgarton. In December, 1858, the Crescent offered to receive county orders at 10 per cent discount in exchange for subscriptions to that newspaper. This was 20 per cent better than the actual price of the order.

During the '50s, S. M. Hewlett, a companion of John B. Gough, often visited Appleton and addressed the people on the subject of temperance. He was an extremely strong and eloquent speaker, and was always welcomed and listened to by the liquor people themselves. The Sons of Temperance usually entertained him while at Appleton. His residence was at Horicon in Dodge county.

In January, 1859, the city was divided on points of law in cases brought to test the validity and merits of the billiard saloon law. There was picked up at Appleton a Spanish copper coin bearing the date of A. D. 1028. Much speculation was indulged in as to how it came here. Early in February Benjamin F. Taylor, the Illinois poet and well known writer of the Chicago Journal, lectured before the Phoenix Literary society.

On Washington’s birthday, 1859, the pioneers of Appleton held their second annual festival at the National Hotel. Those persons who came here previous to 1851 were considered among the pioneers. A large number gathered on that occasion and enjoyed a splendid repast at the hotel. J. S. Buck presided and numerous toasts were responded to by the old settlers. Among those responding to the toasts were T. P. Bingham, J. S. Buck, Rev. W. H. Sampson, George H. Myers, J. M. Stebbins, R. R. Bateman, H. L. Blood, Prof. J. N. Phinney, L. L. Rundall and Samuel Ryan, Jr. It was nearly midnight before the party separated, wholly pleased with the enjoyable occasion. The officers elected for the coming year were as follows: W. H. Sampson, president; T. P. Bingham, vice-president; Samuel Ryan, Jr., secretary.

Early in March, 1859, the most disastrous fire which ever occurred in Appleton up to that date destroyed the Appleton paper mills, three sawmills, the large rake factory, two turning mills, one bedstead factory and other property and buildings. The alarm was given at three o’clock on the afternoon of the 8th, the blaze starting from the upper part of the sawmill known as the Latcher mill in the Third ward. Nothing could be done to save the property after the fire became well started. Hundreds of citizens turned out and labored zealously for hours, but it was impossible to subdue or even check the roaring flames. Part of the machinery of the paper mills was saved in a damaged condition. The total loss was estimated at $16,000.

In March, 1859, prices in Appleton were as follows: Flour from $6 to $7 per barrel; No. 1 wheat $1.18 to $1.25 per bushel; oats 38
HISTORY OF OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

to 40 cents per bushel; potatoes 20 to 25 cents per bushel; pork $7 to $7.50 per hundred; beef on the hoof $3 per head; venison 7 to 8 cents per pound; poultry dressed 7 to 8 cents per pound; molasses 62 to 75 cents per gallon; eggs 12 to 14 cents per dozen; kerosene oil $1.40 to $1.50 per gallon. In the spring of 1859 many prominent men and men of capital were visiting Appleton with the view of investing in manufacturing on the valuable waterpower. Strange as it may seem no citizen, so far as known, had yet stored up a considerable quantity of ice for summer use by the public at Appleton. The luxury of such a commodity in hot weather was called to the attention of the people by the papers and it was urged that some business men should store a large quantity for the coming summer's use to be sold as needed.

It was announced in March that the Bank of Appleton would soon commence operation in this city. It was announced that it would carry on a general banking business and issue its own notes under the state law. Large quantities of maple sugar and syrup were marketed in Appleton. The quality was excellent and the price was low. In a few instances it was sold as low as 6 cents per pound. The Crescent said that if any of its subscribers wanted to pay up his subscription he could do so with maple sugar or syrup, and agreed to allow 8 cents per pound for sugar and seven shillings per gallon for syrup. The paper said, "Now is the time to make your peace with us."

Early in April, 1859, the citizens turned out to a large concert given to aid the poor. Circulars were posted, preparations were made on a large scale and the concert was held in the college chapel. Tickets were sold and there was an immense attendance, netting approximately $200. At this concert the Grand Chute band tendered their services and performed in splendid style. Fifteen ladies and gentlemen comprising the best singers in the city volunteered to act as vocalists.

The Outagamie County Bank of Cronkhite & Company was put in operation in Appleton this year. A. H. Cronkhite was president and H. S. Marsh cashier. In April, 1859, the Bank of Appleton began to issue its circulation though in somewhat limited quantities. The owners contemplated the erection of a fireproof building during the coming summer.

On April 10, 1859, the partnership existing between Samuel Ryan, Jr., James Ryan and John C. Ryan to publish the Crescent and to carry on a job printing business, was dissolved by mutual consent. John C. Ryan retired from the establishment. The business was continued by the other two members of the firm. In April, John C. Ryan, left with a party of Appletonians for the gold region of the West. He was succeeded by Henry Dodge Ryan, another member of the famous Ryan family.

"The Crescent has entered upon its seventh volume. May it live one thousand years. It is a very pillar of strength to the democrats of Outagamie county. Its manly, uncompromising defense of
democratic principles entitles its editors to the gratitude of every friend of the right in Wisconsin."—(Kenosha Times).

In his inaugural message delivered in April, 1859, Alvin Foster, second mayor of the city of Appleton, made many important observations and recommendations. He dwelt with considerable length on the importance of building streets and roads and keeping them in good condition. He reviewed the finances of the city and made important suggestions. Several bridges, he declared, were necessary to be built at once. He recommended the early removal of the cemetery to a less central location; called attention to the fact that the fire department as shown by the recent large destruction of property was really unequal to the task of quelling any considerable fire; and recommended that permanent provisions should be made for the care of the poor. On the question of license for the sale of spirituous liquor he was somewhat non-committal. At this date it was a subject that people handled gingerly, because many of the best citizens believed that in the end the city must license the sale of liquor.

Mr. Richmond of the Appleton Paper mills which had been recently destroyed by fire issued a circular stating that within three or four months the mills would be rebuilt and again in operation. This was good news to the people of Appleton. The mayor nominated and the council unanimously approved the appointment of George H. Myers for city attorney for the ensuing year. In May the news was received that over 160 buildings in the city of Oshkosh were destroyed by fire. In 1859 the currency of Wisconsin was in bad condition and represented all degrees of value from worthless to par. Spanish quarter dollars were quite numerous and passed readily at 20 cents; Spanish shillings and sixpences were worth 10 and 5 cents respectively.

By the middle of June the Good Templars instituted a new lodge at Cronkhite hall. The steamer Menominee brought down a large delegation of temperance people from Neenah and Menasha to superintend the installation. Twenty or thirty persons of both sexes were initiated. The Sons of Temperance a permanent and substantial organization met at this time in Appleton. The hook and ladder company was fully organized and among its members were the most prominent citizens. The company numbered thirty men who held themselves in readiness for prompt action at any time. They had as yet no uniforms but steps were taken to provide them soon. T. C. Dunn was foreman; Robert Smith, assistant foreman; F. C. Meade, treasurer; W. M. Williamson, secretary.

To Edward West was given great credit for clearing up, improving and beautifying the land on the south side of the river opposite Appleton. He made a beautiful park of what previously was a rather unsightly tract of land. Lots were laid out and sold and houses began to go up. In the summer of 1859 among the buildings under process of erection were the residence of P. H. Smith, the residence of J. W. Hutchinson, a block of stores by J. C. Smith, a stave factory by Dunn and Brewster, a hub and spoke factory by J. N. Stebbins, a new paper mill four stories high, a flouring mill
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and a number of buildings on the south side of the river. In June
Douglas & Company made a new addition to Appleton on College
avenue in the third ward toward the northwest. There was a gen-
eral demand in Appleton for the construction of several reservoirs
on College avenue to be used in cases of fire.

The liquor law in Wisconsin late in the '50s was really a license
law. It did not recognize prohibition. It was not expected to stop
the sale of liquor, but it did design to regulate the liquor traffic. So
many people in Wisconsin used beer and other liquor that it was
found out of the question ever to pass a prohibitory law or to re-
strict the sale of beer and other like drinks. Many advocated a low
license, but this was believed wrong policy. By placing on a high
license irresponsible men would be driven from the trade. This was
the view taken by many Appletonians in 1859.

In June, 1859, F. A. Ryan and F. C. Meade announced that a
new paper would be issued the first week in July and be called the
Appleton Motor. It was announced that it would be issued and the
editorials would be conducted by Lafayette C. Meade and that the
terms would be $1.50 per year in advance. Ryan and Meade were
two young printers of Appleton. It was believed that the time was
ripe for a new paper and especially a republican paper in Outagamie
county. The former republican paper was the Free Press. It made
a great flourish of trumpets in 1856 but failed to attract general
patronage and attention. Owing to the pressure of business at the
Milwaukee type factory, the first number of the Motor was not is-

The Fourth of July, 1859, was celebrated by nearly 3,000 people
on Doty's Island, the Good Templars taking the lead in the exercises.
A large delegation went up from Appleton on the Berlin City and
returned in the evening on the Menominee. Another party went up
on the Menominee, danced all night at Neenah, went to Oshkosh in
the morning and returned on the Berlin City at 12 o'clock on the
following day. There was no general celebration at Appleton. "A
number of young men in town, disgusted at the want of patriotism
presented by the citizens of Appleton, collected a number of instru-
ments and paraded the streets to the most laughable music. They
attracted a large share of attention and created an abundance of
amusement."—(Crescent, July 9, 1859).

Early in August, 1859, two men were instantly killed in the
Third ward of Appleton by a heavy log which was rolled down a hill
upon them. One was a stranger from Green Bay and the other
was Hubert Geantier a laboring man of Appleton who left a wife
and four children. The first number of the Appleton Motor ap-
peared August 18, 1859, under the management of Ryan & Meade,
proprietors. It claimed to be independent. F. C. Meade was editor.
On October 15, 1859, Ryan & Meade dissolved partnership and the
paper was continued by F. A. Ryan and E. D. Ross.

For the first time in the history of Appleton the merchants in
general on August, 1859, agreed to close their stores at 8 p. m. Those
who entered the agreement at first were: F. M. McCaughey, Plinney
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Bros., C. G. Adkins, E. C. Goff, J. C. Smith, P. White, Shaw & Humphrey, J. W. Hutchinson, F. G. Reed, G. M. Smith, and Elliott & McGrath. The saloons did not at this time enter the agreement.

