PIONEER RECORDS

By Lillian Mackesy

Without a doubt each and every pioneer family in the county had an interesting story to tell about the life and hardships of the early settlers. In general each settler’s tale certainly was quite like his neighbor’s, except that a special circumstance, difficulty or observation set his family apart in its own experiences.

Most of the stories are gone, lost with the pioneers who lived them. Some are kept alive by interested family groups and others have even grown in stature with the re-telling through the generations.

One of the most valuable sources of information on pioneer life in this county lies in the pages of the early records of the Outagamie County Pioneer Association since many of the early settlers themselves told their own facts and anecdotes about themselves and their neighbors. This little book of biography, records, informal county history and reminiscences was compiled in 1895 by Elihu Spencer, secretary of the organization for 23 years, and gives one of the earliest and truest pictures of Outagamie County in its “settling” days.

Appleton had enjoyed annual pioneer festivals since 1858 when a group organized within the city at the Levake house. J. S. Buck was its first president and W. H. Sampson, its second. Membership in this early group was limited to settlers who came to live in Appleton before 1851 and it was the interest of the active members of this group and later settlers that led to formation of a county-wide pioneer association in 1872.

The Outagamie County Pioneer Association organized February 22, 1872, when county pioneers “met in large numbers” at the hall of J. C. Smith in Appleton in response to a call published in the Appleton Crescent of February 10. This group elected John Stephens its first president; Ethan Powers, vice-president; Daniel Huntley, secretary; John Lieth, treasurer; H. L. Blood, John Dey, W. H. P. Bogan, Edwin Nye and John McGillan, members of the executive council. Huntley was chosen secretary when Sam Ryan, Jr., declined the office.

The first constitution restricted the membership to settlement on or before July 4, 1860, but in later years this was changed and today any resident in the county over 18 years of age is eligible for membership. Since 1932 the association
has been known as the Outagamie County Pioneer and Historical Society.

New settlers came by foot, wagon and ox-cart and developed early a feeling of neighborliness and welcome. As soon as a cabin was erected it was always open to those on their journeys to the nearest settlement or to newcomers on their first night in the strange wilderness. Nearly every family, with a few exceptions, sheltered visitors, gave them food and lodging, willing to share whatever food they had and provide a "shake-down" bed.

The oldest settler at this first county pioneer meeting was a negro, James Jackson, respected and affectionately called "Colonel" by all the early settlers, most of whom he had befriended at one time or another in his little home near the Oneida Indian settlement. He was an old man when he told his story at that first meeting and he knew neither his date of birth nor what year he actually settled in the county. He knew that he was born and reared in Tennessee near Nashville and guessed the date of his arrival in the county to be about 1830. He told his fellow pioneers that he had lived in a wigwam with the Winnebago Indians near the present Madison, that he had lived in Oshkosh before it had a name, then at Neenah, and that he had obtained a wife from the Stockbridge Indians.

In the record of Ephraim St. Louis is a description of the Fox River in 1836 and the Menominee Indians who had a village on its banks at the time he came.

"I landed at Green Bay October 26, A.D. 1836. From reports and information there, I concluded at once to move further up on the Fox River. I bought a canoe, trusted all my property, family and all, in one cargo. With so much freight, the river was then very difficult to ascend and in about four days I landed at the place where I have since lived, then called Petite Chute.

"The waters teemed with life, the river was then unobstructed by dams, and all

Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim St. Louis
kinds of fish had free access from lake to river to lake again. I may here add that the abundance of fish in the river then, and the various game in the adjoining valley or woods, were valuable substitutes to the pioneer farmers in the early days.

"Tomitah was the chief of the Menominee Indians and held this residence by turns at that place where the city of Appleton is since built. Reports spread that a murder was committed by the Indians on a person of a white man, a minister of the gospel, a stranger. The day following I was summoned or ordered as one of the jurors to hold the inquest, we held the inquest with four jurors, all that possibly could be put together. We found the body fearfully mangled, the heart taken out and other marks of cruelty committed. We gave the unhappy stranger a distant burial and parted. Tomitah had three Indians arrested and delivered them to the proper authorities at Green Bay. Soon one of their number on promise to be set free, confessed the whole crime, was however returned to jail and stabbed to death by his enraged comrades the same night. Afterwards the remaining criminals ended their lives by strangling themselves with their blankets. In general were the Menominees a quiet and peacable race, and many among them were converted to Christianity by the missionaries. They held strict rules to protect game; hunting was not allowed except on certain days appointed by their chief, and trespasses on such orders were severely punished.

"In 1836 during my first year’s staying here the small pox spread among the poor Indians and so many died that I have witnessed six funerals in one day. When badly infected with the disease they increased their suffering to a great extent by the practice of bathing in the river."

St. Louis came to Petite Chute with his wife, Des Anges, four small children and his father-in-law, Antoine Manseau, more often spelled Mosseau in various records. According to stories handed down to present day descendants, 10 families, mostly related and including the St. Louis family, paddled their families and belongings from Sorrel, Canada, down the St. Lawrence and across the lakes to Green Bay.

Des Anges was a schoolteacher in her native Canada before her marriage and, since she could speak only French, she took over the education of all her 12 children in French. She baked in a large outdoor oven, in which a roaring fire was made and then sealed after the loaves of dough were popped in by means of a long, handled shovel.

Ephraim was a shoemaker by trade and when the farm chores were finished he spent the evenings in front of the fireplace making shoes for his brood while Des Anges knit their clothing.

George W. Lawe recalled in his boyhood the arrival of the first British troops in Green Bay, where he was born in 1810, the son of the redoubtable and famous Judge John Lawe. A Col. Dickinson commanded the British contingent and made the Lawe home his headquarters. Although Judge Lawe was a Green Bay resi-
dent, where he had been an important fur trader since 1797, he was closely associated with the commercial life of this county and was known to every settler and traveler in this county from 1800 to 1846. Among the vast tracts of land owned by him in the county was the property later known as Lawesburg, today a part of Appleton.

In the late forties, if night overtook a traveler near the Grand Chute on the river he stayed at the county’s earliest “hotels,” Grignon’s White Heron Inn or at the home of B. B. Murch who with Mrs. Murch ran a backwoods boarding house. Extracts from a memoranda kept by Mrs. Murch and published in the pioneer records, gives an account of their first home in Grand Chute. They came to this area in 1847 from Wrightstown where they lived for a year following a tedious journey from New York State in 1845.

“Mr. Murch left today with a small load of boards, some bedding and a week’s provisions. November 9, I crossed Wright’s ferry just as the sun rose with a load of things for our future home. A little before twelve the load stuck fast in the ravine. I walked on till I found my house to be, and sent Mr. Murch to the relief of the horses and driver. Found some potatoes roasting in the ashes and some water boiling in the coffee pot and soon had dinner ready.

“The log pen was not high enough to allow me to stand upright on the lowest side so another tier of logs must be added, so we slept that night in the board shanty open on the front where a fire was kept blazing. On Saturday Mr. Crafts (Burr S. Crafts) our neighbor, just across the county line, helped put on another course of logs. I set the glass and chinked between the logs. At sundown the roof was on, the floor down, a pig pen built, and the stove up, so we got tea by it.

“Monday we finished the shanty. It was twelve by fourteen inside. The rest of our things came and at eight o’clock we opened our boarding house, we had from one to five boarders for the next three weeks and frequent calls from travelers sometimes for meals and lodging, but oftener to enquire for the road. That last we didn’t have. There was only an Indian trail along the river. . . . About the last of December our flour gave out and Mr. Murch went to Neenah and as a special favor got six pounds of flour and six of beef. He then went to Green Bay and I stayed alone two nights. He had not been gone for ten minutes when the wolves began to howl.”

Mrs. Murch makes the claim that their son, George H., the oldest of four children, born December 9, 1847, was the first white child born of American parents in the county.

