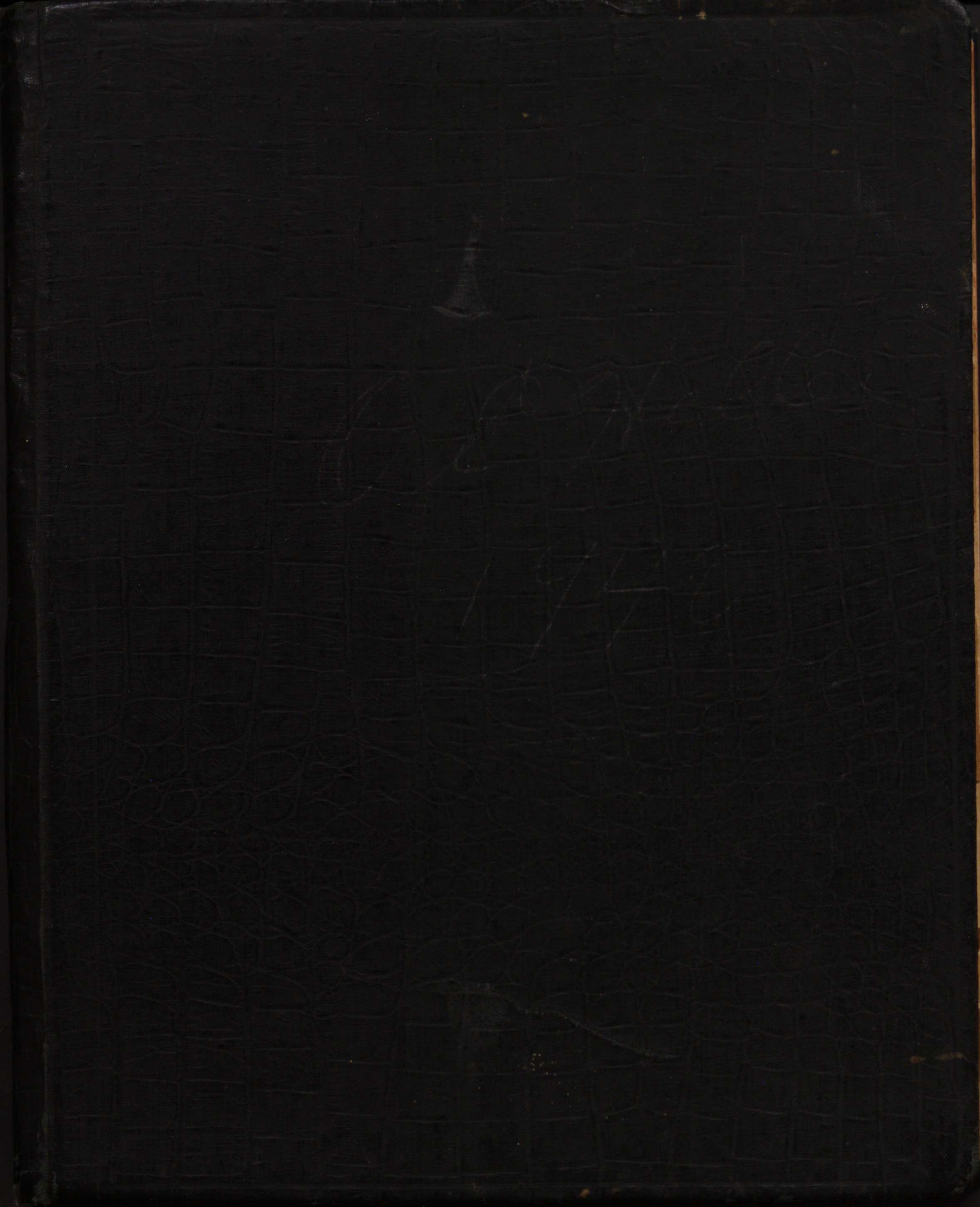




1.
to
Otto Heller

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Chemistry is the science which has to deal with changes in the composition of substances.

Chemical Changes & Physical Changes

Chemical changes are those that do effect the composition of substances.

Physical changes are those which do not effect the composition of substances.

Everything that has to do with the composition of substances is studied under the head of Chemistry.

Everything that has to do with motion, heat, light, sound electricity and magnetism is studied under the head of Physics.

The first fundamental law bearing upon the changes in composition which the different forms of matter undergo is the law of the indestructibility of matter.

The law may be stated thus:

Whenever a change in the composition of substances takes place the amount of matter after the change is the same as before the change.

Element is a substance that can not be decomposed into anything simpler.

Chemical compounds are the substances formed by chemical combination of the elements.

In strict combination, the substances unite by chemical attraction, and losing their distinct properties, they form a compound, differing in the properties from either of the ingredients.

Mechanical mixtures are substances which may be separated into their components by purely mechanical process.

In a mere mixture, the several ingredients are blended without an alteration of the substances, each of which still retains its own nature and properties.

A chemical action is a chemical combination and the substance formed is a chemical compound.

Compounds are composed of different elements, held together by affinity.

Compounds may be broken up by heat, solution and simple contact.

Acids

Acids on metals cause a chemical change.

Air

Is the atmosphere of the earth.

Consists of the two elements of nitrogen and oxygen, in the proportion of 79 volumes of nitrogen to 21 of oxygen, or by weight of 77 per cent of nitrogen and 23 of oxygen.

It is a mechanical mixture.

Some authorities are of the idea that its amount is decreasing, but this is doubtful.

Outside of being composed of $\frac{4}{5}$ of nitrogen and $\frac{1}{5}$ oxygen, we find in small quantities of carbon dioxide (10 parts to 10,000) (10 parts to 3,000,000 of air), water vapor, hydrogen dioxide and organic matter, etc.

It causes chemical change, shown by oxygen, necessary in the burning of wood, then $\frac{1}{5}$ supports combustion and nitrogen is a great fertilizer, and the most expensive one we have, half the earth's crust is nitrogen and $\frac{1}{9}$ of water.

Oxygen is a colorless, odorless and tasteless gas.

Is slightly soluble in water, heavier than air (Sp. Gr. 1.10563).

Oxygen is the most widely distributed and most abundant element of the earth.

Combustion in its broadest sense means any chemical act which is accompanied by an evolution of light and heat, ordinarily it is restricted to the union of substances with oxygen.

Combustibles are those substances which have the power to unite with oxygen.

Incombustibles are those that do not.

Every substance has a Kindling temperature, that is a temperature at which it will unite with oxygen.

As Chemical Properties is its best, a substance will burn more rapidly in oxygen than in air.

If everything were composed of oxygen we would burn up.

Experiments to prove.

Take phosphorus and put it in an oxygen jar. It will burn very rapidly, causing quite an illumination. Phosphorus dioxide is the result a very good fertilizer.

Take an iron rod and insert in oxygen jar. The iron will readily burn up if only slightly heated before. The same takes place the rusting of iron only very slowly.

Burning is uniting with oxygen.

If a substance is burned and its products are collected it will weigh more, due to the uniting with oxygen.

Oxidation is the union of a substance with oxygen.

Acids are the compounds of oxygen with other elements.

Oxygen also supports respiration.

Nitrogen dilutes the oxygen and fertilizes the soil.

Nitrogen

Takes $\frac{1}{5}$ of atmosphere; does not support combustion and respiration. Does not combine readily with other elements; is valueless in that it dilutes the air, also a good fertilizer, but very high priced if bought in bulk. Can be got from the air by proper methods of farming.

It is a colorless, odorless and tasteless gas, can be liquefied by subjecting to a very low temperature, it solidifies at -200° . It is lighter than air (971 Sp. Gr.).

Hydrogen

Discovered in 1766

It occurs in the atmosphere of the sun and is one of the constituents of the gases which escape from the petroleum wells.

in Pennsylvania. It also occurs in the moist substances of various woods and fruits and the tissues of all animals.

Can be easily produced by decomposing water with an electric current, also by the action of an acid on a metal; the salt of the metal is formed and hydrogen is liberated (Sp. Gr. 0.06926 under air standard) usually taken as standard because it is the lightest known substance.

It is a colorless, tasteless and odorless gas.

It does not combine with other substances readily, but if heated turns at once in a colorless or slightly blue flame, unites with oxygen when heated don't support combustion, but burns like gas, and if mixed with air is very explosive, can be poured from one vessel to another.

Water

Is Hydrogen & Oxygen combined $2H_2O$
Long considered an elementary substance
Substances which lose their water of crystallization by simple contact with the air are said to be efflorescent.

Substances which absorb water from the air are said to be deliquescent.

We have two volumes of hydrogen and one of oxygen combined.

Water (pure), is a tasteless, inodorous and in small quantities colorless.

Reaches its maximum density at $4^{\circ}C$

Water is a very stable compound, is a solvent.

To prove it contains Hydrogen turn the latter into inverted tumblers and drops of water will collect.

By distilling pure H_2O is formed if a solvent is taken pure H_2O can be formed.

That which filter through the earth contains a larger amount of mineral matter.

An Atom is the indivisible part of an element.

A Molecule is the smallest part of a compound.

An acid is a substance containing hydrogen, which is easily exchanged for a metal, when treated with a metal itself, or with a compound of a metal, called a base.

An alkali is a substance containing a metal combined with hydrogen and oxygen. It easily exchanges its metal for hydrogen when treated with an acid, in chemistry called a base.

This ~~acid~~ shows that an acid contains one or more atoms of hydrogen which treated with an alkaline is replaced by a metal.

Then when an acid neutralizes an alkali a salt is formed or the products of the action of an acid on a base are first water and second the neutral substance salt.

As in the alkali test $\text{Na} \text{ O } \text{H} \text{ T}$
 $\text{C} \text{ O } \text{H} \text{ A} \text{ O} = \text{C} \text{ O } \text{H} \text{ O} \text{ A} \text{ O} \text{ Na}.$

We then have:-

- (1) That an acid contains hydrogen
- (2) That a base contains a metal
- (3) That when an acid acts upon a base the hydrogen and metal joins.
- (4) That the substance formed by substituting hydrogen for the metal of the base is water
- (5) That the substance obtained from the acid by substituting a metal for

The hydrogen is neither an acid nor a base but is generally neutral

The action of an acid on a base is always definite.

Indicator is just a substance to work on in neutralizing of bases and acids. There are several kinds of indicators used depending on the substance tested

Acids may be in the form of a gas, liquid and solid.

As a gas hydrochloric liquid sulphuric, nitric solid tartaric, sidric.

The act of neutralization is a definite one, which takes place between definite quantities of acid and base; that for a certain quantity of base a certain quantity of acid is required to effect neutralization; and vice versa.

Chemistry of milk is of sumible
milk is a secretion of the mammary
glands of a mammal.

The milk of all mammals has a
similar composition.

Cows milk is studied more than any
other because of its quantity and various
to which it is bought.

Colostrum or pure milk

~~An opaque yellowish liquid~~
containing a large amount of so called
fatty globules, a large amount of albumin
little or no casein, and but little milk
sugar and salt, gradually colostrum
changes into milk.

These facts prove that milk
containing colostrum is harder to churn.

The object of ripening cream.

- (1) To coagulate the casein
- (2) To give an aroma.

Milk from a separator easier to
churn than cream from deep setting
system, the reason of this is the amount
of albumen present in the latter keeps
the separation or going together of
the butter.

A solution is a mixture of a mass of
elements all portions of which have the
same proportion.

An emulsion is a number of
solutions taken together and some held
in suspension.

Milk is an emulsion, which consists
of so called milk globules suspended in
milk protoplasm, the latter consisting
of a solution of albumen, sugar and
salt; under the microscope milk globules
appear as highly refractive as drops of
oil in water.

Casein is milk coagulation.

Casein is a protein which gives an acid reaction,
it is scarcely soluble in water, but it is soluble
in dilute acids and alkalis, in milk its solution
is rendered possible by its combination with soluble
alkali albumates and through the presence of
tricalci phosphates.

Water 87% Dry Matter 13%

Combustibles:- Casein, Fat, Albumen
and milk sugar.

Non-combustibles:- Ash - Calcium traces
of magnesia, iron, sodium and potassium and
acids Phosphoric, carbonic, traces of
sulphuric and ferric oxide.

On the presence of these depends the manufacture of the products of milk, without the presence of lime no coagulation could take place.

Cheese

The casein is insoluble, the reason we ripen milk and cheese is to get the casein back to a soluble state.

Rusty cans cause the coagulation of milk the casein.

Proff: if a portion of sour milk be taken and put in a rusty can, then pour out and add sweet milk, this will thicken without souring.

After salting of cheese acid decreases ^{ammonia} oxide added to salt shows a white ^{ammonia} precipitation, in adding the salt the lime neutralizes portion of acid also expels the water and causes increased concentration, this explains of a decrease in acid in alkali after salting, but this comes back again later on.

Care of milk

Chemical change is a permanent change.

Milk undergoes a chemical change caused by bacterial life.

If milk is kept from 20-20° gassy fermentation is bound to develop, at this temperature this fermentation goes on 530 times faster than below this 55-70°, the lactic acid germ works

best below 55° F. - these fermentations go on slow, but if milk is held below 50° F. for 4 or 5 days the germs develop a poison injurious to the system as in the case of ice cream.

Never allow fresh milk to become mixed with old milk because the albumen is of no use in the manufacture of cheese or butter.

The albumen is wasted in the real old and the real fresh milk.

The alkaline test is not an absolute guide for curd to remain in the whey or milk to be set with, but the range of variation is narrow although the solution must be of proper strength, also not exposed to the air, then also the color must always be the same, using the same amount of indicator from day to day.

Casein is coagulated by acids and rennets later due to the pressure of salt of lime, as it occurs in milk it is held in soluble form by phosphate of lime.

In the curdling of milk by means of acids the lime salts are separated from the casein allowing it to separate as an insoluble curd.

If the casein is coagulated by means of rennets the lime salts are retained in the curd.

Lime in milk is precipitated and comes out of solution and this is why portmouged

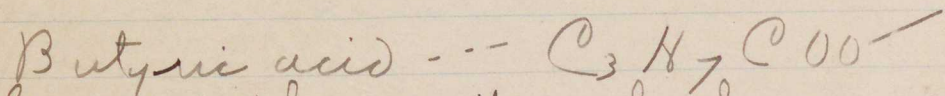
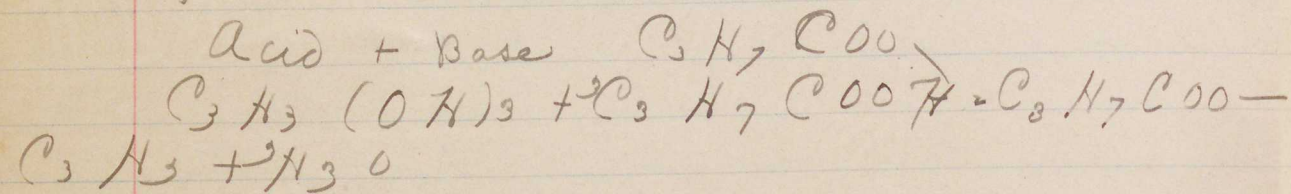
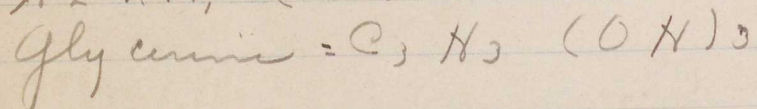
milk is not use in cheese making.

Rennet will not coagulate in the presence of considerable amounts of acids and alkalis.

Fats

A. very complicated substances.

The fat of milk is a mixture of a number of compounds formed by union of glycerine with acids of the general formula $C_n H_{2n+1} COOH$ this occurs in every one.



Some of the acids which are in combination with glycerine are volatile and soluble.

Others are non-volatile and insoluble.

The preparation of the various compound fat substances are subject to various, due to food and some extent the season of the year.