“A good work is going on in the Third ward under the supervision of Theodore Conkey. A dam is being put in and is under way where the mills were destroyed last spring. It is to be so arranged that the boats can run down to the mills, which will be a great accommodation to them. The river is very low at the present time, and the boats are complaining of touching bottom or rocks continually.” — (Motor, September 1, 1859.) The citizens voted upon the question of appropriating $700 for the purpose of purchasing an engine and building reservoirs to fight fires. The Second ward gave 72 majority in favor of the appropriation, but the First ward gave 41 majority against it and the Third ward 36 majority against it, thus defeating the measure by 5 votes. At this date S. P. Hart of Appleton killed a bear near that city. The animal was young and weighed about 60 pounds. It made excellent eating according to the statement of those who were permitted to try it. The bear made its appearance in the ravine near College avenue. Late in September the Appleton manufacturing company began the building of a coffer dam preparatory to the construction of a substantial permanent dam across the river just below the central river bridge.

The city council by the vote of the mayor refused to pass an ordinance to license or restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors, thus permitting the traffic to go on without hindrance or without compensation to the city. S. M. Hewlett the well known and popular temperance lecturer addressed a large audience at Cronkhite hall. The address lasted two hours and was extremely interesting.

By November the Appleton Lyceum had a considerable library attached to its reading room. There were several hundred volumes, besides periodicals from all parts of the country. The following appeared in the Crescent December 3, 1859:

An interesting industry at Appleton in 1859 was the manufacture of barrels. The Appleton barrel factory had a capacity of 500 barrels a day. It turned out during the early fall that year about 18,000 barrels which were sold as fast as they could be manufactured. The owners were Dunn & Brewster. They purchased during the previous winter 1,200 cords of oak timber and an immense number of packing staves. They were spending now nearly $10,000 among the farmers for wood of various kinds.

APPLETON FINANCES, 1859.

General fund, surplus ........................................ $ 65.30
First ward fund, surplus .................................... 254.52
Second ward fund, surplus ................................ 253.04
Third ward fund, deficiency ................................ $ 33.54
Poor fund, surplus ........................................... 45.25
Old bridge fund, surplus ................................... 61.64
First ward bridge fund, deficiency ......................... 29.45
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South river road, surplus</td>
<td>129.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College avenue paving, surplus</td>
<td>976.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old river road, surplus</td>
<td>235.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old debt deficiency</td>
<td>209.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,025.09</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surplus</strong></td>
<td><strong>$272.51</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The New Year of 1860 came in with excessive cold. At Appleton on Saturday morning the mercury stood at 20 degrees below zero, Sunday 24 below and Monday 22 below. In January the liquor license at Appleton was fixed by the council at $80 per annum. In February there were employed at Appleton in the stave business alone over 200 men. Adding to these the number engaged in the hub and spoke factory and the planing mills and saw-mills, and it was realized that already Appleton was an important point for the manufactory of wooden articles of every description. “Our city has been considerably interested the present week by some half dozen or more suits in justice courts for the sale of intoxicating liquor without a license. About all the whiskey sellers have been convicted and fined from $10 to $20 and in one or two instances the defendants went to jail because of their inability to pay. Most of the dealers have decided henceforth to sell nothing but beer and ale so that some good has been accomplished.”—(Crescent, March 10, 1860.)

The legislature in 1860 passed an act to set off from Appleton the north tier of sections and annex them to the town of Grand Chute. Almost every resident of that tract was in favor of the change. In April a chair factory and a rake factory were built in Appleton and set in operation. A new flouring mill was owned and operated by Johnston & Company. It was located between the Outagamie and Appleton mills. It stood four stories high and was a substantial structure. Henry D. Ryan who had been connected with the Appleton Crescent almost from its foundation left for the Rocky Mountain gold regions early in April 1860. With him went W. H. Lanphear and Nelson Bates, all promising young men of Appleton. In April the Appleton paper mills again commenced making printing paper. This paper was used by the Crescent for some time during 1860.

At the meeting of the city council held June 2, 1860, there were present the mayor and Aldermen Jewett, Jackson, Hersey, Steffen and Gilmore. George W. Packard presented a petition for opening the street branching from the Menasha and Kaukauna plank road near the city limits. His prayer was granted. At this time Alderman Jewett presented an ordinance in relation to the issuance of bonds by this city for railroad purposes. The ordinance was carried unanimously. A resolution offered by Alderman Jewett, which was adopted, regulated the license for the sale of spirituous liquors. It was fixed at $80 per annum, but the following provision was added, “provided the common council shall see fit to grant any such license.” Two members of the council voted against this resolution. A committee was appointed to confer with the Appleton
Manufacturing Company in regard to the construction of a bridge across Fox river at Appleton in connection with the dam of said company. At this session a license to sell liquor was granted to Van Stratum. At this time John Jewett, Jr., city attorney-elect, refused to accept the appointment, whereupon George H. Myers was chosen to fill that position. The motion to commence the building of bridges across College avenue ravine was rejected at this date.

At a meeting of the common council of Appleton held August 4, 1860, there was a full attendance of the aldermen. At this meeting the committee previously appointed to investigate and report on the subject of the support of paupers reported. They stated that during the current year the county would probably spend about $1,500 for poor purposes. Of this amount not over $200 would probably be chargeable to the county and the towns. They therefore recommended that paupers temporarily should be taken care of by private persons and be paid for accordingly. They further recommended that a tract of land should be purchased at once to be used as a permanent poor-farm. They had made inquiry for sites for such a farm and reported several under consideration. One tract was 50 acres on section 22, range 17, town 21, owned by H. S. Eggleston, about 20 acres of which were under cultivation. That tract could be purchased for about $1,000 on time at 10 per cent. At this session the street commissioner was directed to take the necessary steps to repair the old plank road bridge across Fox river in the Second ward so as to render it passable.

At the session of the common council held August 28, 1860, there were present only a portion of the aldermen, but a quorum was in attendance. The special committee previously appointed to consider the railroad bond question made report and recommended the passage of the following resolution: “Resolved that the mayor be and hereby is authorized to subscribe $15,000 in the stock of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, payable in the bonds of the city of Appleton, to be issued and delivered to said railway company in accordance with ordinance No. 33 of this city passed June 2, 1860.” At this session the committee reported an ordinance in relation to restraining cattle and horses from running at large during certain seasons of the year. Mary Burke was licensed at this time to sell spirituous liquors. At a meeting of the common council held September 15, 1860, all of the aldermen were present. At this session the council authorized the mayor and clerk to issue the $15,000 in county bonds in aid of the Northwestern Railway. The sum of $250 was appropriated toward the construction of the bridge across College avenue ravine. The sum of $400 was appropriated for repairing the bridge across Fox river in the Second ward. J. P. Buck and others petitioned for the opening of a street to be called Winnebago.

The Fourth of July was duly celebrated at Appleton by all the citizens. There was a procession with music followed by speeches and ending with fire works at night. The celebration was held at Reeder Smith’s park. The principal oration was delivered by Park
Benjamin D. Ballard manufactured and sold large quantities of excellent lime at Appleton. Much to the relief of the merchants at Appleton, the Menasha plank road was put into excellent condition. In September the stave factory was working to its full capacity and was turning out 3,000 barrels a week. The factory was troubled in getting stave bolts and in getting experienced workmen.

At the session of the common council of Appleton held October, the following action was taken: The ordinance to restrain cattle and horses from running at large was taken from the table and was duly passed and became No. 35 of the city. C. G. Hersey, alderman resigned at this session. James Gilmore also resigned at the same time. To fill these vacancies special elections were called in November. They passed an ordinance prohibiting cattle, horses, etc., from running at large in the streets after November 10, 1860. The marshal said the ordinance was all right, but the animals wouldn't mind it.

At the October session of the common council in 1860, $60 was allowed on the contract for extending the drawbridge across the improvement canal. At this session P. H. Smith, vice-president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, presented the bond of that company for the completion of said road to Appleton in compliance with ordinance No. 33 of the city. This bond was duly approved, whereupon the mayor was instructed to deliver $15,000 of the corporate bonds to the duly authorized officers of that company. These bonds were made payable in Chicago and bore 7 per cent interest. They matured annually from 1862 to 1881. The application for the opening of Winnebago street was granted. Large sums were paid out at this time for the improvement of the streets and ravines of Appleton. The petition of Mr. Kavanaugh for a license to retail intoxicating liquors was granted at this session upon the payment of $80, the license fee. The following fire wardens were appointed at this session: First ward, W. M. Russell; Second ward, W. S. Warner; Third ward, James Gilmore. M. H. Lyon was appointed poundmaster.

At a meeting of the common council of Appleton held November 24, 1860, many accounts were allowed. R. Kittridge, it was announced, was elected alderman to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of James Gilmore. It was ordered in the case of Mary Cole, who had applied to the city for relief, that the aldermen should take her children and bind them out according to the statute in such case made and provided.

The old settlers of Appleton held a large meeting in November, 1860, at the old mammoth store which was vacant at the time. The committee to make arrangements consisted of H. L. Blood, J. M. Phinney, G. H. Myers, J. M. Stebbins, J. C. Johnston, James Gilmore and J. P. Parish. The tickets to the supper and to the entertainment were fixed at $1. W. P. Sampson presided and was assisted by J. M. Stebbins and Samuel Ryan, Jr. A constitution for a permanent association was adopted at this meeting. All who came here prior to 1853 were entitled to membership. The officers elected
for the ensuing year were as follows: W. P. Sampson, president; R. R. Bateman and Amos Story, vice-presidents; J. M. Stebbins, secretary; John D. Pierce, O. W. Clark, Anson Ballard, A. B. Everts, John Stephens, Samuel Ryan, Jr., W. S. Warner, G. M. Robinson, Wait Cross and Jackson Tibbits, executive committee. Among the invited guests were Revs. Hamilton, Doe and Himebaugh, pastors of the Baptist, Congregational and Methodist churches respectively of Appleton. Among the historical items brought out at this meeting were the following: Peter White made his first visit to Appleton and spent a night in a tent just below Grand Chute, twenty-three years before. J. M. Stebbins said that the whole force of the neighborhood combined in the arduous task of raising the first mill; this happened eleven years before. Samuel Ryan, Jr., organized and established the first newspaper, the Crescent, in Appleton seven years before. Mr. Stebbins described what the mothers of Appleton had to endure during the years 1848 and 1849. Jackson Tibbits showed that young as Appleton was over a quarter of a million of dollars had been expended on the banks of the river within a distance of a mile and a quarter in river improvements, roads, bridges, college buildings, schoolhouses, mills, factories, etc. He said the natural fall of water by actual measurement was 100,000 cubic feet a minute furnishing 7,200 horsepower. The fall was 70 feet in the distance of a mile. The meeting was enjoyed by all present and the old settlers resolved that annually thereafter a similar meeting should be held.

