

County



Fare

2nd Quarter 2020

The NEWSLETTER of the

WINNEBAGO COUNTY HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Mission Statement

The Winnebago County Historical and Archaeological Society will represent, serve and involve community members in preserving the history of our area.

Contact Us or Submit Articles to

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Visit Our Website

WinnebagoCountyHistoricalSociety.org

Covid-19 Announcement

After thoughtful consideration, the WCHAS Board of Directors has decided that it is in the best interest of the health and safety of our volunteers and visitors to suspend Morgan House tours this summer. All previously planned group activities (such as book club, historical programs, collections workshop, in-person meetings, etc.) have been postponed or canceled until further notice. Our board is working hard to find alternatives to engage our members and followers with local history. Look for notices of these activities on our [Facebook page](#), [Instagram](#), and on our [YouTube channel](#). With tours and Pie of the Porch canceled for the summer, we are in greater need than ever for your support. There are a number of ways you can help us continue our efforts to research, preserve, and communicate the history of Winnebago County. Consider becoming a member or donating to our organization. Your support means we can continue our mission during these unprecedented times. Please stay safe and healthy, and we hope to see you all again soon.

WCHAS Board Member Passes



It is with great sadness that we report the passing of WCHAS board member Steve Walters. Steve passed away suddenly at his home in Eldorado on April 24, 2020. He had been a member of our society for many years and a board member since 2017, serving on the Property Committee. Steve was also a volunteer at Pie on the Porch for several years working under the tent to serve our patrons. The Winnebago County Historical & Archaeological Society extends its deepest sympathies to Steve's family.

Delhi: Winnebago County's Ghost Town

By Janet Eiler and Randy Domer

On a site situated between Omro and Eureka, along the banks of the Fox River, in the township of Rushford, was a small village with big hopes and dreams. This village was a sight of beauty and a booming location for commercial businesses and big advantages for the trading business. The agricultural advantages were supposedly one of the best in the State of Wisconsin and had the prospect to be a flourishing and competitive location. The waters of the Fox River ran deep in front of the village located midway between Eureka and Omro.

The name of this prosperous village is Delhi and its history dates back to about 1846 when Luke LaBorde, a French-Canadian trader, purchased a large tract of land from the local Menominee. He purchased a small trading post along Waukau Creek from William Powell, who was of mixed race of white and Native American. The trading post was well established, as it had been in business since 1836. A short time later, LaBorde decided to relocate it to where the proposed site of Delhi would be established.

Before the name Delhi was used, the area was known as LaBorde's or LaBorde's Landing. Luke LaBorde built a home on his land and married Louisa Beaupre, a full-blooded Native American, who was said to be exceptionally beautiful with dark olive complexion and medium in stature. It was said she would always be seen wearing a bright red shawl. Luke himself was described as "a tall, blonde-haired, handsome Frenchman". Luke and Louisa raised a family with six sons and three daughters.

Burial mounds were common in this area, in fact there were six located in the area in and around the land intended to become Delhi. LaBorde chose to build his root cellar atop of one of them and it's been said that he reported that during construction, he had unearthed numerous human and animal remains.

The next couple to move into the Delhi area was Joseph Duchine and his wife, who was also full-blooded Native American, and bought some land directly across the road from LaBorde.

Following the Duchines was the Henry Potts family. Henry purchased a large tract of land bordering the river and built a large house and barn. Potts and LaBorde went into business raising hops and each built hop houses to store one of the key ingredients to brewing fine beers. Potts would eventually build a cheese factory as well.

President's Message

We are now part of history!

Realize it or not, the Covid 19 Pandemic will be considered one of the most significant events of the 21st Century. Back in 1918, a Spanish Influenza Pandemic covered the globe, claiming over 100 million lives along the way. Today, we face a fierce virus that seems virtually unstoppable. No one knows where or when this will end or how many lives will be claimed before we see the end. People have lost loved ones; millions have lost their jobs or have become temporarily unemployed as this devastating disease takes its toll. Many businesses will surely be unable to recover.

