

EARLIEST SETTLERS

By Lillian Mackesy

The county's first settlers were fur traders. Dominique Ducharme, the very earliest settler on record, built a homestead and fur trading post at Grand Kakalin (Kaukauna) in 1790 on lands acquired by deed from the Indians. This land was purchased in 1813 by Augustin Grignon, who enlarged and improved the original Ducharme cabin for his family.

The log homes and trading posts of the Grignon brothers, Augustin and Hippolyte, descendants of the famous French-Canadian de Langlade family, were both close to the river bank of the Fox on flat land below the protecting rise of wooded bluffs, one at the beginning of the treacherous rapids at the Grand Chute (Appleton) and the other at the end of the series of rapids at Kakalin. Although Augustin settled at Kakalin some 20 years before his brother, both their homes were havens of refuge for weary travelers, traders and settlers in their vicinity.

For many years the log house of Augustin Grignon and his Menominee Indian wife, Nancy McCrea, was the only habitation on the river between Fort Howard (Green Bay) and Fort Winnebago (Por-

tage). It was here that the six Grignon children, Charles, Alexander, Paul, Louis, Margaret and Sophia grew up.

Mrs. Mary Brevoort Bristol, in the *Wisconsin Historical Collection*, mentions the isolation of the Grignons in a description of the wedding of Margaret Grignon, Augustin's daughter. This author seemed particularly impressed by the food at the wedding feast.

"At that time (1824) there was nothing between Fort Howard and Fort Winnebago but grand Kaukauna where stood one house occupied by Augustin Grignon where I was invited to attend his daughter's wedding. She married Ebenezer Childs, quite a large party attended; all came in a large boat called a botteau. The bride was dressed in white muslin; on the table were all kinds of wild meat—bear, deer, muskrat, raccoon, turkey, quail, pigeon, skunk and porcupine with all the quills on. Her mother was Indian . . ."

This was without a doubt, as Mrs. Bristol explains, the first wedding in what is now Outagamie County.

Another interesting description of the river area is found in the sketch of James

McCall written in 1830 when he was sent here to settle land differences between the Menominee, Winnebago and New York Indians.

"Started after an early breakfast and went up to Augustine Grignon's on the right bank of the river. He has two whole sections covering the best advantages at



Augustin Grignon

the rappid for mills and other hydrauliks, and a large share of open bottom land. They have become rich by trading with the Indians. The family are mixed blood of French and Indians. From across the river up to the lower end of the rappid of Grand Kakalin, where the Stockbridge tribe settlement begins, unloaded our boat and hired our load carted up overland to the head of the rappid and a little above the mission house, and sent our boat to that place. Hired five Indians, making eight hands. There are seven islands in this great rappid, which falls about 30 feet . . .

"The Little Chute is perpendicular fall of one foot and continued rapids of more than a mile, and falls about 24 feet on the west side of which is an island of considerable size and convenient for hydrauliks. Opposite the island is a bottom

of 200 or 300 acres of open land or prairie. On the backside is a handsome elevation of about 30 feet with scattering white oak."

McCall says that this country was the most valuable he had ever seen for settling. He describes his trip further, telling how he hired five Indians to help the boat over the "almost perpendicular falls where the river breaks over a smooth rock." He also mentions two Indian lodges on the bluffs where Appleton now stands "where the Indians make bark canoes."

The records of later settlers, particularly Ephraim St. Louis (1836) and George W. Lawe (1839) show that several Frenchmen had come to the Kaukauna area before they did. Augustin Grignon by this time had moved to his *Butte des Morts* property. Paul Ducharme, Paul Beaulieu and his family, including his grown-up son, Bazile, Jacques Porlier and Charles Grignon, all fur traders, were noted as settlers by St. Louis. By the time Lawe came Joseph LaMure, St. Louis and a few Germans also had their homes located in the vicinity.

According to Alexander Grignon, as stated in Ryan's *History of Outagamie County*, other early Kaukauna settlers included Roland Garner, a Stockbridge Indian from Canada; Roman Beaulieu, brother of Paul; Oliver LeMay and N. B. Desmarteau.

Up near the Oneida Indian settlement a negro named James Jackson and his Stockbridge wife had their cabin in the early thirties. Hippolyte and Lisette Chaurette Grignon were living at White Heron in 1835.

By 1842 German and French families began settling in groups in the county. Ten families came from Germany in 1842 and established a community above Garner's Landing (Combined Locks). A French settlement formed in what is now the northeastern corner of Grand Chute including the families of Raphael St. Marie (or St. Mary), on the McGuire road; Joseph St. Marie, Moses Boudouloir,



Ducharme-Grignon House

Joseph de Marche, Emile, Joseph and Adolph Brouillard, Henry Louis and George Bissonette, on or near the French road.

