

Oct. 17th

Allouez First's

Allouez was the first in the state of the following items:

The site of the 1st Redemption Church in America.

The site of the 1st Catholic Church in Wisconsin in 1832 where the Allouez Cemetery not stands.

The site of the 1st Episcopal Mission School.

The 1st frame house which was used by the 1st federal judge of the district from Mackinac to Prairie du Chien.

The 1st brick house in the state of Wisconsin.

On Jan. 6, 1830 Menomineeville(Shantytown) asked to be enacted as the seat of government for the Territory of the Huron.

Menomineeville was the 1st and most enterprising community in the New West.

The site of the 1st courthouse.

The site of the 1st post office.

The 1st American settlement west of the Great Lakes.

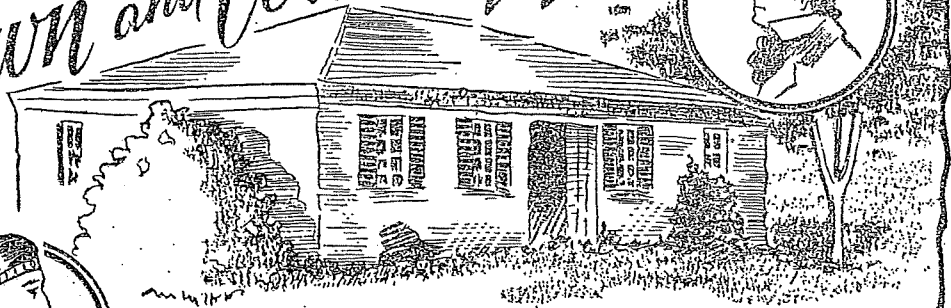
The 1st jury trial. Chief Oshkosh

The 1st golf course in the state. Fox River Country Club where Sunset Park is now.

HISTORICAL PROFILES

about the

Town and Country Site



Every Foot of This Ground Is Hallowed by History

SIX years before Madison beat Green Bay (Astor) out of being the Capital of Wisconsin, "Menominee-ville," the settlement at the TOWN AND COUNTRY SITE, was asking Congress to make it the Capital.

A bill reported to Congress, Jan. 6, 1830 enacted (Sect. 13) "that the seat of Government of the Territory of Huron shall be established at the village of Menominee-ville on the Fox River. Said village is the heart of the Green Bay settlement."

But somebody discovered, in debate, "if this bill shall pass, the territorial limits surrounding the seat of government will be confined to 6 miles square, the extent of the present confirmed claims. Because, the lands of the N. Y. Indians embraces all of the Menominee country, both sides of the Fox from Winnebago Lake to Lake Michigan. The New York tribes declare 'they did not purchase from the Menominees for purpose of speculation, but to procure a home for themselves and posterity.' If this be true, the government cannot obtain an acre of land within 70 miles of the seat of Territorial Government, and the passes to the Capital, from the Mississippi above and the lakes below, will be through Indian country."

Poor little Menominee-ville, that wanted so much to be recognized for what it was, the first and most enterprising community in the whole new West, . . . is

described in Albert G. Ellis "Recollections:"

"During two years that Col. Smith held the troops at Camp Smith, all of the followers of the army of the Bay country amounting to some hundreds had encamped themselves along the river bank, in front of the stockades, where they had erected numerous sheds, many of them half in and half out of the bank, and in which they had gathered their various articles of commerce and trade. This little nondescript village had obtained a soubriquet of "Shantytown" which the locality wears to this day. (1876). The ruin of Camp Smith although greatly injuring Shantytown, did not quite destroy it, business had so strong a hold there. It had three of the principal traders and was fast being known as the business point for the whole vicinage.

Robert Irwin Jr. built a good residence **** Daniel Whitney, the most enterprising trader in the northwest, had erected a good store and filled it with merchandise. William Dickinson, another pushing trader, was building a store and dwelling house. H. S. Baird built his house there and in another year Judge Doty built a fine dwelling just above the village and procured the establishment of the seat of justice at this same "Shantytown," the name of which he ineffectually attempted to change to "Menominee-ville." The first court house and jail, were erected here. Many other parties, as early as 1824, established themselves at "Shantytown" and soon thereafter the Episcopal missions school, with extensive buildings, was there located, followed by the Indian Agency and erection of a Church and school for the Catholics. The place went on, increasing in strength and population until the platting of "Navarino" below it, opposite Fort Howard, and of De Pere above it, at Rapids Des Peres began to draw away its people and business."