John Dey, prominent Greenville farmer and president of the Outagamie County Pioneer Association for 23 years, recalls county life in the early fifties.

“Traveling through the county in those days you would find shanties here and there, with a small clearing, occasionally one had a cow and a pig, and now and
then an ox team. We had very poor roads in those times, and no schoolhouses. Very soon newcomers began to erect dwellings and schoolhouses, and every year there would be new settlers entering the field of labor. Mothers had all the kitchen work and sewing to do, the cow to milk and the pig to feed. Part of the time they devoted to helping their husbands underbrush, roll logs, drive oxen, gather sap and make sugar.

John Dey was one of the early, active farm leaders in the county. He brought his wife and two children all the way from their first homestead in Illinois in 1849 in a lumber wagon drawn by two oxen. Settling in the Town of Greenville, Dey worked at his cooper’s trade while clearing his farm land. He developed one of the finest and first big orchards in the county and worked hard to introduce scientific fruit culture to other farmers. He was one of the most active members of the Outagamie County Agricultural Society and the Fruit Growers Association.

William Briggs said he remembered starting in 1852 from Maine, and being like most Maine men, a lumberman, went into the lumbering business when he arrived at Hortonville. It took "fifty dollars to start housekeeping and his remaining hundred dollars went into his business." At that time the finest lumber rafted down the Wolf River and through the lake to Fond du Lac brought only $4.50 a thousand. Briggs with Ira Hersey and H. B. Sanborn built the first grist mill at Hortonville. After 18 years Briggs moved his family to Appleton, where in 1874 he built the Briggs House.

Greenville’s first permanent settler, Matthew Culbertson, whose 100 year old farm near Medina is still in the family as the home of the present Merle N. Culbertson, started out March 22, 1848 from a Scottish settlement in Indiana with his father, John, to seek farm land for a home in the Wisconsin Territory.

The elder Culbertson, later a resident in the Town of Greenville, emigrated in 1822 from Campeltown, Scotland, and met his future wife, Margaret Reid, on board ship.

John and Matthew made their journey to Wisconsin like many an eastern traveler—in stages—first by way of steamboat, then canal boat, a railroad trip to the end of the line, then stagecoach, lake-boat, and finally on foot. They walked from Sheboygan to Green Bay where the father purchased land for his four sons and himself at the Government Land Office. On April 18, after four more days of walking, they came to their property. Matthew started at once to build his cabin while his father started walking the journey back to Sheboygan for their baggage, marking the trees along his route so he could find his way back.

One of the family stories about Matthew concerns a hike of 100 miles to buy an ax with which to hew the trees for his cabin. He started work with an ax borrowed from the French settler, St. Marie, but when he had to return it he started
his trip to buy one. His first stop was at Neenah where he found the supply gone, then to Oshkosh and finally found one for sale at Fond du Lac.

John Culbertson returned to Indiana after several weeks where Matthew followed in November. The next spring, in 1849, he and his brother James moved with team and wagon to their pioneer home where they were joined by John, Jr., in 1850, and Alexander in 1855. Their father came to Greenville in 1858 with his daughters, Margaret and Nancy, following the death of his wife.

In 1851 Matthew married Hannah Otis, whose parents settled in the Town of Dale in 1849. Matthew describes the settler’s cabin in the pioneer records.

"Home was the little cabin 12 x 14 with a roof of puncheons, with a fireplace, and a chimney built of sticks and mud, a small window, perhaps none for a time, a rude door hung on creaking wooden hinges, all of which the pioneer made himself. Lastly but not least, there were puncheons laid upon pins in the logs for shelves and the two hooks held the pioneer’s ‘game overtake’ that made the difference between scanty and well stocked shelves."

Matthew’s son, Henry D. Culbertson, was one of Greenville’s best known citizens. He was a state senator, master of the state Grange and author of Culbertson’s Pioneer Story and History of the Northwest.

Daniel Huntley, early schoolmaster, tells the story of how he and three companions came in 1849 to see the new town of Appleton they were hearing so much about and visit the university rumored to have been built right in the middle of the forest.

"We drove to Neenah and left the team there as the road from there to Appleton was nearly impassable for wagons. We found boatmen who said they would take us to Appleton 25 cents apiece, but after two hours of fruitless efforts to pass the rapids, we left the boat and walked to Appleton. We found a few shanties in the woods and a building in the process of erection which was the germ of Lawrence University, and which was known for some time as the Institution. At that time there were no streets or established roads visible to the naked eye; trees were everywhere, with only a few small buildings scattered around in the woods."

The trio looked over the situation for a short time, then walked back to Neenah and the next day returned to Dodge County where Huntley taught school the following winter.

However, the schoolmaster could not forget the little village with its fine water power, and when school closed he took the first conveyance he could find, which was a horse team on its way to Neenah.

He worked through the summer rowing passengers from Neenah to Appleton. The next winter saw him teaching the first public school in Appleton. In the fall of 1852 Huntley returned to his native Vermont, married, and returned to Appleton to teach until 1860. He and his family moved to a farm in Grand Chute after his teaching days.

Appleton’s first lawyer, George H. Myers, gives the names of the first lawyers and doctors in Appleton, in a speech delivered before the 1885 Pioneer’s meeting. He listed more than 250 persons that he had met or knew during his first three years in the county which shows both a remarkable memory and acquaintanceship.

Myers came to Appleton from Pennsylvania in the fall of 1849 and began practicing law. In 1878 he was appointed circuit judge of the tenth judicial district to fill a vacancy and he held that position by election until his death in 1891.

After walking the Indian trail from Neenah he arrived in the village on October 11, 1849, stopping at the Appleton House kept by W. S. Warner. The next morning he inspected the rapids in the river and decided that the method of navigation on the Fox was slow and tedious when he saw for the first time "a Durham boat loaded with goods passing up the rapids propelled by men
with poles, assisted by one or two yoke of oxen wading in the river.”

“For about three months I was the only attorney in Appleton. Then Perry Smith came and Anson Ballard with him. Perry Smith remained until about 1858, when he moved to Chicago; Anson Ballard remained until his death. Soon A. S. Sanborn settled at Grand Chute and John Jewett came there shortly after, and about 1851 Frederick Packard settled at Appleton.

“In 1849 Dr. S. E. Beach was the only physician, but Dr. Maake soon came, then Drs. Murray, Merriman, Williamson, Mayer and others. At the present time (1885) we have no one in our medical faculty that settled here in the early days.” The Dr. Maake to whom Myers refers was a misspelling of the name according to the corrections in the pioneer record, in an “errata” section the name was corrected to Dr. Mosier.

Anson Ballard, the early lawyer mentioned by George Myers in the records, came to Appleton in 1850 from New York. Two brothers, Porter and Jesse, were also early settlers who established farm homes on the present Ballard road. Jesse moved to Missouri but Porter’s homestead is still in the family.

His grandson, Harry P. Ballard, lives with his family on the farm which is across the road from the present county airport. Clinton Ballard, Porter’s son, lived on the Ballard farm all his life and is remembered well by the county’s “old-timers.” He was an assemblyman in the state legislature for many years and served as chairman of the board of the Township of Grand Chute for 25 years.

Dr. Byron Douglas, Appleton’s first dentist, arrived in 1852 and practiced only part-time at first while he worked in the store of his father-in-law, John W. Woodward. In 1855 he opened his first regular office. He became a member of the American Dental Association and the Wisconsin Dental Society. The famous Stephen A. Douglas, orator, was his first cousin.

John Woodward, an early settler of Menominee Falls, came to Appleton in 1852 where he was a prominent storekeeper and businessman. He built the stone building known as the Douglas Block on College Avenue in 1856. His daughter, Sarah L. Woodward, married Dr. Douglas.