During the winter of 1860-61, the young ladies and gentlemen of Appleton formed skating parties and enjoyed the sport on the adjacent ponds, lake and river. All the citizens of Grand Chute town of Appleton who dated their residence here previous to January 1, 1860, were requested to register their names and become members of the “Pioneer Association” by paying the sum of ten cents. Venison steak was in great abundance in Appleton in December, 1860. Scores of deer were slaughtered without mercy by the rapacious hunters and the carcasses were marketed at the county seat. “The sportsmen hereabouts have been committing sad ravages with the deer since the first fall of snow. Many of these animals have been brought into town and are selling at $4 per 100 pounds, the same as beef.” —(Crescent). In December a large panther was killed near Appleton. "The postoffice war in this city grows warmer and the aspirants increase in number. 'Honest Old Abe' will probably be obliged to compromise matters by keeping John Elliot in office.” —(Crescent).

At the January session, 1861, of the city council the following proceedings were had: Bates and Williamson were paid $600 on their contract to build the bridge over College avenue ravine. Bids for repairing the river bridge in the Second ward were called for. In February the board awarded the last contract to C. P. Riggs whose bid was lowest—$2,250. The council became engaged in a row over the consideration of the returns of a special election in the Third ward; the matter was finally postponed indefinitely. Care of
the drawbridge across the canal was provided. Plans for fire reservoirs were ordered prepared. In April the city treasurer reported that the receipts for 1860-1 were $16,148, less about $350, and the expenses were $14,499. In May the new mayor and board assumed control of city affairs. A resolution to put College avenue in better condition was postponed. The Crescent was chosen the official city organ. Certain paupers were "farmed out." A resolution introduced by Alderman Pierce appropriating $5,000 for the support of the families of volunteers was defeated, four aldermen voted for the appropriation and four against it; the mayor gave the casting vote against it.

In January, 1861, a petition was circulated in Appleton to which many names were signed, asking the legislature to set off in a separate ward all that portion of the city south of the river and to call the same the Fourth ward. The bridge commissioners let the contract for rebuilding the old portion of the Second ward river bridge to C. P. Riggs at the price of $2,250. One bid was as high as $3,900. It was announced about the middle of February that a woolen factory would soon be established at Appleton and that the machinery would cost about $6,000. The location selected was immediately below and adjoining the Second ward river bridge. This factory was welcomed because it was believed its presence would stimulate the raising of sheep.

Ryan Brothers & Company took charge of Crescent in April, 1861—James Ryan, H. D. Ryan, J. A. Watrous. Major S. Ryan, Jr., retired from the publication, but devoted all his spare time to the editorial department.

"All that part of the territory included within the corporate limits of the city of Appleton, which lies south of the center of the main channel of Fox river, is hereby set off from the First and Third wards of said city and organized into a separate ward to be called the Fourth ward of the city of Appleton." Officers for this ward were ordered elected in April, 1861. Full provision for the organization of the ward was made by the legislature. "That part of the First ward of said city described as lots 3, 4 and 5 in block 1 in the recorded plat of Appleton is hereby taken off from said First ward and attached to the Second ward of said city and shall be and remain to all intents and purposes a part of the said Second ward." Approved March 19, 1861.

In March, 1861, the Appleton-Kansas relief committee made the following report: This committee was composed of the following citizens: R. Z. Mason, chairman; G. R. Shaw, James McDonald and S. E. Beach:

Received in seed wheat, flour, clothing, seeds and forwarded to Kansas ........................................... $ 286.24
Received in cash and forwarded to Chicago, .................. 44.75
Unpaid subscriptions ........................................ 5.45

Total ....................................................... $ 336.44
At this time H. F. Patton executed several oil paintings of superior merit at Appleton. He was one of the first artists to locate in this city. He had been previously in New York City where he was ranked among the most successful artists.

In his inaugural message in May, 1861, Mayor Batemen made many important observations and recommendations. He stated that the city had voted almost unanimously to issue bonds of $20,000 to aid the construction of the railroad to this point, and that the common council had authorized him to issue $15,000 in such bonds. This amount had been issued and turned over to the railroad. The bonds drew 7 per cent interest and were payable in Chicago. A bill which had passed the legislature authorized the citizens to retire annually a small amount of these bonds in addition to the interest. The mayor called attention to the importance of having good roads from the city to all portions of the country districts. He also insisted that the roads and bridges of Appleton needed repair and should be attended to immediately. He suggested that two large reservoirs should be built on College avenue to supply water in case of fire. He recommended that the cemetery be removed from its present center of location and reiterated his former views concerning licensing the sale of liquor. He noticed some discrepancy in the management of city finances whereby it seemed that the city was short nearly $1,300.

By the last of June the building for the woolen mill was rapidly approaching completion. Mr. Huntington from the East was employed to put in the machinery and run the mill by Mr. Hutchinson, the owner. Woolen factories throughout the country were overrun with orders for clothing for the army. The woolen factory was planned to be 30 by 50 feet and four stories high. Work thereon was commenced in February and it was expected to be ready for operation by June. In June and July, during harvest, hands were paid $2.50 to $3 per day. This was something new here, but it continued during the subsequent seasons.

In July, Mr. Bates of Appleton found while digging seventeen feet below the surface of the courthouse square a cedar tree about six inches in diameter. The question was asked, How came it there? William H. Mullane of Appleton was drowned in Fox river about two miles above the falls. While fishing he was thrown into the water and being unable to swim sank immediately and did not come to the surface. It was stated in July that the estimated quantity of flour to be shipped from Appleton this year would reach seventy thousand barrels. There was shipped in April, May and June, 1858, over 25,000 barrels; the same months in 1859, over 30,000 barrels; and the same months in 1860, over 45,000 barrels. Wheat and other products in proportion were shipped at that time.

The council in July, 1861, ordered Winnebago street to be opened. New bonds to take the place of the old railway bonds to the amount of $15,000 were ordered. Plans for a bridge over the south branch of Fox river along the old plank road were ordered prepared, provided Edward West would quit claim to the city his
interest in said road. The sum of $40 was appropriated to Mrs. James Whitworth for use in certain volunteer measures considered. Special appropriations for families of volunteers were made in September.

"The Outagamie County Bank of A. A. Cronkhite has ker-flunked! This interesting circumstance to the tune of upward of $14,000 occurred last Monday morning, the bank failing to open. The Berlin and Neenah banks were closed simultaneously with this. To say that our citizens were outraged would not express the general feeling. The utmost confidence was had in the bank and depositors felt perfectly safe with their certificates. Mr. Cronkhite asks a suppression of opinion until he can meet a committee of the depositors on Saturday."—(Crescent, June 29, 1861). The creditors finally accepted Mr. Cronkhite's proposition, at least two-thirds of them did, and accordingly steps to carry such proposition into effect were taken by Mr. Packard, agent of the banker. Mr. Cronkhite, through his attorney, Mr. Packard, proposed to settle with all creditors at 50c on the dollar, payable out of the assets of the bank, the balance to be given in notes of one, two and three years. The proposition was at first rejected, the creditors believing they could do better.

In August a party of hunters from Appleton and vicinity went to Bear Lake some twenty miles to the north where they camped and engaged in hunting for deer, bear, etc. Early in August the thermometer at Appleton ranged from 100 to 104° in the shade. It was the hottest day recorded for many years.

In September United States Treasury notes began to make their appearance at Appleton. They were recommended because there was a great lack of the necessary currency to meet the demands of commerce. The new bridge over the second channel was constructed and the old one was raised temporarily so as to be repaired. The contract was let to Frank Allen for $440. The new bridge was to be completed by May, 1862.

Late in November, 1861, the Rev. Napoleon Mignault lectured in Adkins Hall. He was chaplain of the Irish Brigade of the Wisconsin Regiment and was introduced by Rev. Louis Dael. His reputation had preceded him and he received a most enthusiastic reception. The subject of his lecture was "The Irish at Home and in America." It was one of the most eloquent ever delivered in Appleton and was received with unbounded applause. He held up in graphic terms the wrongs done the Irish by the English people.

At the November session, 1861, the council rescinded the resolution adopted in June to appropriate $1,000 for the relief of the families of volunteers; the vote stood 5 to 2. The plats of Kimball's and Bateman's additions to Appleton were approved.

In December, 1861, the council was petitioned by fifty citizens to remove John D. Pierce from the office of alderman if after investigation charges of bad conduct on his part were substantiated. Packard prosecuted and Jewett defended. After several adjourn-
ments the case was finally considered and he was formally expelled from the council. A. G. Parkhurst succeeded him.

Late in January, 1862, the woolen factory was in full operation and a large amount of carding was done. Its work was pronounced excellent and far superior to anything of the kind that could be done by hand. The price of wool had gone up amazingly and farmers began to purchase sheep; in fact there was at this date an extremely strong demand for good wool sheep. During January a large amount of wheat was marketed at Appleton. The price which had been down very low commenced to go up and farmers took advantage of the rise. It was brought to town often with ox teams. It was no uncommon thing to see twenty or thirty ox teams at one time on the streets of Appleton. The new shingle machine was ready to go into operation. It had a capacity of 40,000 shingles per day. A petition was circulated in Appleton asking for the repeal of the city charter on the ground of excessive taxation. The newspapers decried this action as hasty and ill-advised.