The following is an average composition of the fats of milk:-

Butyrim	3.85	(C ₃ H ₇ COO) ₃	C ₃ H ₅
Caproin	3.60	C ₅ H ₁₁ COO	H
Caprylin	.53	C ₇ H ₁₅ COO	H
Caprin	1.9	C ₉ H ₁₉ COO	H
Laurin	7.4	C ₁₁ H ₂₃ COO	H
Myristin	20.2	C ₁₃ H ₂₇ COO	H
Palmitin	25.7	C ₁₅ H ₂₉ COO	H
Stearin	1.8	C ₁₇ H ₃₃ COO	H
Olein	35.0	C ₁₉ H ₃₇ COO	H
100.00			

These are the prominent fats that compose butter.

Butyrim, caproin, caprylin and are soluble and volatile sometimes caprin and laurin are slightly soluble and volatile.

The remaining acids are non-volatile as it takes more heat to melt tallow than butter due to non presence of first six named.

Tallow is composed of the latter three.

The degree of heat required to melt these acids is from butyric which is a liquid to 150° F Stearin melt at this.

Olein is a compound and belongs to another series than the other acids and is a liquid at ordinary temperature.

Butter melts at near 100° F.

Butter is characteristic that it contains the first six fats from animal fats that contain the last three!

The causes of the rancid smells of butter. Rancid smell is doubtless ~~due~~ caused by the liberation of some of the volatile acid as butyric.

Another cause is possibly due to the oxidation of the unsaturated compounds such as olein (not saturated as the gas in a cold store)

Butter exposed to the air goes off flavor due to the union of oxygen and olein

Flavoring material now made in laboratory and not gotten from plants any more as years ago as the particular flavors have been found and can be separated.

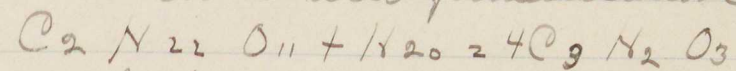
If oleo margarine is made up, it contains only animal fats and is much easier kept and just as nutritious.

In France coconut oil is introduced in butter, Sodium Carbonate Na_2CO_3 neutralizes the acid and adds starter and works as usual.

Milk sugar

Does not undergo alcoholic fermentation

Starch. Dextrin if heated with acid does undergo alcoholic fermentation and lactic acid fermentation.



Milk sugar + $\text{H}_2\text{O} =$ Lactic acid.

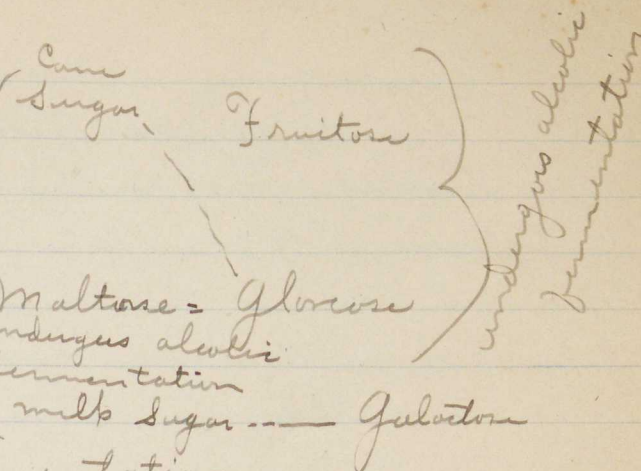
This is what takes place in souring of milk and is the real cause of it, if the development of lactic acid can be checked milk will stay sweet.

Lactic acid exists in milk as a salt probably, at least until the acidity is sufficient to curdle it.

Properities, is a white crystalline substance.

Milk sugar undergoes alcoholic and lactic fermentations, it is not insoluble as cane sugar, is a strong reducing agent, it will reduce alkaline solution of mercury, copper and silver forming cuprous oxide, in copper as in Fehling's solution.

Sugar of milk is not all turned to acid even if 1.5% of acid is developed but the development of such an amount of acid stops lactic fermentation



Ash

A white substance, made up of inorganic substances. The combination of the various substances of the ash does not tell in what form they existed in the milk, example some of the phosphoric acid and lime exists as the casein.

Constituents; 25% Potash, 25% Phosphorus P_2O_5 , 25% Calcium (lime) and the other 25% is that of which bones are made up of, including about 1% of citric acid and the solubility of many of the salts is due to the citric acid.

Gases in Milk

Carbon di. Oxide, Oxygen & Nitrogen. These come out on standing and heating increasing the Sp. Gr. of the milk.

Common Sugar we see before was split up into different sugars of treated with acid, but milk sugar underwent both Alcoholic & Lactic Acid fermentation.

92% of Fats of Milk: Animal Fat.

Cheese

There is a difference in natural thickening of milk and the thickening of by addition of rennet. In one the lime salts are present & sour the milk, in the other the calcium salts are cut off and the ^{curd} acid is made insoluble, rennet splits the curd into soluble & insoluble.

Cheese is formed from milk by coagulating the casein, entangles with its fat and retains some ash that was originally in milk.

The greater part of the sugar & albumen, a little casein, pass off into the whey. About 2 of fat and only one half of the solids are covered in cheese making.

Steps in making cheese.

1. Development of Acid.
2. Fast ripening milk set sweeter.

Coagulating at a lower temperature soft curds are formed of above $86^{\circ}F$ tough curds are formed up to 120° then soft curds are formed $190^{\circ}F$.

3 The reason we have less acid in the whey than in milk after cutting is due to the acid reaction of the casein it being taken out of the whey.

4 Acid is developed to assist the pepsin to ripen cheese and to assist the enzymes to digest the insoluble curd.

5 The reason of less acid after salts has been added is due to the alkaline reaction of the lime in salts.

6 In curdling of cheese there is a decrease in moisture and an increase in solids due to decrease of the former (Acid is formed only for a few days).

Ripening of cheese is due to the development of lactic acid galactase and the digesting action of pepsin. Galactase won't work in an acid media so that won't cure cheese until after the acid has decreased pepsin may work on it first.

Casein is broken into

Casein = Casioses = Peptones = Amides =

Ammonia

Curing may be faster in high temperature than low for a time but in the end the two are at the same stage, although a better article is the result of the low curing.

Salt retards the action of ripening only to a slight extent.

Food value of cheese

$\frac{1}{3}$ Fat $\frac{1}{3}$ water $\frac{1}{3}$ protein this is roughly speaking

Cheese when cured is readily digested if well made and contains great food value, as compared with meat 1# = 3# of meat.

Cheese is a substance made from milk in which we have retained everything possible (All the solids) and a little water. Cheese is co-agulated and digested.

It may be a trifle harder to digest than meat due to the fatty ^{coating} of the casein etc.

It is a great energy producer but no good to aid the peristaltic action of the stomach. Breakfast foods act the same as would make a very good maintenance for a horse in the winter time but not enough to produce energy.

Cream is the substance left after milk is skimmed.

The methods of separation are shallow pan. Deep setting gravity force separators, centrifugal force.

The separation is better in deep setting than shallow pan system, due to the currents passing down ward on the outside of can and up the centre, when cold water is added.

Separator gives the richest cream. Sugar casein etc. are in nearly the same proportion in cream as in milk all except fat

Skim Milk

Similar in composition to ordinary milk but contains less fat.

Gravity separation leaves from 5-2½%
over age 75 at 40-45°F in skim milk.

Effect of heat on milk

1. A skin forms on the milk, this is not all albumen, but is coagulated albumen partly of casein salts of lime minerals.
2. Burnt taste due to the charring of the sugar and driving off of some of the volatile acids.
3. get a yellow color due to the charring of sugar.
4. Composition of the casein is changed.
5. The physical composition is also changed.

Digestibility of milk.

Milk as it enters the stomach forms a large hard solid clot, if large quantities are taken at once. If taken in small doses with other food this is mixed with it, the clotting is caused by the acids of the stomach, and rennet + pepsin.

Makes a good food if taken this way.

Boiled Milk.

There is a difference of opinion among men whether this is better or easier digested than raw milk.

Butter Milk.

In composition it resembles skim milk, but has flavour and is strongly acid.

The amount of fat due to efficiency of churning.

Skim milk is the more digestible.

Composition of Skim Milk.

Water	89 — 91%
Fat	3 — 3.5
Sugar	4 — 5
Proteids	3.3 — 4
Ash	7 — 8

Very high in food substances as compared with whole milk.

Butter

Is a mixture of butter fat, water curd and ash material, produced from milk, which have been prepared in such a way as to have the peculiar flavors of butter.

Ripening of Cream

1. Develops flavors.
2. Produce exhaustive churning.
3. Coagulate casein & albumen.

Gravity cream is harder to churn due to the presence of large amounts of casein and albumen.

The exhaustive churning is caused by films forming on the fat globules these are cut by the acid and stay or unite with one another, producing the exhaustive churning.

Churning (One theory)

Each fat globule has a film, in churning they are thrown back and forward by weakening the film with acid. Churning is made easier, the fat globules gather when the film is broken and we have butter forming in irregular masses.

The thickening of cream in the churn is soon after it is put in is caused by the pounding together of cream caused globules to form into an irregular masses and

thereby increasing the volume, as well as the thickness.

The expelling of moisture by the salt is done by the granules of salt dissolving and gathering the moisture on the films or outside of the fat globules and forming crops which are passed up through the butter to the surface, same as moisture rises in the earth.

Butter contains from 10-16% of moisture.

Many ways are advanced claiming that the moisture content of butter can be raised, but these fail to prove so in many cases.

The use of albumen substances will increase the moisture content.

A Toronto man expanded butter to contain 56% of moisture.

Cream may be thickened also by use of acetate of lime, froths may be worked in every way.

Curdy Matter in Butter

About 1/2% is curdy matter, comes from casein and albumen that was originally in milk.

No relative relation was found between the amount of curdy matter and the keeping quality of the butter.

Fats

Butter fats are distinguished by having salts of glycerides of volatile acids present, which are not present in other fats.

Cows can be fed to produce harder butter. Butter is soft because of the presence of large amounts of oleo.

Stearin is in small quantity that is why it is not hard as in common fats.

Butter also contains some glycerides of salt of unsaturated acids.

This is why butter must be kept away from air. A certain amount of ferment is present in cream and the pass to the butter, these are held in check by salt and cold storage temperatures.

Aroma may be due to some salt of butyric acid. Heating of milk expels some of the fermentations.

What causes butter to go off flavors when made under the best possible conditions is not known.

Preservatives

Causes of change in food.

1. Oxidation.

In butter the unsaturated compounds if exposed to the air, change in colour, also other changes take place but this is most noticed by the eye.

The point of importance in storing butter is that it won't make it a poisonous nature.

2 Reduction

Has less influence than the previous one, don't apply to dairy products very much as there is no reduction as in case of H_2S forming in rotten eggs.

3 Metallic change

Iron and copper bottles used to cause a change in food if it was cooked in them especially - the latter, a poison was introduced into the food.

To-day we have the tin cans, sodas and give in canned goods to contend with, but this can be overcome if care is exercised.

In canned fruits and vegetables as peaches, etc. copper sulphate is often used to keep the colour of the goods and make them look natural to the consumer. It is a poison. Metals often combine with the food and destroy its originality.

1 Micro-organisms

Yeasts, molds and bacteria can be carried into food by dust in the air and keep on growing in food afterward.

Heat will destroy these to a certain extent also exclusion of air. This is why we put on a paper covering box jellys it is almost impossible to preserve food in a raw state to any length of time.

The first & last of these changes affect dairy products mostly directly.

Light promotes or aids oxidation and heat aids micro-organisms to a limited extent. This is why we have our cold storage dark and cold.

Poisonous Products of Decomposition.

Unsafe foods may present normal appearance, and in case of fish a few days old if not treated in some way would make them unsafe food, when people want to be a few days old to cook better and give a better taste.

Milk is a frequent source of dangerous germs may cause this as in case of ice cream, while other changes produce products of a poisonous nature.

Methods of Preservation.

1. Drying.

This is the oldest method known of the expression of water and drying of fruits leaves fiber and other substances incapable of putrefaction, but the flavor and digestibility impaired.

Fruits, Hay, etc. if moisture is kept below 10-15% they will keep for indefinite time. Flour is no good if it has more than 15% of moisture.

2. Smoking

An old method, it dries the surface impregnates it with formaldehyde, creosol and salicylic acid.

The modern method is to paint the ham etc. with a solution of wood alcohol, or dip the meat into it. This contains all the same constituents of liquid smoke.

The alcohol is a poison but can be done quicker and at less cost than the smoking.

Salting

This is the only inorganic substance added to foods, calcium chloride.

In the stomach we have acids, the hydrochloric acid of it is obtained from the chloride of the salt, there we must always have an acid media or rennet won't work.

In large quantities salt decreases the value of foods, it causes valuable juices to flow out and dry up the food. Its antiseptic nature is weak, therefore it is used in large quantities.

After salting, smoking and drying food it can't be restored to its organic nature.

Disinfectants destroy the action of germ life.

Antiseptic retards the action of germ life. Deodorant absorbs the action of germ life or the flavors or smell.

In late years chemistry and bacteriology have solved new methods of chemicals that may be added in small quantities to preserve.

The old method could not be applied to preserving dairy products.

Chemical preservatives are divided into two classes.

Those known to be injurious to health.
Those not known to be injurious
or those that are disputed.

Some preservatives in common use:-

Boric acid, borax and boron compounds
sulphuric acid and sulphate of sodium
fluorides, salicylic acid, benzoic acid and formalin.

To the first class belong salicylic acid and formalin, the rest belong to the second class, some place sulphuric acid in first.

For city milk supply formalin is often used, for soft drinks salicylic acid is used.

Boron compounds chief substance used in dairy products, often in preparing are mixed with sodium compounds common salt, salt petre, salicylic acid, etc.

This if added in weak amount it is a very strong adulterant.

All preservatives are sold under a variety of names claiming all kinds of things for them, some even claim to contain compounds that are not in existence at all.

By using the old method of preserving it is possible to distinguish between the different methods used, to-day when chemicals are used it is impossible to detect them so readily. The use of chemicals is called for by the advance of civilization, the people require a fresher appearing food.

But there is no way possible of detecting the amount used. It is very dangerous for an inexperienced person to use even a few grains of certain preservatives may cause sickness or even death.

Formalin destroys the digestibility or digesting agents of the stomach; in milk it coagulates the albumen.

Salicylic acid is not near as harmful.

32
The borin compounds are the basis
of the use of preservatives.

The report of the British Scientist
meeting was as follows:-

The use of salicylic acid and borax used
in butter has to be labelled and sold as such.

Borax, the use of it was limited at a
 $\frac{1}{2}\%$ in butter, in cream $\frac{1}{4}\%$ is allowed and in
milk it is not to be used any more.

Borax was claimed to be no more
harmful than salt petre.

Mr Wiley at Washington:

Performed a test, fitted up a table and
called for volunteers and fed them preservatives,
this was the best test performed so far. the
preservatives were fed in capsules. to make
sure the required amount was given, 4-5 grains
of borax was found to be harmful, $\frac{1}{2}$ gram
per day was not noticed by many, some of
weaker constitution it showed on also.

To-day the old country market calls
for a saltless butter, then some other method
has to be performed for preserving butter than by
means of salt, to save the flavour.

The old country market don't restrict the
use of preservatives. $\frac{1}{2}\%$ is allowed in butter
of borax.

The scum of milk at boiling consists of casein
albumen and some separated lime salts.

Practical work 1-23-05

In Chemistry the standard is the gram in weighing.

In the French system of measurement the standard is the meter.

In our measure it equals 39.37 inches.

10 millimeters = 1 centimeter. nail

10 centimeters = 1 decimeter. finger

10 decimeters = 1 meter. finger to nose.

Thermometers.

In our country we use the Fahrenheit but in laboratory work and in many countries the Centigrade is used.

The difference

In the Fahrenheit the freezing point is at 32° above zero.

In the Centigrade (which means graded by hundreds) the freezing point is at zero and boiling point at 100° .

4°C is the maximum density of water, or will weigh the most at this temperature.

One cubic centimeter of distilled water at 4°C weighs one gram.

Cubic centimeter is expressed as C.C.

Table of Weight

10 milligrams = 1 centigram

10 centigrams = 1 decigram

10 decigrams = 1 gram

Then we have grams written in units place, decigrams in tenths place, centigram in hundredths place and milligrams in thousandths place.