Although the J. F. Johnston family is credited with being the first Appleton settlers in 1848, Henry L. Blood and R. R. Bateman date their arrival in the city as 1847 on the pioneer list of the County Pioneer Association. Actually Hippolyte Grignon’s land, which today is in Appleton, goes back to 1835, but at the time Appleton became a village it was out in the township.

Blood’s settling date of 1847 is based on the fact that he came to the site of Appleton that year and worked here helping to build the Institute. In September, 1847, Blood, George Day and Reeder Smith came to Grand Chute as a committee of three to report on the location of the proposed Institute. At that time, Blood’s home was in Green Bay, where he kept a hotel. In September Blood and Bateman each pre-empted a quarter section of land and Blood had 10 acres of land cleared the following winter. He boarded the men who worked for him at the home of B. B. Murch. In August 1848 he planted the first wheat to be sown in the township.

In August, 1848, Elder Sampson, Reeder Smith, Hoel S. Wright and Blood surveyed and laid out the Appleton plat and Blood with four others started a road through to the Oneida mill at Duck Creek in order to transport lumber.

“I set the team to drawing lumber for a shanty to board the men we were to employ incommencing work here (the building of the Institute). J. F. Johnston moved into the shanty before the roof was on, the 29th day of August, 1848, which was the first family in Appleton proper. This shanty was called Johnston’s tavern and was a home for all who came to the town for some months after.”

The Sampson, Bateman and Blood fami-
lies arrived in Appleton as permanent residents in 1849.

Mrs. George Downer presents a vivid account of family life in the early sixties when she came with her parents and brothers and sisters to settle near Seymour. Mrs. Downer's four grandparents were settlers in the forties of Jefferson County where her mother, Lydia Streeter, and her father, Porter Mathews Brooks married.

"In the winter of 1864 my parents left their former home to make for their little family a home in what was then a dense forest in Outagamie County. We all stayed four weeks at Aunt Sally Munger's whose name is familiar to all the old pioneers. Our new home was a little log house about 12 by 16 feet, no windows whatever, the door was a horse blanket and the barn was attached to the house on the north side, which was for economical purposes, I suppose, as common lumber was twenty-four dollars a thousand.

"How well I remember our first supper. We had no table that night so Mother spread a table cloth on a tool chest and our little family of five gathered around it for our evening meal, which consisted of bread and butter, jelly and tea. We drank hemlock tea and crust coffee; neither was expensive, but it was a luxury we do not have now. Some of the neighbors preferred sage tea, some had no tea at all.

"In the following spring we had a window consisting of one pane of glass, 8 by 10, put in the gable end of the house. The same spring Father made 37 pounds of maple sugar which lasted our family to the following spring."

Their nearest neighbor was William Ausbourne and two families who lived on the site of the present city of Seymour.
The nearest settlement was Appleton. "Going to town" was an event that took three days and each settler usually performed all the various accumulated errands for his neighbors.

Mrs. Downer describes both the food and clothing of her childhood.

"We were without the luxuries of life, although we had sufficient for our necessities; there was plenty of wild game such as deer, rabbits, squirrels, partridges, and pigeons and occasionally a bear, the meat of which was thought to be almost as good as beef. The first year we had no potatoes or meat, only wild game. The next year we had potatoes, and that winter we had beef."

How the family happened to have beef was quite an accident. The cattle were browsing in the "chopping" where a clearing was being made and a tree fell on one of them. The meat was "decidedly not tender but no fault was found with it." Pork that year was 24 dollars a barrel and most settlers could not afford it. Mr. Ausbourne had pork, acorn fattened, which according to the record, fried away.

Dresses were durable without a thought to style. Mrs. Downer and her sister, like many pioneer children, wore brown denim dresses every day and even when they had a calico dress (calico cost 45 or 50 cents a yard in the sixties) there was no extra goods left for ruffles, drapery or big sleeves.

Pioneer youngsters had their work cut out for them, too, according to the story of Mrs. L. B. Mills, who came to the Town of Greenville in 1848 with her parents and her mother's two brothers and two sisters only to find that their pre-empted land was gone. Their oxen were nearly exhausted from the long trip from Waukesha over poor roads, but they went on to a new farm in Ellington Township.

She tells how tired the men were after long jaunts of rounding up the cattle which had been let loose in "Uncle Sam's" pastures, but that often they would bring home a deer or other game on these trips. One incident explains what "an errand" meant to an 11 year old girl and her eight year old brother in those days.

"I will tell you of an event that took place when I was eleven years old. My father had bought a wagon of Nordman, his farm was south of New London on the Mukwa road. Father had given his note to him for $65. He had managed to get the money ready to pay for the wagon but was busy and asked me if I could not go there and take up the note.

"Then with pencil and paper he told me the way on the New London road. I would know as Steffen lived there, the only farmhouse on the way, then a few miles would come to Deslies and McCombs, they lived on opposite sides of the road, then the Shepard place way down by a spring. This was the last house, but on about so far we would see two pine stumps, then five rods from that a solitary one, at this place strike due southwest and in a little while you would find the road that led to his place.

"It was arranged that I should start the next morning, with my brother, Henry, 8 years old, now Dr. Hardacker, of Hortonville, to accompany me. We had no trouble in finding the way—when we reached his place he was plowing in the field next the road with his oxen. We told our errand and he accompanied us to the house. Mrs. Nordman made a hasty pudding for us and with a bowl of milk we were refreshed and started for home.

"Somehow the distance between Hortonville and our home seemed longer than usual. Never mistrusted what the reason was but felt quite promoted when mother said I did not have to wash the supper dishes nor Henry get in the night's wood, for we were tired. Some eighteen miles we had traveled that day."

The ingenuity of the backwoods housekeeper is related in the story Mrs. Elsie Bottenseck tells in the pioneer records about her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Buck.

"My mother and father arrived at the site of what is now Appleton in 1848 shortly after Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Johnston
and the Rev. W. H. Sampson... She brought with her bolts of white and un-
bleached cotton cloth, chintz and calico, a
few dishes, cooking paraphernalia but no
furniture. She had never been used to log
houses or unplastered rooms. She used
the white cloth in covering the walls,
tacking it on with the help of the boy. She
used the barrel in which her household
goods had been packed for the furniture.

This was accomplished by taking a
barrel, sawing it half in two at the proper
height from the floor, removing all the
sawed staves, covering all with burlap,
putting on rockers, then covering with
chintz, and there was a rocking chair.
Her center table was made by using barrel
heads, nailing them on a center piece, then
using one head for the table top and the
other for the base, covering all with
chintz, tying it in the middle—and there
was an 'hour glass' table.

‘The bed was made to fit the room for
the room certainly fitted the bed. Two
pieces of timber, 4 x 4, were fastened to
each end of the bedroom, and two other
to the size but longer, made side
pieces supports... Strong ropes were drawn
lengthwise and crosswise passing through
the timbers by means of augur holes to
make the spring. She had plenty of nice
bedding with dainty ruffled curtains in
front of the bed.’

W. H. Rogers, pioneer of 1849, tells of
his two week trip to Milwaukee to fetch
home his father’s household goods in the
middle of winter. By the time his father,
Richard Rogers, was ready for his belong-
ings they had ‘frozen in’ and it was up
to someone in his family to bring them
home.

‘Father sent me with a yoke of oxen
to get the goods. When I reached Fond du
Lac I found bare ground and was com-
elled to return to Appleton for a wagon.
I was two weeks on the trip returning
with the goods. I met my father west of
Neenah, he having become anxious had
started to look for me. On coming down
a big hill one of the oxen fell and the
load pushed him to the foot of the hill.

I supposed that he was dead but found to
my great relief that he was only stunned.
I came that night to Rock River. The
water was about 18 inches deep and not
frozen over.

An interesting sidelight on this trip
and its hazards is that young Rogers was

Richard Rogers

only 14 years old at the time, having been
born in 1835 in Essex County, New York.