Many of us alive today never knew the ravages of disease that generations previous to us had to endure. Small pox, typhoid, tuberculosis, cerebral palsy, cholera, bubonic plague, influenza and more were mostly things our parents or grandparents told us about. Those of us in today's generation always felt we were living in the best times of our lives where disease no longer runs rampant due to advancements in modern medicine.

But here we are.

At the Historical Society, we have taken strong measures to honor the restrictions published by our Federal and State governments. Terms like 'social distancing' and 'safer at home' were unheard of only months ago. We have indefinitely cancelled our monthly board meetings, closed the historic Morgan House for tours, postponed fundraisers, and put a moratorium on non-critical expenses. We are confident these moves are only temporary and hopefully will be short-lived. We will err on the side of caution before resuming any normal activities that might still be considered unsafe.

So, we plead for your patience as we navigate through these stormy waters. We are as anxious as you to open the Morgan House and do the work we are commissioned to do.

Meanwhile, we urge you to remain safe and well. Be patient. Look after one another and take extra care of those who are less fortunate than you during these difficult times.

Randy Domer

President – WCHAS

rrdomer@gmail.com

The hop business provided employment to Delhi, especially during harvest time. Laborers travelled great distances to work in the fields. Many of the migrants stayed in the local hotel or boarded at some of the larger homes in the area. The workers were paid by the box, sometimes earning as much as 40 cents for a box that would hold 40-50 pounds of hops before they were dried. After drying in vented barns with slatted floors, the hops were processed in Delhi, which had three hop mills and a hop press. The hops would be bound in large bales that weighed as much as 200

pounds. The bales were then delivered by steamboat to Oshkosh for use by breweries there and beyond. The lower floor of the hop house was used to host weekly dances for the community.

On March 1, 1848, Luke LaBorde took out a patent for 145 acres and sold lots. Lot sales were brisk. So, Edward West purchased another addition adjacent to the area on July 17, 1849. The plat map of the village was divided into almost 300 lots bordering 12 planned streets.

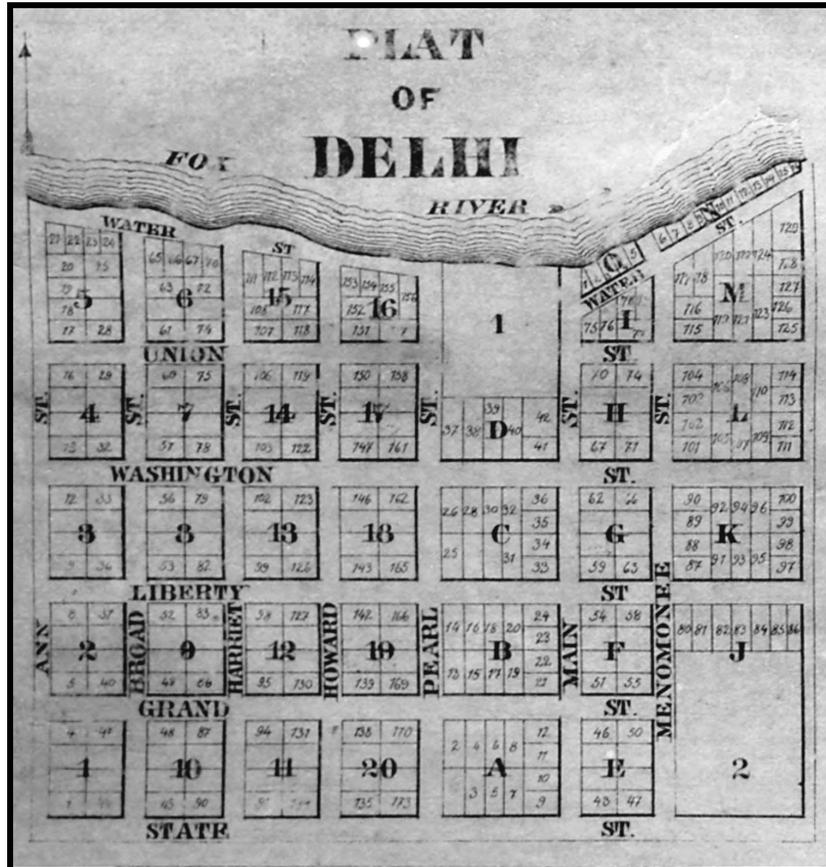
In 1849, Delhi was still an unbroken prairie meadow but by 1850 the small village had a large number of dwellings and stores along with an established Post Office, 3 grocery stores, a well-filled dry goods store, 2 hotels and 2 steam sawmills.