Late in February, Hon. Amos Story, the first mayor of Appleton, long a prominent citizen, died, and meetings were held to voice the general regret of the community at his departure. The Crescent of February 21 said that the snow at that time was twenty inches deep on the level, and that the sleighing after the snow was packed was never better. As a result of the visit of the postmaster and others to Washington early in 1862, it was announced that improved mail facilities would be instituted at once in this county and daily mail would be put on between Appleton and New London. The Osborn and Oneida routes were also to be opened during the coming summer. Appleton asked to be connected with numerous other points throughout this portion of the state. As a whole the visit down east was productive of good results.

In March, 1862, many drunken Indians were again seen on the streets of Appleton. The citizens began to make investigations in order to find who was violating the law in selling liquor to them. It had been found necessary in several cases in order to prevent the Indians from freezing to death, to arrest them and place them in jail until they became sober. The newspapers denounced this state of affairs in strong terms.

At last they found that a prominent citizen of Appleton was guilty, whereupon he was arrested, convicted and fined $10 and cost. This did not seem to stop the drunkenness, because within less than a week thereafter several Indians were seen intoxicated on the street.

An extensive fire late in May destroyed the building owned by David Whitney. The total damage was about $500. This served to call attention to the fact that Appleton was without certain fire fighting apparatus.

Early in March, 1862, several of the leading citizens of Appleton, including the postmaster, went to Washington for the purpose of improving the wretched condition of the mail service in this county. There had been complaint for six months that newspapers and letters were continually lost, mislaid or never carried at all.
In March, 1862, the council extended the time for the payment of taxes thirty days. At this time the injunction suit of W. S. Warner to restrain the treasurer from collecting certain taxes against him was pending. Two men were sent to Madison to represent the interests of Appleton in matters pending before the Legislature. It was voted to allow licenses to sell liquor; the license was fixed at $80.

Early in August, 1862, the telegraph line was extended to Green Bay, thus connecting that city with the outside world including Appleton.

In September, 1862, the council met to consider specially the side track question; a committee of three was appointed to confer with the railway officials. Full proceedings were had for the enrollment throughout the county of men liable for military duty, and a full record of families of soldiers was ordered prepared.

At a meeting of the common council in December the following action was taken: Several saloon licenses were granted; the price at this time was $50 for a license. The finance committee were instructed to receive proposals for medicines and surgical and medical attendance upon poor persons throughout the county. James Gilmore was appointed special agent on behalf of the city to attend to the wants of the families of volunteers who enlisted from this city. Much complaint arose concerning the tax roll. To meet this condition of affairs the city council took steps to correct the roll for Appleton for the year 1862.

Late in December a hook and ladder company was demanded for Appleton; steps to organize one were taken. The barrel factory turned out about 800 barrels per day which found a ready market. T. R. Hudd was notified by the city council to prepare a new charter to be presented to the Legislature for their adoption or rejection. All persons who had claims on the defunct Outagamie county bank and who had signed an agreement to settle at 50 cents on the dollar with Cronkhite & Company, were requested to hand to Anson Ballard the proved statement of such claims. H. S. Marsh and A. Galpin were trustees of the bank.

At the session of the common council in January, 1863, the following proceedings were had: Alderman Gilmore made his report as agent of the city for the relief of families of volunteers. He presented his bill for supplies furnished which amounted to $119.23. This amount was duly appropriated by the city council. J. S. Buck, city clerk, was allowed $75 for preparing the new tax roll for the year 1862. The committee on finance reported that there were large sums due the several districts, the aggregate amount being about $2,500. At this time there were granted numerous licenses for the sale of liquor by the city council. It was therefore now resolved, "that we deem it for the best interests of the city not to grant any more licenses for the sale of ardent spirits and that the present board will not consider any further applications for such licenses." At this session large sums were allowed for the care of the poor throughout the country. The board in April, 1863, found that the whole number of votes cast for mayor in the First ward was 99, of
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which William Johnson received 98 and one illegal vote was cast; in
the Second ward Johnson received 167 out of 167 polled; in the
Third ward he received 84 out of 84 polled. Samuel Ryan, Jr., and
W. S. Warner were justices of the peace at this time. At the April
session Mr. Gilmore reported having spent for the families of
volunteers $125.24. The amount was allowed. The following reso-
lution was passed: "That there be and hereby is appropriated to
James Gilmore the sum of $30 from the poor fund for services
rendered in furnishing relief and looking after the interests of the
families of volunteers from this city, the same being in full for
services for the past six months." In the spring Julius S. Buck was
city clerk; Thomas Hanna street commissioner. The Crescent was
selected as the official organ of the county.

In January, 1863, the leading merchants of Appleton signed
an agreement not to pay out any checks commonly called shin-
plasters, on and after February 10, 1863. They agreed to substitute
in their place United States postal currency. Senator Hudd intro-
duced in the legislature a bill to amend the Appleton city charter.
This bill had been discussed here thoroughly and was expected to
make many improvements in the government and administration of
affairs. William S. Warner was licensed agent for soldiers' bounties,
pensions, back-pay and other claims at Appleton. In January,
1863, John Verstegen completed his large flouring mill at Little
Chute. It had two runs of stone and an extra run could be put in
whenever required. J. M. Barker erected the mill.

The common council in February granted several licenses to sell
liquor. Several remonstrances were offered, were duly considered,
but were not allowed to influence the action of the council. The sum
of $200 was appropriated for the repair of the plank road within
the corporate limits. Dr. John Sutherland's bid for furnishing
medicines and medical and surgical attendance to poor people within
the city limits was accepted. The following resolution was passed:
That the sheriff of Outagamie county be and is hereby requested to
allow the city the use of the county jail for a lock-up until such time
as the city may provide other premises for such purposes.

In his inaugural message in April Mayor William Johnston re-
ferred to the unhappy condition of the country owing to the Civil
War. He showed how the horrors and sorrows had extended to this
county and city and expressed the belief that in the end all would be
well. He urged that summary steps for the protection of property
against fires by the organization of a suitable fire company should
at once be made. He stated that the streets and bridges were in
unusually good condition. Notwithstanding the former indebtedness
of the city had been paid and large outlays have been made for con-
struction of bridges, the financial situation of the city was unusually
satisfactory. The total deficiency in the city during the fiscal year
was in round numbers $1,000. The surplus amounted to $1,518. He
stated that the city was never more prosperous and that business of
all kinds was never more profitable. The railroad had given new
impulses to every branch of business and had brought large acces-
sions to the population. He recommended that the 4th of July and other commemorative days should be duly celebrated. He said, "To keep alive this patriotism in our hearts and in the hearts of our children I hope the day will be celebrated in a suitable and becoming manner in this city. I, therefore, recommend that you will favor and encourage the celebration of the anniversary of our national independence in such a manner as to reflect credit upon the place and worthy of the occasion."

In 1863 the photograph mania took possession of Appleton. Hall and Patton excelled in the art and as it was something new here everybody patronized them until the papers declared that the people had "wellnigh gone crazy on the subject." On April a fire company was organized. The following officers were chosen: L. S. Lester, foreman; W. H. Lanphear, first assistant; L. P. White, second assistant; A. L. Smith, secretary; C. L. Fay, treasurer. The council was asked to give the necessary encouragement to this company. In April there was a general demand that some person should provide a hearse. Thus far none had been brought here. The Crescent said, "Considering all things we think the present arrangement an outrage on humanity. The idea of a town of 3,000 inhabitants bearing their dead to the grave on a truck, dray, or something little better, is revolting to the better feelings of our nature." Under the amended charter it was necessary to elect new justices of the peace. Accordingly an election for that purpose was called for.

At the session of the common council in April, the newly organized fire company was recommended to appoint a committee to take the necessary steps toward purchasing an engine. As the marshal and treasurer failed to qualify within the time required by law, their offices were declared vacant. Mr. Pryce was appointed marshal and James Gilmore poor-master of the city in accordance with the provision of the new charter. Liquor licenses were granted. The appointment of the treasurer was deferred until the next meeting.

There was much complaint this spring from hotel keepers because they had not been paid for boarding soldiers during the formation of companies. Thomas Hanna stated in May that he had not been paid for boarding men who enlisted with Captain Pomeroy, nor for a number of others since boarded by him. He asked to be reimbursed for his outlay. The Appleton woolen factory was in active operation and doing an enormous business. Farmers were alive to the value of sheep and wool and already scores of them owned flocks and herds and brought large quantities of wool to the Appleton market and to the woolen factory. Mr. Hutchinson was manager of the factory. Many new buildings were erected in different parts of Appleton, and as a whole the city was growing rapidly. Strangers were pouring in every day looking for business locations and residences. In the country the growth seemed unabated.

In the act of March 27, 1863, to consolidate, revise and amend the act incorporating Appleton and its various amendments, the
following boundary was given to the city: All of sections 25, 26, south half of section 27, and all of sections 34, 35 and 36, town 21 north, range 17 east. The boundaries of the four wards already in existence were confirmed; municipal elections were ordered held the first Tuesday of April of each year; the duties of all officers were prescribed; the powers of the common council were set forth; taxation, assessment and finances were provided for; city improvements of all kinds were arranged, etc., etc. About the same time the Legislature vacated that portion of Outagamie lying between lots 2 and 3 in P. H. Smith's addition.

In May the common council of Appleton assembled and began to count the ballot that was voted in April. A. Galpin was chosen president of the council; J. S. Buck was elected clerk. The Appleton Crescent was made the official journal of the city. The bond of the city treasurer was fixed at $10,000. Several liquor licenses were granted. The application of the fire company which was accompanied by its constitution and list of members was duly presented. The company was duly recognized by the council. The Appleton fire company was fully organized and was now one of the permanent fixtures of the city. At the session of the council in May the following action was taken: A considerable sum was appropriated to aid poor families. Salaries of city officers were paid in part. The following petition of the fire organization was received and confirmed by the council: “To the honorable mayor and common council of the city of Appleton.” At the meeting of the fire department held Friday, May 8, 1863, the following persons received the nomination of the respective offices: H. H. Lee, chief engineer; J. S. Buck, first assistant; and E. C. Goff, second assistant. At this date John S. Lester was foreman and A. L. Smith secretary of Fire Company No. 1.