During the middle forties more French Canadians, a few Dutch, Irish and Germans settled farms in an ever widened circle of the original Kaukauna area. *The History of Outagamie County* lists these names of settlers who came between the years 1842 and 1848: Benjamin Doné, Francois Mellotte, Paul Thyboux, Matthias Oert, John Diederick, Peter Renn, Francois Palladoux, Thomas H. Clark, Oliver Le Court, Moses Poquette, Anton Loth, Henry Shearer and a Monsieur Crevier.

The real settlement of the county in any great numbers started about 1847 and 1848, increasing through the fifties and sixties. Specific pioneer homes began to be known as landmarks because a trading post or a sawmill stood there or the pioneer had built on a natural trail, road or water landing. These places dotted the county and throughout the early pioneer records we read of places like Perry's corners at Greenville, Bruce's mill near the present Stephenville, Jordan's landing which became Shiocton, Johnson's trading post that grew into New London and Garner's landing at the present Combined Locks.

THE DUCHARMES AND BEAULIEUS

When Dominique Ducharme and later his brother Paul came to Kaukauna, they came, it is true, primarily to build a

fur trading post and carry on trade with the Indians in the valley just as did the later settler, Augustin Grignon. While Ducharme is credited with being the first settler, very little has been written about him and his brother while they lived here. Actually, Dominique was a well educated man for his time and Paul was quite a farmer for his day.

They were sons of one of Canada's most adventurous fur traders, who traded in the west as far as the unexplored foothill regions of the Rocky Mountains and in the Spanish-held lands of the south. The family came early to Canada and various of its members were prominent in Canadian business life. Dominique's letters, written in French and today owned by the Wisconsin State Historical Society, show that he was a man of more than ordinary education.

Born in Lachine, Canada, about 1763, Dominique Ducharme became a fur trader like his father. He married Susan Larose in Green Bay and according to old traders' records he lived at Kaukauna several years before he obtained a deed from the Indians in 1793.

This picturesque deed, signed with the pictograph drawing of an eagle and a duck to represent the Indians Wabispine and Tabacnoir, transferred the entire site of present Kaukauna to Ducharme for two barrels of rum. Mes the Eagle, son of blind Wabispine, and Bitte, the Beaver, soon called for their share of payment on the grounds that they, too, owned the land. According to the land deed, "ratified at the Portage at Cacalin" in 1796, they demanded and got five barrels of rum for their land claims and one extra barrel for their share of the portage. Before the Indian land deed was complete another barrel of rum was paid "to settle the quarrel between them."

The English translation of the first deed, written in French and witnessed by a Lambert Macabez and S. Harrison, reads as follows:

"In one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three were present Wabispine and

le Tabacnoir, who have of their own free will yielded and ceded to Monsieur Dominique Ducharme the land from the summit of the portage at Cacalin to the end of the meadow below it, with a depth of forty arpents; and upon the other side, facing the said portage, a tract of four arpents wide by thirty deep. The aforesaid vendors are content and satisfied with two barrels of rum, in testimony of which they have inscribed their marks. The old Wabispine, being blind, the witnesses have made his mark for him."

The ownership of the land was in controversy for many years but the land commission finally confirmed the deed after the lands were surveyed and a patent for 1,281 acres was issued in September, 1834. By that time the land claim was owned no longer by Dominique. Today this original deed is on record in Brown County, representing one of the oldest, if not the oldest, recorded land deed in Wisconsin.

Dominique built a trading post or store, a barn, outbuildings and a substantial log dwelling on the property. The crumbling foundations of the Ducharme-Grignon house can be seen today in back of the Grignon Home showing where the log house stood until it was torn down in 1895. But for the blindness and infirmity of Dominique's father, the first settler might have lived out his life on the portage. He left in 1800 to take over his father's extensive property at Lachine, selling the Kaukaulin property to his brother Paul for 4,000 francs. Another 4,000 francs bought the "house, store, barn, shanty, plows, wagons, oxen and horses."

Paul, the bachelor brother, continued the business until the unsettled conditions of the country during the War of 1812 forced him to seek safety at Green Bay. During this time the outbuildings and the trading post burned down.

Records show that in 1813, part of his land was sold to Augustin Grignon, including the original log house. Joseph Jourdain acted as attorney for Ducharme in the land transfer. Later Paul built a

home and store on the upper part of what was left of his property where he cultivated his land and carried goods with his oxen around the portage for travelers on the river. The general decline of the fur trade and the removal of the Stockbridge Indians in 1834 to Calumet County made for poor business and in 1836 Paul deeded his property to Judge John Lawe of Green Bay in payment of his debts to Lawe. However, he continued to live on the property until 1856, when he moved to Green Bay where he died two years later. Judge Lawe gave the Ducharme land to his son, George W. Lawe, who built a comfortable home for Paul when he brought his family to live there in 1839.