The name Delhi was chosen due to the fact that Government regulations forbade a community to use the word 'landing' in their name. Where the name Delhi came from has never been determined for certain.

Dr. Joseph Fitzpatrick moved to Delhi and made medicine from roots and herbs. In 1862, his nephew, James Fitzpatrick, from Vermont came to visit and two years later, moved with his wife to the Delhi area as well. James built a blacksmith shop on his farm and later moved it to Eureka when the lock and dam were

built there.

Luke LaBorde built a float bridge, which was constructed of logs and planks. This bridge was used by settlers on their way to the gristmills at Waukau and was responsible for the growth and temporary prosperity of the Delhi community. The bridge could be opened in the middle by a winding chain to allow the logs to float down the river and allow boat traffic to pass. A section of this chain was preserved at the Marrow farm near the Delhi site.



By 1853, Delhi was home to about 150 people with 30 dwellings on site. The population grew so rapidly that Delhi vied to be the county seat, which was subsequently awarded to Oshkosh.

Another need, soon evident, was for a school to be established. Some of the first known teachers were Cora Potts, John Hughes and his sister, Martha Hughes, Alice Hunter, Carrie Thrall, Lena Morrison and sisters, Mary, Ella, Carrie and Anna Carey. On the first register of the Delhi school, forty pupils were enrolled and this school operated until about

1947. Teachers earned a salary of \$18 per month, minus \$1.50 per week for room and board.

The settlers of Delhi never built a church, but they were not without religion. A predominately Catholic community, the residents crossed the river on the float bridge and attended services at Poygan. Others attended the Methodist churches at Omro and Waukau.

Judge Sam Elliot owned a popular hotel named the American House. It was a 1.5 story frame building, had 22 rooms, an attic and a portion of it served as the post office. Once a day a stagecoach brought patrons to the American House for ten cents. The stagecoach also served as the means for delivering the mail in and out of Delhi. The coach was driven by an Omro man

named Lester Barnes who used a team of mules to pull the stage.

Other proprietors of Delhi included Sam Priest who owned a livery stable and blacksmith shop; Freeman C. Hyde owned the Cider Mill, which later became a landmark; and William B. Miller owned a dry goods store, two hotels, two steam saw mills, a wharf and a warehouse.

Two cemeteries were within the Delhi community. The largest cemetery was on the Joseph Duchine farm. It was a very well-kept cemetery, surrounded by a fence and contained a number of marble grave-stones. The smaller cemetery was located on the LaBorde farm. Both cemeteries have been badly neglected for quite a few years. The latter cemetery was known as the LaBorde Cemetery and was located near the junction of the LaBorde and Duchine farms. The deed to this property states that the graves are never to be disturbed.

Almost every family had at least one cow and a horse. The family larder was kept well supplied with fish which were abundantly available in the Fox River and nearby Waukau Creek.

Across and along the river was a settlement of Menominee who were quite friendly and engaged in trade with LaBorde. Luke LaBorde was considered one of the most polite and honest men in the valley. His stock was large and the post quickly became a gathering place for great numbers of Native Americans in the territory. LaBorde's customers must have presented a colorful image as they filed into Delhi to conduct business. The women were described by early residents as dressed in brilliant colors, wearing long strands of glass beads. The men were usually dressed in buckskin. It was not unusual to see rows of Native American canoes lined up along Delhi's river banks. The Native Americans traded for blankets, broadcloth, calico, guns, powder and shot, kettles, traps, mirrors, combs, silver ornaments, etc. In trade LaBorde received furs, corn, maple syrup, sugar, rice, hunting pouches, mats and skins decorated with porcupine quills, snow shoes and boxes made of bark. The Native Americans were also very fond of the white man's beef which they cut into long strips to be smoked and stored for winter. LaBorde, it is said, would obtain large quantities of maple syrup which the settlers in Delhi were very fond of. Some would drink the syrup by the dipperful as if it was water. LaBorde, it was supposed, may have owned a sugar

mill near Shawano.