Rogers is remembered for his greenhouse
business which he built at the junction,
supposedly the first greenhouse in Apple-
ton. He also was one of the first land-
holders to sell lots on the installment
plan and owned considerable properties
surrounding the present Rogers Avenue
in Appleton. His brothers, Calvin, Davis
and Madison and his three sisters, Mary,
Helen and Annette all settled here. The
younger children came with their parents,
while Calvin and William Henry followed
a year later after selling the two farms of
their father back in New York.

Madison’s son and Richard’s grandson,
Charles Rogers, who lives at the present
time on the 98 year old Rogers homestead, dates the arrival of the grandparents on June 10, 1848. He remembers well the little board shanty his grandparents lived in first, standing for many years on the southwest corner of Prospect Avenue and Memorial Drive. In September, 1850, Richard bought the 107 acres of heavy timber land from Burr S. Craft, on the present Highway 125 near the Winnebago county line. Today, Charles and the families of two of his children, Arnold and Mrs. George Miller, reside on portions of the family homestead. The Carver road or Highway 125 was known for years as the old brickyard road because two brickyards used to stand there, one in this county and the other just across the line.

Another part of Roger’s biographical sketch describes the early papermaking in the pioneer mill of the Richmond Brothers.

“The first paper that was made was dried in the loft of their mill on long rolls about one and one-half in diameter and eight feet long. The paper was counted and folded into quires and reams and cut into different sizes by a large lever power. Straw paper sold at six cents a pound and manila paper for ten cents a pound. Two years later they put in improved machinery, calenders and cutters and made print paper sold for 12½ cents per pound.”

Rogers sold paper at Neenah, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac with a four horse team for 50 dollars a month and expenses, furnishing one of the teams himself.

The Elihu Spencer family came to Milwaukee in 1845, settling at Menominee Falls. In 1852 they settled near Appleton on land fronting the present Spencer Street, Spencer paying five dollars an acre for his land. To show how land values rose, 16 acres of his property were sold in 1856 for $25 an acre, the cost of Spencer’s original 80 acre tract.

In 1855 he ran the first milk wagon route in Appleton with his two little boys delivering the milk. According to the pioneer record he had to quit the business since he “found it difficult to sell the milk because so many cows were kept in Appleton, they were then allowed to let them run in the streets and vacant places.”

Spencer inadvertently got into the wood sawing business. During the Civil War he bought a circular saw to run with his farm horse power. A Captain Spaulding came to his house and asked him to saw 15 cords at his house since all the young men were away in the army. As soon as the sawing began, neighbors, hearing the machine, all came and begged him to saw their woodpiles which kept him busy not only that winter but every winter until 1868. His farm accounts for the year 1861 show that he sawed 1,000 cords of four foot wood.

When Spencer came to the county he brought with him a surveyor’s compass and chain and thus he became a surveyor for the county through the years. As he states in his biography in the pioneer records which he compiled, “I probably ran more lines and set more corners in this county than any surveyor on record.”

Welcome Hyde, early lumberman and land locator, gives a first hand account of lumbering and settling of the heavy timber regions of the county. During the forties he became familiar with the resources of most of the state when he drove cattle for a living from Illinois to stock new farms throughout Wisconsin as fast as they were settled.

In the fall of 1850 he went into the unsurveyed woods of the Embarrass River region to locate a logging camp for cutting pine. This was then called the Indian lands and is today a part of Outagamie County. He took five days with a crew of eight men to cut his supply road from the mouth of the Embarrass, now New London, to his logging camp about 20 miles away. His team was the first driven north of New London. Guided by the old Shawano Indian trail as far north as Bear Creek, he then cut over toward the river. At the place where Bear Creek and the trail met he made his home where he brought his family in 1853 as soon as the
land was put up for sale. His nearest neighbor for a year was over eight miles away.

While waiting for the land to be surveyed and placed on sale Hyde worked for two years on the lands that comprise the village of Embarrass.

During this time George Law, James Payton and Sam Price worked in the woods as far north as Maple Creek. Hyde also names Jerry Merickle, Robert and James Hutchinson, James and William Grimmer as permanent settlers but doesn’t mention whether they were in this county or in Waupaca County. He describes the timber area in which his lumber camp was located and the condition of the roads, or rather the lack of them.

"This camp was situated in a grove of unsurpassed quality pine, being one thick mass for miles in extent, surrounded by an unbroken wilderness, there being no settlements on the south nearer than Johnson’s Trading Post; on the west the Wisconsin River without even an Indian trail as a thoroughfare; on the east, the military road leading from Appleton to Green Bay, and on the north to the village of Shawano, which place had been located 10 years before by an enterprising man named Farnsworth.

"The nearest place supplies could be obtained was Oshkosh, and there was only one poor woods road leading there, requiring five days to make a trip with a team. This road passed about six miles west of Appleton at a point where Greenville now is and led on to Shiocton where W. D. Jordan about that time had settled, and the road continued north, keeping east of the Wolf River, from one to three miles to Shawano."

The Indian trail was the only thoroughfare west of the Wolf River until Hyde made his logging road. He logged the first winter with two yoke of oxen, and his camp was the only one on the river. About 1854 lumber business took a sudden up-surge, several business men came to the area to start large supply stores, numbers of lumbermen came into the woods.

Hyde at that time moved over the county line and opened his house to the public and became a hotelkeeper.

Being an expert woodsman and knowing a great deal about surveying, he got to know and worked with settlers for miles around. He surveyed and helped lay out the public roads and located tracts of pine for newcomers to the district, including Philetus Sawyer, Ebenezer Hubbard and other heavy lumbermen of Oshkosh. He located Norman Clinton and his son Urial, on the Pigeon River at the place now known as Clintonville. He located Lewis and Nathan Phillipps, Lucian Williams and a German settlement of 15 families. These Germans settled four miles west of Hyde’s tract and included Lewis Schoepke, Lewis Tielkie, Gottlieb Raisler and Charles Klem. As their land improved other German families came into the Maple Creek territory, such as August Roloff, Mike Ruckdussel, Henry Fulkman, Carl Miller and Joe Long.

In 1858 John Palmer and Ezikel Matterson started the village of Embarrass on the location of Hyde’s first lumber camp. They built a saw mill and grist mill which attracted a large community of settlers.

The financial distress following the secession of the southern states from the Union was reflected in the backwoods of the Wolf River lumbering region according to the Hyde biography.

"Mr. Hyde lumbered that winter following (1860) but when he got his logs to Oshkosh he could get only two dollars and a half per thousand. He sold part for that price and took seven hundred fifty dollars back to New London to pay off his men. When he arrived there was less than one hundred dollars that he could use, the balance was on broken banks that had shortly failed. The cause of this was, these banks used Southern States bonds to secure their issue, and as fast as they went out of the Union this security became worthless. Most of the banks in Wisconsin were based on this kind of security, which converted the great volume of currency into worthless paper and
spread ruin throughout the state.

The Hyde account mentions Pat McGloin, J. Moriarty and Warren Jepson in the town of Deer Creek in 1862, Martin Dempsey and Daniel Murphy in 1863. Frank Lyon, an expert land locator for the government, came from Fond du Lac in 1864 with a group of French settlers. Soon after 30 Danish families settled in the northwest part of the town. In 1866 Welcome Hyde moved to Appleton and turned to the woods of Michigan to locate pine and iron lands.

Outagamie County came very near to devastation by fire in 1871 when all northeastern Wisconsin turned to a roaring mass of flames, spreading ruin, death and devastation in the state’s worst disaster, known as the Peshtigo forest fire. One historian, Rueben G. Thwaites, describes the fire as “the greatest forest conflagration in the history of the world.”