COUNTRY LIFE WITHOUT A COMPROMISE

TOWN AND COUNTRY offers a limited number of homesites to those who have a sympathetic appreciation of its distinguished background and who love the country. Here you will find sweeping views along the Fox River overlooking the hills and tales of a picturesque countryside.
V. E. Hendrie & Assoc.; Exclusive Selling Agents.
232 East Walnut Street, Adams 612, Green Bay, Wis.

Reprints on book paper, of this Series, when completed, will be mailed Free upon request.

HISTORICAL PROFILES

about the

Town and Country Site



First Attorney's Widow Remembers "We Were All So Happy"

WHAT was Menomineeville like,—this metropolis of the frontier where the choicest of town and country homesites are being disposed of, in TOWN AND COUNTRY PLAT?

Well, Mrs. Baird remembered: (State Historical Society Collections; selected paragraphs.)

"On August 12, 1824 I was married at our home on Mackinac Island to Henry S. Baird, and the following month we left for Green Bay, upon the schooner "Jackson" Capt. John Burnham. She was 8 days coming the 200 miles.

"Menomineeville society was made up entirely of Eastern English-speaking people: There were about 30 houses in the place and 2 stores, one being kept by Mr. Whitney and the other by Mr. Irwin. Our advantages were few. The only church edifice was the small Roman Catholic chapel near the graveyard (2½ miles northward). Here no regular priest officiated, one coming occasionally, at long intervals. Mr. Eleazar Williams officiated once in a great while at Fort Howard. Mails arrived once a month carried on a man's back.

"We were a happy band. United in all social feelings, without jealousy or envy; not made unhappy by the riches of any neighbors, for riches were possessed by none of us. We were about equal in worldly goods, none very poor, none rich. Life was fresh and bright. We all had to work hard, but we were young.

"The popular amusement was dancing, and in the win-

ter dancing and sleighriding. Nearly every French house had its fiddler; seemed to be all half-breeds. We had to make our own candles. The fort was supplied by the Gov't with a better article. For common use, we made dipped candles and for economy occasions we made molded ones. Horseback riding was the mode of getting about. The gentlemen always rode to their places of business; the ladies made their calls on horseback. Once in a while calls were made in a birch bark canoe. Calls at the fort were made frequently in this way. Other calls were made on foot, to a friend's house, the miles did not count.

"In the summer of 1827 Rev. Richard F. Cadle, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and his sister, Miss Sarah, established the mission for the Menominee children at Menomineeville."

It opened "in the small building at Camp Smith, the same at which the first court was held in Green Bay in 1824. For many weeks the school numbered just one scholar. Mr. Cadle admonished us not "to despise the day of small things."

"The school gradually increased and soon the room was not large enough to accommodate all who came. ****The first year one good sized building for boarders and a school house constituted the Mission. The next year another building was added and yet there was not room enough for the children."

And in 1838, it was granted a charter by the legislature as "Wisconsin University of Green Bay." In 1840 this was changed to "Hobart University" and soon after it had gone the way of all Shantytown.

THE BEST IN COUNTRY LIVING

Y TOWN AND COUNTRY will be a leisurely community with no respect for the hasty buyers. Its residents will be the exacting type attracted to this beautiful setting by distinctive homes.

T TOWN AND COUNTRY CORPORATION

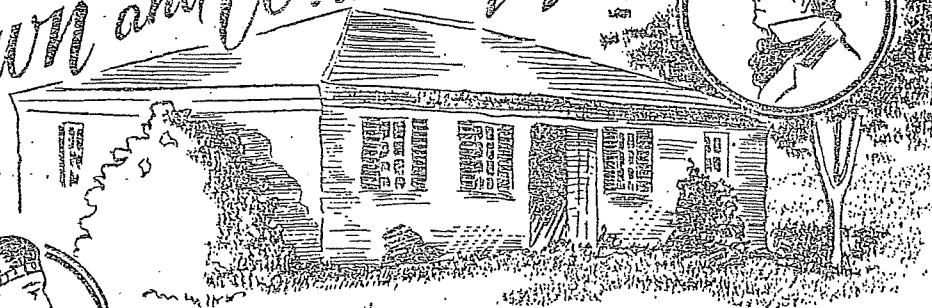
V. E. Hendrie & Assoc.; Exclusive Selling Agts.
232 East Walnut Street, Adams 612, Green Bay, Wis.