Specific gravity

The specific gravity of a certain volume of liquid is the weight of this, compared with the weight of the same volume of pure water at 4°C or 39.2°F . for gases the standard is air or hydrogen.

The lactometer is used for the determination of the specific gravity of milk.

Hydrometer is used for measuring all liquids lighter than milk.

There are two lactometers in general use the Quevenne and the U.S. Board of health.

There are two ways by which the specific gravity of milk may be found.

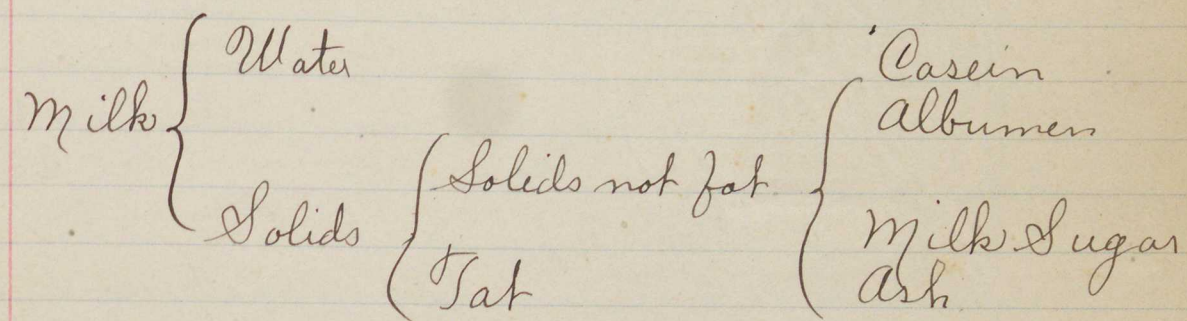
- (1) The volumetric or by Quevenne lactometer
- (2) The gravimetric or by the pycnometer

The pycnometer is a small glass flask with a small stopper which has a small hole in the center.

Perfectly dry your pycnometer weigh it on a balance, then fill full with pure H_2O and weigh, then empty and fill with liquid to be tested and divide the weight of this by the weight of water and the result is specific gravity of the liquid.

Very careful work is necessary to get accurate results.

Constituents of Milk



Milk is a compound

The casein of milk is a compound and is albumen.

The difference between the two is that casein is acted on by acids and albumen by heat.

Experiments

Take a little whole milk or skim milk and put in a test tube, add a little sulphuric acid and casein will coagulate.

Take a little egg albumen put in a test tube, add a little nitric acid and egg albumen will coagulate in the cold but if heat is applied to albumen in test tube it will coagulate.

quicker and if a few drops of acetic acid (vinegar) is added its action is intensified.

In cold casein is coagulated by application of acetic acid or weak acids.

Casein is coagulated by the rennet in setting of milk, but this can be brought about much more rapidly by application of heat, rennet will not coagulate albumen.

Albumen will not coagulate under 60°C or 140°F .

Casein's Optimum coagulating temperature is 98°F but is for best results cheese making 86°F was found to give best results.

Proof of these experiments.

Take a small quantity of milk in a test tube heat to blood heat add acetic acid to this, casein is precipitated or coagulated, filter this through a filter paper, the albumen will go through a filter and can be coagulated by heat or nitric acid showing very plainly the difference between the two and the presence of the two compounds in separate forms of the milk.

An experiment is to take a little hay or clover cut up fine heat warm and drain off the liquid, to this add a little acetic acid and heat coagulation will take place showing the presence of albumen in hay.

Take a piece of lean raw beef and put in ordinary water, drain off water and heat a little then add a little acetic acid.

Coagulation will take place showing the presence of albumen in meat.

This shows how valuable it is that cows get food in which albumen is present, also shows how albumen passes from food to milk, from milk to beef or from food to beef.

Casein of milk comes from albumen, how, how can not be explained.

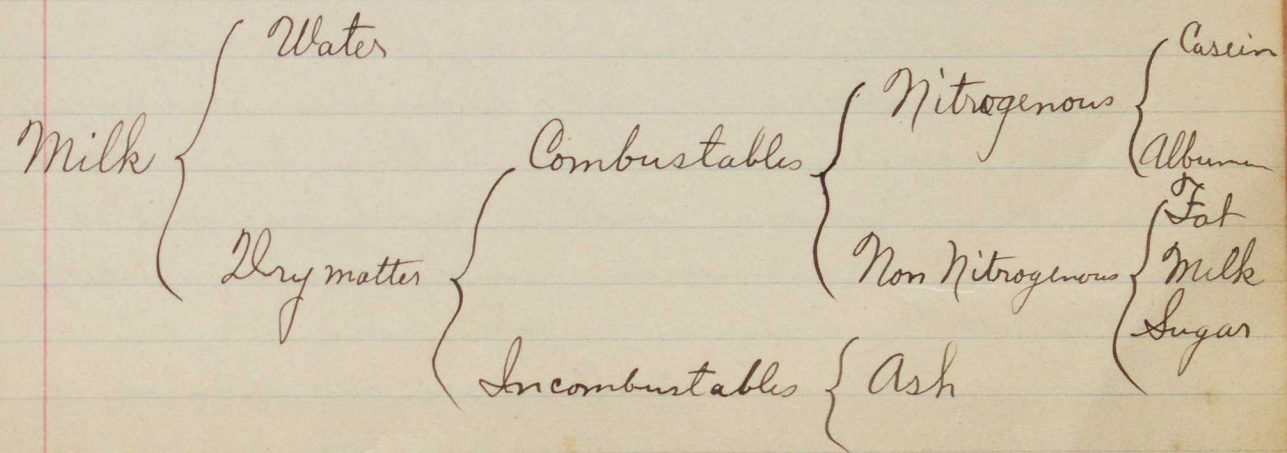
Authorities can not tell how it is taken out of the albumen.

In colostrum milk casein is to albumen as 40:20 but in normal milk the ratio is as 80:20.

Milk sugar

Milk sugar is broken up by certain forces and lactic acid is formed, such as we have in milk and this coagulates the casein, which accounts for the thickening of milk.

Another way of diagramming milk



Element

A substance that can't be broken down. 75 in existence

Compound

A substance that can be broken down such as water H₂O.

Mixture

A substance in which the elements are held in suspension as Air N.O.

Nitrogenous substances are those that contain nitrogen, and all things that have life contain nitrogen.

By combustibles we mean those parts that will burn and incombustibles those that won't burn.

Ash is a compound made up of several compounds, also incombustibles.

Take the ash of milk, which can be procured by heating it and burning milk until nothing is left of it except the ash, put a little of this in a test tube, add a little water then add a little nitric acid boil this and cool with a little pure water and filter to the filtered portion, add a solution of ammonium molybdate, a yellow precipitate is formed, phosphoric acid.

Any substance containing phosphoric acid will give a yellow precipitate.

Wheat ash can be treated in the same way. Proof: Take phosphoric acid and add a little nitric acid. treat with ammonium molybdate and a yellow precipitate will be formed.

For a substance containing calcium phosphate, boil substance with some hydrochloric acid filter, and to filtered portion add a large amount of Ammon Oxalus and Ammon Hydrate, a white precipitate. Calcium phosphate is lime.

For (potash) or potassium take a platinum wire and clean, then heat and touch in ash hold in flame, this will give you a yellow flame and if held to a blue glass gives a purple flame.

For sodium (salt) chloride take same wire and heat and add sodium no coloration will be seen if held to a blue glass, but a yellow flame was formed before.

This shows that cow has to have ash and nitrogenous food for ash to be had in milk and then to build bone in young.

Phosphate of lime taken from soil passes to plants and then to animals (cows) then to milk, this to young animals and these are raised and slaughtered. bones ground up and spread on land as fertilizers.

making a complete circuit.

Potash is taken up by plants, but sodium must be fed cows.

Alkaline Solution

Burette is an instrument consisting of a graduated glass tube with a rubber pinch or glass cock used for measuring liquids in chemistry.

A solution is a mixture of two or more elements, every portion of which has the same portions of the different elements.

Any acid coming in contact with an alkali solution will neutralize one another.

Acids have no color but alkalis show pink. If phenolphthalein is added

Caustic Soda plus Sulphuric acid = Sodium Sulphate

(Alkali) + (Acid) = (salt.)

Sodium hydrate coming in contact with hydrochloric acid, sodium chloride is formed (common table salt).

Then we have a base + an acid = a salt

Base is a substance, which will destroy acids.

Acid is a substance which has a peculiar sour taste, and the union of the two causes salt to form.

When a base comes in contact with an acid salt is formed and this is called neutralization.

It always takes a definite amount of a base to neutralize a definite amount of an acid.

Therefore it takes 80 parts of caustic soda to neutralize 98 parts of sulphuric acid.

40 parts of Caustic Soda = 90 parts of Lactic Acid and Sodium Lactate is formed.

On this basis it is then possible to complete the acids of different liquids.

Basis of the Alkaline test is that a certain amount of caustic acid soda neutralizes a certain amount of lactic acid.

Made of such a strength that 1 c.c. of solution = .6 gram of lactic acid.

Suppose we make a test of milk and found that we used 1.9 c.c. of the solution in the burette.

Then we have 1 C.C. of solution = .01 gram of lactic acid
 1.9 C.C. of solution = .019 X 1.9 C.C. or .019 lactic acid
 10 C.C. of milk contains .019 grams of lactic acid
 100 C.C. of " " " .19 " " " "

What is meant when we say milk has .19% acid is that in 100 C.C. of that milk we have .19 grams of lactic acid, and are guided in our work on this scale.

To make a test

Take a 10 C.C. pipette (100 C.C. could also be used) and get a thorough fair sample of the liquid from which you test, let this into a beaker and drain pipette well, add a few drops of indicator (2 drops) then note where your solution is, and let it slowly drop into your beaker, when a slight pink is seen, you know that the alkaline has neutralized all your acid, again note where your solution is, and the difference between the two is the number of grams of acid in 10 C.C. of milk, this times 10 C.C. = the number of grams in 100 C.C. of the liquid tested or the percent of acid.

Great care must be taken in getting a fair sample, if the liquid is drawn up too far in pipette or some hangs on outside to much milk is delivered and not a fair test is gotten, again always use the same amount of

indicator, as a deeper color is gotten if more is used.

Water

Pure water of all importance, because it passes through the cow as feed and later is in the milk, also used in butter and cheese manufacturing.

Different kinds of water

Distilled water, this is purest made by catching the steam and condensing it. Next is natural water, this can be obtained from several sources. The purest is rain water, if caught under clean conditions, next is spring, river and well water, the purity of these depending on surrounding conditions.

Two classes of water

Hard and soft

Hard water is that which will not froth readily if soap is added and contains minerals, river, spring and well water are hard waters.

Soft water will froth readily if soap is added and contains no minerals, rain and distilled water are soft.

Hard water is divided in temporary and permanent water

Temporary hard water is that kind which will allow soap to froth after it has been boiled under ordinary conditions.

Permanent hard water can only be hardened by adding of chemicals only call it permanent hard if boiling does not exceed 212°F . but if boiled above under pressure it is temporary hard water.

Hard water contains a certain amount of mineral matter Carbonates of lime, magnesia, sulphate of lime and some chlorides.

Temporary hard water contains carbonates of lime magnesia, (lime stone) a fine white product, a soft scale.

Permanent hard water contains sulphates of lime (Epsom salts) and a hard crusty scale is formed, is the most dangerous of the two, also harder to remove from boiler.

The scale of hard water acts as an insulation in boilers and often gets so thick that the shell becomes white hot and breaks and an explosion is the result.

Then again this scale may crack, water getting into the crack, steam is formed and the shell being white hot very easily is pressed open by the terrible pressure of the steam causing explosion.

Caustic soda or lime will obviate the difficulty, with ordinary permanent hard water, baking soda or washing soda will prevent scaling, and cause scale to be in motion, and if boiler is blown off every hour it will pass off in this way.

Beware of patent boiler compounds as a rule they are high priced and contain very little matter that will prevent scaling, as boiler purges use lime, ordinary washing soda, caustic soda and ^{baking} washing soda for acidic water use caustic soda in connection with lime. Pure wholesome water in dairy.

(1) Sewerage contamination most dangerous

(2) Wells easily infected caused principally by certain organisms and chlorides

Test for sewerage contamination
Take a beaker, clean perfectly, and put a little water to be tested into it. To this add a few drops of permanganate of potash solution. It turns pink or discolors the water for longer than 15 minutes such water is fit for use but if the color disappears, the faster the more.

Second part of the test take same clean beaker with water to be tested and add several drops of a solution of silver nitrate, a white precipitate is formed, the indication is that there are chlorides present. If only a slight white precipitation is formed, it indicates that water is not contaminated from sewerage or organic matter.

Third part of test is take glass tube fill with water half, and shake well, this causes gases to form and the water will smell bad.

The first two tests must be formed together or no satisfactory results will be formed, from one alone.

Sewerage contamination is any contamination caused by decomposing animal or plant life, and all organic matter of this kind will be shown by these tests, (whey, out houses, grave yards, manure piles, pig pens, slaughter houses etc.)

Recipe for Permanganate of Potash solution.

50 grams of solid caustic potash.
2 grams of cry stalized permanganate of potash dissolved in 250 C.C. of pure H₂O keep in dark bottle

Recipe of Silver Nitrate Solution.

10 grams of silver of nitrate.
500 C.C. of pure H₂O.

Keep in light dark bottle also as the light destroys strength of both of these solutions.

Butter - Water = 11.54
 Fat = 86.85
 Ash = 1.02
 Proteids = .59
 100.00

In churning water is expelled and fat comes together and takes up a slight amount of proteid and ash of the latter salt forms the principal part.

Butter Fat is a mixture of glycerides of the fatty acids.

Glycerine and oily colorless substance, an alkali.

Butter or butter salts fat is formed from the different acids coming in contact with glycerine.

Palmitin formed in the palm, soft fat.

Stearin is formed in mutton tallow is a hard fat.

Olein formed in whale oil, is an oil.

Butyrim is a volatile fat.

The proportions of the different fats in Butter are

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Palmitin} \\ \text{Stearin} \\ \text{Olein } 40\% \end{array} \right\} 50\%$$

$$\text{Butyrim Capricin } 10\%$$

Name of butter comes from Butyrim which was formed in it, in rancid butter this is turned to butyric acid.

Proteids will influence the fat of cows milk, the amount can not be altered (by feeding tallow etc.) but its composition can be changed this is shown in the difference of hardness of winter and summer butter, by this we mean that directly we can't change the butter but indirectly we change the proportion of the various constituents.

Butyrim etc. only give the flavour to butter.

Waterhouse test for Oleomargin.

Boil some skim milk and throw directly into it some of the suspected sample, cool and stir the skim milk while cooling with water, with a stick or match, if it is Oleomargin it will collect in a solid ball of grease, this will differentiate from butter or renovated butter, the latter will stay in emulsion, also pure butter and when cold a larger layer of fat will be on the top.

The name Oleomargin comes from palmitin and stearin were supposed to be this acid and if olein was added Oleomargin was formed hence we have the name.

Renovated butter is made by taking several butters heating them in a funnel with hot water on the outside and during of the casein at the bottom (curdy matter) this is then allowed to harden and we have the pure oil.

Fat of animal has no grain, Butter fat has, this is why these two fats differ when heated in the skin milt.

Boiling test for Alimentary.
Take a sample of the butter hold over the heat, Pure butter foams, looks cloudy Renovated butter Frys, clear yellow Alimentary spurts, like lard fat fried

Cheese is pure whole milk from which as much water as possible has been taken or expelled and as much fat as possible retained.

Composition

Water	25-	35%
Fat	25-	35%
Proteids	30-	40%
Ash	3-	5%

Property of rennet is the coagulating of the casein, this is the basis of Cheese making Sugar = C. H. O.

Casein = Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen and trace of sulphate.

The strong taste or smell in old butter cheese is due to the formation of ammonia more especially in the quick curing by the combination of nitrogen and hydrogen.

Test.