Parts of this county suffered from this fire which became so widespread that all cities and villages in a 30 mile strip from Appleton up to Menominee, Mich., were in danger of complete destruction. The only persons who escaped with their lives at Peshtigo were those who found refuge in the nearby Peshtigo River, because the flames swept through the entire village with a great crackling noise, burning it down completely. Statistics on the fire, which occurred on the same night as the more publicized Chicago fire, number 1,152 persons dead, 1,500 persons seriously injured and more than 3,000 homeless.

Judge Thomas H. Ryan, in his History of Outagamie County, recalls the relief work organized throughout the county to aid sufferers both in Chicago and at Peshtigo and describes the extent of the damage in various portions of our own county.

“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 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 were 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 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 wagenloads 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 and clothing. Hortonia sent in over $150 worth of 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 Church and St. Patrick Benevolent Society, $70.

“Dr. G. L. Brunschweiler of Appleton, happening to be near Marinette, gave his services to the sufferers there. Much raised here was sent to Peshtigo.”

This history compiled and edited by Judge Ryan holds a vast store of facts and source material about the county and unfolds the details of the county’s story year by year. Much of the data recorded in the book has long since been lost.

It is interesting to note the names of the Advisory Board assisting Editor Ryan, namely, Henry D. Ryan, John D. Lawe, Peter Tubbs, John Dey, Isaac Stewart, Charles E. Raught, Louis Jacquot and
Eben E. Rexford. The book was published in 1911.

Judge Ryan used his literary pursuits as a hobby, for he was known best as a lawyer and Municipal Court judge. Born in the Town of Buchanan, in 1867, he was the son of Daniel and Winifred Powers Ryan, who both came from Ireland in 1848. They settled in the county seven years later.

Newspaper files of the Appleton Crescent, Appleton Post and particularly the historical editions of the present Appleton Post-Crescent also present a picture of the county through the years.

Perhaps one of the most colorful families who settled early in Appleton was the newspaper family of Ryans, six brothers who were all printers. It was Sam Ryan, Jr., who founded Appleton’s first newspaper, the Crescent, in 1853 and became known throughout the county for his fiery and outspoken opinions.

Their father, Samuel Ryan, Irish born, escaped from the British Navy and deserted to the American Army on Lake Ontario in the War of 1812. The elder Ryan came to Fort Howard as a quartermaster in 1826 with his wife and two year old son, Sam. He was the first Justice of the Peace for the Territory of Wisconsin, appointed by Governor Henry Dodge and was United States Receiver of the Land Office at Menasha from 1852 to 1861. The five other sons and one daughter were all born at the Fort where young Sam grew up and learned his trade at the office of the Green Bay Republican.

The young editor published two other papers before establishing the Crescent. The Fountain City at Fond du Lac and the Green Bay Spectator. He was a member of the first village board of Appleton, clerk of circuit court, a county judge and served for 40 years in the three positions of school clerk, justice of the peace and trustee of the Cemetery Association. In 1885 he was appointed American Consul to St. John, Newfoundland.

Francis Ryan came to Appleton in 1858 to establish the Appleton Motor, forerunner of the later Appleton Post. He later moved to Menasha. James Ryan came in 1853 and the following year joined the staff of his brother’s paper. James and John settled in 1853 and were associated with the Crescent. James was active in Appleton’s political life, serving the city as mayor, alderman, treasurer and postmaster. His son, Samuel J. Ryan, established the Daily Crescent in 1890.

John did not stay long but went west where he followed his printer’s trade and searched for gold.

Henry preceded his brothers, really, coming to Lawrence Institute as a student in 1851. He, too, became a Crescent staff member after his graduation and edited the newspaper during the Civil War period. David, the youngest of the family, attended school under Daniel Huntley in 1853 but did not make his permanent home in Appleton until 1880.

Life in the Kaukauna of yesterday is being brought to light this Centennial year in the newspaper columns of the
Kaukauna Times. The readers themselves have written the stories and the collection includes personal recollections of days gone by, family histories and narratives of general historical interest.

Many of them are interesting, such as the family story of James E. Grignon, Little Chute, who tells about his grandparents' arrival. He is the son of Philomena St. Louis Grignon, one of the daughters of Ephraim and Des Anges St. Louis. A disaster occurred while going over the rapids in the river, which he describes.

"This was a far cry from a pleasure trip and there were many small children and the going was rough in many places. Mother often told us happenings along the route, as told to her by her parents. At one place they came to a great rapids. They finally decided to risk the trip through the rapids by holding the canoe with ropes. The ropes holding one of the canoes parted and a young man jumped into the water (supposedly a brother of Des Anges) and succeeded in pushing the canoe within reach of the others but he was swept away by the current. Three days were spent in search for him after which they proceeded on their journey, arriving at Kaukauna late in the fall."

Another is the story of Robert Mitchell's family which came to Kaukauna before 1850. Mrs. Peter Hansen, a Mitchell granddaughter, recalls many of the stories told to her by her mother, like the time the family had to pile trunks against the cabin door to keep out the wolves and how the harvesting was done by hand with a scythe and the threshing with a hand flail. Mrs. Hansen describes her grandfather as a settler "well known for miles around since he could doctor sick cattle and horses, which was a precious skill in those days."

The land settled by Robert Mitchell is still in the family, today owned by Edward Nelson, whose wife is the great granddaughter of the pioneer.

Aaron J. Ryan, a resident of Fond du Lac, writes about his father, James Ryan, an engineer, who came in 1847 from Boston to superintend the construction work on the canals. A letter in his son's possession gives the engineer's impressions of the country and the work on the canals. The letter is quoted in parts.

"I left for Green Bay early in the morning by four horse stage over what was called the Old Military Trail. It certainly was rough. The only white persons I saw were when we changed our horses for fresh ones at different points. We met Indians all along the trail, but they were peaceful."

Ryan arrived after three days' travel in Green Bay, which he found to be a "small but active place." He mentions that soldiers were kept here to take care of the Indians and that Captain Jefferson Davis, later the Confederate President, was in charge of a military camp. He describes Appleton, which became his headquarters for work.

"I found at this point where the city of Appleton now stands, four log cabins where habitation existed. A small company office and tool sheds lay a short way from the Fox River where the roar of the rapids could be heard for some distance."

After gathering up his family which he had left in Milwaukee the Ryans settled in a "Company house." He tells of the good times the canal workers had and the work they had to do.

"In a few weeks, hundreds of men came from the east. Young men also brought their wives with them, and the old spirit of the east was once more revived. Dances were given weekly and the music was furnished by the old violins brought from the east by those old-timers who knew how to play. Music sounded through the woods with tunes of Irish melody in jigs, reels and square dances.

"We started the construction work with what men he had. In six months, our men numbered in the thousands. Our tools for excavating consisted of picks, shovels, wheelbarrows, ball drill and giant powder for blasting rock.

"The earth on the river bottom in
places was from a foot to four feet deep which covered the rocks. As a result the rock had to be drilled and blasted to certain depth. It took years to complete the work and install the locks."

Ryan never left this country but bought a farm four miles from Kaukauna near McCarthy’s crossing where he lived the rest of his life. While many of the canal workers moved to new jobs, a great number followed their construction engineer’s example and settled down in this and near-by counties.

This, then, is a composite picture of the settling days of the county. The records give the flavor of those earlier days when the pace of life was more leisurely and when it took harder labor and longer hours just to keep up the business of family living.

Market days meant hitching up old Bess to the wagon, piling in the entire family and going off to the principal village or small town. Everyone for miles around drove in and market day became a holiday. Up in the lumbering regions in the fifties an impromptu dance or party often was organized and the dances vied with log-rollings, spelling bees, quiltings and singing schools for entertainment in the settlements.