Reprints on book paper, of this Series, when completed, will be mailed Free upon request.

HISTORICAL PROFILES

about the

Town and Country Site



Shantytown, Where the Seeds of Statehood Sprouted

DANIEL WHITNEY, 24, came to Green Bay in 1819. He established himself near Camp Smith (Menomineeville or Shantytown). This was the starting point of all his numerous enterprises. By 1821 he was supplier for U. S. troops at Ft. Snelling and had established several trading posts on the Mississippi, and the Soo where he supplied traders with goods. At Green Bay, Whitney had (according to Mrs. Henry S. Baird's recollections) a large establishment with many clerks. "All were gentlemen, and proved great additions to Green Bay's society. He was the most energetic business man here. He brought to this locality carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, painters, farmers. All these he had in his employ, so varied were his interests."

Whitney built "a big farm house on what is now Main Street. It was completely surrounded by woods. From the river one could see the smoke from its chimney rising over the trees.

Whitney entertained the most unbounded confidence in its capabilities to become the most important commercial town in the state."

"*In 1830 he had completed a wharf and spacious warehouse and erected the Washington House, where the Beaumont Hotel now stands. This he occupied as a private residence for the first few years. He also built a school house, several dwelling houses for his mechanics and laborers. From 1830 to 1840 he continued to

build stores and dwelling houses.

"But," Mrs. Baird observes, "not until 1831 did he move his own store from Menomineeville to the southwest corner of Washington and Main streets in Navarino."

And in her sparkling, nostalgic recollections of Wisconsin's first community, Mrs. Baird remembers the Bealls.

Says she, "The same schooner that brought the Cadles, brought also a handsome newly married pair, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Beall. Beall was a lawyer and a Virginian; his wife was the niece of Fenimore Cooper, the novelist. They were accomplished but as odd as anyone could be. They were at first poor, but very gay. Mrs. Beall was fond of dancing but had no idea of time. Mr. Beall never danced, but was a persistent card player.

"In 1835 at the land sale

at Green Bay, he was fortunate in his speculations and became very rich. (Allouez) did not suit Beall after he had grown rich. They moved back to the East where they remained until they had spent all they had previously acquired; then they returned here as poor as they were on their first arrival. Mr. Beall became morose and unhappy, but no one could have discovered from Mrs. Beall that they had suffered any change in their circumstances. She was always pleasant, agreeable, very entertaining and seemingly happy."

Thus was Menomineeville, metropolis of the western frontier in the early 1820's. Other settlers are selecting from the few remaining parcels, beautiful homesites, with accent on background, as well as on all the advantages of a riverside home midway between Green Bay and De Pere.

THE BEST IN COUNTRY LIVING
TOWN AND COUNTRY will be a leisurely community with no respect for the hasty buyers. Its residents will be the exacting type attracted to this beautiful setting by distinctive homes.
TOWN AND COUNTRY CORPORATION

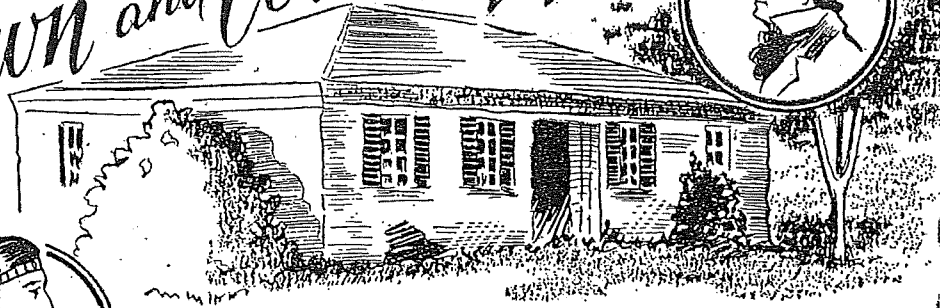
V. E. Hendrie & Assoc., Exclusive Selling Agents,
232 East Walnut Street, Adams 612, Green Bay, Wis.