In June Appleton made elaborate preparations to celebrate the coming Fourth of July. On that day an enormous crowd gathered. The day was opened with a salute from the cannon and the raising of flags. The morning trains brought large crowds, and the country around sent full delegations. A brass band was present and a carriage containing young ladies representing the different states passed through the streets in the procession. A body of Calamathumpians with red jackets and masks gave a humorous exhibit while the procession was marching. Little Chute sent probably the largest delegation. Buck’s Military Band and the Dale Band were in the procession. The line marched to Reeder Smith’s park where Judge Collins delivered the principal address. Others spoke to the large crowd assembled and a splendid dinner was served on the grounds by Cleggett Johnston. The Ladies’ Soldiers Aid society also dispensed food and thus raised means to aid the soldiers’ families. The fire company was out and managed to throw water 180 feet. At night a splendid display of fireworks under the supervision of Mr. Carhart was exhibited in the College grounds to about three acres of people. A dance at Adkins hall closed the ceremonies of the day.
It was stated in June that Mr. Pettibone's trade at Appleton for
the year past amounted to a total of $43,000. This was mentioned
as an evidence of the large business done at Appleton and of the
good results of judicious advertising. Early in June a large fire
engine was purchased at Milwaukee for the city. The company
adopted the name Lawrence Engine Company No. 1. The officers
of that company selected and purchased the engine.

In July another large fire occurred. It broke out in the woolen
factory at 1 o'clock in the morning, and before anything could be
done it made such headway that the fire department could not con-
trol it. The flames spread rapidly and soon reached other buildings.
It enveloped the iron foundry of Mr. Ketchum and though desperate
efforts were made to check it by the fire company and a score of
citizens, that structure was also destroyed. The loss to the foundry
was about $5,000 and to the woolen factory about $10,000. The
total loss was nearly $20,000. It was shown during this fire that
the city's single engine was not sufficient by any means to control a
fire well started in any large building. In July, 1863, F. A. Ryan
of the Appleton Motor sold his interests to E. D. Ross who there-
after continued to issue the paper as a republican organ.

At the October session of the city council of Appleton, 1863,
the following proceedings were had, to-wit: The special committee
on finance made a report in relation to the conduct of the treasurer
and recommended the purchase of a building to be used as an engine
house. The report was accepted. The amount to be paid for the
building was $350, which was appropriated from the general fund.
The city attorney was instructed to take the necessary legal steps
to recover the amount spent for a pauper belonging to the town of
Neenah. In November Appleton city orders and Outagamie county
orders were bought almost at par. They were thus almost as good
as greenbacks and circulated almost equally as well. The old days of
50c on the dollar for public script had gone forever.

Complaint was made by the three papers in November because
the business men of Appleton did not take more interest in the new
fire company. They seemed to be content to insure their property
and take their chances of its destruction by fire. The pioneers of
Appleton met November 17 for the purpose of expressing their
esteem for Dr. S. E. Beach who died at Nashville, Tennessee, No-
vember 3. Dr. Beach had previously resided in Appleton, but had
first gone to Kansas.

At the November session of the city council of Appleton the
following action was taken: The committee on finance reported the
amounts necessary to be levied as taxes for the ensuing year.
Amounts were appropriated for the support of paupers farmed out
to private individuals. The special committee on fire organization
was instructed to let the job of moving the engine house and re-
building the chimney, etc., for a sum not exceeding $100.

Mr. Gilbert of the Gilbert House, Appleton, leased the Angier
House of New London and removed to that village in January, 1864.
The young people of Appleton in November organized skating
parties and had prepared a park of about four acres on the island just below the new woolen mill. Many skating parties were held there during the winter. In the small trees which were left standing, lanterns were hung at night so that the skating and sport could continue after dark. A price was charged for admission to the park. Late in November another heavy fire occurred along Appleton water power. A sawmill, planing mill, sash, door, blind and lath factory and other business houses were destroyed. The total loss aggregated about $15,000. The engine company was wholly unequal to the task of conquering this fire.

It is probable that there was not a city in the Northwest more independent than Appleton was during the Civil War. She manufactured her own clothes, flannels, leather, flour, lumber, lath, wagons, stoves, plows, axes, knives, rakes, ox bows and yokes, chairs, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, pumps, barrels, printing and wrapping paper, etc. The Crescent said "We can dress everybody, can whip everybody, can scoop all creation on water power, can beat the united West on educational facilities, boast of prettier women, smarter men, more go-ahead inhabitants and a handsomer town than all creation—not excepting even Boston. All we want to make our joy complete is a side track from the railroad to the water power, a road through the woods to Menasha, a military road to Lake Superior, and an oil mill to grease our whole machinery."

At the December session of the common council, 1863, the following proceedings were had: A memorial was received from David Smith and others for the construction of a branch railroad track to the water power. This memorial was referred to a special committee. The council voted for city superintendent of schools with the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 7; R. Z. Mason received 6; H. B. Williams, 1. Steps to repair the drawbridge in the Fourth ward were taken. James Gilmore, city poor master, reported having paid out a total of $163.33. He was allowed this amount by the city council.

It was in January, 1864, that the people of Appleton began to demand the construction of a bridge across the river at or near the paper mills, in order to draw the travel and trade from the town of Buchanan and from a large section of country to the southward. For several winters beginning about 1858, C. G. Adkins, J. C. Smith and Jerrard & Kellogg packed more or less pork at Appleton. In 1863-4 several thousand head were packed by these business men.

During the year 1863 F. & C. Pfennig, millers of Appleton, ground and shipped to market a little more than 30,000 barrels of flour. This was considered an enormous business. In December a woman of Appleton was arraigned before Justice Warner charged with selling liquor to Indians. She was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs or be confined in the county jail until such fine was paid. She refused to pay and was accordingly sent to the county jail. Late in December green wood sold on the streets of Appleton for $1.75 to $2 per cord. Rolla A. Law, formerly political editor of the Crescent, was at this time connected with a
paper at Chicago. He visited Appleton in September 1863. On January 1, 1864, early in the morning the mercury at Appleton stood at 34 degrees below zero. This was the coldest day this locality had ever witnessed within the memory of white men. In February, 1854, the mercury reached 32 degrees below zero. The cold at that time was so great and so long-continued that wood advanced to the enormous price of $1 per cord, said the Crescent.

The members of Lawrence Engine Company No. 1 prepared to hold their first annual festival on Washington’s birthday, 1864. The committee of arrangements were A. L. Smith, J. S. Lester, W. H. Lanphear and T. W. Briggs. The firemen’s first annual festival was pronounced a great success. An immense assemblage of people gathered at the woolen mill where the evening was pleasantly passed. The supper was bountiful and was enjoyed by a large number of persons. The net proceeds were large enough to enable the boys to fit their quarters up in excellent style. J. F. Johnston became landlord of the Crescent Hotel in Appleton in February. He immediately refitted and refurnished the house and made it one of the best in the northern part of the state.

The fifth annual festival of the pioneers of Appleton was held in Crescent Hotel in March. J. F. Johnston and lady proprietors of the hotel, served a splendid repast. Many toasts were responded to by the old settlers. Colonel Blood served as chairman and Samuel Boyd acted as toastmaster. Those responding to toasts were A. Galpin, Mayor Johnston, J. Tibbits, T. R. Hudd, Mr. Brewster, John Stephens, Rev. S. Fallows, Samuel Boyd, G. M. Robinson and others. Senator Hudd responded to the toast “The Bar of Outagamie County,” and according to the Crescent surpassed himself in his response. His eloquent remarks kindled rapturous applause. During this meeting it was stated that H. L. Blood, on the 19th of August, 1848, cleared a place in the woods where Appleton now stood and built there a shanty; that on the 29th of August, J. F. Johnston moved into town; that the first sermon was preached October 8th, same year, by Rev. W. H. Sampson; that the first election was held at Johnston’s Hotel where the whole town later celebrated Christmas by taking a sleigh-ride in an ox-sled. The pioneers at this meeting unanimously voted to rechristen the hotel. They insisted that it should hereafter be called the Johnston House after the oldest settler of the city. A letter from William H. Sampson was read at this meeting, in which he stated he came here in a little Indian canoe over lake Butte des Morts and helped to break the ground for the first building of Lawrence University. In this letter he said, “Happy greeting to all old pioneers of Appleton. Smiles for our friends, pity for our enemies, and the blessings of heaven upon all; stars and stripes to the breeze, bayonets to the charge, loyalists to the front, and rebels in the last ditch.”

The act of March 23, 1864, authorized Appleton to issue bonds not exceeding $50,000 for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads to, through, or from such city and the construction of any sidetrack of any railroad to and along Fox river or the canal and the
construction of any plank road, earth road or other roads and the construction of any public improvement in, through, or from said city. Full provisions for the issuance of such bonds were made.

In 1864 the act to incorporate Appleton was amended as follows: “The elective officers of said city shall be one mayor, one city clerk, one city treasurer, one city assessor, and one marshal for the city, and one justice of the peace and two aldermen for each ward.” All other officers were to be appointed by the council. Justices were to be elected for two years; an the others for one year each. The first election under this law was ordered held the first Tuesday of April, 1864.

The quantity of timber shipped from Appleton to Chicago in the spring of 1864 by railway was enormous. Large quantities were brought the previous winter through the northern portion of the county and now suddenly the time to market it arrived. Many thousands of staves, barrels, rakes, hubs, brooms, hoe handles, etc., were manufactured from this timber. It was a better crop it was stated than wheat, barley, rye or other grain. David Smith & Company were bankers in the spring. They called their institution “The Appleton Bank,” and advertised money to loan. They bought first real estate mortgages on improved city property and good farm property in this county. J. S. Lester was elected chief engineer of the Lawrence Engine company and W. M. Russell, M. H. Lyon and G. H. Ketchum fire wardens.

At the session of the common council in May, 1864, the following proceedings were had: The inaugural address by Mayor Johnson was delivered. M. H. Lyon was elected street commissioner. A city printer and a city physician were elected and a large appropriation for the care of paupers was made. The officers chosen by the fire department were accepted by the council. Appleton and Superior streets were ordered opened. There was a demand in April that the indiscriminate sale of liquor in Appleton without license should be stopped. Men were carrying on the business regardless of license and hence were under no moral restraint to maintain good order or regulate the traffic. This state of things was caused by the carelessness of the city council. A competent engineer showed that the cost of the side track through the great ravine near the Second ward boundary to the dam above the Pfennig flour mill would be about $37,900. This was more than expected and led to a careful consideration of the value and desirability of the improvement. In May a sturgeon weighing over 30 pounds was speared at the upper water power in Appleton.