To prove the presence of proteids in cheese place a small amount of cheese in a test tube and heat with some soda lime a strong smell of ammonia will be given off.

Test

To prove the presence of fat, place a small piece of cheese on a piece of filter paper, heat in an oven or on a radiator, the paper will be stained with fat.

Sugar = C. H. O.

Casein = C. H. O. N. S.

Ammonia = N. H.

Salt (Sodium Chloride)

Sodium carbonate (alkaline wash soda) to this add a little methyl orange (indicator) and it will change to an amber or yellow color, titrate this against Hydrochloric acid (H.C.O.) and at the neutral stage a purple taint will result.

An acid contains hydrogen, sour test redens litmus, and forms salt when acted on by a base.

Methyl orange (indicator) won't show lactic acid, that is why phenolphthalein is used in connection with milk.

Salt is found in sea water mineral and in springs, Salt must be purified freed from all foreign matter if used for dairy purposes, it contains when found in sea or boiled from sea water sodium chloride magnesia carbonate.

Calcium Chloride Calcium "

magnesia "

potassium "

Chloride of calcium & magnesia have a bitter taste and cause the salt to take up moisture and it will cake or lump. Pure salt won't lump from ordinary moisture of air.

Properties of Salt

Pure sodium chloride is a white crystalline substance readily soluble in water, having neither acid or alkaline properties, and having a characteristic pleasant taste.

Salt does deliquesce but the presence of foreign substances cause it to absorb moisture.

Human taste requires salt, (food is either sweet or salty) this is why we use it either in cheese or butter, outside of this it acts as a preservative and therefore principally in cases of butter acids keeping quantities of same.

Salt also takes up moisture and will not readily part with it, hence salt in butter retains moisture.

Chemically pure salt may be made by neutralizing sodium hydroxide with Hydrochloric acid.

Preservatives

Detection of preservatives as adulterants in milk

Formalin.

Test for formalin, take $\frac{1}{2}$ of the suspected sample in the bottom of a test tube, add 3 times as much hydrochloric acid and boil, a yellow coloration indicates the presence of formalin.

It is a poisonous substance.

Salicylic Acid a white fluffy powder.

Test for, shake up $\frac{1}{2}$ in a test tube of the suspected sample with its own volume of alcohol, add a few drops of solution of perchloride of iron (ferric chloride) and a few drops of sulphuric acid, a violet coloration indicates the presence of salicylic acid.

It is poisonous.

Bicarbonate of Soda or Acid sodium carbonate

Amorphous white powder or in crystals. Shake up $\frac{1}{2}$ suspected sample with equal volume of alcohol, add 2-3 drops of a solution of rosolic acid, a distinct beautiful rose color, indicates the presence of sodium bicarbonate, a non-poisonous preservative used to neutralize lactic acid.

Borax or Boracic Acid.

Burn some of the suspected sample of milk in a dish, add a few drops of hydrochloric acid and into the liquid drop a piece of turmeric paper, allow the paper to dry, if on drying it turns brown, either borax or boracic acid are present. Both are poisonous in excess small quantities have no injurious effects on man.

Potassium Nitrate (salt petre)

A crystalline substance.

Take a little of suspected sample in test tube, add a few drops of sulphuric acid and when curdling is taking place filter of the whey, to the whey add a few more drops sulphuric acid (concentrated), heat to a boiling point and cool, next add a few drops of a solution of perionis sulphate, taking care to allow the liquid to run down the side of the tube, if at the point where the two liquids meet a brown line or ring is formed, salt petre is present in the sample.

POISONOUS IN EXCESS

Bichloride of mercury, or corrosive sublimate

Take a little of suspected sample, curdle the milk with a few drops of hydrochloric acid filter of the whey, add a little indicator and neutralize the acid in the whey by the addition of sodium hydrate, then add a solution of potassium iodide, a bright red precipitate will indicate the presence of the

bichloride.

It is a high poisonous substance, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of a solution of 1 to 10,000 being sufficient to cause death in short delay. The use of it is then in any article of food a criminal act.

Starch

Boil some of the milk suspected and add a few drops of tincture of a solution of iodine, a blue color indicates the presence of starch, starch in milk or cream not a preservative but an adulterant.

Chalk

Take suspected sample and add sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, this will give an effervescence, (boil up).

alkaline solution.

History, old hot iron test was found wanting in some places and the alkaline test was introduced, as it was found to be a better measure of the lactic acid, produced by the different acid bacteria, and is now used as de-

termining the acidity of milk, cream and whey, The alkali neutralizing the lactic acid.

Caustic Soda

Sodium hydroxide, sodium hydrate, lye, are all the same.

Baking soda, Bicarbonate of soda, Washing soda is ~~very~~ sodium carbonate. Caustic soda is very caustic and alkali, this is where it differs from the others and sufficiently pure for ~~all~~ all practical purposes, although the pure may also be obtained but at a high cost, when this was found an indicator was needed and phenolphthalein was found to answer this purpose best.

It is a known fact in chemistry that 40 parts of soda by weight = 90 parts of L.A. Soda (No. 0.76.

1 atom	sodium	=	23	molecular weight
1 "	Hydrogen	=	1	"
1 "	Oxygen	=	16	"
			40	"

Lactic Acid ($C_3H_6O_3$)

3	Atoms Carbon	=	$3 \times 12 = 36$	molecular weight
6	" Hydrogen	=	$6 \times 1 = 6$	"
3	" Oxygen	=	$3 \times 16 = 48$	"

90 molecular weight.

A Normal solution is any compound taken in its relative proportions and dissolved in 1000 cc of pure H_2O .

Then 40 grams of soda in 1000 cc of water is a normal solution, same as the 90 parts of lactic acid.

40 grms. caustic soda = 90 gr. of L.A.
 90 " " Z. A. = 40 gr. No O.H.
 100 " " Z. A. = $\frac{40}{90} \times 100 = 44.44$ No O.H.
 1000 cc. H_2O contains 44.44 grms. of No O.H. to be a normal solution.

N solution

1 cc of N. O.H. contains .0444 grs No O.H.
 Then 1 gr. L.A. = .0444 grms. No O.H.
 in a deci normal solution we have 1 cc. of the 10 sol. = .0044 + No O.H. and will neutralize 0.1 of L.A. Then if we use two (2) cc of the 10 sol. it means $2 \times .01 \times 10 = 2$ or for the man that don't understand this 1 cc of the solution can be read as .1 of acid, every cc. read as a tenth also to make it 100.0 cc = one liter. simpler than $\times$ by .009 and $\div 100$.

1000 cc N soda sol. = 40 grs.
Na O.H.

Or if our sol. was 2.5 normal
Then 1 cc of this sol. would contain
.04 x 2.5 = .1 Na O.H.

To make a 1000 cc of this solution,
normal, would require:

400 cc Na O.H. x .1 = 40 grs. of Na O.H.
600 H_2O = 600 cc

1000 Na O.H. = 40 " " "

and to titrate this to a $\frac{1}{10}$ sol-
we have 1000 cc N sol. = 40 grms.

Na O.H. 1 cc = .04 cc $\frac{1}{10}$ = .004

or to make a thousand cc take 100 cc N
+ 900 cc H_2O

1000 cc of Na O.H. $\frac{1}{10}$ = 4. gr. Na O.H.

100 cc of N (Na O.H.) = 4. " "

900 cc H_2O = 0.

1000 Na O.H. $\frac{1}{10}$ = 4. " "

This was for a normal stock sol.
And if a 10 cc pipette was used
to get the percentage of acid in a
certain liquid, the number of cc
solution used x .04 would equal
the % of acid.

cc of sample taken.

Then to make a stock sol. of 1.111 + N
strength

1000 cc of N sol. = 40. Na O.H.

1000 cc of a 1.111 + N sol. = 44.44 + Na O.H.

And if we wanted to make 1000 cc
of 1.111 N sol. from 1.5 N stock

1000 cc of 1.111 + N sol. = 44.44 + Na O.H.

1 cc of 1.111 + N " = .0444 + gr. Na O.H.

1000 cc of 1.5 N " = 40 x 1.5 = 60 grs.

1 cc of " " " = .06 = $\frac{44.44}{60}$

$\therefore$ in 1000 cc of 1.111 + N sol. = $\frac{44.44}{60} \times 1000$
= 740 cc of 1.5 sol.

740 x .06 = 44.44

260 cc of H_2O x 0 = 0

1000 cc Na O.H. = 44.44 gr.

Then if we had a normal stock sol.
of 1.111 strength and wanted to
titrate it to a $\frac{1}{10}$ + N sol. we
would have

1000 cc of 1.111 + N sol. = 44.44 gr. of Na O.H.

1 cc " " " = .0444 " " "

and 1000 cc " " " x .0444 = 44.44 +

900 cc H_2O x 0 = 0

1000 cc of 1.111 $\frac{1}{10}$ = 4.444 gr. of Na O.H.

Indicator.

Take 10 drams of phenolphthalein (powdered) and dissolve in 100 cc of 95% pure alcohol, this is the best sol.

Take 70 cc of this sol. and make up to 100 cc with H₂O

Indicator in powdered form will not weaken outside of becoming moistened with the atmosphere.

Get druggist or chemist to sign a certificate as to the reliability of the standard solution.

Apr 11, 1934

Record of Brothertown Courts Since the year 1797 to April 1843

James Wiggins last Clerk
First Record is of date of the first Monday of Sept 1797.

The fines are assessed in Pounds Shillings and pence up to

when the Dollar is used
Samuel Adams was fined 3 bu of wheat and court costs.

John Turbil pays court cost and Sarah Simons must move her house off of the highway

Court met on the first Monday of the month, No set time, supposed to be 4 o'clock

Four men acted as Peace makers
David Fowler was first Court Clerk
In 1798 both Dollars and Pounds are mentioned in the fines

First Monday in Sept, 1801
Elizabeth Wamprey was fined 10 Pounds and court costs for not working 4 days on Highway

Same date as above, Thomas Crosby vs Jeremiah Turbil, Plaintiff is an infant and there can be no cause for action by Law

Same date
Jeremiah Turbil - vs - Nathan Crosby

For breaking the Sabbath, verdict
no cause for action

Isaac Mauby - vs - Elijah Wimpsey

A wooden fence shall be built in 10 days
to wit Monday in Feb 1802

William Dick - vs - Thomas Hitt
for false report, settled out of Court
May 3, 1802

Roger Mauby vs Penelope Paul
Damage done by taking away her
boy from the plaintiff. Fined of
five Pounds and Court costs
Court of the Peacemakers June 7, 1812

Roger Mauby vs. Penelope Paul
Verdict - Penelope Paul agrees to let
her son John live with her father,
Roger Mauby, until he is 14 years of
age and to have in dower of the
said John until he becomes 14

The dollar is used entirely after
1803, Wm Coghis is clerk

The 2nd day of March 1804 Court was
held in the school house

May 6, 1805

Joshua Decurish is Plaintiff
Benj Fowler is Deft

July 6, 1807

Thomas Crossley vs George Crossley
Elij. Wimpsey, James Sampson

Philena Crossley, Mary Henry
Thomas Hitt for break of Sabbath
Fine 75 cts and costs and
Charles Wimpsey, Phoebe Fowler

The last case tried was Dec 4, 1837
Case was for debt

Court held at C. Pitkeys in Bensenville
Brother town on Feb 1, 1836

William Dick was the first settler 1831
Elder Thomas Dick brought the
Baptist Church here in 1834

Chilton Lewis July 7, 1900

Rev. John Tolark was first M. & W. minister

Abstract of
O. G. 74
See Vol 18 of Deeds
Page 216

The old mill site measured 27 rods east and west from the base line road and 18 rods North and South. ^{Measurement started from the S.E. corner of Lot 9 thence north 1 rod} sold by David Fowler as sole surviving trustee of the Brotherton Indians in the year 1887 to Mary Jones for 35 dollars

O. G. 74

We have a order on D. W. Featherstonhaugh ordering him to pay Edwin C. Adams the sum of \$9⁵², it being his share of the mill property by order of mill committee signed William Dick, Manchester 847. It would seem to us that the mill property was sold twice by the Brotherton Indians once in 1847 and again in 1887

Book of
Deeds, page
244-245

Deeds called Brotherton the Town of Manchester in 1857 according to a plat and survey executed by D. W. Featherstonhaugh to subdivide and apportion the Brotherton Reservation tract of land so called, lying on the east side of Winnebago Lake. ^{also Damsburg}

Mrs Boyd
a N. Pemberton
Died 1855
age 67

Moody Mann was judge of Brotherton Indians and held court in his Tavern located in Lot 22, on the farm now known as the John Snyder in about the year 1855. He had a private burying ground on his farm ~~died of~~ choked to death eating beef.

Mrs Boyd

D. W. Featherstonhaugh, a frequented Long Ashman and a drunkard surveyed

the town of Brothertown and divided into lots

A Trading Post was located on the lake shore west from Sam Mattys present home ^{built by Joseph D. Davis built by Moses Buffum}

John Palmer is the first known grave in the Brothertown cemetery. He was killed by the Stockbridge Indians July 4, 1838 as he was coming home from Green Bay.

Had an argument at Stockbridge, ^{Konkashot} and they followed him and split his head open with an ax. The murderer was arrested and placed in a house just west of our home. The Stockbridges came up the lake at night and released him and he was never seen again.

The first ~~M. E.~~ Church ^{services were held} was located about 20 rods north of the Mill creek in lot 8. A Baptist church held services in the North School house on farm.

The Military Road was built in 1836 ¹⁸³⁵ It took two years to build from Green Bay to Fond du Lac. Portage built from there to Ft. D. in one year, mostly prairie.

Lewis Cass Secy of War issued orders for the road in 1835, Brig Gen. George M. Brooke had complete charge from Ft Crawford to Ft Howard. In 1842 Father Jesse Halsted was located at Ft. D. L. he had charge of the Brothertown church, was a Methodist

Copy of the Patent given Osamus Fowler
abbreviations are my own
O. F. H.

Whereas, by an act of Congress, approved on the 3^d day of March, 1839, entitled "An act for the relief of the Brothertown Indians in the Territory of Wisconsin" it is provided "That the township of land containing 23040 acres, lying on the east side of Winnebago Lake in the Territory of Wisconsin which, by the proviso of a treaty made with the Menomonee Indians on the seventeenth Feb. eighteen hundred and thirty one and ratified on the ninth July 1832 was reserved for the use of the Brothertown or Brothertown Indians and which, by a subsequent treaty with the Menomonee ~~Indians~~ tribe bearing date 27th Oct 1832 and ratified Mch¹³ 1833 was further secured to the said Brothertown Indians, may be partitioned and divided among the different individuals composing said tribe of Brothertown Indians and may be held by them separately and severally in fee simple after such division shall ~~be made~~ have been made in the manner mentioned in said act; And whereas from the Report of the Commissioner, made pursuant to the foresaid act it appears that there has been assigned to Osamus Fowler for which he is entitled to a patent from the U. S. Govt

F. E. Smith
C. B. Ball
Lot 10

L. M. Dick
A. H. Hammer

Mrs. H. H. Dick
L. M. Dick
A. H. Hammer
see note book

to Hillman
Finney

see Page
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under the said Act a certain tract or parcel of land described in the aforesaid Report as follows, viz: The North half or subdivision of Lot number 29 being situated in the aforesaid Township

In Testimony Whereof, I John Tyler President of the U. S. of A. have caused these letters to be made Patent and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington ^{on the 11th day of June} in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty two and of the Independence of the U. S. the sixty sixth

J. Williamson, Recorder of the General Land Office

Register of Deeds
C. Hillman
G. H. Featherstonhaugh surveyed the Township of Brothertown according to the Plat and records in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Calumet Co dated July 13, 1840

He established a base line 4 rods wide running north and south was built into a road which is known as the lower road. The contention has always existed that this base line still belongs to State and

affidavit
of
H. H. Greol

not to the adjoining land. This contention is supported by an affidavit of H. H. Greol Register of Deeds of Calumet Co. bearing date of April 29, 1873

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Deeds
page 210

Historical Atlas
of
this.