Life between the settlers and the Native Americans was peaceful with the exception of disputes that would arise from drunkenness. LaBorde was also the sheriff and it was his job to arrest anyone disturbing the peace. Offenders brought to trial seldom had money to pay the fines, so ponies, furs, or whatever articles the person would possess became fair trade.

Steamboats on the Fox River made regular stops at Delhi. The *Peytona*, *Jenny Lind*, *City of Berlin*, *City of Oshkosh*, *Aquilla*, *Fashion*, *Fanny Fisk*, *Fountain City*, *Forest Queen* *Lincoln* all stopped here, at one time or another, on the route between Eureka and Oshkosh. Luke LaBorde's grandson, also named Luke (1869-1934), became a steamboat captain and piloted the *Thistle*, *Evelyn*, and the *Herman Hitz*. He also piloted steamers for the Cook & Brown company for more than 25 years.

Luke LaBorde died on December 27, 1866 at the age of 58 years. His wife, Louisa, died on March 8, 1877 at the age of 63 years.

So, what happened to the village of Delhi? How did it become a ghost town? Its disappearance was one of slow abandonment and gradual deterioration. The beginning of its decline came when Eureka and Omro built better bridges across the river. This drew business to these other two towns because Delhi could not afford to build a comparable bridge. Another factor that played into the demise of Delhi was when the railroad decided to run its rails through Omro. The residents of Delhi eventually moved away and the area once again lapsed back into a state of semi-wilderness.

By 1948, all that remained of the vanished village and forgotten settlement was an old frame house, a willow-bordered lane that once was Main Street, and a couple of abandoned cemeteries.

Today, Delhi is nothing more than a few small cottages and homes, woodlands and fields, used mostly for hunting.

Sources: *Oshkosh True Democrat*, 14 Sept 1849; 27 Dec 1850, 25 April 1851, 11 July 1851; *Oshkosh Daily Northwestern*, 23 Jul 1930, 2 May 1957; *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, September 1948; *Oshkosh Beer Blog* by Lee Reiherzer, August 25, 2014;

Fighting Bob

Fights Fighting in Oshkosh

By Dr. Thomas J. Rowland

At the dawn of the twentieth-century baseball, “the National pastime” and boxing, were the two most popular sports in the United States. And Wisconsin was enthralled with the latter of the two. Milwaukee Journal sports editor, “Brownie” Rowland, [no relation to this author] observed on December 15, 1900, that small clubs supporting boxing were springing up all over the state, and “they have already been organized in Appleton, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Madison, and there is a strong likelihood of Fond du Lac coming in on the game before the season is over.”

Of course, this cheery news on behalf of pugilism in Wisconsin was dampened by a law on the books, dating back to 1878, in which public prizefighting was banned and punishable by a hefty fine and a possible five-year term in the state prison in Waupun. When in January 1894 Mayor F.O. Baker of Menominee notified Governor George Peck of his intention to host a public boxing event in his city, the governor made a strenuous argument against the idea, noting that no greater harm could be done against the young people than expose them to the barbarism of boxing. He chided Mayor Baker that he would be trivializing the seriousness of allowing someone to kill another just because it would be done with eight-ounce gloves. Moreover, Peck informed Baker, “you would demoralize your community greatly and do no good at all.” While Baker capitulated to this protest several municipalities throughout the state, under public pressure, warmed up to the idea of allowing public fights over the next few years.

One such case was the city of Oshkosh in May of 1901. Two nationally known fighters, Kid Carter and

Jack Root, were slated for a twelve round match on the 17th of that month. But the howls from the pulpits throughout Oshkosh and those of the respectable citizenry were such that an appeal to the state government brought newly elected governor Robert “Fighting Bob” La Follette into the picture. A progressive governor, La Follette may not have shared the moral abhorrence for fighting that ministers and pastors might have shared but his belief in fighting as a vestige of a backward and barbaric practice propelled him into action. La Follette ordered Winnebago County authorities to prevent the fight. The day following the cancellation religious congregations throughout Oshkosh, particularly the ones with a Calvinist bent, passed a resolution extending their “sincere and hearty thanks to the governor...on behalf of ourselves, our children, and the unprotected youth of the city, for defending them from the odium of the despicable and brutal exhibition.”