Reprints on book paper, of this Series, now completed, will be mailed free upon request

HISTORICAL PROFILES

about the

Town and Country Site



Navarino, Astor Fight It Out: Shantytown in Eclipse!

THE De Langlades were here in 1765: maybe earlier. The daughter married a Grignon. Green Bay's first store (1792) was a chain store. At least Ogilvie, Gillispie and Company were absentee owners and had other stores. Jacob Franks, their resident manager, was the first merchant. When he went to Quebec (1796) he brought back a stock of his own, thus became the first independent retailer. But, more important, he brought back John Lawe, his nephew, who looms large in the history of Wisconsin. The soldiers pulled into the bay in 1816 and began the American Fort. There were French settlers, voyagers, traders, along the river continuously from 1668, and stirrings of "history" at La Baye.

But the first village, which also became a village of firsts was Shantytown - Menomineeville, in some ways the state's most historic acre.

It extended from just below the reformatory to just above the reformatory. Baird, the first practicing attorney, first federal district attorney, first attorney-general, delegate first constitutional convention, president first legislature, lived at the end they called "Shantytown" and Judge Doty not quite a mile south where he insisted upon calling it "Menomineeville." This is the location of the new TOWN AND COUNTRY

PLAT on the Fox River in which a limited number of beautiful and advantageous home sites will soon be offered.

Above them, on the ridge, where Cotton House is Wisconsin's most beautiful and imposing home museum and survival of Wisconsin's colorful early history, camped the detachment of soldiers Colonel Smith moved up from Fort Howard because the fort "was an untenable malarial swamp."

Then, by 1829, the "village" was disintegrating... its big men moving up town, to Navarino which really was a swamp. But the soldiers were all back at the fort. They were protection; they were customers; they were company. Whitney led the exodus, sold the Navarino lots, "previously occupied only by bull frogs and mosquitoes."

John Jacob Astor's managers caught the first real

estate bug in old La Baye. And, starting at Whitney's south boundary (about Doty Street) platted Astor. For a few years the "cities" fought it out with colossal, super-colossal attractions... mud streets, free burial grounds, commons and public squares, sites for schools and churches, grotesque big houses. The peak was reached when the opulent Astor house... Waldorf-Astoria of the time and of the West... was opened.

And because La Bay's two delegates to the State Senate voted two ways instead of together, Astor lost to Madison, by one vote for capitol of Wisconsin.

Well, that's the way it all began. And it really all began down at the river... in Allouez!... where homesites are now being sold on the exact grounds where law and order, civilization, trade and commerce, and plans for statehood came to Wisconsin.

Illustration: Doty's house. (Beaumont - Martin "Old Green Bay")

TOWN AND COUNTRY STAMBAUGH ROAD

For the man who loves the country... sweeping views, space for a garden... proximity to golf, riding and waters sports, yet who must be near the city, TOWN AND COUNTRY'S STAMBAUGH ROAD offers a perfect solution to the homesite problem. Only 10 minutes from downtown, car or bus. Fine homesites carefully developed; rigidly restricted will meet the needs of the most discriminating.

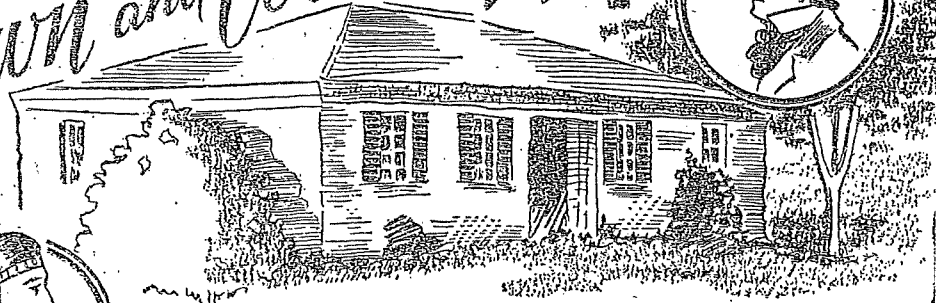
TOWN AND COUNTRY CORPORATION
V. E. Hendrie & Assoc.: Exclusive Selling Agents.
232 East Walnut, Adams 612, Green Bay, Wis.