Dr. H. B. Tanner pictures Paul Ducharme as a devout Catholic and naturalist in his little book on the history of Kaukauna streets.

"Paul Ducharme was a bachelor, was very fond of flowers and had his home filled with them. He also had an excellent garden and orchard, the apple trees and currant bushes of the latter extending up the hill north of the first lock. He was also very fond of birds and set traps and snares to catch them alive, and had many cages of them about his rooms. Some of the birds were so tame they would fly about the room and come to him when he called."

Although Paul Beaulieu also was a fur trader, he brought his family to Kaukaulin in 1835 as a settler, after following his fur trade successfully for some 21 years. He emigrated from Canada in 1812, trading in the valley and the unexplored regions around Lake Superior. Kaukauna residents know his homestead today as Beaulieu Hill where he bought and operated with his son, Bazile, the government sawmill and gristmill built in the valley below the hill on the old river road. He lived on the homestead with his wife, Elizabeth, until his death in 1841. The son, Bazile, referred to usually as B. H. Beaulieu, was active in early affairs of Brown County and later, Outagamie County.

THE GRIGNON FAMILIES

Augustin and Hippolyte Grignon were two of the nine children of the well known Green Bay fur trader, Pierre Grignon, and grandsons of the illustrious Charles de Langlade. Both the Grignon and de Langlade forbears were prosperous Canadian fur traders who eventually settled in La Baye (Green Bay).

According to Augustin Grignon's *Recollections*, written when the Outagamie County pioneer was 72 years old and living at Butte des Morts, Pierre Grignon was born in Montreal and early engaged as a voyageur with traders in the Lake Superior country. He later became a trader on his own account and located at Green Bay before 1763. Several state historians locate Pierre Grignon at Green Bay 10 years later, in 1773.

A copy of an account from the *American Sketchbook* filed with papers at the Grignon Home at Kaukauna states that "Pierre Grignon, Sr., was the grandson of Baron de Grignon, Governor of Bretagne, France, and the daughter of Marchioness de Sevigne." No legal papers exist in the present family to substantiate this claim, however. His first wife was a Menominee woman and one of his children by this marriage, Perrish, is mentioned frequently in state historical records.

Both Augustin and Hippolyte were born in Green Bay—Augustin in 1780 and his brother in 1790—children of Pierre's second marriage to Domitille de Langlade. Domitille was the daughter of the famous fighting leader of all the western Indians, the half-Ottawa Charles de Langlade. The de Langlade family had been living in Canada since 1668, known originally by the name of Mouet de Moras. Charles' father, Augustin de Langlade, born in 1703 at Three Rivers, was the first to bear the title, Sieur de Langlade. He settled at Michillemackinac (Mackinac), married Domitilde, beautiful sister of the principal Ottawa chief, King Nissowaquet or La Fourche, and established "a considerable commerce in peltry by license

from the French government." In 1748 he branched out in his fur trading by starting a business in the Green Bay settlement. Although the de Langlades, father and son, spent considerable time in the Bay area for many years Augustin did not move his family to take up permanent residence at La Baye (Green Bay) until 1763.

The exciting, fighting life of Charles de Langlade made him one of the most important figures in the last years of the French regime on this continent and his bravery and leadership among the Indians won for him the Indian name, Akewaugeketauso or "Fierce for the Land."

It was Charles de Langlade who rallied the Indians in most of the battles of the French and Indian wars, holding the control of the fur country for the French until the French forts finally fell to the British. He distinguished himself in the planning and execution of the famous battle known in history as the defeat of General Braddock in 1755 and he was in the battle before Quebec on the Plains of Abraham with his Indians in 1759, which resulted in the surrender of all the Canadas to the British. Altogether de Langlade fought in 99 wars and it is said that he always regretted that he never made the number an even hundred.

Before Augustin Grignon settled in Outagamie County he spent several winters here and at other trading stations throughout the Indian country. It was while he was on one of these trading missions near the Grand Kakalin or Kaukauna that he met Nancy McCrea, daughter of a Scotch Canadian fur trader and a Menominee woman closely related to Chief Tomah. They were married in 1805 and later lived in the Ducharme cabin. Perhaps they lived in this house before Augustin acquired the land since their eldest son, Charles, is supposed to have been born there. Augustin states in his *Recollections* that he settled in "Kau-Kau-Na in 1813," the date of sale from Paul Ducharme. Possibly, like many of



Marker on Grignon Homestead at Appleton

the traders, he left his wife with her people while he continued his trading missions. Some sources say that he chose the Kakalin portage lands partly because Nancy McCrea held a Menominee Indian claim through her mother on the adjoining property.