Robert La Follette

Vibrant interest in the sport did not disappear with La Follette’s kibosh on the bout in Oshkosh. In Milwaukee Mayor David Rose, the icon of Wisconsin’s municipal bosses and poster boy as the booster of vice and lewdness in the city, openly defied La Follette’s threat to dispatch the state militia to enforce the law against prizefighting by declaring that the governor had better send hordes of soldiers and deputies to fight the entire Milwaukee police force. “I am running this town,” the colorful mayor floridly declared, “and I am going to permit boxing.”

Other municipalities, such as Oshkosh and Green Bay, were not done with efforts to schedule prize-fighting matches during La Follette’s term as governor. Promoters would again attempt to schedule an eight-round fight to take place in Oshkosh on February 16, 1905, between Eddie Hanlon and Tommy Mowatt, an accomplished pugilist from Chicago. According to a report in the Milwaukee Journal a dispirited Winnebago County District Attorney, C.D. Jackson, clambered up into the ring at the Oshkosh Armory to announce to a packed crowd that it was his “mournful duty” to obey the governor’s edict that the anticipated entertainment for the evening be canceled.

Five months afterward, Mowatt would square off

against an onetime church choirboy from Milwaukee by the name of Maurice “Kid” Sayers. The fight was intended to be the centerpiece of a state convention for the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Announcements for the event brought immediate objections from Madison. The Eagles circumvented this probable ban by touting the match not as a prizefight, although there was already a promised purse of \$1,000, but as an exhibition of “scientific sparring.” Although not without a hitch or two, the fight went off as planned and after eight rounds the verdict rendered was that of a draw.

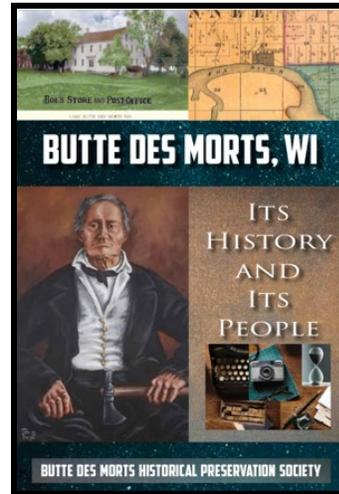
Shortly after the fight authorities put out a warrant for the arrest of the two fighters. Sayers was collared and arrested at the train station while Mowatt made an escape that the Sentinel of Milwaukee described as “more thrilling than that of any of the many battles in the prize ring that he has engaged in.” It included a frantic ride on horseback to the town of Kaukauna where he caught a train to Milwaukee and then onto Chicago to escape the clutches of the Wisconsin constabulary. A few days later, Sayers’ case in court was dismissed by the judge and he was free to return to Milwaukee.

For the next eight years, boxing in Wisconsin would proceed in fits and starts. Fights would be permitted in some cities, such as Green Bay and Milwaukee, but would be prohibited in others like Appleton and Oshkosh. Finally, in 1913 the Wisconsin legislature passed a bill legalizing boxing throughout the state. Progressive Republican governor Francis E. McGovern, Fighting Bob’s successor, signed it into law.

For further reading, see Peter Ehrmann, “Fighting Prizefighting,” in *Voyageur: Northeast Wisconsin’s Historical Review* 29 No. 2 (Winter/Spring 2013), pp. 18-23.

See more photos on the back of this issue!