Strange as it may seem lumber at Appleton in June was extremely scarce, although in fact large quantities were manufactured here and elsewhere in the county; it was nearly all shipped to large distributing markets such as Chicago. There was a strong demand for three reservoirs to be built on College avenue, for protection against fire. The summer thus far was extremely dry and the city was in excellent shape for a conflagration. The Crescent cried out, “Give us a reservoir, most potent and venerable aldermen, before it
The report of the city treasurer in June showed that a total of $18,337 was received less $261 on hand at the beginning of the year. The expenses during the fiscal year were $17,903. In the summer of 1864 enormous quantities of wool arrived at Appleton and were purchased at the woolen factory. One large wagon load came from Cato, not far from Morristown.

About the last of April the new Appleton Woolen Factory was finished and almost ready for operation. It was much larger and better than the former building, and was a credit to all connected with its construction. It was built by G. W. Spaulding through his agent J. W. Hutchinson. The building was 45x105 feet, three stories high; J. M. Barker was the architect. The factory was fully prepared for all kinds of work usually done by institutions of that character.

About the middle of April the firemen of Appleton held a parade through the city streets, but the mud was so deep that the newspapers ridiculed the display. On August, 1864, H. L. Blood became proprietor and host of the Johnston House. The Johnstons made many friends while in charge of this hotel and their departure to Minnesota Junction was greatly regretted. The Machine Shop in Appleton was located on the island and was about 60x30 feet and two stories high. It was owned by O. B. C. Ketchum in 1865. It was commenced in 1857 but was destroyed by fire in July 1863. The Woolen Factory was erected in 1861 by Mr. Hutchinson; the building and machinery were valued at $12,000. It was burned in July 1863, including the entire stock, but was rebuilt by G. W. Spaulding on an enlarged scale in 1864. The new establishment was about 65x45 feet and two add one-half stories high. In addition there was a dye-house about 40x28 feet one story high. The amount of business done in 1864 was approximately $40,000.

The Sash, Door & Blind Factory was located near the Upper Bridge and immediately south of Riggs' Sawmill. It was built in the spring of 1856 by Cross and Bartlett. There were many changes in the ownership in after years. In 1864 Mr. Fuller secured an interest and became associated with Mr. Cross in the ownership.

Riggs' Sawmill was built in the year 1848 or 1849 for Amos A. Lawrence of Boston. It was the first building erected on the water power in Appleton. It was designed to meet the early wants of the first settlers. It had numerous owners in after years. In 1852 it passed to Tibbits & Phelps; in 1858 Mr. Wells secured it; C. R. Riggs owned it in 1864.

The Gerard Hub & Spoke Factory was located on the Island near the machine factory and was owned by I. J. Gerard in 1864. It measured about 30x50 feet and was two stories high.

Darling's Sawmill was located near the west end of the lower dam; it was about 40x80 feet, two stories high and was built in 1858 by Sampson & Sebuth. It was owned by Mr. Darling in 1860 and afterward by others.
The paper mill was near the east end of the lower dam; it was built in 1831 and was four stories high. The business increased from about $30,000 the first year to $75,000 in 1834. Printing and wrapping paper was manufactured in 1864 and the concern was owned by G. N., C. P. and T. Richmond.

Turner Chair Factory was erected by E. J. Ettinger in 1860; it was about 40x60 feet, two and a half stories high and located near the north end of the Upper bridge. Here were manufactured chairs and bedsteads principally for the Chicago market.

The skating park prepared by Edward West, upon which he had spent $400, proved to be a failure owing to its unfavorable surroundings.

The Enos tannery was on the canal between the Upper and Lower bridges. It was built in the spring of 1862 by E. W. Enos, was 74x34 feet and two stories high; additions were afterwards made. The business increased from $10,000 in 1862 to over $50,000 in 1864. In September 1864 Enos sold out to Gurnee and Hayes of Chicago.

Kamp's Tannery was located east of Enos' Tannery, and was built in 1861 by E. Kamp; it was about 25x60 feet. After September 1864 the business was conducted by Messrs. Kamp Brothers & Nass.

The Hub & Spoke Factory was built by J. M. Stebbins in 1859 and the machinery was brought from Depere in the fall of 1860. It was sold to M. R. Barton, who carried on the business until August 1864, when he sold out to J. M. Heath.

The Bedstead and Cabinet Factory was the second building erected on the water power at Appleton. It was located between Riggs' Sawmill and the Willy flour mill, and was built in the fall of 1850 by Eggleston & Robinson. Thomas W. Brown secured an interest in it in 1856; it passed through several hands and in 1864 was owned by Eggleston & Blish.

The Rake Factory at the east end of Grand Chute dam was erected by Clarke & Simpson in the winter of 1863-4. It was then 36x60 feet and three stories high. Later an addition was made, increasing the dimensions to 36x90 feet. In 1864 Mr. Johnson bought the building, after which the business was carried on by Clark & Johnson. The annual business in 1865 amounted to about $60,000.

The Genessee Mills were built by Conkey and Clark in 1853 and were sold to F. & C. Pfennig in 1856. They were still the owners in 1864. The building was originally 40x30 feet and three stories high; later it was made 70x32 feet and other changes were made. By 1865 the mill had a daily capacity of 700 barrels of flour per week.

Willy's Flour Mill was west of the stone mill near the upper bridge. It was the third building erected on the Appleton water power, and was built in the fall of 1852 by Isaac Beach, and was 30x40 feet, two and one-half stories high above the basement. The mill often changed hands and in 1864 was owned by Willy & Brewster, who did business under the name of Willy & Co.
The Lawrence Flour Mill was built in 1860 by Johnson & Morey; the building was 30x60 feet and four stories high. The stone in its foundation was obtained from the bed of the river adjacent. Mr. Morey became sole proprietor in 1864.

The Outagamie Mill was erected in 1852 by Franklin Proctor and was carried on for several years as an axe factory. In May 1857 it was sold to Dillon, Nass & Co., who changed it to a flouring mill. In 1864 it was owned by M. R. Bartieu.

At a meeting held early in February, 1865, a cemetery association was formed by the following named persons: David Smith; J. S. Buck; R. Z. Mason; Anson Ballard; William Johnston; C. L. Fay; B. Douglas; L. Randall; S. H. Whittlesey; S. L. Fuller; E. C. Goff; L. L. Randall; J. W. Hutchinson; G. L. Brewster; G. W. Spaniuling and James Gilmore. The name adopted was Riverside Cemetery Association. Nine directors were decided upon. The association was fully organized at this time.

The Foundry and Machine Shop was opened by Wilson & Barron and was 30x84 feet with a wing 16 feet square. It was run in connection with a blacksmith shop. This building was commenced in September 1864 and was in operation during the following winter.

Glines' Wagon Shop was built in 1856 by W. C. Cooke, and was 24x34 feet, two stories high. It manufactured wagons, buggies and sleighs. In 1863 Mr. Cooke sold to Mr. Glines who carried on the business in 1865. Torsey & Downer's Wagon Shop was about 20x40 feet and located at Morrison and Edwin streets. It was owned by H. K. White. Lyon & Turner Livery Stable was located off College avenue. George Meunch's brewery was located at Lawrence and Walnut streets in a building 25x50 feet.

The Odd Fellows Hall was dedicated by a festival in February, 1865. Many prominent members of the order were present, among them being D. D. G. M. Budlong, who delivered an interesting address on Odd Fellowship. In the evening the hall was filled with members of the fraternity and their wives and the dedication ceremonies were carried out. Supper was served in conclusion by the ladies of Rebekah Society. A choir of young ladies and gentlemen of the city furnished music. A delegation of Odd Fellows from New London attended this dedication. The Sons of Hermon lodge was organized in February, 1864, by A. Alexander, who became its first president. They met in Warner's hall and later in Odd Fellows' hall. In 1865 the lodge numbered twenty-eight members.

Konemic lodge, Number 47, Odd Fellows was instituted in July, 1850, in a dwelling house on Edwards street afterwards occupied by Mr. White. T. J. Bailey was the first Noble Grand. A little later it was removed across the ravine to the Chute. Still later it was moved back. After three moves it finally settled down in the second story of the building which stood where Allen & Jackson's old drug store stood. In 1852 after the lodge had become quite strong the building was destroyed by fire, the Odd Fellows losing everything. They secured aid from outside and soon began the task of rebuilding. The lodge was for a time heavily in debt, but by persistent and
steady degrees the debt was paid in three years. For several years the lodge met in the second story of a building afterwards used as a clothing store on Oneida street. Later it occupied Warner's hall on College avenue, and there remained until it built and occupied its own hall in the fall of 1864. Owing to the heavy drain made upon its membership by the war, it numbered in 1865 only 50 members. At that date it was the second lodge in the city in point of wealth. Waverly lodge, Number 51, Free and Accepted Masons, held its first meeting in Appleton April 25, 1854, in Adkin's hall. It was first located opposite the hall built at a later date and known by the same name. The lodge was formally organized July 17, 1854, with about ten members of which James W. Murray was first Worshipful Master. By 1865 the membership numbered 73. Anson Ballard was then Worshipful Master. The hall in which they met was at College avenue and Oneida street upstairs.

On June 9, 1858, the Good Templars formed an organization in Cronkite hall with nine charter members. There its meetings were held about one year. Subsequently they removed to Warner's hall where they continued to meet until October 1864, after which time they met in Odd Fellow's hall. At that date the lodge numbered about 180 members, but owing to the enlistment, removals, etc., it only numbered about 100 in 1865. John F. Johnston was first Worthy Chief. In 1865 H. D. Ryan held that position.

The Sons of Temperance lodge was chartered in 1851 and was the second oldest organization in the city. It commenced with 12 charter members and met in Ross' hall at Grand Chute. O. W. Clark was first Worthy Patriarch. The society occupied many habitations, but was prosperous more or less. In its most prosperous days it numbered 75 members, but the war and other circumstances cut it down until in 1864 they surrendered their charter after an existence of fourteen years and ceased their meetings.