Augustin not only carried on fur trading in his store but also built a grist and saw mill on the river in 1816, the first to be run by water power in the county. He also worked up a profitable business in portaging goods around the rapids. His sons, Charles and Alexander, took over his business interests when he moved to his trading post at Butte des Morts, where he lived until his death in 1860. The sons' partnership broke up when Alexander left this vicinity to go to Keshena, leaving Charles to carry on the business.

While Augustin was "settling," his brother Hippolyte was still traveling throughout the territory trading with the Indians. He was in Milwaukee as a trader in 1818 when Solomon Juneau was there. He married Lisette Chaurette, the daughter of a trading family in the Lac du Flambeau country and established their first home in Green Bay. Hippolyte built White Heron at the head of the Grand Chute sometime in 1835 and the same year brought Lisette and their two small children, Elinore and Simon, there to live. The little family came from Green Bay by boat and on foot, with two and a half

year old Simon manfully carrying his special "pack" through grass taller than he as he walked the Indian trails around the portages with his family.

Father Bonduel, a Belgian priest who spent 24 years in Wisconsin as a missionary among the Menominees, celebrated the first Mass in the Appleton region in 1848 in the wilderness home of Hippolyte and Lisette Grignon. A marker set among pine trees on the original site of White Heron was placed there in 1935 in commemoration of that Mass by the Father Fitzmaurice Council of Appleton.

White Heron served as home, trading post and hotel since it was the only house in the forest at the head of the rapids for many years. The house was of logs and had two wings attached to it, one for sleeping accommodations and the other served as the store or post. Traders, trappers and later, county settlers, stopped there for food or lodging before they portaged around or risked the dangers of the "chute" in the river. Mary St. Louis of Little Chute was a frequent visitor there before her marriage to Simon Grignon and she recalled many times in later years to her children how she used to watch the bearded trappers and woodsmen sing and wrestle around the blazing campfire in front of the inn after supper was over. Indians were frequent visitors there and oftentimes Hippolyte, or Monsieur Pollitte or Paul as he was called, would bring home sick Indian children for his wife Lisette to feed and nurse back to health.

The children to whom these stories were told when they lived on the White Heron homestead are today residents of Appleton, Ephraim Grignon and his two sisters, the Misses Rachel and Louise Grignon. Hippolyte's eldest son, Simon, and Mary St. Louis Grignon were their parents. Five acres of the homestead, including the original site of White Heron, is today the home of Ephraim Grignon's daughter and her family.

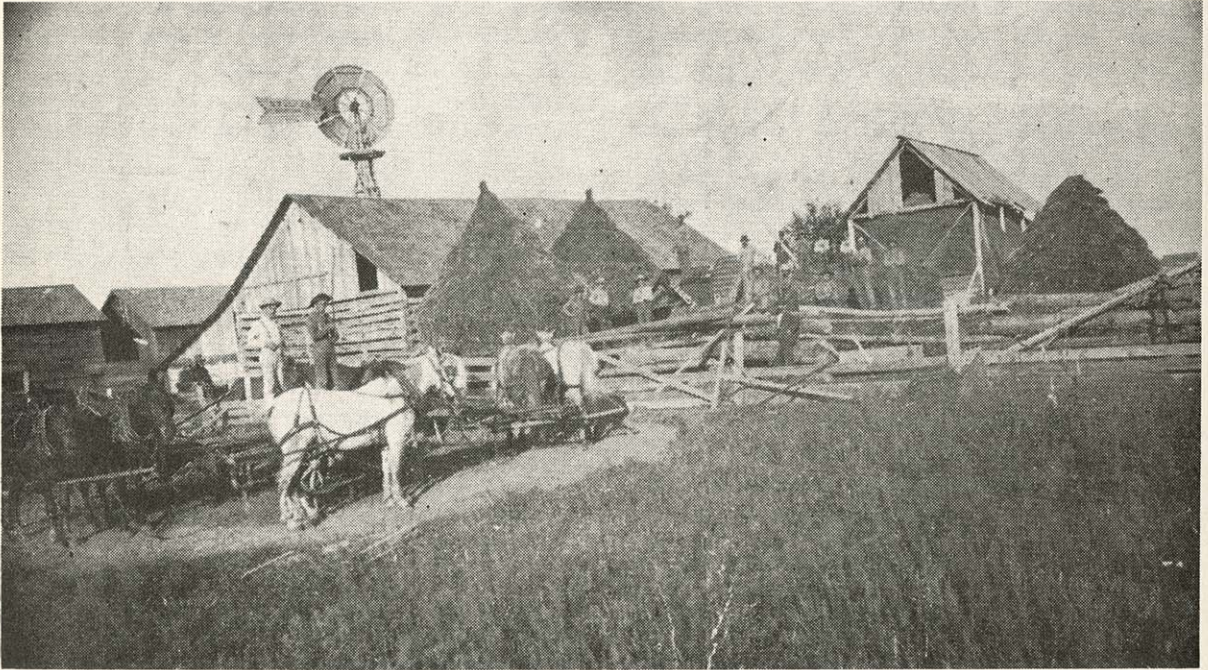
Charles Augustin Grignon, the eldest son of Augustin and Nancy Grignon, born