As more settlers came into the remote sections of the county, barn raisings became an accepted form of entertainment in the country life of the pioneer folk. Raising a barn meant work for women as well as men, but it also meant a wonderful neighborhood party. Women donned their long white aprons and served the food they had prepared for the event the day before. Men labored together and by nightfall the songs would ring out, young folk and old gathered in the new barn for a "Swing your partner and sashay down the middle" to the rollicking tunes of the favorite neighborhood fiddler. Thus
a new settler was launched upon his career of farming.

Wedding dances are a product of that early rural life, peculiar to the Middle West. Old World customs and speech linger in many homes and communities of the country and today many a county housewife cooks the same delicious foods her grandmother or great-grandmother used to make.

GRAND CHUTE CENSUS—1850

The work of the census taker is a quarry for the historian and sociologist. From the results of his inquiries the reader can piece together the human factors which make up a community. In 1850 Grand Chute Township consisted of the village plats known as Lawesburg, Appleton and Grand Chute and the surrounding farming district but there was as yet no village organization. He who took the census there in September of that year counted a population of 619. The number included approximately 119 husband-wife combinations, 109 single men and 53 single women, 7 widows and 5 widowers and 247 children under 15 year of age. Actually persons 12 to 15 years old were no longer children but of necessity worked a full day with their elders. As in most Western communities in the first stages of organization, there existed a dearth of single women. In age it was a youthful population.

Contrary to generally accepted beliefs concerning immigration statistics, early settlers in the area were not directly from abroad. While England supplied 36; Ireland, 20; Germany, 14; Holland, 12; Scotland, 10 and Norway only 1, New York furnished 223. Canada, represented by 48, and several eastern states provided from 10 to 35 each. It was seldom that the entire family was born in one geographical setting. Not infrequently parents declared England as place of birth while one child first breathed in Canada or New York and a third in Ohio or Wisconsin. The Hippolyte Grignon family is the only one where husband, wife and children were all born within the confines of the state.

Professions of the men were considerably varied to meet the economic needs of the group. Fifty were farmers and 38 followed the trade of carpentry. A house was almost highest on the list of satisfactions to be met. Five or more individuals said they were blacksmiths, clerks, masons, shoemakers, painters, servants, laborers or merchants. Five practiced law, two, medicine and three, the ministry. Twenty-three were connected with Lawrence Institute either as students or faculty members. And there were agents, butchers, tavernkeepers, millwrights, surveyors, cooper, tailors, cabinetmakers and bakers plus a tinsmith, hotelkeeper, stonemason, brickmaker, stage driver, waggonmaker and a printer.

In several instances the census taker recorded the value of real estate possessed. Those having property worth $3000 or more were: Robert W. Bateman, a farmer; Ira Bowen, agent; Rowland Edgerton, hotelkeeper and William Sampson, clergyman. The latter with $15,000 was Principal of Lawrence Institute.

Herewith follows the Grand Chute Census of 1850 as procured by photostatic copy from historical records by Dr. William F. Raney, Professor of History at Lawrence College. A final interesting note is that of the 619 listed only 102 remained in 1860. Death and the yearning to push west and north had taken the rest. Meanwhile, literally thousands of others, many of German stock, settled in the area.

GRAND CHUTE CENSUS—SEPTEMBER, 1850

Atkins, Charles W., 21, tinsmith, born Connecticut.
Atwell, Daniel L., 45, blacksmith, born Connecticut; Atwell, Mahitable, 40, wife, born New York; Alexander 19, blacksmith; Allen J., 15; Alva J., 11.
Austin, Calvin, 20, clerk, born New York.
Bailey, William F., 36, mason, born New York; Bailey, Hannah, 36, wife, born New York; Palina, 14; John, 12; George W., 10; Theron S., 8.
Ballard, Anson, 24, attorney at law, born New York.
Ball, John, 40, shoemaker, born England; Ball, Sarah, 27, wife, born England; George, 2; Emily, 3/12.
Bateman, Robert R., 51, farmer, born New York; Bateman, Mary W., 51, wife, born New York; Robert S., 19, student; Amelia M., 16.
Beach, E. M., 26, student, born Ohio.
Beach, S. E., 28, physician, born Ohio; Beach, Jane, 26, wife, born Scotland; William, 2.
Beach, William W., 37, farmer, born Vermont; Beach, Emily A., 31, wife, born Vermont; Esther F., 5.
Bement, Cyrus, 26, joiner, born New York.
Bilmore, Francis, 40, farmer, born Canada.
Bingham, T. P., 32, lumberman, born Vermont; Bingham, Martha S., 22, wife, born New York; Mary C., 9.
Bissonnet, Martha, 32, widow, born Vermont; Charles M., 1.
Blake, Samuel P., 34, painter, born New Hampshire; Blake, Lydia N., 26, wife, born New York; Florence M., 1.
Blood, Henry L., 32, lumbering, born New Hampshire; Blood, Catherine F., 27, wife, born New York; James E., 4; Frederick, 2.
Blood, Lorinda, 24, born Vermont.
Bowen, Dewit, 14, student, born New York.
Bowen, John, 42, merchant, born New York.
Brenkerhoff, David, 37, butcher, born New York; Brenkerhoff, Elizabeth, 36, wife, born New York; Miron, 4; Osro, 2.
Briggs, Daniel W., 44, farmer, born New York; Briggs, Elizabeth, 46, wife, born New York; Ansil B., 21, clerk; Sarah A., 18; Robert C., 13.
Bristol, Ira S., 40, tavernkeeper, born New York; Bristol, Nancy H., 36, wife, born New York; Catherine M., 17; Marietta M., 15; Cicero S., 13; Lawrence T., 11; Medora E., 9; Therese, 8; Henry O., 6.
Bristol, Sarah, 73.
Burroughs, Justus C., 26, physician, born Ohio; Burroughs, Jeanette, 25, wife; Asa K., 3.
Burroughs, Lucy Petit, 27, born Ohio.
Buck, Julius S., 33, agent, born Pennsylvania; Buck, Elsa M., 33, wife, born Pennsylvania; Julius L., 1/12.
Carrington, S. H., 54, shoemaker, born Connecticut; Carrington, Lydia, 48, wife, born Connecticut; Mary 20; William, 13.
Cawker, Mary, 36, widow, born New York; Samuel, 9; Mary E., 7.
Chapman, Eli B., 29, merchant, born Connecticut; Chapman, Deborah, 21, wife, born Maine; Frederick, 1.
Cling, David, 45, born New York; Cling, Nancy, 42, wife, born New York; Elizabeth, 20; Rebecca, 17; Daniel, 14; Almiron, 9; Emma L., 1.
Coddington, Arminda, 19, born New York.
Coffee, Michael, 25, laborer, born Ireland.
Coffin, John J., 34, painter, born New Hampshire; Coffin, Ann, 31, wife, born New Hampshire; William, 11; Ann L., 7; Clarissa, 3; Thomas, 1.
Coffin, William, 60, painter, born Massachusetts.
Conkey, Theodore, 32, surveyor, born New York; Conkey, Catherine Foote, 26, wife, born New York; Alice F., 1.
Craft, Margaret Ann, 21, widow, born Ireland; Mary, 3.
Crane, Elen, 16, student, born New York.
Crocker, E., preceptress in the faculty of Lawrence Institute.
Cross, Elijah H., 28, farmer, born New York; Cross, Harriet, 27, wife, born New York; Albert F., 4; Ellen A., 1.
Cross, Wait, 32, carpenter and joiner, born New York; Cross, Laura, 31, wife, born New York; Jerome Z., 7; Isadore A., 3.
Cumminick, Mary A., 16, student, born New York.
Cunningham, William W., 21, mason, born New York; Cunningham, Amelia, 17, wife, born New York.
Davis, E. W., 35, farmer, born Maine.
Day, Horatio N., 38, farmer, born New York; Day, Jane A., 37, wife, born New York; Charles, 18, farmer; Julia A., 15; Cornelia M., 12; Louisa, 10; Addison W., 7; Byron A. G., 5/12.
Darling, Lewis, 18, student, born Massachusetts.
Dennes, Simeon, 37, carpenter, born New York.
Dayton, L. Amelia, 19, instructor Lawrence Institute, born New York.
Denneth, Adolphus, 21, clerk, born Ohio.
Doebury, John B., 26, farmer, born Holland.
Drake, James, 31, carpenter, born in England; Drake, Isabella, 30, wife, born England; James, 5; William, 2.
Dubois, John W., 22, joiner, born England.
Ealon, John S., 32, carpenter, born New York; Ealon, Susannah, 29, wife, born New York; Paulina, 10; Marion, 6/12.
Edgar, Alexander, 45, carpenter, born Canada; Edgar, Rebecca, 41, wife, born Canada; Mary E., 17; Alexander, 14; John G., 12; Jessie, 9; Johanna, 7.