A parcel of land described as follows: Beginning on the east line of Lot 9 of the town of Brothertown or Manchester as it was then known 21 rods from the S. E. corner thereof thence running west 27 rods to a stake, thence north 18 rods to a stake, thence east 27 rods to the east line of said Lot, thence south along east line of said Lot 18 rods to the place of beginning was reserved by the Brothertown Indians as a mill site. The following Indians were appointed at a regular town meeting as Trustees of Mill property, W^m Fowler Sr. Randall Abner, Sr. Thomas Commuck, Orsamus D. Fowler, David D. Fowler, William Fowler and David Jones, Johnson

This Mill Property was held by the Indians until Nov 19, 1887 when it was sold by David Fowler, as sole surviving Trustee of the Brothertown Indians to Mary Le Jones

Warren Ball	came from Mass. to Wis in	1846
William Ball	"	1831
David Fowler	"	1834
Lorenzo S. Fowler	M.D. " " "	1834
O. G. Johnson	" " " "	1835
John Mathers	" " " "	1835

The population of Calumet Co in 1840 was 275

Deer and wolves were very plentiful.
Country south of Calumet was all oak
openings and a very pleasant place.

Little Lake
Lester J. D. S.
The first steamer on Lake Winnebago
was built at Brothertown.

Winter wheat on Boyds Prairie was two feet
high on May 26, 1846.

The boat Manchester brought by Capt
Peter Houghtaling from Buffalo N.Y.
in 1843. The wood work was overhauled
and some of it replaced at Brothertown.

It was then taken to Taychedah
where the machinery was overhauled
and boat put in commission. The
machinery consisted of well worn
locomotive machinery. She was also

the first boat to ascend the Wolf River.
She was very slow and on one occasion
occurred she was eleven days towing
a raft of logs from Oshkosh to Fond du Lac.

In 1847 she was overhauled and then
carried passengers and freight. The
following is an advertisement appearing
in the Fond du Lac "Herald" of May 13, 1847.

Lake Winnebago Steamboat Arrangement
The Manchester, Houghtaling, Master, will
run during the season between F. D. L.
and Neenah as follows: Departing —
Leaves Taychedah Monday 7 A.M., Leaves

Fond du Lac 8: A.M. for Oshkosh touching at
Brothertown, Leaves Oshkosh Tuesday 8: A.M.
Taychedah and F. D. L. touching at Brothertown.
Leaves Taychedah Wed. 7: A.M. Leaves F. D. L. 8: A.M.
for Neenah. "Foot of lake" touching at Brothertown
and Oshkosh, Leaves Neenah Thurs. 7: A.M. for
Taychedah and F. D. L. touching at Brothertown and
Oshkosh. Leaves Taychedah Fri. 7: A.M. Leaves
F. D. L. 8: A.M. for Oshkosh touching at Brothertown.
Leaves Oshkosh Sat. 8: A.M. for F. D. L. and Taychedah
touching at Brothertown. Fare: From Taychedah
to Brothertown, 25 cts. From Taychedah to
Oshkosh, 5 cts. From Taychedah to Neenah, 75 cts.
From Neenah to F. D. L. 75 cts. Meals extra.
Freight: Whiskey per Bbl. 25 cts, Flour 12 cts, Pork, 25
grain per bu. 6 cts. Household furniture per Bbl. bulk 12 1/2.

The above charges for freight are from any of the
above ports for any other ports.

We take pleasure in inviting the attention
of the public to the steamboat advertisement which
appears in today's paper. The Manchester is a
beautiful and commodious boat commanded by
Capt Houghtaling and fitted up for convenience
or pleasure and plies between F. D. L. and the
Rapids, three times a week and returns on alternate days.
From the gentlemanly bearing and enterprise of the Capt. the
accommodations offered by the crew, the convenience of
the boat and the cheapness of fare and freight we hesitate not
to recommend this as the best route to the rapids or any landing
on lake shores.

History of F. D. L.
Page 396

Fond du Lac
May 13, 1847

The First Brothertown Settlers

- 1831 William Dick, 2nd William Dick, 1st
 1831 Albanah Dick, Brother of Wm father
 1831 David Johnson, ran the first store
 1831 Isaac Scipio
 1831 Randall Abner
 1831 Thomas Cummock, the first postmaster
 1832 Alexander Dick, father - Paul Dick
 1832 Daniel Dick - father, Thomas Dick, Preacher
 1832 Thomas Dick
 1832 William Johnson
 1832 David Johnson, ran the first store Doctor B. Davis local, 1845
 1832 John Skeeter
 1832 John Adams
 1832 Nathan Paul - served 3 yrs in N. Y. for murder

The Mill creek and the creek on Lot 2 known as the Coll Fowler Landing were the were the first landing places used by the Brothertown Indians.

A well defined trail ran from Clifton to F. D. L near the shore of the lake and a number built their homes along this trail.

History of Brothertown and Stockbridge Indians in Calumet Co.

Nearly half a century ago the first stroke of civilization was made in this County by educated Indians known as the Brothertown and Stockbridge nations who selected all that portion bordering on Lake Winnebago for their western home; cut the first tree erected the first cabin, made the first clearing and broke the first soil for agricultural purposes.

They boated and "backed" their first provisions up the lower Fox, and weary with toil, moored their canoes along the unbroken, forest bound shore. Here

Of these two nations whose history is full of interest, it will not be appropriate to say something here. The Stockbridge also known as the Mo-he-hun-muck in the early part of the seventeenth century, had possession of a large tract of land on the sea shore and extending from Manhattan to Lake Champlain. They were a powerful tribe numbering in 1604 fully 25 000 souls. [About the year 1730 after many wars with the whites, in which their numbers had been greatly reduced, they obtained a cession of land, five by seven miles square from the Oneidas in N. Y., and in same year they changed their habitat from Massachusetts to Oneida county N. Y.]

Historical Atlas of Wisconsin
 Compiled and Published by
 Snyder, Van Vleet and Co.
 1878

1774

In the last quarter of the eighteenth century, through the influence of David Fowler, an educated Montauk Indian, remnants of the Narragansetts, Pequots, Montauks Mohegans, Nehantics and a band of known as the Farmington Indians who had fallen into a very degraded condition and who had always occupied the Atlantic states, moved toward the West and settled on a tract given them by the Oneida Indians some fourteen miles south of Utica N.Y. and founded a new nation, which owing to its being composed of so many tribes, they called the Brothertowns.

For time the Brothertowns and Stockbridge were again crowded out by the encroachment of the whites. After much difficulty they secured a tract of land on the east shore of Lake Winnebago, in what is now Calumet Co., embracing the land now included in the town of Brothertown which was taken possession of by four families as early as 1831, the whole tribe coming a few years later, in 1834 and 35 - 36.

As they had no laws for the protection of their lives and property and having in all their ways of living, dress and speech - not having spoken their own language for over a hundred years - become quite nearly assimilated to the

See copy of Land Patent

whites. The Brothertowns petitioned Congress for citizenship which was granted by an act passed for their benefit Mch 3, 1839. and by which

The Stockbridge Indians were granted citizenship by Congress Mch 3, 1843 and their lands were divided, giving fifty acres to each individual person. From that date they have lived under the laws of the territory and state, having for most part officers of their own. They have sent three of their number, Wm Fowler, Alongo D. and Wm N. Dick as members from Calumet county to the Wis. legislature.

In the year 1836 the first white man by the name of Westfall settled within present limits of Calumet, (Calumetville). He built a tavern on the military road from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien which was opened the year previous, about the same time Rev. Cutting Marsh arrived as Missionary among the Stockbridge Indians.

Christian

See Vol A of Transcripts Register of 1836

and also Woody Mann, a millwright, who superintended the erection of the first sawmill and grist mill in the county for the Brothertowns. These mills were built about 1836-37 and for several years the people of Ashkosh and Fond du Lac got all their milling done by the Brothertown Indians.

Woody Mann also erected a house for himself in 1837. He selected a site on the lake shore in the present town of Harrison. This was

Contained 230 40
See page 75
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See Boyd and
Miss Stage

chosen because of the romantic picturesque scenery and also as it afforded a good shipping point and thus becoming a nucleus of a city.

The hopes of laying the foundation of a commercial metropolis were entertained by McLean and Whitney who settled further south on the lake shore but neither were ever extensively realized. The next year Cato Stanton, a brother of Moses Stanton, the founder of Chilton, built a house on the military road in which he kept tavern for many years.

Among the earliest settlers were John Dean who is still a resident of the county. He was a lieutenant in the regular army with Jeff Davis, when that officer was at Green Bay and at one time ordered him, he, with a number of discharged soldiers, among whom were Jesse Mills, Henry Moon and Jacob B. Horn settled among the Brothertown and Stockbridge Indians at an early date, while R. S. Bennett and family, Jos. Halestead, W. Goodell Sr and John Drake came soon after. These first settlements were made along the old military road which was surveyed by Capt Martin Scott and was cut through in 1835-1836. The old mission house, still standing at Stockbridge was erected in 1835-36 by Rev Cutting Marsh.

Continued on Page 85

First Whites
Capt Martin Scott
Surveyor

History of 1835-1840
Calumet as a
part of Brown

Calumet Co was named from a Menominee village so called which was located on the east shore of Lake Winnebago where the village of Calumet now stands. Calumet county was formed from Brown by act of the territorial legislature approved Dec 7, 1836 being then 24 miles square with the county seat fixed at Whitesborough. It remained attached to Brown for judicial, revenue and election purposes until Mch 4, 1840, when an election was held in accordance with an act approved Jan 6, 1840. The polls being opened at the house of Elkanah Dick in Brothertown and at the Mission house in Stockbridge at which time John Johnson, Daniel Dick and David Fowler were elected county commissioners and David Johnson, O. D. Fowler, Lincoln Hart and John Johnson Jr. were chosen to fill the remaining county offices. The first session of the board of Commissioners met at the house of David Fowler in Manchester, now Brothertown Mch 11, 1840 and organized by the election of John Johnson as chairman and David Dick clerk, W. Dick as treasurer and James W. only and Alex J. Dick constable. At a meeting held at the same place a few days later, A. Sheesuck, N. Fowler, and Alex G. Dick were appointed viewers of certain roads and the county was divided into two assessment and election districts which were also made road and school districts.

At this time the voters were nearly all Indians, who filled most if not all

The offices for the first few years. The first organization only lasted ^{a few months} when it was allowed to drop, the county remaining disorganized until the general election in 1843 at which time Wm Dick Sr. James Cramond and John E. Fisher were chosen Commissioners.

The board meetings were held at Stockbridge for several years or until 1857 when they were held in the offices prepared for them at Chilton. County officers had their offices in their homes.

The Brothertown and Stockbridge began migrating to Green Bay as early as 1822. They made their home on the east shore of ^{Green Bay} until they moved to Brothertown where they followed their tribal customs and held their Peacemakers court to settle differences both civil and criminal as they did in Brothertown Oneida Co. N.Y. from about 1790. This was the only law enforcement they had until they were granted their citizenship.

The Menomonee Indians ceded all the territory bounded by the Milwaukee River, the shore of Lake Michigan, Green Bay, Fox River and Lake Winnebago in their treaty with the U.S. in the years 1831 and 1832.

Mrs Boyd
J. M. Dick

Historical Atlas
of
Wisconsin
1878

on near Stanton

The History of Fond du Lac County

1880

Published by

Western Historical Company

His of this
221

His of this
430

The first to locate in the central or eastern part was Moses Stanton a half Breed Narragansett Indian born and educated in Rhode Island, with his wife Catherine (Ross) Stanton, who claims to be a descendant of King Phillip of the Narragansetts. She was also born in that state and educated in New York City. They arrived upon the present site of Chilton for 25, 1845, made a small clearing erected a rude cabin and went to work constructing a sawmill on the site of the present one, "1878" which he had in operation early the following spring and in 1847 completed a rude flouring mill which was the second one built. A very substantial flouring mill was erected at Brothertown 1847. This was the second mill at Brothertown the first having been erected in 1836.

Chilton received a weekly mail from the post office at Brothertown in 1850 or 51.

St. Howard was abandoned for military purposes in Dec, 1850.

The military road could only be used in dry weather and in the winter.

Alb. S. Ellis, owner of the Mill site was a member of the first house of representatives in 1836.

This was organized as a territory in 1836 and Dodge was appointed Gov. Legislature met at Belmont.

Hist. S. D. T.
Page 471

Rev Jesse Halstead, a Methodist preached the first sermon in S. D. T. on Nov 17, 1839, he was also called Father Halstead.

The first pigs in Fond du Lac was bought of the Neothtown Indians in the fall of 1837, but were stolen by the Indians.

Fond du Lac had no grist mill until 1841-42.

This as a territory consisted of six counties consisting of Brown, Milwaukee, Iowa Crawford, Dubuque and Des Moines, these counties embraced the State of Wisconsin. Iowa, Minnesota and part of the Dakotas.

The population was Des Moines 6257
Iowa 5234 Dubuque 4274, Milwaukee 2893
Brown 2706 and Crawford 850

See Page 79

The History of Fond du Lac County
1880 Published by
Western Historical Company

Page 337

Trip of Colwert Pier, the first white settler of Fond du Lac City, from Green Bay up the Fox and Lake Winnebago in May 1836.

Sometime near the close of the month of May, Mr Pier started on horseback from Green Bay to go to S. D. T. to begin a settlement, the first in the county. His wife in company with a Mrs Robeson, a lady who had taken up a tract of land on the east side of Lake Winnebago and was going there to settle, followed her husband in a Durham boat, ^{held about 1000 lbs} commanded by Capt Samuel Swin and propelled by Indians and half Breeds.

The boat was loaded with Merchandise provisions and household goods which were to be carried to Grand Kankalan, Fond du Lac and other points. The custom then was where the water was deep in the Fox River, and sluggish, to propel with oars and where there were more current and less depth, to use poles until the rapid were reached, when the men got into the water, took hold of the boat and pushed it up against the current.

In this way it was got up to Grand Kankalan.

At this point all had to be unloaded and carried three fourth of a mile above the rapids. This was usually done by half Breeds and Frenchmen who resided in the vicinity, and had teams of some sort, while the boatmen forced the boat up the rapids. When this was done, the goods were re-loaded and the boat

pushed up to the Grand Chute near where Appleton now is. Here all the load had again to be taken out, the barrels rolled and the other loading carried by the men, above the Falls.

A long cable was then made fast to the bow of the boat, then carried above the chute and put around a tree, while two men were stationed there to take up the slack as the others lifted the boat over and up to where the water was smooth again.

The next stretch was to the outlet of Lake Winnebago, where one half of the load had to be taken out and carried up to the lake, then the cable was made fast to the boat, and the men forced it up the rapids.

The boat reached Ford du Lac June 6, 1836 four years after the first Brothertown families settled in Brothertown.

Little Butte Des Morts is in Appleton. Here is where De Langlade fought the battle or was it Big Butte Des Morts?

History of Northern Wisconsin
by the Western Historical Co.
Pages 72-173-174 A. J. Andrews, Prop
1881

The last band of Indians other than civilized ~~men~~ who lived in Calumet Co. were known as Littleways band of 50 Menomonee warriors who with their women and children had their winter camp for a number of years prior 1848 on the Manitowoc River south east of the village of Jericho.

As the first strokes in the name of civilization were delivered by Indians, it is necessary to glance back and ascertain the causes which led up to this unusual but commendable result. The fertile region was chosen as the home of Bands known as Brothertown and Stockbridges. These educated men selected large tracts of land lying on the east bank of Lake Winnebago and there cut the first tree, erected the first cabin, made the first clearing and engaged in the first agricultural labors in the county.

Their supplies were taken by boat up the lower Fox and thence wearily carried on men's backs to the places designated as the new homes. Many of those who made the venture remained to enjoy the fruits of their industry and they and their descendants now form a conspicuous part of the substantial citizens of the county.

The Brothertowns eventually outstripped the Stockbridges in the march of improvement being the first and most anxious in their application for the rights of citizenship and otherwise indicating that they possessed at a very early day the true American spirit. It is interesting to trace back the cause of this difference to a period over a hundred years ago. The cause is a common one and which has always operated favorably - a mixture of many shades of blood which always brought strength. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, the Farmington Indians were settled in North Atlantic States. By an unchecked course of miscegenation, considerable Negro blood had been poured into their veins.