Reprints on book paper, of this Series, when completed, will be mailed free upon request.

HISTORICAL PROFILES

about the

Town and Country Site



DOTY SELECTS THE CAPITAL: GREEN BAY MISSES BY 1 VOTE

A BOULDER erected by the State Historical Society, in the center of the TOWN & COUNTRY PLAT, marks Judge Doty's home site and the spring-board for his spectacular public career.

This was the "old home town" but he was restless. He didn't build one house here, but two! . . . the first frame house, and the first brick house in Wisconsin. In the '20's he was the foremost advocate for a new state and for Menomineeville (this plat) for its capital. However, on Nov. 24, 1836 he manipulated the selection of Madison. His assorted interests now included the "city of four lakes" with its one permanent resident, a trapper, St. Cyr.

Add to all Doty's other firsts, the first really high-powered lobbying job before a Wisconsin legislature. Albert G. Ellis tells it this way:

"About the middle of the contest, Judge Doty quietly showed up at Belmont with a surveyor, John V. Suydam and took rooms at the hotel. It soon transpired that he had the seat of government in his pocket . . . in other words he had just laid out a town at the four lakes on lands purchased by himself and Stevens T. Mason, Governor of Michigan." It was all over in a minute and Ellis says "Stories were put in circulation" about a stock company, and "most of the members of the legislature were now shareholders."

Suydam himself goes further than speculative shares. He says "quite a number of the gentlemen went to their homes the owners of sundry corner lots in a new town."

"Astor" another part of Green Bay missed by one vote being chosen Wisconsin's capital. Brown County's two representatives in the "upper house" voted opposite, instead of together, on final passage.

Judge J. G. Knapp, an early resident of Brown County says "Nov. 21 the bill was taken up in committee of the whole and it was moved to strike out Madison and insert *** Astor (Green Bay). The motion failed to carry, Ayes 6, Noes 7. By the same vote the bill (to select Madison) was ordered engrossed for third reading and on the 24th rec'd

final passage again by 7 to 6 vote."

Doty became an active operator in the public land sales which were opened at Green Bay. "He was applied to from all quarters by capitalists to take agencies for the purchase of choice locations in the Green Bay land district. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were placed at his disposal for investment . . . such confidence had they in his integrity and knowledge of the country and its best points for future towns and cities. The results showed the confidence not misplaced; . . . many of the most populous towns and villages of the state stand on sites selected at that time by Doty." (Ellis, again).

Soon Doty is in Washington as Delegate to Congress from the new Territory. And soon again (1841) he is returning to Wisconsin with an appointment by President Tyler to be Governor of the Territory.

AN INVITATION TO GRACIOUS LIVING

Vista Road—Here your home will partake of a rich heritage of tradition and beauty—here are delightful restricted homesites located directly on the waters of the Fox River in one of the Town of Allouez's most exclusive sections.

A few minutes ride from downtown by bus or car yet all the pleasures of country living.

TOWN AND COUNTRY CORPORATION
V. E. Hendrie & Assoc.: Exclusive Selling Agents
232 East Walnut Street, Adams 612, Green Bay, Wis.

Reprints on book paper, of this Series, when completed, will be mailed Free upon request.

HISTORIC BROWN HOUSE

STORY OF A BUILDING THAT
WAS RECENTLY BURNED.

IT STOOD MIDWAY BETWEEN DE
PERE AND GREEN BAY.

Said to Have Been Built in the Year
1816—Near the Site of Camp Smith,
Which Was Occupied by United
States Soldiers—Stories of Mur-
ders Committed and Expiated in
the Vicinity.

1895 B.L.P.
Green Bay, Wis., May 4.—By the burn-
ing last week of what was commonly called
the Brown house, situated near this city,
one of the landmarks of this neighborhood
is removed.

The house was situated on the river road
half way between De Pere and Green Bay
near the new town of South Green Bay,
and formed a part of the famous Kellogg
stock farm. It was a two-story frame
building, built after the ancient style of
architecture, and is said to have been the
oldest house standing in the state of Wis-
consin. It has retained the name of its
former owner, Lorenzo Brown, who lived in
it in 1849 or 1850.