June 8, 1808, became a leading figure in early county life. Like his father, his hospitality and generosity were well known, but he carried his interests into the life of the growing community of Kaukauna and helped to organize the Town of Kaukauna and Outagamie County when they formed. He is known best for his work on Indian treaties while he was an interpreter for the United States government. It was his knowledge of the Indian language and his excellent education that made him in-

daughters and three sons played and grew up.

THE GRIGNON HOME MUSEUM

Today, the historical, three-storied home with its white pillared porch and many windows facing the river, stands just as it did 110 years ago. The old portage road runs past its trim, white picket fence and modern marker. Where once tumbled the noisy rapids of the



Old Dutch Log Homestead Near Little Chute

valuable as an interpreter and he went to Washington many times to discuss treaty negotiations.

Mary Elizabeth Meade of Green Bay came as Charles' bride in 1837 to the little Ducharme-Grignon house but within a year she became mistress of the 12 room "Mansion in the Woods" that stands as a county museum today on the old portage road. It was here that governors, statesmen, bishops and foreign visitors were frequent guests through the years. It was here also that the Grignons' five talented

unruly Fox River is the canal and across the river a modern, mechanized mill manufactures paper where once stood the wide meadow and woodland home of Indians. Beside the house the same ancient, beautiful elm reaches skyward with its huge, 14 foot trunk and its outspread branches sheltering more than 100 feet of grass covered earth below.

The house itself is most interesting but also it is historically important since it is one of the few homes remaining in the state that date back as far as the third

decade of the last century. The materials for the house came by steamboat from Buffalo to Green Bay and were poled up the Fox River on Durham boats. A wide porch runs across the first and second stories of the 12 room house.

Through the high, fan-lighted doorway, one steps across the threshold into the home of a gracious living household which was unique among settlers of that day. A solid cherry stair rail, with its intricately carved newel post, curves up two flights to long, wide halls. The original Grignon furniture, most of which are real museum treasures, stand in their proper positions in the rooms and much of it is of the same, lustrous cherrywood in the staircase. One of the unusual features of the home is its marble plastered walls with its peculiar finish that represents a lost art in plastering. Here and there the hand-split lathes of the house can be seen where the plaster has fallen away.