New Books



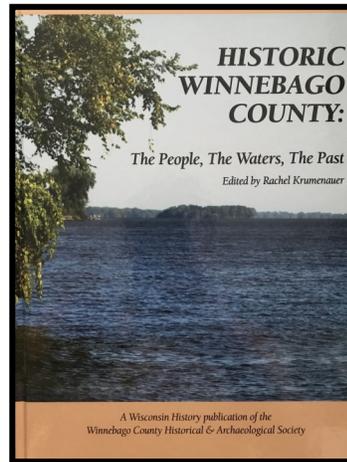
Butte des Morts, WI: Its History and Its People

Contact the Butte des Morts
Historical Society:

bdmhps@gmail.com

\$15.95 + \$.80 tax. (\$16.75)

Shipping is \$4.25. Each additional book + \$1.50



Historic Winnebago County: The People, The Waters, The Past

\$20 for Members
\$35 for Non-Members

Contact WCHAS to arrange pick-up or delivery

\$20 - Members
\$35 - Nonmembers

DID YOU KNOW... The first census taken in Winnebago County took place in 1840. The boundaries then were about the same as they are today. Records show the county had 135 residents with 78 males and 57 females. 44 men were engaged in agriculture while others worked in manufacturing, trade and navigation. 16 students attended school at public charge with expenses paid by such noted pioneers as Charles and Augustine Grignon, James Knaggs and William Powell. Breakdown of the ages at that time indicates the frontier was no place for older people. 17 of the men were between the 20-30-year-old age in range and declined steadily past the age of 40. The same ratio held true for the women.

Source – *Oshkosh Daily Northwestern*, April 1, 1950

The Beckwith House Fire: December 3, 1880

By Lynn Lorensen, Amy Vanden Hogen,
Steven Wiley and Tim Franz

Part II - The Fire starts and a Woman jumps

Late Friday afternoon, December 3, 1880, the Beckwith House was bustling with commerce on the first floor. Salesman including Mr. Riese from Chicago who was selling jewelry in town rented the sample rooms on the second floor. Visitors, including Dr. Bell and his assistant, occupied rooms on the third and fourth floors. Hotel staff were on hand to make everyone's stay comfortable, including the desk clerk Albert Turck, cook William Rowlands, Mrs. Derol who had saved over \$300 and given notice that she would be leaving the next day to set up house, and head dining room girl Mollie Hanrahan. Night porter George Wood was in his fourth floor room sleeping off a terrible toothache which had bothered him during the day.

About 3 p.m. Simon Paige invited his wife, Leafy, to go for a drive in their carriage. Mrs. Paige declined her husband's invitation reminding him that Mrs. May, another resident of Beckwith House was having a tea party and Mrs. Paige intended to open her rooms to those who might arrive early and want to visit. About 4:30 pm, she welcomed her first guest, Mrs. Harlow, into the fourth floor rooms.

As the afternoon turned to early evening on this cold, cloudy December day, bellboy Buell Rogers began lighting kerosene lamps to hang in the hotel's chandeliers. The lamp room was located on the second floor near the hotel office in the arched space beneath the stairway to the upper floors. Rogers reported lighting several lamps and leaving one lit on the table, he began to place the others in the hotel chandeliers. Rogers would report that without apparent cause, the lamp on the table exploded spreading fire across the table and over the other lamps waiting to be lit. His story would come into question later, but whether the lamp exploded or the bellboy was careless, the flames were quickly out of control.

The hotel clerk Mr. Turck joined by the travelling salesman, Mr. Riese, tried to stamp and beat the flames out but the flames spread to the nearby varnished frames of the washroom doors and began to ignite the stairway railings. Very soon, Mr. Turck realized the flames were out of their control and began to yell

“fire” at the top of his voice. Hearing his cry nearby occupants hurried toward the front door. As the front door opened a rush of air sent dense kerosene smoke up the main stairway and into the open hallways making it impossible for those on the upper floors to leave via their usual routes. At nearly the same time the skylight above the hotel office broke and flames roared into the small courtyard area built into the third and fourth floors. The courtyard acted like a chimney and within minutes, flames towered above the center of the hotel roof. The interior of the building seemed to burst out spontaneously; the halls and passages rapidly filling with smoke and flame.