The building is said to have been built
in 1816. It was during July of that year
that Col. John Miller landed at the mouth
of Fox river with three or four companies
of United States regulars, and after ob-
taining the consent of the Indians, through
Chief Tomah, they proceeded to build
Fort Howard. The next year Maj. Zach-
ariah Taylor, afterwards of Mexican war
fame and president of the United States,
succeeded Col. Miller in the command of
the fort, and he in turn was superseded
in 1819 by Col. Joseph Lee Smith, the
father of Hon. Winfield Smith, of Milwau-
kee. Col. Smith became dissatisfied with
the location of the fort and in 1820 obtained
leave from the authorities in Washington
to move the fortifications about three miles
farther up the river to a high bluff over-
looking the entire surrounding country,
and now forming also a part of the Kellogg
stock farm. The fortifications were christ-
ened Camp Smith, after the commander of
the troops. Col. Smith intended to per-
manently fortify the position, and to that
end set the soldiers at work digging en-
trenchments, building a stockade and
quarrying stone at the Rapids des Peres.
The lines of the entrenchment may still
be traced.

Was a Pretentious Building.

It was just below Camp Smith, between
it and the river, that the Brown house
stood. It was built before the troops were
removed to Camp Smith, and it formed the
nucleus of quite a colony of huts and
cabins that were put up by the camp fol-
lowers of the army.

These huts were built of logs, with large
quantities of mud between the logs to close
up the cracks. They usually consisted of
but one room, which was furnished with a
very meager quantity of furniture, the
work of the village carpenter usually.
These huts served as dwellings as well as
grocery stores and whisky shops for their
owners, and they became quite numerous
near the encampment of the army at Camp
Smith. In army parlance a place where
whisky was sold was called a "shanty" and
because of the number located near Camp
Smith, the place came to be designated
"Shantytown."

The Brown house, even in early days,
was more pretentious than the ordinary
"shanty," and after being several times re-
paired, it presented a very satisfactory ap-
pearance at the time of the fire. It was a
large building, with gabled roof, small win-
dows, a large door in the center opening
eastward; above the door was a small
scroll-work ornament that tended to break
the monotony; the cornices were very
heavy and gave the building a massive, al-
most top-heavy appearance. For the past
five or six years the house has been unoc-
cupied, yet it was in very good condition.
It was well constructed and undoubtedly
was the finest farm house in Northern Wis-
consin at the time it was built. It con-
tained one room without any windows, and
having but one opening, the door; this
room is thought to have been used in by-
gone years as a jail or guard-room.

Murderers Hung There.

This property was used as the site of
the guard-house during the time the
troops were at Camp Smith, though
whether this building or another situ-
ated just to the westward of it was de-
voted to such use is not clear. At any
rate the whole property has many histor-
ical associations clustered around it. The
gallows for the punishment of early-day
offenders stood in the yard in front of the
building, and on them hung two soldiers,
one for the murder of Mr. Gorham, the
father of the late David Gorham of
Shawano, and the other for killing Lieut.
Foster in 1827. And it was near this
place that Charles Ulrich was murdered
by an Indian named Ke-wau-bis-Kim in
1820. Ke-wau-bis-Kim was a Menominee
boy who stole Ulrich's new hat, a most
coveted article in those days. Ulrich
learned who the thief was and proceeded
at once to punish him by giving him a
sound flogging. This enraged the Indian
and secretly swearing vengeance, he went
with Ulrich to recover the stolen hat. It
so happened that Ulrich was passionately
fond of liquor, a fact well-known by the
stealthy Indian, and Ke-wau-bis-Kim
therefore provided himself with a pail of
whisky before starting to find the hat,
which he had concealed in the woods.
Ulrich stopped frequently to sample the
whisky, and when near the Brown house,
he again lifted the pail containing the
liquor to his lips, and while engaged in
the act of drinking, the Indian plunged a
knife into his back, inflicting an ugly
wound, from the effects of which he died
soon afterwards. The murderer was tried
and convicted, and was afterwards hung
at Detroit, on the same gallows with Ke-
tau-kah, the slayer of Dr. Madison, the
surgeon of the army at Fort Howard.

First Wisconsin Courthouse.