Many of them had even been sold into slavery and were, all in all, brought down to a very low condition. Moving further north they were finally emancipated through the endeavors of Capt Hendricks one of their former chiefs who proved their origin and originally pure American blood. David Fowler an educated Montauk Indian, then induced them, in company with remnants of

all of this is not correct

Maragansetts, Mohicans, Pequots and other tribes of former power to migrate further to the northwest and settle upon a tract of land granted by the Oneidas near Utica, N. Y. Here a union was formed and the nation became Brothertown and its people the Brothertowns. In 1822 they were removed to Green Bay and commenced the formation of Brothertown colony in Calumet Co. in 1833-34. (This last paragraph is not correct. Did not start to leave NY until 1831, majority left 1834. C.E.H.)

Marks of colored blood crop out at times quite prominently, even to this day.

From their first settlement they seem also to have brought with them the instincts of land cultivation and the love of some fixed spot, however humble, to be called home, which traits belong to the colored race in contrast to the nomadic disposition of the pure blood Indian. When the Brothertowns settled in their N. Y. Homes, the Stockbridges had been torn by the Oneidas and the whites to a shred of their former power, and were living upon a small reservation only five miles square which the former had granted them in Oneida Co.

They came to this with the Brothertowns and commenced to settle in the town of Stockbridge during the same year as the former, in 1833. A tract of land along Lake Winnebago had been obtained by the leaders of the tribe in 1831 but real settlement did not begin until two years later. Since then the now organized towns of Brothertown and Stockbridge have generally kept pace with other portions of the county in material and even mental improvements, having sent several representatives to the Legislature and developed educated and refined citizens. Others have become wealthy and have sent their children to college and university, but as regards general prosperity the verdict is that the Brothertowns have outstripped the Stockbridges; and the explanation which has been given of the fact is deemed both sufficient and original.

The first settlement formed by the Brothertowns was called Deansburgh in honor of their former Indian agent Thomas Dean. It afterwards became (Pegnot or 22.) and Ball's Corner.

9-3-1936

Mrs. Ross Gignon
age 75
"nee" sister from Stockbridge
Grand present to see the locks
Hoping on well

1936

Foremost among those who located were William Dick, Father of Hon. W^m H. Dick, Elkanah Dick, Randall Abner, Thomas Cummock and S. Adams.

The boat "Manchester" was run under its own power as far as Kaukauna where it was dismantled. Mrs. Ross Gignon tells a story of a woman that was ill and endeavored to walk ^{from the river} from the boat that was being dismantled to the old Ducharme-Gignon post, a distance of about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile before she could get to the old trading post she gave birth to a baby girl. A grand daughter of this baby visited Mrs. Gignon a year or two ago.

The locks at Kaukauna ^{well} were not in operation until 1856 ^{June} when the boat "Aquila" came from Buffalo down the Ohio to St. Louis, then up the Mississippi to Prairie du Chien, then up the Wisconsin to Portage, then down the Fox to Lake Winnebago and thence down to Green Bay.

A first mill was built in 1816. Pierre Gignon built the first schoolhouse in this in 1791.

A canal was built around the rapids about 1850 over

"George W. Lawe cut the road through from Kaukauna to Wrightstown in about 1841. It took two days with the help of the Indians"

The old dirt road on the west side of the river was known as the plank road, it ran through Wrightstown and past the home of Cleazer Williams, the lost Dauphin of France

Cleazer Williams received an annuity from France. When Kidney knew him well He married Madeline Jodain a Menominee Indian. They had no children but adopted a girl that they called Josephine Augustin Street

Named after Augustin Grignon Augustin Grignon was grandfather of the Grignon family, now living in the old homestead at Kaukauna near the fourth lock. He was the third of the son of Pierre Grignon Sr. and Louise Donnette "De Langlade" Grignon. He was born in Green Bay June 27, 1780. His education was begun in 1796 when his father engaged Mr. J. J. Porlier Sr., a highly educated gentleman from Montreal Canada, as clerk in his store and tutor for his, as well as his neighbors children. This is the first record of any school being taught within the boundaries of the present state of Wis. Augustin wrote a beautiful hand in French. He read English very well but was not inclined to speak it.

His father was an Indian trader and

had a store at Green Bay. After his fathers death in 1795, his mother continued the business for two years. When Augustin was seventeen years of age, he associated himself with his brother Pierre who was three years older, and they continued the business for 28 years.

It was custom of these Indian traders to maintain a headquarters store and send traders from there to the hunting grounds of the Indians to trade for furs. In early life Augustin spent several winters in this way. In passing up and down the Fox river he met Miss Nancy McCrea who was living at Kaukauna, Dec 1805 they were married. As his wife previous to their marriage had entered claim for land in Kaukauna, it is presumed this was one reason that induced him to make this his permanent home.

As all of these early settlers were first French and then British citizens prior to the U. S. acquiring this territory, their land claims were subject to confirmation by commissioners appointed following the treaty of peace between the U. S. and England which was signed Dec 24 1814 at Ghent, Belgium.

Several witnesses made affidavit before these land commissioners that

"The said Augustin Grignon was an inhabitant of said Township (Kaukauna) and continued to submit to the authority of the U. S. from July 1, 1812 until the following September when this district of the country was conquered and taken possession of by Great Britain then at war with our nation, when said Grignon and its other inhabitants were compelled to yield to the tyranny and caprice of the ruling forces and its savage allies - the protection of our govt being entirely withdrawn therefrom. That when that protection was returned to them, the said Augustin Grignon voluntarily resumed the relation of citizen of the U. S. and has ever continued to submit to its authority.

In 1813 Joseph Jourdain acting as attorney for Paul Ducharme, sold Augustin Grignon a portion of the original Ducharme claim which adjoined land on the north belonging to Augustin Grignon. In this manner we see him established at Kaukauna as the second white settler. In 1816 he built a grist mill and shortly after a saw mill. These mills were the first mills by water power operation to be erected within the confines of the state of Wis. On one of his trips to Mackinac for supplies Augustin was asked to pilot one of the three

boats loaded with soldiers and supplies under the command of Col. John Miller of the U. S. Army who was on his way to Green Bay to establish a fort there. He escorted and piloted the "Washington" and made ^{the} port of Green Bay on July 16, 1816. These three boats were the largest vessels that had ever been seen there before and excited great interest among the inhabitants. This was the first real taking possession of this part of the country by the U. S. Govt. Col. Miller started immediately to construct Ft Howard

After peace was established Grignon improved his Kaukauna property. He built in addition to the Ducharme house, erected warehouses a store building and continued in Indian trade as well as furnished teams to transport food around the portage. As the country became well settled this latter became quite a lucrative operation as there was a constant increase in the amount of goods hauled by water transportation. In making the portage the teams hauled the goods around by land while boatmen pushed the empty boat upstream through the rapids.

Augustin's education in the mercantile line at least that pertaining to the trade of the country, was most thorough. He was noted for his excellent judgment in business affairs. He was a man of commanding appearance and of leave

and courteous manners. The natives held him in the utmost reverence; in fact it is said he was the only man in trade who could ever cope in the least with John Lawe in influence with the Indians.

At the treaty held at Cedar Point "Kimberly" in 1836 at which the Indians ceded a vast territory to the U. S., Augustus Grignon was given \$10,000 by the Indians for his services in connection with the land transfer as a mark of their respect and confidence.

About 1830 he removed to Buttes des Morts leaving his business at Kaukauna for his sons to carry on. He built a large house and opened a trading post and store, giving his chief attention to the Indian trade. He did however open up a good farm at Grand Butte whose management he turned over to his son-in-law Louis B. Portier.

On October 24, 1842 he met with an irreparable loss in the death of his wife. She was the daughter of David McCrea a prominent Quebec merchant and early Indian trader. By reason of her near relationship to Tomah and other leading men of the Menominee Nation her influence was far reaching in all of her husband's

financial dealings with the Indians. Augustus Grignon died at Buttes des Morts in 1860 and was buried there.

U. S. Goot Canal at Kaukauna

The canal runs from the head gates at the dam in the Fox river continuing in a generally easterly direction to the city limits passing through five locks with a total fall in the 7000 feet length of the canal of 52 feet.

The feasibility of a navigable waterway connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi river by the way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers was mentioned by many early settlers travelers but the chief credit for making it a reality is due to the Hon. Morgan L. Martin of Green Bay.

As early as 1829 he called a meeting of the citizens of Green Bay to consider this matter.

While serving as delegate in congress from the Territory of Wis. Congressman Martin obtained an act of congress granting a large tract of land for this purpose. In 1839 the War Dept employed Capt T. J. Casan to make a preliminary survey and an estimate of cost. Practically no headway was made with this undertaking until the State Legislature of Wis. accepted a proposition of Morgan L. Martin and he began work at Kaukauna in June 1851 with

Streets of Kaukauna
N. B. Tanner

about 500 men

Many financial difficulties were met with and reorganizations were resorted to several times before the canal was completed in 1856.

The first boat to make a complete trip was the Aquila which left Pittsburgh going down the Ohio then up the Mississippi and Wisconsin and through the upper and lower Fox to Green Bay. In Oct 1872 the U. S. Govt. purchased the dams, canal and navigable rights, the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Co. reserving certain water ^{power} rights. The land through which the canal was built and a strip 25 ft. wide on each side passing through what is now the city of Kaukauna was donated by the owners, George H. ~~Lowe~~ Lowe and Charles A. Grignon.

Rev. Jesse Miner

Jesse Miner, born Sept 29, 1781 at Guilford Conn. was educated for the ministry and in early life married Amanda Head.

When Rev. John Sargeant Jr, missionary for the Stockbridge Indians at Stockbridge N. Y. died Sept 7, 1824, the American board of Commissioners for foreign missions employed Jesse Miner to take his place and on April 6, 1825 transferred to him the former residence

History of the state
Kaukauna
Dr. H. B. Miner

of John Sargeant at Stockbridge N. Y.

The years 1822 to 28 saw the great immigration of Stockbridge Indians to the west. A treaty signed by the U. S. with the Indians at Butte Des Morts on Aug 17, 25 in which the rights of the Stockbridges discussed was signed by Rev. Jesse Miner as a witness so it is evident that he visited this separated portion of his charge. Again in 1827 he visited a new band of emigrants at the same place. So many having left N. Y. by the spring of 1828 the missionary board instructed Miner by letter dated Apr 26, 1828 to transfer to Kaukauna or Statesburg as the Indian settlement on the south side was called. His instructions were to preach the gospel, establish a good common school among his charges and also to construct a house 26 X 32 ft in dimensions and two stories in height. He arrived in Kaukauna in June 1828 and at once set about his mission. The house was erected on the bank of the Fox River on the site of the present railroad shops but was not completed at the time of his death which took place on March 22, 1829. A log church and school house had previously been erected on land which later was known as the John Brill farm and a cemetery opened across the road.

It was in this cemetery that his remains were deposited and a stone monument erected to his memory with the following inscription:

"Rev Jesse Miner, Born Sept 29, 1781. Commenced the Moheakumuk Mission at this place June 20, 1828, Died March 22, 1829, aged 47. And he shall assemble the outcasts of ~~Israel~~ Israel

On June 4, 1884, Thomas T. Miner, the youngest son of the missionary came to Kaukauna and transferred the stone monument with the body of his father to Kelso cemetery on the north side

Captain Hendrick Oupaumut
Captain Hendrick belonged to the great Algonquin nation of American Indians. He came of a long line of Mahican chiefs, which Indians were later known as Stockbridges because the remnant of the tribe settled in and about Stockbridge, Mass.

Hendrick was born in 1757. He was educated in the school established by Rev. John Sargeant at Stockbridge Mass. His learning was such that later in life he became the historian of his people. He also translated the catechism and a portion of the bible in the Indian language.

At the very beginning of the Rev. War he enlisted in Col. Patterson's regt of Mass. Volunteers the date of his entry being June 23, 1775

He served under various commanders at different intervals during the entire period of the war and attained the rank of Capt.

He is cited in various war dept records and was presented with a sword at the hands of General Washington himself.

The Secy of War employed him as peace emissary to the hostile western tribes of Indians following the Rev. War. which duties kept him employed for several years

He was with Gen. William H. Harrison in his campaign against the Indians under Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, and later with the same general in the war of 1812.

He was instrumental in removing his tribe from Mass to N. Y. and later to Wis. where they were located on the south bank of the Fox at Kaukauna as the center. The first body of Stockbridges came to Kaukauna in 1822. Capt Hendrick remained in N. Y. to complete the sale and transfer of their lands there until Sept 1829 when he came to Kaukauna. During the summer of 1830 he died there and lies buried in the Indian cemetery on the John Bell farm on the outskirts of the city.

In early life Hendrick married Lydia Quinney and had a number of children

History of the Streets of
Kaukauna
H. B. Tanner

across the road and
just opposite the drive
way to the house
O. H. 1937

At the time of his death however he was ~~survived~~ only by his wife, one daughter who died two weeks after him, and one son who lived many years and had a family.

Kaukauna may well be proud to have the remains of a Rev. Soldier buried in her midst for at present there are not to exceed twelve known Rev. Soldiers buried in the state, a tablet was erected by the S. A. R. and unveiled on June 14, 1928 with appropriate ceremonies to the memory of this Rev. Soldier.

A hundred years of Congregational history
in this by Rev. Frank M. Weston, S. S.
1933

Page 4 to 12

Cutting Marsh

Rev. Cutting Marsh, M. D. was born in Danville Vermont July 20, 1800. He was trained at Phillips Academy and Dartmouth College and early gave promise of the useful life before him.

The Rev. Sybil E. Chapin in a sketch of Mr. Marsh's life writes in Vol. XV of his Hist. Coll. as follows "He was the product of the sober, thrifty, self-reliant and stalwart life of New England; the son of a pious home and the faithful pupil of that truly high education which leads a man to covet usefulness rather than treasure and to rejoice in sacrifice rather than in ease."

He received his theological training at Andover Theological Seminary, studied medicine, and in Park St. Church, Boston Mass. was ordained as a missionary; and when in 1830 he arrived at Statesburg, he became a physician as well as teacher and preacher.

When Mr. Marsh came to Statesburg, ^{Grand Kaskaskia} ~~South Kaukauna~~ the Stockbridge ~~people~~ numbered two hundred twenty-five souls; among them was a church membership of 39 persons. Besides his fellow-workers in the Mission there were only two white people in these parts and there was not a white family north of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers nearer than the region about Lake Superior.

The Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge assisted the American

Board in the support of Mr Marsh. His reports to these bodies and his diary now in the possession of the His. Lib. at Madison are full of interesting facts relating to the Stockbridge Missions and to the early churches of the State. From these sources we learn how this man worked, ministering to bodies, minds and souls, never sparing himself and for 18 years he steadily remained at his post, save when he went on an exploring expedition among the Sacs and Foxes of which we shall learn later.

1832, Black Hawk War

We must remember that the Fox River was one of the main routes of travel to the scene of the Indian trouble. Couriers were constantly passing back and forth. On June 25, 1832, Mr Marsh saw some French and Indians passing down the river on the opposite side. He crossed over and interviewed them, and from them received exaggerated reports of horrible butcheries.

He was told that 800 or 1000 savages were within one and half days march of Portage; that eight white men had been massacred at Helena and the Blue Mounds; that "the tracks of five Sacs had been seen betwixt Butter Des Morts and Lake Winnebago"

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From time to time he saw war bands passing up and down the river who sometimes called at the mission. His mind was constantly stirred by tales of "shocking barbarity," yet he remained alone at his post, Miss and Mr Stevens and Mr Sherman having gone to Green Bay for safety. His fears only called for a deeper fidelity to his trust and drove him to God who was better to him than all his fears. The scenes of this war never came near the mission and soon matters went on in their usual way.