Edgerton, Rowland P., 44, hotelkeeper, born Massachusetts; Edgerton, Louisa R., 40, wife, born New York; Foster E., 17, student; Catherine L., 16; Sarah G., 8; Florence H. L., 6.

Elmore, Lewis, 38, farmer, born England; Elmore, Margaret, 36, wife, born New York; Lydia, 10; John, 9; William, 7; Lewis, 4; Charlotte, 2.

Ettinger, Jesse, 24, joiner, born New York.


Fench, George, 43, sawyer, born Vermont.

Fisher, Godfrey, 51, farmer, born Vermont; Fisher, Sophia, 45, wife, born Canada; Charles A., 21; farmer; Daniel E., 11; Sophia, 8.

Fitch, Henry C., 50, farmer, born Connecticut; Fitch, Charlotte, 46, wife, born Connecticut; Earl S., 23, farmer; James E., 20, farmer; Julia, 17; Martha, 14; Betsy, 10; Elen, 4.

Fitch, Seth W., 37, attorney at law, born Ohio; Fitch, Aseneth, 21, wife, born Ohio; Ellen, 2; Edwin, 10/12.

Foose, Edward, 29, farmer, born New York; Foose, Jane E., 26, wife, born Vermont.

Ford, Edwin W., 19, student, born New York.

Francis, John, 26, stonemason, born New York; Francis, Elizabeth, 21, wife, born New York; Thomas, 1; Eleanor, 6/12.

Friedman, Arnold, 25, merchant, born Germany; Friedman, Wilhelmina, 20, wife, born Germany; Amelia, 1.

Gager, Peter, 19, sawyer, born Germany.


Gilmore, James, 32, merchant, born New York; Gilmore, Catherine T., wife, born New York.

Glade, Thomas, 27, farmer, born England; Glade, Ann, 29, wife, born England; Emily, 7; Matilda, 4; Morris R., 1/12.

Godfred, Alfred, 30, lumber merchant, born Maine.

Grady, John A., 34, joiner, born Pennsylvania.

Green, Henry T., 18, student, born New York.

Greig, George W., 48, farmer, born New Hampshire; Greig, Amanda B., 28, wife, born Ohio; John W., 24, brickmaker; Lyman M., 18, farmer; Caroline, 15; Lewellyn, 12; George F., 9; Helen, 9/12.

Grignon, Paul (shortened from Hippolyte), 60, farmer, born Wisconsin; Grignon, Mary L., 37, wife, born Wisconsin; Eleanor, 20; Samuel, 17, farmer; Joseph, 15, farmer; Angelina, 13; Calista, 11; Josette, 9; Margaret, 7; Mary 2.

Grosman, Augustus, 28, laborer, born Germany.

Halihan, Francis, 34, widower, tailor, born Ireland; Robert, 1/12.


Hanna, John, 28, laborer, born Ireland.

Hanna, Thomas, 35, merchant, born Ohio; Hanna, Mary J., 30, wife, born Pennsylvania; Thomas Y., 3; Mary 5.

Haskins, Nelson W., 27, carpenter, born Massachusetts; Haskins, Julia, 21, wife, born Vermont.


Helgerson, Margaret, 18, born Norway.

Hendrick, Mary, 32, born New York.

Hill, Jefferson, 30, stage driver, born Maine.


Horton, Alonzo E., 36, merchant, born Connecticut.

Horton, Matilda N., 21, wife, born Pennsylvania.

Huntley, Daniel, 23, farmer, born Canada.

Huntley, Betsey A., 18, born Pennsylvania.

Huntsley, Luther, 55, carpenter, born Massachusetts; Huntsley, Catherine, 57, born New York; Luther, 21, laborer.


Jackman, Cyrus, 42, tavernkeeper, born Vermont; Jackman, Caroline, 36, wife, born New York; Mary E., 16; Emerit E., 15; Rhoda, 13; Alice A., 10; Wesley M., 7.

Jewell, Maria, 16, student, born New York.

Johnson, Niles T., 17, laborer, born Ohio.


Jones, Edwin C., 17, student, born New York.

Jones, Harmon, 39, cabinetmaker, born Ohio; Jones, Elizabeth, 36, wife, born Connecticut; Emily, 14; Henry M., 9.

Kaler, Henrietta, 17, born Germany.

Kanauga, Elizabeth, widow, 40, born Ireland.

Eliza, 20; Bernard, 16, farmer.

Kellogg, Maria, 18, student, born Connecticut.

Kellogg, R. O., Professor of Ancient Language at Lawrence Institute, born Connecticut.

Kellogg, Wilber F., 13, born Wisconsin.

Kenan, James, 37, laborer, born Ireland; Kenan, Ellen, 26, wife, born Ireland; James, 9/12.

Kinney, Catherine M., 49, born Canada.

Kent, George S., 24, stage proprietor, born Maine; Kent, Isabel, 21, wife, born New Hampshire; George E., 1.

Kentwell, Patrick, 33, farmer, born Ireland; Kentwell, Margaret, 33, wife, born Ireland; Timothy F., 8; Mary A., 7; John, 5.

Kimball, N. C., 32, carpenter, born New Hamp-
shire; Kimball, Mary A., 33, born New York; Wanes, 1; Ellen, 6/12.
Kirby, Lewis, 58, born Canada; Kirby, Mary, 32, wife, born Wisconsin; Amelia, 3.

Lagrange, John W., 39, carpenter, born New York; Lagrange, Susan, 28, wife, born New York; Christina, 7; Rose, 5; Almira, 3.
Lanphear, George, 43, butcher, born New York; Lanphear, Caroline, wife; Sabina, 16.
Lefka, Charles, 24, wagonmaker, born Germany.
Lefka, John, 21, laborer, born Germany.
Lefka, Lena, 18, born Germany.
Leonard, Alvora R., 21, carpenter, born Vermont.
Lyman, Anna, 59, widow, born Massachusetts; Timothy W., 35, farmer; Lemuel D., 33, farmer; Eleanor, 22; Esther, 19; Emeline, 17.
Luther, Henry Van, 27, millwright, born New York; Luther, Elizabeth, 22, wife, born New York; Benjamin Van, 2; Charles H., 7/12.

Maedam, William, 25, laborer, born Holland; Maedam, Louisa, 22, wife, born Holland; John, 5/12.
Maloney, John, 21, laborer, born New York.
Martes, Adam, 25, turner, born Germany.
McCracken, William, 28, mason, born England; McCracken, Eliza A., 33, wife, born New Jersey; Frederick, 2; William, 1/12.
McGuire, William, 30, farmer, born Ireland; McGuire, Margaret, 25, wife, born Ireland; Thomas, 4; James, 2; William, 1.
McPherson, John, 28, carpenter, born Scotland; McPherson, Jane, 25, wife, born Scotland; June, 5; John, 2.
McPherson, Daniel, 25, painter, born Scotland.
Meschar, Aaron, 23, carpenter, born Canada.
Mitchell, John, 22, carpenter and joiner, born Ireland.
Mitchell, Henry, 30, carpenter and joiner, born Ireland.
Mitchell, Thomas, 35, Sawyer, born Ireland; Mitchell, Mary J., 33, wife, born Ireland; Sarah, 8; Elizabeth, 7; James, 5; Thomas H., 3; David A., 1.
Morrow, Robert, 25, merchant, born New Jersey; Morrow, Martha, 19, wife, born New Jersey.
Murch, Bela B., 34, farmer, born Vermont; Murch, Sarah, 37, wife, born Vermont; George, 2; Alice, 7/12.
Myers, George H., 25, attorney at law, born Pennsylvania.