"At 'Shantytown,'" and within a short
distance of the Brown house, there lived
several traders very prominent in the
early history of Wisconsin. Robert Irwin,
Jr., Daniel Whitney, William Dickinson
and Henry S. Baird all lived within a
stone's throw of the place. About 1824
Judge James D. Doty built a handsome res-
idence a short distance south of the Brown
property, and held the first district court
of the territory at Green Bay in a build-
ing still standing on Adams street in this
city. A short distance to the northward
the old missionary school, established in
1829 or 1830, was erected. This building
is also still standing. The courthouse and
jail used by Judge Doty were the first
erected west of Lake Michigan.

There are many stories connected with
the vicinity; stories of love and of war;
tales historical and tales mythical; rec-
ords of events carrying honor and glory
to the participants, and records covering
the principals with dishonor and shame.
It is interesting to know that the loca-
tion is one full of interest to all lovers
of the early history of the state, and that
the building just burned to the ground,
although unoccupied and dilapidated, was
once the center of stirring events, the
principal dwelling house in a place which,
although familiarly known by the un-
romantic sobriquet of "Shantytown," was
nevertheless a place of importance and in-
terest in its day. Nothing but the charred
foundations remains to mark the place
where once it stood; the fire-flea did its
work quickly and well. Not even the an-
cient oaks, that have stood guard at the
entrance of the building for so many
years, have escaped the fatal embraces
of the destructive element. All is gone;
and nothing now remains of the old place
but the historical and legendary tales con-

1895 13

Brown House

Oldest Wisconsin House.

Green Bay Advocate:

A fire on the river road Satur-
day night destroyed an ancient
landmark, the burned building
being supposed to have been the
oldest house standing in the state
of Wisconsin. It was what was
known as the Brown house and
was on the Kellogg estate on the
river road between the Hochgreve
brewery and Allouez.

It was a two-story frame build-
ing and is said to have been built
in the fall of 1816. It was called
the Brown house because occupied
by the late Lorenzo Brown from
some time before 1850 until after
the war. At the time of its con-
struction the United States sol-
diers were garrisoned near there
on Fox River. There was a stock-
ade and the place was called Camp
Smith. The quartering of the
soldiers there resulted in the for-
mation of quite a settlement, and
most of the business of this entire
section of country centered at old
Camp Smith. The settlement was
called Shantytown by the soldiers
and Menomineeville by the more
dignified settlers. It was at that
point that Charles Ulrich was
murdered in 1820 and the murder-
er, an Indian named Ke-wau-bis-
kim, afterward executed at Detroit
on the same day and on the same
gallows with Ke-tau-kah, who
murdered Dr. Madison. There is
a tradition among those residing
near the burned building that a
white man was at one time hanged
on the premises, but there is no
record to be found of any such
thing. There was a small, win-
dowless room in the house that
was undoubtedly at one time used
as a jail.

The house has had no occupant
for the past five years; neverthe-
less it was in very fair condition.
Forty years ago it was undoubt-
edly the finest farm dwelling in
Northern Wisconsin, and the as-
sociations which cling to it would
probably make an interesting
chapter were the facts accessible
at this writing. The work of de-
struction was complete. The fire
is believed to have been of incen-

BROWN COUNTY REGISTERED LANDMARKS INVENTORY.

SITE-

Indian Agency house
First frame house in Wisconsin.

SIGNIFICANCE-

Historical. Built in 1825 by James D. Doty, when he took up residence at Shantytown as the first federal judge of the district extending from Mackinac to Prairie du Chien. The builder was Ebenezer Childs. In 1828 the house was sold to the U.S. Government for an Indian Agency house. Maj. Henry Brevoort was Indian agent. Destroyed by fire March 31, 1858.

LOCATION-

At southern extremity of Shantytown, fully a mile from the other settlement. Near the old Fox River Country Club and now an Allouez residential area.

DESCRIPTION-

DOCUMENTATION-

Historical Society bulletins, newspaper files, books

MARKING-

For many years a large pile of rocks, the only remnant of the burned house, stood near the Fox River Country Club on the shore of the Fox River. These were removed when the property was platted as a subdivision. No marker of any sort.

September 3, 1965.

1 photograph, of remains of chimney.