But there were other things that hindered the progress of the work. The example of evil minded whites with whom the Indians came in contact was bad in many ways, and especially influences leading to drunkenness. Unprincipled men from Green Bay visited the mission and sold the Indians rum. Complaints were made to the Gov't, but little relief came from that source. To combat these temptations Mr Marsh organized a Temperance Society in 1830 doubtless the first in Wis, with 70 members. In 1832 it had grown to 100 members, old and young of both sexes and in his report for 1832

he says: "The effect was very apparent in peace and quietness which is enjoyed in families and neighborhoods where before wretchedness and discord prevailed."

A prolific cause of discontent among the Indians and of hindrance to the work of Mr. Marsh was the uncertainty of the purpose of the Govt with regard to letting the Indians remain upon their Reservation. Long and bitter experience had taught them that when the whites wanted their land they found a way or made one to compass their ends. There were constant reports of possible removal. Negotiations were carried on with neighboring tribes looking to that end. Concerning this condition Mr. Marsh writes in his report of 1831:

"They have been involved in difficulties respecting their lands, a detail of which I shall not attempt. Suffice it to say that these troubles have in a large measure paralyzed their efforts to improve their farms and erect frame buildings, this has been very depressing to their spirits and consequently their progress in habits of civilization has been much retarded. They sent a delegation last winter to Washington in order to lay the subject before Congress but I believe nothing was accomplished. Should they be compelled to remove again I fear it would entirely ruin

the tribe; for it is reduced exceedingly low, and has been very much scattered in consequence of its removal from the State of New York."

The inexorable command "Move on" came, and we find our missionary in 1832 with a chosen band of headmen making the journey up the Fox and around the east ~~and~~ side of Lake Winnebago to explore a new site for the tribal home and for the mission. Here he found an ideal place and in 1834 the tribe moved again and called their new home Stockbridge. For a time everything prospered but soon covetous whites saw this most favored region and again disturbing rumors were heard. The report for 1836 says:

"Even now when the Indians have hardly put up their houses and cleared and enclosed their fields, the proposal has been made to take them from their homes again and transport them to a country beyond the Mississippi River. Their minds are beginning to be agitated on the subject. The perplexity and discouragement to which the missionaries are subjected from this source is very great; but not to be compared to the disheartening and deteriorating influences exerted on the Indians by being so often obliged to abandon the house and fields which they were just beginning to enjoy, and to prepare for themselves other homes of which they may be despoiled so soon."

John Metosen was a deacon of the Presbyterian church
 We conducted services and held the church members together
 from the time the Stockbridges arrived at Kanabwa in 1827
 until Jesse Miner came in 1847 D. & H.

The Indians disagreed on the subject of the proposed new move beyond Mississippi but a considerable body of them moved to Kansas. The Brothertowns located twelve miles south, had become citizens and held their lands in severalty. Soon a party arose among the Stockbridges favouring citizenship, the tribe was again divided and dissensions increased. Finally lands that were not in severalty were sold to the U. S. Govt in 1848 and "the Stockbridges not belonging to the tribal organization stipulated to remove west of Mississippi". This year the Mission to the Stockbridges was broken up and Mr. Marsh's work among them was ended.

Expeditions to the Sacs and Foxes

The year following the close of the Black Hawk War, application was made to the American Board for a missionary to the Sacs and Foxes the Sioux and the Winnebagoes. Dr. Williamson a clergyman and physician, was a missionary stationed at Ripley, Ohio. He was commissioned to go out to investigate conditions. Mr. Marsh was directed to join him in the expedition. The Stockbridges were tribally related to Sacs and Foxes and a delegation of five Stockbridges, headed by John Metosen, accompanied Dr. Williamson and Mr. Marsh on that journey.

They set out June 12, 1834 going of course by the Fox - Wisconsin route. Mr. Marsh's observations on the physical features of the country show him to be a careful and competent observer. They passed through the country of the Winnebagoes and he wrote of their "exceedingly pitiful and wretched condition". He quoted the commanding officer at Ft. Winnebago, Col. Enos Cutler as saying, "They are the most devilish indolent tribe that he knew of, and sometimes he had known as many as three or four hundred drunk at one time".

Mr. Marsh did not favor starting work among them. He wrote: "At present our tribe they are in a very unsettled state and the prospect of doing them good, so indolent thievish, treacherous, degraded and unsociable are they in their habits, appear to me far less than any tribe which I have as yet met with". He noted the fact that the Cumberland Presbyterians, by the aid of the Govt patronage are trying to help them, and that the Roman Catholics, "are making some effort to proselyte them and numbers are Catholics at the present time."

They met Black Hawk who was visiting them in vicinity of his old home town. It was fortunate for the expedition that Mr. Metosen was with them at that

time, for he, being a chief, ^{could} ~~and~~ talk with Black Hawk and get his views. The defeated chieftain said to Metoren: "I want my people like those good white people," but the Indians as a whole were adverse to a change of life, and the opposition of the few traders was bitter and prevailed. So Mr Marsh sadly wrote: "Having such obstacles to surmount it will not appear strange to the Board that our attempt to establish a mission among the Sacs and Foxes entirely failed of success."

The expedition was gone a little more than three months, having travelled many hundreds of miles but they failed to establish any new missions, and Mr Marsh returned to Stockbridge to take up his regular work.

In the State His. Lib. in Madison is a commission given to him as postmaster at Grand Kaskaskia bearing date of Sept 8, 1832.

In addition to his work as pastor, to which he faithfully gave himself, we find him called to go here and there on emergency calls as physician. Frequently he remarks on the fact that he had been preceded by the Medicine Man of the tribe, with his incantations, and he comes too late to be of service save to point to

Savior and to close the dying eyes with prayer.

As we have seen the Stockbridge church had a checkered ~~case~~ history. As Christian white settlers came into the region about Stockbridge they united with the church which was known as an Indian Church. At a special meeting of the Presbyterian and Congregational Convention called to install Rev. Jeremiah Porter as pastor held Jan 2, 1841 in Green Bay the Stockbridge church united with the convention. It was represented by its pastor Rev. Cutting Marsh and Deacon John Metoren, delegate. It became a charter member of the Winnebago Convention at its organization in Oct. 1851. In the minutes of the General Convention for the year 1854 we read of a delegate from the church appearing before that body, who presented the needs and trials under which they labored after the support from the American Board ceased and they had been taken under home missionary care.

The following resolution was passed: "Resolved that the present condition of the Stockbridge Indians who have a church connected with our Body, is such as to call forth our sympathy, and we feel it incumbent upon us to endeavor to procure for them the stated ministrations of the Gospel."

John Metoren, Delegate to Con.

and that as far as we can individually, we will lend our aid to procure the recognition of their just rights by the General Government.

In Dexter Clary's History of the Churches of Wisconsin, published in '86, the Stockbridge Church is numbered with the "extinct" churches. However it was revived and restored to the active list and continued its work for the Kingdom until it was disbanded in the year 1914.

Cutting Marsh passed to his reward from his Waupaca home in 1873. Shortly before his death he said to his daughter: "It seems as though I was the least of Christ's children. I dare mention nothing that I have done." Well it is that there is a record of the labors of the saints in the hearts of men and in the archives of heaven!

(22) Part of the reprint of the sermons preached by Rev. William Crawford at the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Congregational Church at Green Bay in Jan. 1876.

On the day following the organization (Sunday Jan 10, 1836, public services were held in the military hospital in Fort Howard. I imagine a long building a story and one half in height, with broad flat roof, and dormer windows; a wide portico in front

supported by nondescript columns; the site thirty rods north of Main Street bridge, on the west side of the street running along the bank of the river. A congregation comprising the families at the fort as well as people of the two villages, gather in the long halls. Bess are on either side, arranged after the manner of berths. Rev. Cutting Marsh, a tall gaunt man, slightly stooping, with thin face, strong and plain features, and earnest look - a methodical, angular, kindly man - delivers the discourse. Miss Eliza Farling is baptized for the first time and Mrs Sophia Mitchell whose decided character will not bear scruples which can be cleared away, is baptized the second time, the rite having been first administered by a Roman Catholic; Mr Wood and Mr Mitchell are examined and ordained according to the book of Discipline; and probably there follows an appropriate recognition of the infant church. Precisely what was said and done it is not easy to ascertain; but so vivid was the impression made upon three of the members at least, that the meeting of the previous evening has quite passed out of their memories, and that Sunday is, for them, the date of organization. Mrs Satterlee writes,

"I remember distinctly that lovely calm Sunday, the pale faced convalescents sitting around - the mirror like appearance of the river in front - the earnest prayers, the service of song, the stillness all around making the presence of God seem very near."

Thus was ushered into being the church whose boast it is to have been the first of that large sisterhood of one hundred ministry sever churches now included in the Congregational and Presbyterian Convention in Wisconsin

Rev Jesse Miner and the Stockbridge Mission

This Mission was not among the native Indians of Wisconsin, but among civilized and Christianized Indians who were moved by the Gov't to Indiana and thence to Wis. in 1822. These were Oneidas, Brothertowns, Stockbridges, members of Iroquois Nation. (? or 2)

For as the Stockbridges have more than passing interest, while pastor among them Jonathan Edwards wrote his world famous "Treatise on The Will". They had also as pastor the saintly Brainerd, who began his work among them in 1743 and later the Sergeants, father and son

These removals were voluntary. See how low O. 27.

In spite of bad treatment and of these removals the Stockbridges preserved much of Christian faith character. Their first removal was from Mass. to N. Y. about 1783, where they remained until they were moved to Ind. in 1788 where they stayed two or three years, and arrived in Wis. in 1822. They settled first at Statesburg, the Grande Kakalin of the French and Indians, now South Kaukauna. They brought with them a church organization formed in New York in 1818, just before starting west. Their devoted missionary pastor, John Sergeant, did not migrate with them, but they had a worthy and competent lay worker, as leader, Deacon John Metcalf, and under him meetings were kept up. Cutting Marsh said of him, "In points of general intelligence, manliness and integrity of character, he will not suffer in comparison with any white man."

In 1827, Rev. Jesse Miner was sent by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions as missionary pastor to the Stockbridges. It is interesting to note some of the instructions given in the "Plan of the Mission" written by the Secretary Jeremiah Evans of the Board

"4. That the first object will be to preach the Gospel to the Stockbridge Indians and to establish a good common school among them."

"5. That another object will be to learn the character of the neighboring tribes of the Winnebagoes and the Menominees, to devise ways and means of getting access to them, and of bringing a good influence to bear upon them."

Mr Miner came ^{alone at} first, leaving his family in New York. After a few months spent with his charge he returned to N. Y. to get his family. In a letter written to his charge Sept. 6, 1827, we get a glimpse of his earnest and practical spirit. In this letter, with other excellent advice he says:

"I hope soon a mission will be established which will be a fountain of knowledge to your children and afford the stated ministry of the Gospel to your people generally, and that it will be the means of spreading the light of truth around among the heathen tribes in this region."

Upon Mr Miner's return to Statesburg, the task of organizing the mission, erecting the buildings and of getting things in order kept heart and hands full. There was no white family and no physician nearer than

Green Bay; there was much sickness among his little children. His thirteen months old baby died and two more were ill. Worn out with hardship, care and sorrow, this devoted man fell sick and after a few days suffering, departed this life Sunday evening March 22, 1827. He was buried near the scene of his labors, leaving his wife and children in loneliness and in poverty. For many years his grave was neglected in the old Mission burying ground, but a in after years his remains were removed to the South Park Avenue Cemetery(?), and a suitable monument was placed by Dr H. B. Tanner and others, to mark the spot where lies the ashes of that soldier of the cross who fell at his post.

Lies in
Kelso Cemetery
O. 2N

Stephan Wamsley Nicholas

Stephan Nicholas or "Steve Nick," well known in S. A. R. circles, died late yesterday afternoon at Gravesville. He served all through the Civil War as scout and was known as one of the best scouts in the army. He was a full-blooded Micantie Indian. In spite of race and social position, he was ~~known~~ one of the noblest characters the nation ever produced. Born of a royal line, descended from the great sachem, King Philip, the great leader of the Narragansetts, and his every act proclaimed his noble blood.

Of a most striking personality, straight, handsome as a boy, fearing nothing save cowardice, he was every inch a king; and no pen can do justice to his deeds of almost sublime valor and loyal devotion to friends.

Stephan Wamsley Nicholas was born at Charlestown, R. I. in 1840. When but 5 years of age he was adopted by his grand parents, Moses and Catherine Ross Stanton coming with them, in 1845, to Wisconsin. They settled first in the wilderness east of Calumet County, but being dissatisfied with the location pushed on through the trackless waste of forest to what is now the city of Chilton.

1844 O. R.

settled in
Brotherton
on 223. where
Philip & Philip's
home is.

Chilton & is War,
Died at Gravesville, Wis.
Nov 19, 1901

They were the first settlers at that place, and in their honor the village which later arose was called Stantonville, afterward changed to its present name.

At that time there were no schools near, but Mrs Stanton, the boy's grand mother, herself finely educated, taught him the rudiments of the three common branches, and later he was sent to Brotherton, where a mission school had been established.

Indomitable in courage, shrewd and quick to act, his cause was sure to win if determination and bravery were factors. He was an expert shot with both rifle and pistol, and none could wield a sword with more deadly dexterity. Thus he was on his twenty first birthday when he volunteered to cast his lot for the country he was destined to so ably defend.

At the first call, he entered his name in Co. K, Fourth Wis Vol Inf. under Capt Hobart, but as over 100 names were enrolled, it was necessary to draw lots, and Steve was one of the unfortunates who drew a blank.

He soon enlisted in Co. D, 1st Wis Cav. organized at Ripon and with his regt went on what is known as the "Trans-Mississippi expedition" which ~~was~~ waged a peculiar and wearisome warfare against the "bushwackers" of Missouri.

Steve's sagacity and bravery so won the admiration of Col. Daniels in the command of the reg't, that he made him one of his most trusted scouts.

In the ~~memorable~~ memorable attack by Texas Rangers under Parsons on Hodge's Ferry on the L' Anguille river he was wounded in the leg and taken prisoner by the rebel commander. Parsons however, was so struck by the scouts conduct that he offered him his liberty and other inducements if he would renounce the Union cause. These overtures were rejected with the scorn they deserved and Steve was exchanged, soon rejoining his reg't which had been merged into the great Army of the Cumberland.

In 1865 near West Point, Ala., during an engagement the Rebels were forced into a strongly intrenched fort on a hill overlooking the town and while the Fourteenth Indiana engaged the town, the First Wis. Cav. with the Second and Seventh Kentucky dismounted and assailed the fort. The Colonel of the First Wis., with barely 100 men, were the first to pass the works and mount the parapet. A terrible hand-to-hand encounter ensued in which Steve was ever foremost, carrying

terror and death to the enemy until their surrender.

It would be impossible to detail all the engagements in which he took a prominent part, but Col La Grange, who succeeded Daniels in command of the First Wis. Cav., in Wisconsin in the "War" shows the regard in which Steve was held, and the extent of his prowess. The Colonel is quoted as saying "that one good scout was worth more to a cavalry brigade than a whole company in line." Among those whose services were most valuable were Steve Nick, Frank Lavine, Alfred Hinman, Bristol Farnsworth, and Horatio Foote. Each of these men showed receipts for over twenty prisoners captured by his own unaided powers, and thought they preferred to capture, rather than kill an enemy, they were such masters of their weapons, that to use their own expression "they never wasted a cartridge."

An enemy in want or trouble was treated with the same consideration as a friend by Steve, as the following incident shows: Near the close of the war while at Grange, Ala., the First Wis. made a sortie against and drove back the entire rebel picket line. Steve had lost his horse in a previous engagement and was ~~mounted~~ mounted on a mule, an animal utterly unsuited to his fiery nature, and seeing a steed that met with his approbation in the yard of a house, he entered, intending to appropriate it.

In an upper story window were two women apparently in great distress, and on his enquiring the cause of their fright he found that a Union Cavalryman was in the lower part of the house, ransacking it and putting them in, of their lives. Steve promised to aid them, and entering the house gave the marauder to understand in no gentle way, that his presence was not required.