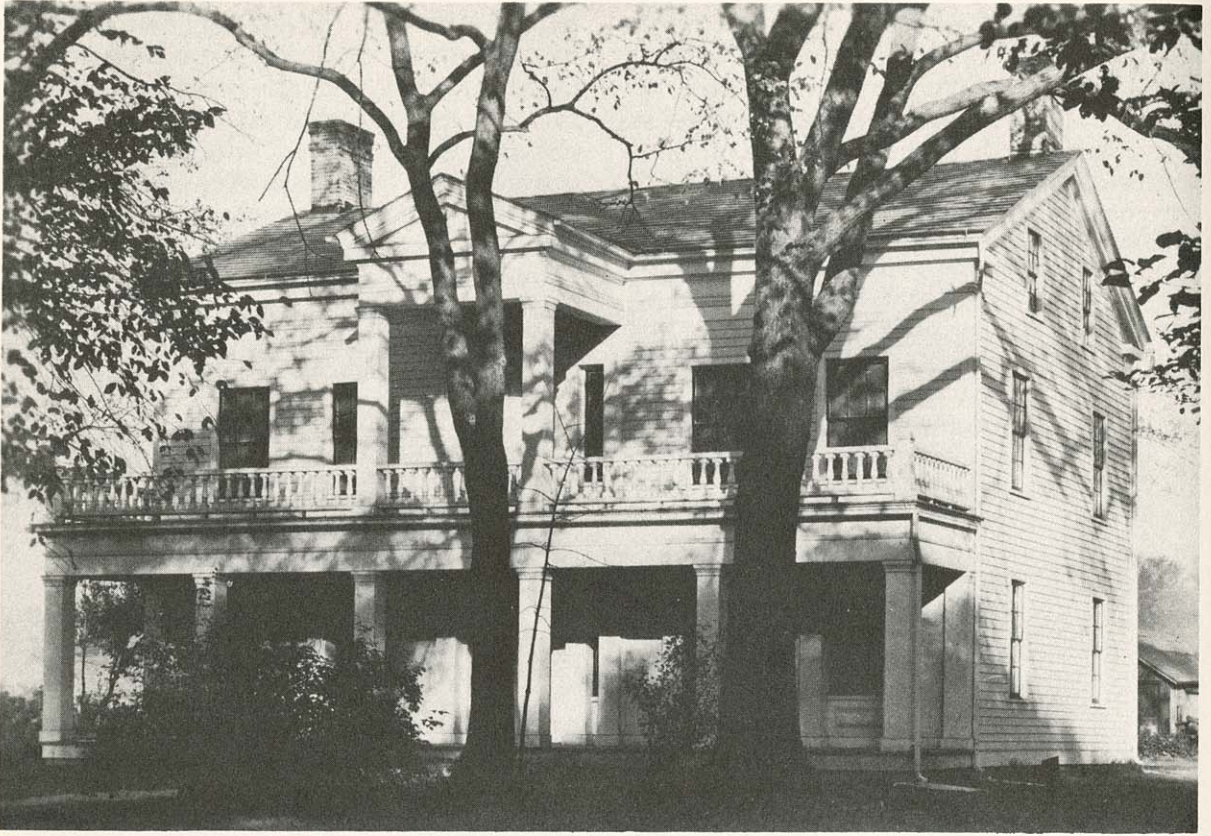
Four huge fireplaces, once used for heating, give evidence of careful workmanship. The present kitchen, formerly the dining room, has a fireplace wall reminiscent of pioneer days with its swinging crane holding a large, black boiling pot. In the days of Mary Meade Grignon the kitchen was a separate unit in back of the house, equipped with a brick oven. Between this kitchen, now torn down, and the house was a covered passage which connected the two rooms and the small window is still there through which the food was passed to the dining room.

The present restoration of the Grignon home has been accomplished largely through the work of its present curator, William F. Wolf, Appleton, whose enthusiasm, research and manual labor has helped make it an important historical landmark of the county. He directed the restoration work for several years under a WPA project. Curator Wolf probably knows more about the Charles A. Gri-

gnon family than any living person through his years of organizing and recording family letters and the vast number of Indian treaties made while Charles was the Indian agent and interpreter for the government. He is at the present time organizing the thousands of personal letters of the Grignon family, which will add a fund of material to the times, life and personalities of this region during the lifetime of the Grignons.

Wolf became interested in the Grignon home and family as a member of the Outagamie County Pioneer and Historical Society. In 1935 he became interested in the project of restoring the home from its dilapidated condition to its original appearance as chairman of the restoration committee. When the private Grignon family burial ground at Butte des Morts was located on the Nichols farm, Wolf supervised the digging of the graves of the family. The remains that were discovered in the old graveyard were identified as those of Augustin and his wife Nancy McCrea; their children, Paul, Sophia and Margaret; Laurent Fily, secretary to Grignon for many years. A future project for the pioneer society is to build a mausoleum on the museum property where the remains of the Grignons will be interred.

The Grignon Home was opened to the public as a museum on July 4, 1941. Mrs. Edith Grignon, widow of Charles' son, Rossiter, greeted visitors to the home. Mrs. Grignon was the last occupant of the house in which no one but a member of the Charles Grignon family had lived. Outagamie County purchased the property in 1938 and it is supervised as a county museum under a committee of the Outagamie County Pioneer and Historical Society whose present members include George Hannegan, Appleton; L. F. Nelson, Kaukauna; Sarto F. Balliet, Appleton, secretary of the Society; and Dr. William F. Raney, Professor of History at Lawrence College, director of Historical Research for the Grignon Home.



Grignon Home Museum at Kaukauna

THE "FORTY-EIGHTERS"

Just a century ago this year three boatloads of Hollander families set sail for their land of promise and freedom described by the missionary priest of the wilderness, the Rev. Theodore J. Van den Broek, during his visit in 1847 to his native land.

Grandfathers, babies, parents, rosy-cheeked schoolchildren and young men and women crowded the sailing ships along with their clothes, bedding and food. The new land offered them the security of homes for their families, a freedom of worship and above all, a chance to make the journey with immediate work waiting for them. The Fox River Development Company in its desperate need for workers at that time offered free transportation to all foreigners who would emigrate to the valley and help build the canals on the Fox River.