Mrs. Harlow had not yet removed her cloak and gloves when she and Mrs. Paige heard a commotion in the corridors and opened the door from Mrs. Paige's rooms to investigate. They stepped into the hallway and observed thick black smoke coming up the open main stairway. They returned to Mrs. Paige's rooms; in their haste leaving the door open allowing the smoke to follow them into the room. The women opened the window and yelled for help. Onlookers below reported seeing a woman's hands at the window but that she was so covered in smoke that she was not recognizable. Their appeals for help appearing to be in vain, the two women turned back to the hallway but this time were met with flames. They attempted to make their way through the hallway, but were burned and forced to again retreat to the Paiges' rooms. One of the women made her way again to the window where bystanders had gathered blankets and a robe from a nearby carriage and were urging the smoke covered figure to jump. The window was forty five to fifty feet above the sidewalk.

While many believed it was Mrs. Paige, knowing these to be her rooms; when the crowd below stretched out blankets and urged the woman to jump, it was Mrs. Harlow who summoned her courage and climbed from the window clinging to the ledge. The Fire Department had not yet arrived and the smoke and fire were spreading rapidly on the upper floors. Mrs. Harlow thought of her husband and children and let go. The crowd watched helplessly as her foot struck the projecting capstone from the second floor window and her body turned in the air, landing with a heavy thud on her shoulder and upper body. The outstretched blankets had partially broken her fall and she was carried to a nearby store injured, but alive.

Next Issue: **Part III – The Fire Department Arrives and Rescue and Salvage Efforts Begin**

Recollections of Augustin Grignon

Part 11

By Joe Yana

In the last installment reviewing Augustin Grignon's Seventy-two Years of Recollections, we examined Grignon's memories of life in Green Bay and its settlers arriving after the American Revolution. We left off with Charles Reaume, who had been a merchant and judge in the Green Bay settlement. Reaume sold his stock in his store and tried farming outside of Green Bay and subsequently moved to Little Kau-kau-lin (Kaukauna) where he built a nice home with the sale proceeds from the farm. He did not engage in any trade there, and lived a quiet and comfortable life before passing in 1822.

Another prominent early settler in the Green Bay settlement was John Lawe. He was born in Britain and immigrated to Canada. His father was a British military officer. His mother was the sister of Jacob Franks, who had worked as a clerk in the trading establishment of Ogilvie, Gillaspie & Co., of Mackinaw. Jacob came to Green Bay in 1795 to clerk in a store that firm had there. So, his family connections for Green Bay would eventually lead John Lawe there. Lawe was educated in Quebec. His uncle, Jacob Franks, left the employ of Ogilvie, Gillaspie & Co., returned to Canada and purchased a stock of goods and returned to Green Bay in the summer of 1797 and opened his own store. He brought his 16-year-old nephew, John Lawe with him to learn the trade. Only 6 months later, the young John Lawe was thrust into thick of the fur trade world by being dispatched by his uncle into the wilds to take over the trading post at Fond du Lac under the supervision of Louis Bauprez. The post was located near where the village of Taycheeda now stands.

John Lawe learned the trade network well in the wilderness of what would become Wisconsin. His trade network experience was enhanced by his life with the Winnebagoes. Along with manning the trading post at Fond du Lac, Lawe accompanied Winnebago winter hunting bands between Green Bay and the Mississippi River between 1798 and 1812. These connections were key to being successful in maintaining the trade supply chain to support the operation of the Green Bay store. Lawe must have also worked in the Green Bay store during this time as this is where he met his

future wife sometime before 1801. When his uncle left Green Bay in 1812 to return to Canada, he left Lawe in possession of the Green Bay store. Lawe continued this highly successful operation for the rest of his life. John Lawe was another example of the true grit it took to develop the trade necessary to sustain life in the early 19th Century in the place we now call Wisconsin. Imagine being a youngster, age 16, used to city life in Quebec, being thrust into the reality of the fur trade in the wilderness. Imagine traveling over 1000 miles from Quebec to work in a store for a few months and then being assigned to man an outlying trading post and then, for the next several years living in the wilderness, and during winters traveling with native hunting bands. This experience would form the basis for his involvement in the fur trade for the rest of his life.