Charles Pfennig was treasurer of the funds raised for the establishment of a weekly democratic paper in the Holland language. So many citizens of this county came from Holland that it was deemed advisable to issue such a paper. The Crescent of September 3, 1864, said that never before had the water in the river at Appleton been at so low a stage, yet it was noticed that little or no difference was made in the running of the mills and factories, showing it was thought that the water power was independent of drouth or flood. It was determined by the citizens of the Second ward to build several reservoirs to provide water in case of fire, but this step was finally postponed. It was stated in September 1864 that Appleton would soon have a new foundry, a flouring mill, a hub and spoke factory. All such were welcome.

At the September session of the city council of Appleton, 1864, the following proceedings were had: Several material changes in sewers and in streets were ordered made. Some half dozen new sidewalks were ordered constructed; many bills were allowed and salaries paid. A considerable amount was appropriated for the care of the
poor. The sum of $200 was ordered paid to persons who should or had furnished substitutes for the United States service.

Workmen digging in the Second ward, Appleton, in October, 1864, found twenty-four feet below the surface a tamarack stick about two feet long, with portions of the bark still remaining intact, in the toughest clay. It was asked, how came it there? This year Wilson & Barron began the construction of a new foundry in the Third ward.

In November Edward West raised the embankment of his park and let in the water in order to make a skating pond. He had tried the same performance the winter before but had not succeeded. This year he tried to avoid the obstacles he encountered before. Season or single tickets were offered for sale. Appleton now had two tanneries in operation on the water power. One of them manufactured over $90,000 worth of leather during 1864.

In November 1864 the Good Templars of Appleton held a grand Thanksgiving festival, tableau and sociable in Odd Fellows' hall to secure funds to purchase a melodeon for their lodge. The admission was 50c to all parts of the house, including the ball room. This was attended by a large audience. They had their supper in the lodge room, and it was one of the best ever offered to the public in Appleton. The dance at the close was well patronized. The lodge room was handsomely decorated and everything was arranged for the enjoyment of those who attended. The net receipts amounted approximately to one hundred dollars.

In December, 1864, several boys captured a large white-headed eagle on the ice below the town. The bird was half frozen and could not fly. It was not captured until after a severe fight. The citizens of Appleton gave a grand festival and oyster supper in Odd Fellows' Hall and a social hop in Adkins' Hall for the benefit of the poor and unfortunate. There was an immense attendance; the tickets were $1 each, or for the supper and dance, $1.50 each. A large sum was realized.

At the session of the council of Appleton in December, 1864, the following proceedings were had: A considerable appropriation was made for the support of the county poor; the sum of $500 was levied in the Second ward for ward purposes; $175 was levied in the Third ward; $125 in the Fourth ward; $2,000 was levied to pay city bonds and coupons; $1,000 was levied for the support of the city poor; $2,000 was levied for general city purposes. It was resolved that the city clerk be ordered to place in the assessment roll for the year 1864, the $10,000 bounty tax voted August 9, 1864; J. F. Fuller was elected city superintendent of schools.

At the session of the city council in January, 1865, the following action was had: A considerable sum was appropriated for the support of the poor. Dr. J. Sutherland was paid $100 on his salary as city physician for six months. Edgerton and Dunning were paid $30 for the rent of the council chamber. Steps to purchase a new cemetery were taken. The tract considered was twenty acres on the northeast quarter of section 25—on the bluff just below the
ravine in the First ward. Wood sold for $3 per cord; pork 14c per lb.; beef, 8c per lb.; eggs, 38c per dozen; lard 30c per lb.; butter 35c per lb.

At this session of the Appleton council, Dr. J. Sutherland was paid $100 for services as city physician for six months. Edgerton and Dunning were paid $30 for rent of council chamber for the same length of time; G. H. Myers was city attorney. The sum of $100 was appropriated to be paid to defend the injunction suit of Reeder Smith against the city.

The following act of the legislature was approved in February: "No city order issued by the city of Appleton, Outagamie county, shall be received by the city treasurer of said city, in payment of the tax voted January 19, 1865, to provide bounty to volunteers under the last call of the President of the United States, and to fill the present quota of said city. This act shall take effect immediately."

The Appleton City Hotel Company was incorporated in 1865 by the following men: H. L. Blood, C. J. Pettibone, Anson Ballard, P. B. Allen, G. W. Spaulding, G. M. Robinson, George McDonald, Byron Douglas and C. Pfennig.


R. Z. Mason mayor elect delivered a lengthy address in the spring of 1865. He pointed out particularly the need of Appleton for better roads leading out in all directions from the city. He showed that the cost of roads was comparatively light compared with the advantages resulting. He insisted that a road should be opened on the east side of the river, and another should be opened to Brown county. A better road leading to the Stockbridge reservation should be built; the road leading to Greenville should be extended and greatly improved. He believed that state money could be used for no better purpose than in constructing such roads. The profits of a single season, he thought, would pay for the construction of every road he proposed. He mentioned that the city had voted $25,000 to build a side track railway to the water power, but that proceedings had been stopped by an injunction which he thought was unwarranted. He called attention to the fact that owing to the great importance of manufacturing enterprises here, the citizens should take interest in the construction of a road which manufacturers must have to reach the main line of the railway. He referred to the importance of a grant by the Legislature known as the Northwestern land grant made by Congress in 1864 for the construction of a railway from Fox river to the northwest end of lake Superior and to give a continuous railway from Milwaukee to the foot of Lake Winnebago and thus to the military road near Bayfield. Had this been carried out, Appleton would undoubtedly have received its benefit. The Oshkosh and Wausau Railway which had already constructed a portion of its road bed between Fox and Wolf.
rivers, would, he believed, be soon completed and would likewise be of great benefit to Appleton. He also pointed out the importance of a speedy construction of the Waupaca road to Stevens Point, and spoke of the advisability of having a railway built from the Lower Fox river valley to the state capital. In regard to liquor and billiard licenses, he spoke as follows: "The question of licensing billiard saloons and the sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage will in due time doubtless be presented for your action. The idea has frequently presented itself to my mind that if this traffic were a legitimate business in any way contributing to the welfare of human society it would need no license unless we needed to secure a government tax the effect of which was to give the vender of liquors or a couple of saloons a kind of monopoly, whereas, if this were not so, a business would be thrown open like the buying or selling of wide and universal competition. But if this be not a legitimate business and unsafe to our social welfare, why should we use the discretion reposed in us by the law as to the encouraging of it?" He further stated that reservoirs for fire protection should be built at once and suggested that one should be built between Edwards street and College avenue and one on Market street for about $10 each. He said that some suitable action should be taken over the sudden lamentable death of President Lincoln.

The injunction case was carried to the supreme court which ruled that under the law of 1861 the city could not issue more bonds until the outstanding ones were cancelled. Later an act was passed authorizing the city to exchange, renew or reissue bonds to the amount of $10,500, being the whole amount then in existence, upon condition that the time of payment should be extended to twenty years from the date of reissue, and the section prohibiting any other or further issue of bonds was repealed. In March, 1865, additional legislation was passed to enable the Appleton council to proceed at once and conclude the necessary negotiations for a branch railway and sidetrack.

The Fire Company in March petitioned the common council to procure a good hose for the company and also to build water tanks at different points on College avenue. The ladies of Rebekkah of the Odd Fellows lodge, held an anniversary festival at Konemic lodge room late in March. All the Odd Fellows and their wives were present at the entertainment. W. C. Cooke read an essay on the present condition of the lodge. (A considerable sum was realized for lodge purposes.) The Rebekkah Sewing society was an important organization in the ladies' lodge.

In the spring of 1865 Appleton was sadly short of dwellings and could not half meet the demand for such buildings. The Crescent said that 100 new dwellings would be occupied within thirty days if they could be built. At this time every house, cabin and shed contained families looking for permanent locations.

In April the Appleton Gas Light Company was incorporated with R. Z. Mason, Byron Douglas, James McGillan, John Gilmore, W. W. Grain, S. J. Roudebush, James Ryan, Reuben Doud, Samuel
Ryan, Jr., M. H. Sessions, M. H. Lyon, G. H. Myers, J. H. Marston and others. They were incorporated for the purpose of boring and mining for gas and establishing gas works, etc. The capital stock was fixed at $200,000, at $100 per share. As soon as $10,000 should be paid in the company was authorized to commence business. The Appleton City Dwelling company was incorporated with H. L. Blood, C. J. Pettibone, Anson Bullard, P. J. Allen, G. W. Spaulding, Geo. M. Robinson, George McDonald, Byron Douglas, C. Pfennig and others as incorporators. The capital stock was fixed at $50,000, divided into shares of $25 each. Whenever $10,000 was paid in, the company could organize and commence operation. They were authorized to erect buildings in Appleton.

At the May session of the city council of Appleton, 1865, the committee on bridges was instructed to complete the east end of the ravine bridge on College avenue according to the original plans and to close up the bridge across the ravine on Court and Prospect streets except for foot passengers. It was reported that steps were being taken to organize in Appleton a national bank into which the existing bank of David Smith and Co. was soon to be merged. The capital was to be $60,000, divided into shares of $100 each. Those connected with the management were David Smith, Anson Ballard, R. Z. Mason, S. W. Spaulding, Alfred Galpin and M. M. Davis. Books for the subscription of stock were open in May.

The Crescent noted in May that the growth of Appleton during the past two months was most surprising, and had never been surpassed. There was a constant arrival of strangers looking for new homes and many new business houses sprang into existence. “More buildings have been erected in Appleton the present season and more are now in process of construction than in any other city on the line of the Northwestern railway between Chicago and Green Bay,” said that paper.

In June, 1865, the Supreme Court announced its decision in the Reeder Smith injunction case against the city to the effect that the city could not issue such bonds until the outstanding ones were paid.

In August, 1865, upon the expiration of George M. Robinson’s term of office as postmaster at Appleton, J. J. Jackson was appointed his successor. But Congress not being in session, he held his position without confirmation. In May, 1866, Congress re-appointed Mr. Robinson and his name was sent to the Senate for confirmation. This created much concern for some time among the politicians. The Republicans who were opposed to the policy of President Johnson, opposed the re-election of Mr. Robinson because he was a Johnson man. Notwithstanding that Mr. Jackson served for nearly a year, he was now obliged to give up the position.