Nye, Nathan, 52, farmer, born Vermont; Nye, Elizabeth, 49, wife, born Massachusetts; Jonathan, 26, carpenter; Edwin, 16, carpenter; Sibley J., 13.
O'Leary, Timothy, 45, farmer, born Ireland; O'Leary, Mary, 45, wife, born Ireland; Daniel, 14; Timothy, 11; Mary A., 10; John, 7.
Packard, Alvin, 26, carpenter, born Maine.
Packard, Frederick, 22.
Pierce, Reuben, 31, farmer, born Maine.
Polley, Hiram, 38, farmer, born New York; Polley, Hannah, 36, wife, born New York; Lydia S., 10; Helen S., 8; Edwin A., 6.
Poor, Henry W., 25, blacksmith, born Maine; Poor, Mary, 24, wife, born New York; Charles, 4; Adaline, 8/12.

Preston, Caleb, 30, boot and shoemaker, born New York; Preston, Martha J., 21, wife; Marion, 1.
Priest, Henry, 45, Sawyer, born New York; Priest, Hannah, 37, wife, born New York; Esther, 18; Adaline, 16; Sarah, 13; William H., 10; James, 7; Albert, 2.
Proctor, Benjamin, 54, blacksmith, born New Hampshire; Proctor, Julia, 50, wife, born New Hampshire; Franklin, 20, blacksmith; Arabella, 16; Maranda, 15.

Randall, Asa B., 29, M. E. clergyman, born Vermont; Randall, Therese, 25, wife, born Vermont.
Randall, Levi L., 21, laborer, born Vermont.
Randall, Ryer H., 25, carpenter, born Vermont; Randall, Sara A., 26, wife, born Vermont.
Redmond, James, 30, laborer, born Ireland.
Rork, Lucy, 31, born Vermont.
Ross, Robert, 35, carpenter, born Scotland.

Sampson, William H., 41, M. E. clergyman, Principal of Lawrence Institute, born Vermont; Sampson, Rhoda B., 37, wife, born New York; Mason D., 6; Eliza, 4; Lammon E., 1.
Sanborn, Alden S., 39, attorney at law, born Vermont; Sanborn, Huldah, 25, wife, born New Hampshire; Emma I., 5/12.
Schemerhorn, Sylvanus, 30, carpenter, born New York; Schemerhorn, Sarah, 23, wife, born Canada.

Sears, William J., 52, carpenter, born Vermont; Sears, Mary J., 28, wife, born New York; Catherine J., 10; Mary J., 9; Sybel, 6; William J., 5.

Service, Sidney, 25, farmer, born Canada; Service, Margaret, 25, wife, born Canada; Catherine, 7/12.

Service, William, 23, laborer, born Canada.

Sheppard, Maria, 45, widow, born New York; Mary C., 22; Lenox, 13; Martha, 12.

Sherman, Isaac, 62, shoemaker, born Massachusetts.

Sherman, Nicholas W., 31, carpenter, born New York; Sherman, Elizabeth W., 21, wife, born Maryland; Franklin, 1.

Sherwin, Herman C., 29, joiner, born New York; Sherwin, Sarah D., 26, wife, born New York; Edwin C., 4; George H., 3; Margaret, 5/12.

Sherwin, William H., 36, joiner, born Vermont.

Shoof, Francis, 35, baker, born Germany; Shoof, Elizabeth, 24, wife, born Germany; Elizabeth, 2.

Shoof, Charles, 26, baker, born Germany.

Simpson, Thomas, 40, shoemaker, born England; Simpson, Margaret, 27, wife, born England; John, 14; Joseph, 11; Jane, 10; George, 8; Thomas, 6; Elizabeth, 4; Mary O., 1.

Smiley, Isaac, 28, laborer, born Maine.

Smith, Elias, 33, tailor, born Canada; Smith, Maria, 28, wife, born Canada; George E., 12; Sobrina J., 10; Edgar, 8; Josephine, 1.


Smith, Perry H., 22, attorney at law, born New York.

Smith, Peter Q., 24, laborer, born New York.

Smith, Reeder, 43, M. E. clergyman, born Pennsylvania; Smith, Eliza P., 33, second wife, born Massachusetts; Julia C. H., 21; Emily A., 19; Mary G., 13; Hannah K., 11; Amos Appleton Lawrence, 9/12.

Smith, Seth, 46, farmer, born New York; Smith, Sophia, 40, wife, born New York; William, 7; Ann, 11; Hannah, 7; Eliza, 2.

Sowing, Wilson, 22, laborer, born New York.

St. Mary, Raphael, 66, farmer, born Canada; St. Mary, Mary, 52, wife, born Canada; Edmund, 31, farmer; Lewis N., 15, farmer; Aurelia, 17; John B., 9.

Stephens, John, 45, surveyor, born New York.

Stevens, Nathan P., 37, merchant, born Massachusetts: Stevens, Mary, 37, wife, born Massachusetts; Byron, 7; Llewellyn, 5; Mary, 2.

Strauber, Ernst, 14, born Germany.

Strung, Peter, 30, farmer, born Canada.


Terry, G. R., 18, student, born New York.

Thurber, Ezra L., 37, laborer, born New York; Thurber, Hannah, 28, wife, born New York; Albert, 1.


Vanbogert, Francis C., 32, farmer, born New York; Vanbogert, Zephylia, 29, wife, born New York; Julia, 3; Benjamin F., 1.


Vanheyhum, Otto, 48, farmer, born Holland; Vanheyhum, Cornelia, 42, wife, born Holland; Mary, 19; John, 14; James, 12; George, 10.

Van Owen, Dennis, 54, laborer, born Holland; Van Owen, Hannah, 57, wife, born Holland; Dennis, 20, laborer.


Wepper, Marquardt, 28, tailor, born Germany.

West, Charles, 20, laborer, born Ohio.

West, Rebecca, 44, born New York.


Whicker, Henry J., 36, carpenter, born Vermont; Whicker, Esther J., 29, wife, born New York; Leander M., 9; William H., 8; Mary A., 6; Lydia S., 3.

Whip, John W., 27, carpenter and joiner, born Kentucky; Whip, Phebe, 20, wife, born Ohio; Ocelus B., 2; Louisa C., 7/12.

Whittcomb, Orlin B., 20, student, born New York.

White, Julia, 17, born Ireland.


Whitney, H., 21, laborer, born Ohio.

Wickwire, Jane D., 18, born Nova Scotia.

Willard, Emily, 13, born New York.

Williams, Robert G., 32, physician, born England; Williams, Jane, 32, wife, born England; Catherine, 8; Janette, 7; Mary, 5; Elizabeth, 3; Edward, 1.

Wolcott, Charles, 37, farmer, born Connecticut.

Wolcott, Gideon, 40, farmer, born Connecticut; Wolcott, Ruth, 42, wife, born New York; Ellen M., 18; Edwin, 15, clerk; Charles, 12; Jane, 10; James, 7; Francis H., 5; Susan R., 3.

Wood, Daniel, 60, millwright, born New York; Almira, 24; Asenith, 20; Lucy, 17; George, 14.

Wood, James F., 24, farmer, born Massachusetts; Wood, Martha M., 18, wife, born Massachusetts; Clepson, 3; Abby M., 6/12.