Father Van den Broek saw in this offer a chance for his own countrymen to migrate to his "land of promise." The company provided one sailing vessel and appointed Col. Theodore Conkey, Joseph Lawton and Morgan L. Martin to assist the priest in arranging the journey.

While in Holland Father Van den Broek reached the Catholics there by a letter published in a church circular in which he wrote about the fertile soil of the Fox River valley, his life in his adopted home and the opportunity to make "at least a moderate subsistence." The response to this letter was so great that three ships were chartered to bring them all.

The *Maria Magdalena*, on which the priest traveled, set sail March 10, 1848, from Rotterdam, reaching Ellis Island, New York, two months later after a very stormy voyage. The other sailing vessels

were the *Libra*, bound for Philadelphia and the *America*, bound for Boston. In *The Story of Father Van den Broek* is a description of the trip on the *Maria Magdalena*, written by one of the passengers.

"The steerage was divided as follows: on each side of the ship were bunks in tiers of twos and threes, and in the middle was piled the immigrants' baggage. Some of this from the back part, right under the cabin, was removed and piled elsewhere. In this open space an altar was erected, where Father Van den Broek celebrated Mass every day provided it was not too stormy.

"On Easter Sunday, 1848, we were in mid-ocean. Father had celebrated Mass early that morning; between nine and ten o'clock a strong east wind arose which increased in velocity and soon veered to the west by northwest. The morning was bright but soon became clouded, and we suddenly found ourselves in the midst of a fearful storm, which continued to rage with a steady increasing fury.

"On Monday and Tuesday, all the port holes were closed and the decks cleared, the waves dashed over the ship. The Captain and crew were all lashed to the deck. Towards evening the greatest danger was imminent; the cabin boy stated that the Captain had called for an ax to cut away the mast in order to save the ship . . .

"Thinking my hour was come, I looked around for Father Van den Broek, and beheld him kneeling in his room before a crucifix. When word came that the Captain was about to cut away the mast, he arose instantly, got out of the cabin and walked on deck to where the Captain was—notwithstanding that every wave swept the vessel, he walked firm and unaided, supported undoubtedly by his guardian angel, and commanded the Captain to desist. The Captain, struck speechless by the Father's command of authority, stayed his hand and behold, the storm began to abate!"

When the immigrants landed in New York in May they sailed to Buffalo by way

of the Erie Canal, then on through the Great Lakes. Ice jams delayed their journey three weeks at the Mackinac straits, but they finally reached Green Bay. Down the Fox River on flat boats they completed their long voyage, the women and children walking around the various rapids loaded with baggage while the men pushed the boats over the rapids with long poles.

At last, on June 20, 1848, they came to the place known today as Little Chute village, where they found the little frame church near the river, a number of log huts and the frightening wilderness. Nine families moved several miles southeast soon after, since there were not enough log houses to go around. These families founded a new colony called Franciscus Bosh, later known as Hollandtown, under the leadership of the immigrant Franciscan priest, Father Gothart.

Through the years many kinsmen and friends increased the number of the first pioneers, establishing a neat and thrifty community that even today follows native customs and speaks the Dutch language. A complete, accurate record of these first immigrants, called the "Forty-Eighters," is not available since all the records were destroyed in a fire at Ellis Island. Family records in the homes of descendants of this sturdy group, family stories handed down and various church records piece together their story.

Seventy-two year old Hanus Verstegen was the oldest member of the group, coming with his son, Johannes Verstegen. He became so exhausted on the voyage that his fellow travelers obtained a wheel chair for him after landing in the East. Maria Gerrits was born en route and was baptized aboard ship. She was the daughter of John and Anna Jansen Gerrits. Death claimed the life of Mrs. Nicholas Denissen on the journey and she was buried at sea. Mrs. Henry Coenen took care of the Denissen's six months old son, Cornelius.