The council of Appleton ordered the immediate construction of a public well in the Second ward. During the fall Appleton was a great wheat market. On one day in September over $5,000 was paid for that cereal. The fall was so mild that ripe strawberries were picked in Appleton and Cinnamon roses were in full bloom in the middle of October. In December the Appleton Fire Company re-
ceived 400 feet of new rubber hose and a number of rubber fire buckets. Slowly the city was improving its fire fighting apparatus:

In January, 1866, there was a general demand at Appleton for a city library. It was believed that such an institution would be the means of preventing many young men from getting into vice of all descriptions. “Good Templars.—This organization is doing a good work in a quiet way in this city. It is the only institution or society which is designed to protect the young men and reform the old from the most dire disease that ever afflicted mankind. A few, and but a few, professed Christian men and women labor zealously in this cause.”—(Crescent, January 27, 1866).

“Saturday last was memorable as the day when a greater number of loaded teams were in town than ever before in the history of Appleton. The timber harvest is unexampled. Verily a timber lot within ten miles of Appleton is more profitable than many wheat harvests.”—(Crescent, February 3, 1866). In the same issue was a call from J. B. White asking for 500,000 feet of lumber. He asked for white oak logs; in addition he advertised for railroad ties in large quantities. In the winter G. F. White & Company put up over four hundred tons of ice by February 10 and expected to increase the amount before the season was over. This was an industry which had been neglected here for a long time and which had never yet been conducted on a large scale and systematically. In 1865 Blish & Crawford erected a large building in Appleton and began the manufacture of crackers. In a short time their business more than doubled.

In 1866 Josiah A. Noonan, D. R. Cameron, Samuel Ryan, Jr., R. V. Shirley and James Ryan were incorporated as the Appleton Paper Company. The capital could not exceed $500,000; object, the manufacture of any and all varieties of paper.

The act of March, 1866, ordered set apart as part of the poor fund of Appleton moneys obtained from certain fines, etc. After April, 1866, the mayor received a salary of $100 per annum and each alderman a salary of $50 per annum. For the support of the poor a tax of not over $1,000 a year was ordered levied; also not exceeding one per cent for ward purposes; for all other purposes except principal and interest on the city bonds. These provisions were not to interfere with taxes otherwise provided for.

In 1866 the Appleton City Railway Company was duly incorporated, the first members being Julius S. Buck, Joseph H. Marston, Byron Douglas, A. L. Smith, Samuel Ryan, Jr., M. H. Lyon, Henry Turner, J. W. Hutchinson and R. Z. Mason. The capital stock was $100,000. The company was authorized to construct and operate a single or double track railway in whole or in part propelled by animals or steam in the city of Appleton and its adjacencies; in fact anywhere within the limits of Outagamie county and under certain conditions outside; the towns of the county could aid in the construction of this road under certain restrictions.

In February Capt. J. W. Spaulding sold his interest in the woolen factory to David Smith, the banker, and J. W. Hutchinson,
the latter of whom continued to conduct the business. In the spring Appleton citizens were urged to plant shade trees and in response there was a general and concerted movement in that direction. Hundreds of trees were planted on the streets and along roads, many of which stand to this day. In March and April the primary steps to organize a National Bank in Appleton were taken. It was first known as the First National Bank. In April, 1866, the officers were: Anson Ballard, president; David Smith, cashier; R. Z. Mason, Alfred Galpin and John Johnson, of Milwaukee, directors. These officers held their positions until the annual election in the following January. The capital of the bank was fixed at $50,000. It was believed that the establishment of this bank would be of great assistance to business enterprises at Appleton and vicinity. The following companies were incorporated by the legislature: Appleton City Railroad, Appleton Paper Company and Appleton Insurance Company. Fred Douglas the renowned colored lecturer spoke before the Philomathian Society of Lawrence University and was advertised to lecture again later in the month. Edward L. Meade began suit against Anson Ballard on a claim for certain real estate in the Second ward.

James Gilmore, mayor-elect, in May, 1866, announced what he believed would benefit the city of Appleton. Among other things he said: "You, gentlemen, as well as myself, may be considered as pioneers of this section of the county because most of you were here before it was organized as the County of Outagamie, considerably before Appleton was organized as a city. What now is College avenue was almost impassable for stumps and trees. Scarcely an acre of ground was fit for cultivation for miles around. Every barrel of flour, every pound of meat, and provisions of all kind were brought from a distance, even as far south as Illinois. All the streets were what you might call wildernesses. Very few men had money to enter the land and some of them had to borrow money at 50 per cent to pay for their forty or eighty acres, as the case might be. They had to make their way for miles into the impenetrable wilderness, scarcely knowing whither they went, only as they blazed trees as near as they could calculate on section lines. And such a thing as a road was unknown. Many a man after locating his wife and children in his new home (the very best of the kind was a log cabin) would leave for the nearest settlement to work a few days to earn provisions and carry them back for miles before he reached his family. This is no fancy sketch, it is based upon facts. One who was a resident sixteen years ago might respond that the half has not been told. Without speaking of the different changes which have taken place from time to time, the present exhibits to our view finely cleared farms, well stocked houses and barns, our college, district schools, churches of different denominations, together with the railroad and tolerably good wagon roads in all direction. Timber, which was a burden only a few years ago, is now a resource which is equal to the wheat crop of the county. From 1851 to 1860, taxes were heavy burdens upon the people. Especially were those who
settled in the timber often compelled to see their land sold for taxes, and I have estimated that if all the money in the county had been equally distributed among the settlers they would not have had enough to pay the taxes, but as improvement after improvement was made, and a steady system of taxation established (county and town orders were sold in the market at from 35 cents to 75 cents on the dollar, but were brought up to par or nearly so) we soon began to improve our highway, and also to aid in constructing the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad to our city. Sixty days after the cars reached this city parties contracted to deliver timber, ties, wood, etc. on the track and received their cash as soon as delivered. Many a farmer has told me, of a truth, that he could never have paid his debts, consisting of taxes, and rear and support his family, but for the timber on his land. Hence our farmers have been getting rich and the trade of our city has been constantly and steadily increasing. But gentlemen we scarcely see or appreciate our resources. They have not been touched and remain for future development. I will hazard the statement without fear of contradiction, that Appleton is in a better condition than many cities in this state. 'We can pay every debt we owe within the next twelve months and not pay as large a tax as we have paid in any one of the last five years.' He stated that the legislature had authorized the laying out of three more roads leading eastwardly and southwardly from Appleton. He said the city needed additional railroad facilities, but could not have them without paying. He spoke particularly of the poor and suggested that a poor-farm should be bought immediately and the necessary buildings erected thereon. As the law permitted the sale of liquor neither he nor the council could prohibit its use where men were determined to sell and drink it. But the sale of such beverages could be regulated. He urged the establishment of a market ground. The street called Market street a few years before was dedicated to that purpose, but the street had not now the capacity for that purpose. The market needed a much larger space where business similar to that of the previous winter could be contracted without confusion. There were several days during the winter of 1865-66 when from three hundred to five hundred teams arrived here loaded with the products of the county, particularly logs.

At the meeting of the city council in May, the following proceedings were had: Benjamin Proctor, poor master, was paid $100 salary instead of $50, the sum previously paid. Several applications for liquor licenses were favorably considered.

Late in June another lodge of Good Templars was organized in Appleton. There were over eighty applicants for charter membership. The Fourth of July, was celebrated at Appleton on a large scale. The principal oration was delivered by Hon. T. H. Hudd, and was published in full by the newspapers. It was a strong, able production but took a distorted view of national politics as was too often the case during the war and just at its close. William B. Carr was appointed postmaster at New London in July. Appleton was made a postoffice money office to take effect August 6.
Robinson became postmaster in August to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the appointment of F. G. Jackson.

The Appleton Stock Growers' Association met August 1, 1866, and elected the following officers: Harmon Jones, president; G. I. Brewster, vice-president; M. H. Lyon, secretary; Dr. S. L. Fuller, treasurer; the directors were H. Jones, G. I. Brewster, A. Alexander, Henry Turner and A. P. Lewis. It was reported by one of the directors that most of the shares had been sold and that only a few remained to be subscribed.

There was a building mania here during the spring, summer and fall of 1866. Scores of dwellings were erected, but every building was filled as soon as constructed. It was stated that a hundred more dwellings would be occupied at once if built. The growth of the whole county was considered remarkable. In the case of E. L. Meade brother of John F. Meade against Anson Ballard claiming a large share of the Second ward of Appleton, the United States Court at Milwaukee in September, 1866, declined to allow the case to be argued and instructed the jury to find for the defendant, which was accordingly done. This decision was important to Appleton because it removed all shadow from part of the business district.

At a general meeting of the Good Templars of the state at Portage City in September, the report showed an increase of over 8,000 in membership during the past year. About the first of October, G. M. Robinson took possession of the postoffice and removed it to the Smith building near the Congregational church. The pioneers of Appleton assembled late in December in the college chapel and were addressed by Rev. Samuel Fallows. There was a large attendance and many interesting stories concerning the early settlement of this county were told. Prominent settlers responded to many toasts. Among those to make responses were: Samuel Ryan, Jr., John Stephens, Anson Ballard, Dr. A. B. Randall, Dr. M. M. Davis, Prof. J. M. Phinney, Rev. P. B. Doe and others. The old settlers enjoyed an elaborate dinner at the "Hotel de Phinney." Appleton encampment, No. 16, Odd Fellows, was instituted early in December. The following officers were elected: Samuel Ryan Jr., C. P.; W. C. Cook, H. P.; The Palton, S. W. This encampment began its career under the most flattering promises. The subordinate lodge was in an exceedingly prosperous condition. The erection of buildings and the demand for dwellings were still as great as they had been during the previous summer. There was a constant cry for more dwellings in Appleton.

In the middle of January, 1867, Appleton was never so thronged with teams from the country and from the logging camps owing mainly to the good roads caused by freezing. Oak logs were worth about $10 per thousand; pine and ash the same; butternut ran as high as $12 per thousand; Basswood $8; maple $8. Large quantities of pork was marketed at Appleton. It was noted at this time that more horse teams were to be seen on the streets than ever before. They were slowly but surely taking the place of the ox teams.