Lawe married Therese Rankin in 1801. Her father was English and her mother a Chippewa. They met at the Green Bay store when her family would come to Green Bay from their encampment on the Peshtigo River to trade in his uncle's store. They had several children together, Lawe's return to Green Bay to assume control of the Green Bay store from his uncle occurred in 1812, at a time when war had broken out between the United States and Britain. Lawe was commissioned as a Lieutenant in the Indian Department of the British Army. Augustin Grignon recalls that his brother, Louis Grignon, served with Lawe under Colonel Robert Dickson in the Battle of Mackinac, at which time the British repelled the American forces from taking that fort. Even though the Americans had defeated England in the war, and even though Lawe had served as an officer in the British army, his stature as a successful merchant was not to go unrecognized. When Wisconsin became a U.S. Territory and Brown County was formed under the Wisconsin Territorial government, Lawe was commissioned as an Associate Judge by the territorial governor. Augustin Grignon had high regard for John Lawe. He described him as "possessed of great enterprise, and was shrewd and successful in his business operations."

Next Installment: Life in Green Bay as it grew from a small trading outpost to a village. And more reflections of Augustin Grignon on life in the primitive frontier.



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2020 Membership Form

Winnebago County Historical and Archaeological Society

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- \$5 Student (15-25yrs/old)
- \$15 Individual
- \$25 Couple
- \$35 Family
- \$250 Life Membership

(Check One)

- New Member
- Renewal

Name(s): _____

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(Check One)

- Send my newsletter by E-mail
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I am interested in volunteering for.... (Circle All that Apply)

- | Education & Outreach | Property Management | Collections |
- | Membership | Fundraising |

Mail this form with enclosed payment to:

WCHAS Membership Committee
234 Church Ave.
Oshkosh, WI 54901



FINAL POINTS

◆ Welcome New Members!

Linda Loker
 Bob Bergman
 Kathy Scherer
 Cynthia & Michael Huebschen
 Karen Boehning

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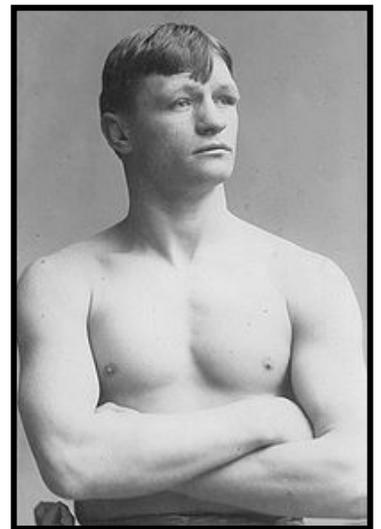
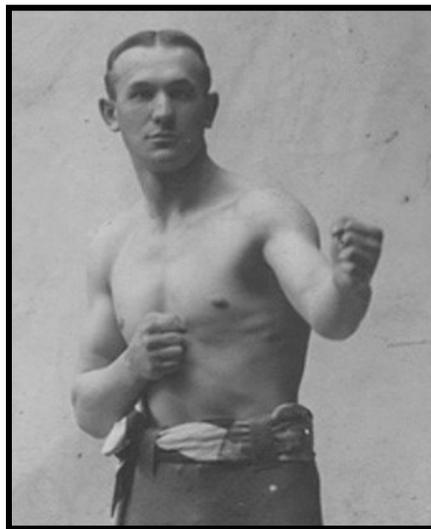
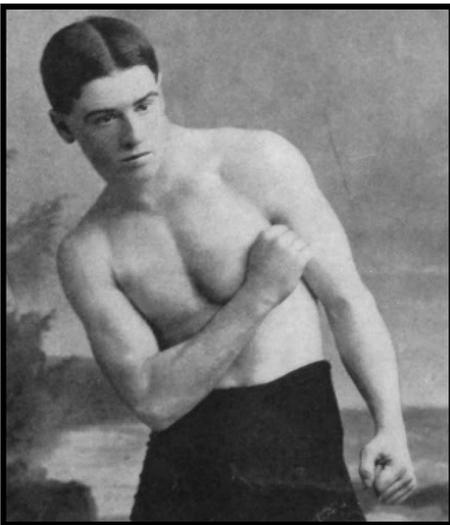
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Boxers from *Fighting Bob* story on page 5
(Left to Right) Tommy Mowatt, Jack Root, and Edward "Kid Carter" Blaswich