The 1936 *Centennial Book* of the St. John congregation at Little Chute lists the fol-

lowing persons as "Forty-Eighters":

Jacob Appelman
 John Arts
 Gerard Coenen
 George Coenen
 John Coenen
 Theodore Coenen
 James Coonen
 Martin Coonen
 Nicholas Denissen
 George Derks
 C. Ebben
 William Ebben
 Herman Ebben
 Henry Gerrits
 Martin Gerrits
 Cornelius Giesbers
 Henry Groen
 C. A. Hamer
 Henry Havener
 Henry Hermsen
 Stephen Huisenfeldt
 Herman Jansen
 M. Jansen
 Herbert Jansen
 Theodore Jansen
 Henry Kamkas
 William Kempen
 Theodore Kersten
 Jan Klaasen
 W. Lamure
 Julius Peerenboom
 John Sanders
 Fred Speel
 Martin Speel
 Michael Speel
 Minnie Speel
 William Speel

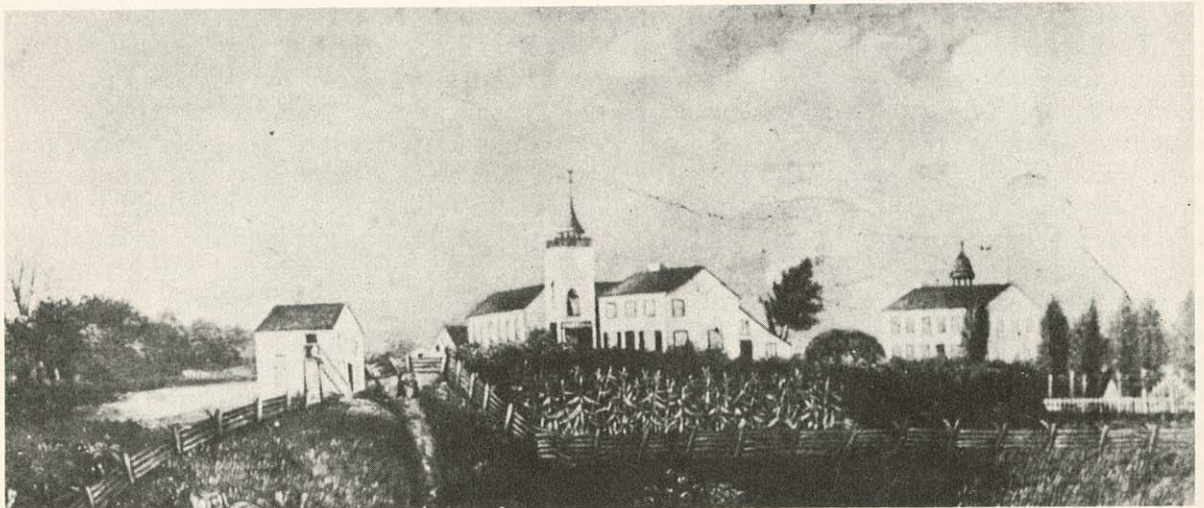
John Tillman
 W. Tammer
 Martin Van Abel
 C. H. Vanaer
 Anna Van Boekel
 Albert Van den Berg
 Henry Van den Berg
 John Van den Berg
 Nicholas Van den Berg
 William Van den Berg
 George Van den Heuvel
 Cornelius Van der Hey
 Henry Van der Hey
 Herman Van der Hey
 John Van der Hey
 Regina Van der Hey
 J. C. Van Heuklom
 Anton Van der Weist
 M. Van der Weist
 John Van Dyke
 C. Van Neil
 Jacob Van Neil
 John C. Van Neil
 M. Van Neil
 Albert Verboort
 John Verboort, Sr.
 John Verboort
 Mary Verboort
 William Verboort
 Anton Verkampen
 Henry Verkampen
 John Verkuilen
 John Wigman
 H. Willemsen
 G. Willemsen
 John Willemsen

The Jubilee edition of the *St. John High School Annual* in 1948, which honors these settlers as well as Rt. Rev. Monsignor Sprangers for the completion of 50 years in the priesthood, adds to the list of "Forty-Eighters" the families of Jacob Coenen, Henry Coenen, Hanus and Johannes Verstegen and Theodore Willemsen.

According to Charles Grignon, Kaukauna, who knew most of the settlers in his vicinity states in the record published in Ryan's, *History of Outagamie County*, that these Hollanders also came in 1848.

Henry Roosen
 Joseph Forster
 John Van Lieshout
 Martin Joosten
 William Joosten
 John Enright
 Henry Bongers
 John Giesbers
 Peter Ebben
 Gerhard Koenen
 (Buchanan)
 Henry Verhagen
 John Van der Wyst
 Peter Leurs
 Martin Campon
 John Campon
 John Verstegen
 John Derks
 John Van Asten

John Everts
 Hubert Weyenberg
 Peter Servass
 Cornelius Hendricks
 Nicholas Van Gompel
 Martin Van Gompel
 Martin Van den Heyden
 Henry Lippens
 Martin Gloudemans
 Arnold Van Handel
 Henry Weyenberg
 John Weyenberg
 Matthias Hendricks
 Theodore Van den
 Oudenhaven
 John Hietpas
 Henry Hietpas
 John van Molle
 John van Dommelin



Little Chute in 1851