A comrade tells of his rescue of four of his company from drowning, that for rapidity of thought is unequalled. While crossing a bridge in Tennessee in pursuit of the enemy, the structure, which was very insecurely built, gave way and precipitated four of the troop into the river below. Steve was about to ride over the bridge when it fell, and, taking in the situation at a glance, removed theariat from the saddle and casting it about the bodies of his drowning companions pulled them one by one from the water, while those of the company who had crossed in safety looked on in amazement.

"Steve, the Scout" endeared himself to all by his daring, kindness and unselfish friendship. Comrades vied with each other to show their appreciation and give him full credit for his deeds. A letter to the editor of

Chilton Times, July 18, 1865 says:

To the Editor of the Chilton Times.—
Dear Sir; In sending you these lines I wish to do justice to a brave, though unknown soldier, one who in many instances showed himself not only a hero but a true soldier as well and I hope you will extend me your aid in raising him from oblivion. Stephen Nicholas was detailed as a scout when we started on our raid through Georgia and Alabama and when at Pine Creek, two companies of his regt were detailed to charge 500 of the enemy they scattered them in all directions, taking 42 prisoners. I myself saw Steve unaided capture three armed men. At West Point he was foremost in the assault on the rebel works, and cut down the enemy's flag, preserving it as a trophy.

These are only two instances out of many which I have been an eye witness to where he displayed his superb skill and courage, but his deeds are known by his comrades, and will ~~be~~ be told about many a fireside in years to come. Respectfully,

Pardon B. Lamborn

Lieutenant Commander, Co K, First Wis Cav.

After the war Steve went West, where for four years he followed the life of a cowboy. He returned to Wis and spent some time in the lumber mills in the northern part of the State finally returning to Chilton the "hunting grounds" of his youth.

Gen Sherman was well acquainted with Steve and at the national reunion at Milwaukee in 1889 as the parade went by the reviewing stand, Sherman stepped down and seeing Steve placed the flag in his hands, bidding him lead his division. A prouder man than he never existed. With all the old fire of his youth returned, head up, the standard held aloft with one brawny arm, he advanced, with the air of a king or conqueror, to the head of the division. It attracted attention from all sides, cheer upon cheer rang out, and two young ladies in a burst of patriotic fervor, broke through the lines and each bestowed a kiss upon his cheek. To the man who had gazed unflinching into the cannon's mouth, to whom death in any form had no terrors, the onslaught of two maidens could not daunt, and with becoming grace he returned the kiss.

"Steve Nick" was never a soldier of fortune, or hired mercenary, but fought for his cause, without reserve and without fear, loyal to his friends, as swift to avenge a wrong to a foe, as to a friend, and more than worthy of what he never obtained - a soldier's pension.

Page 3

Sept 22, 1887

At a treaty held at Fort Schuyler formerly called Fort Stanwix in the State of New York by his Excellency, George Clinton, Governor of the said State and William Floyd, Ezra T. Hommedieu, Richard Varick, Samuel Jones, Egbert Benson, and Peter Gansevoort, Jr. (Commissioners authorized for the purpose by and on behalf of the People of N. Y.) with the Tribe or Nation of Indians called the Oneidas, it is on the Twenty second day of Sept in year One thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Eight, covenanted and concluded as follows, - - -

First, The Oneidas do cede and Grant All their lands to the people of the State of N. Y. forever.

Secondly, Of the ^{said} ceded lands the following tract, to wit; Beginning at the Wood Creek, opposite the mouth of the Canada Creek, and where the line of Property comes to the said Wood Creek, and runs thence southerly to the N. W. corner of the tract to be granted to John Francis Berache, thence along the westerly bounds of the said tract to the S. W. corner thereof, thence to the N. W. corner of the tract granted to John Dean, thence along the westerly bounds thereof to the S. W. corner of the last mentioned tract, thence due south until it intersects a due west line from the head of the Ticomogah or Unidilla River, thence from the said point of intersection due west until the deep Spring bears due North

thence the nearest course to the Canaseraga Creek; and thence along the said creek; the Oneida Lake and the Woods Creek to the place of Beginning, shall be reserved for the following several uses, that is to say: The lands lying to the northward of a line parallel to the Southern line of said reserved Lands and Four Miles distant from the said Southern line, the Oneidas shall hold to themselves and their posterity forever for their own use and cultivation but not to be sold leased or in any other manner aliened or disposed of to others: The Oneidas may from time to time forever make leases of the land between the said parallel lines (being the residue of the said reserved Lands.) to such persons and on such rents reserved as they shall deem proper, but no new lease shall be made until the former lease of the same land shall have expired. The rents shall be to the use of the Oneidas and their posterity forever, And the people of the State of N. Y. shall from time to time make provision by Law to compel the Lessees to pay the Rents and in every other respect to enable the Oneidas and their posterity to have the full benefit of their rights so to make leases and to prevent frauds on them respecting the same: and the Oneidas and their posterity forever shall enjoy the free right of hunting in every part of the ceded Lands and of fishing in all the waters within the same, and specially these

shall forever remain ungranted by the People of the State of N. Y. One half mile square at a distance of every six Miles of the lands along the Northern Bounds of the Oneida Lake, one half mile in breadth of the lands on each side of the Fish Creek and a convenient piece ~~of~~ breadth of the lands of land at the fishing place in the Onondago River about three miles from where it issues out of Oneida Lake and to remain as well for the Oneidas and their posterity as for the inhabitants of the said State to land and encamp on, but not withstanding any reservations to the Oneidas the People of the State of N. Y. may erect public works and edifices as they shall think proper at such place and places at or near the confluence of the Woods Creek and the Oneida Lake as they shall elect and may take and appropriate for such works or buildings, lands to the extent of one square mile at each place and further notwithstanding any reservations of lands to the Oneidas for their own use, the New England Indians (now settled at Brothertown under the pastoral care of the Reverend Samson Occum and their posterity forever and the Stockbridge Indians and their posterity forever), are to enjoy their Settlement on the Lands heretofore given to them by the Oneidas for that purpose, that is to say a Tract of Land Two miles in breadth and three miles in length for the New England Indians and a Tract of Six Miles square for the Stockbridge Indians

Thirdly, In consideration of the said Cession and Grant, the People of the State of N. Y. Do at this treaty pay to the Oneidas, Two Thousand Dollars in money, Two Thousand in clothing and other goods and One Thousand Dollars in provisions and also Five Hundred Dollars in money to be applied toward building a Grist Mill and Saw Mill at their village (the receipt of which moneys, clothing and goods and provisions the Oneidas do acknowledge) and the People of the State of N. Y. shall annually pay to the Oneidas and their posterity forever on the First Day of June in every year at Fort Schuyler aforesaid, Six Hundred Dollars in Silver, but if the Oneidas or their posterity shall at any time here after elect that the whole or any part of the Six Hundred Dollars shall be paid in clothing or provisions and give six weeks previous notice thereof to the Governor of the said State for the time being, then so much of the annual payment shall for that time be in clothing or provisions as the Oneidas and their posterity shall elect, and at the price which the same shall cost the people of the State of N. Y. at Fort Schuyler aforesaid, and as a further consideration to the Oneidas the People of the State of N. Y. shall grant to the said John Francis Perche, a tract of Land, Beginning in the line of Property at a certain Cedar Tree near the Road leading to Oneida and runs from the

said Cedar Tree southerly along the line of Property, two miles then westerly at right angles to said line of Property, two miles, then northerly at right angles to last course two miles and then to the place of beginning, which the said John Francis Perche hath consented to accept from the Oneidas in satisfaction for an injury done to him by one of their Nation, and further the lands intended by the Oneidas for John T. Kirkland and for George W. Kirkland being now appropriated to the use of the Oneidas, the People of the State of N. Y. shall therefore by a Grant of other Lands make compensation to the said John T. Kirkland and George W. Kirkland. And further that the People of the State of N. Y. shall as a Benevolence from the Oneidas to Peter Lenet and in return for services rendered by him to their Nation, Grant to the said Peter Lenet of the ceded lands, lying to the northward of the Oneida Lake a Tract of Ten Miles square where ever he shall elect the same Fourthly; The People of the State of N. Y. may in such a ~~time~~ manner as they shall deem proper prevent any Person except the Oneidas from residing or settling on the lands so to be held by the Oneidas and their posterity for their own use and cultivation and if any persons shall without the consent of the People of the State of N. Y. come to reside or settle on the said lands or on any other of the lands so ceded as aforesaid

except the lands whereof the Oneidas may make leases as aforesaid, The Oneidas and their posterity shall forthwith give notice of such intrusions to the Governor of said state for the time being.

And further, the Oneidas and their posterity forever shall at the request of the Governor of the said state be aiding to the People of the State of N.Y. in removing all such intruders and in apprehending not only such intruders but also felons and others offenders who may happen to be on said ceded lands to the end that such intruders, felons and other offenders may be brought to justice.

In Testimony whereof as well the Sachems, Chiefs, Warriors and others of said Oneidas in behalf of their Tribe or Nation, as the said Governor and the other Commissioners of the People of the State of N.Y. have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and affixed their Seals, the Day and Year above written.

The foregoing is a true copy of a record remaining in the Secretary's Office of the State of New York, marked Indian Deeds compared there with this 7th day of April, 1795 By Me,
Rott Harper S Secretary

Page 7

An Act for the sale and disposition of Lands belonging to the People of this state, passed the 25th Feb. 1789

Sec. XVII And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that the Surveyor General shall lay out for the New England Indians, all that part of the Tract of Land, formerly given to them by the Oneida Indians, which is included in the Cession lately made by the Oneida Indians, to the People of the State, and laying Southward of the lands herein before directed to be granted to Samuel Kirkland, John T. Kirkland and George S. Kirkland, which tract of land so laid out, shall be called Brothertown, and shall remain for the cultivation, improvement and the use of the said New England Indians, and their brethren, consisting of the Tribes called the Mohican Montague, Stonington and Narragansett Indians, and the Pegquots of Exton, and Nehanticks of Farmington, and their posterity, but without any power of alienation or right of leasing the same lands or any part thereof for any longer than Ten years, and without any power of granting such leases where there shall be any subsisting lease, including the same ~~land~~ lands and that the said Tract of Land, confirmed by the Oneidas to the Stockbridge Indians at the said Treaty shall be and remain to the said Stockbridge Indians and their posterity under the restrictions and limitations aforesaid.

Montauk

Niantic
O. N.

Page 8

An Act more effectually to protect certain Tribes of Indians residing within this State from Frauds. Passed 27th March 1790

Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That no person shall sue, prosecute, or maintain an Action arising on a Bond, Bill, Note, Promise or other contract whatsoever, hereafter to be executed or made against any Indian residing on the Lands reserved to the Onondago, Oneida or Cayugas; and every person who shall sue or prosecute any such Indian contrary to this act shall be subject to pay treble costs to the Party aggrieved, And this act is hereby declared to be a public act.

Provided, That this act shall not affect any Contracts to be made before the first day of July next

An Act for the Relief of the Indians residing in Brothertown and New Stockbridge, Passed 21st Feb 1791

I

Be it enacted by the People of the State of N. Y. represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That it shall and may be lawful for the Male Indians residing in Brothertown and New Stockbridge above the age of twenty one years

on the First Tuesday of April next and on the First Tuesday in April in every year thereafter, to meet together and by plurality of votes to choose a Clerk, whose business it shall be to preside and keep order at the said Meetings and to enter in a Book such of the proceedings of the said meetings as are by this act directed.

II

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid that it shall and may be lawful for the said Indians so assembled to choose annually a person to be called Marshal whose business shall be to execute the orders of the Trustees hereafter to be chosen

III

And, be it further ~~repealed~~ enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Indians so assembled, to choose annually, Three Persons as Trustees to lay out such part of the Lands in Brothertown or New Stockbridge for the separate improvements of the several Families of Indians residing in Brothertown as shall be deemed necessary by the said Trustees so to be chosen.

IV

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Trustees shall lay out for each family a sufficient quantity of land for a separate improvement and shall cause the Bonds of each improvement to be properly marked and distinguished and the description thereof be entered in the Clerk's Book.

IV
Page 9

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid That every Person having a separate improvement so laid out to him by the said Trustees and entered in said Clerks Book, the same shall remain to such person and his family for improvement, and shall enable such person to maintain an action for any trespass which may be committed by any white person or persons on the land so laid out to ~~them~~ him or her for improvement in any court having cognizance of the same

VI And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Trustees so to chosen by and with the consent of the Mayor of the City of Albany for the being, shall have liberty to lease out to any person or persons, such quantity of the undivided lands in Brothertown or New Stockbridge (and not laid out for improvement as aforesaid) as a majority of the votes at the said meeting shall agree on not exceeding Six hundred and Forty Acres, for any term not exceeding Twenty one Years, for the Use of the Inhabitants of Brothertown and New Stockbridge, the rents reserved to be applied by said Trustees and their Successors, for the maintaining a Minister and Free School for the instruction of Indians, which said leases shall be recorded in the Clerks Book

VII

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Trustees and their Successors are hereby authorized and empowered to bring action for any trespass committed by any white person on any of the undivided lands in Brothertown or New Stockbridge and not laid out for improvement or leased for the use of a Minister and School aforesaid.

VIII
Page 10

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall ~~be~~ and may be lawful on complaint of any Indian against another Indian or Indians (of a trespass, debt or other matter or thing cognizable before a justice of the peace) to them the said Trustees, for the said Trustees by an order directed to the said Marshal, to cause the parties to come before with their witnesses at such time and place as they shall appoint, and after hearing the parties and their witnesses, shall give such judgement as to them shall be deemed just and equitable, Provided the judgement in no one cause shall exceed Twenty Shillings and shall enter the same judgement in the Clerks Book

IX

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if such judgement shall not be satisfied in forty days after the same is given, the said Trustees shall order the said Marshall shall levy the amount thereof on the goods of the person against whom the judgement shall be so obtained, to be delivered to the person in whose favor the judgement was given

the said goods first to be appraised by said Trustees and the overplus if any, after satisfying such judgement, to be returned to the person from whom they were taken.

X

Page 10

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any two of the said Trustees shall be a Quorum to transact said business enjoined on them by this Act.

XI

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Act entitled an Act more effectually to protect certain Tribes of Indians residing within this State from frauds, passed 22^d Mch 1790 be, and the same is hereby extended to the Indians residing in Brothertown and the Indians called ^{Stockbridge} Indians.

Page 11

An Act relative to Lands in Brothertown passed the 31st of March 1795

Whereas certain Lands heretofore in the County of Montgomery, now in the County of Herkimer, were by law appropriated to the use of the Indians, commonly called New England Indians and particularly designated in an Act entitled "an act for the sale and disposition of lands belonging to the People of this State" passed the 25th day of Feb, 1789 with permission to the said Indians under certain restrictions, to lease a part of the said lands for a term not exceeding 10 years

And whereas several Indians in their

individual capacity have granted Leases for such quantities of said land as that others of the Indians who were intended to be participants in said lands cannot be accommodated with a part thereof, which has occasioned disputes and controversies between said Indians themselves, and between and the white inhabitants settled on said lands, And whereas the said Indians and the said white inhabitants, have, by petition severally solicited legislative interference in the premises, Therefore

I

Be it enacted by the People of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Samuel Jones, Ezra F. Hommedieu and Zina Hitchcock be and they hereby are ~~approved~~ appointed Commissioners for settling and adjusting all differences, which have or may arise between the Indians residing on the said lands and between them and the several Tribes of Indians claiming an interest in said Lands, and between the said Indians and the said white inhabitants.

II

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the Duty of the said Commissioners as soon as may be after the first day of May next to repair to Brothertown and there to examine into all differences which may have arisen between the said Indians

and between the said Indians and the said white inhabitants and to hear the several allegations and proof of the said parties

III
Page 12
And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners to set off part of said tract in one entire piece, for the use of the Indians now residing in Brothertown and for such Indians as may be entitled to land in Brothertown, notwithstanding any lease or leases made by individuals Indians to any white person or persons whether resident on the same land or not provided that such pieces ^{to be} set off shall not contain less than six nor more than ten thousand acres.

IV
And be it further ~~renewed~~ enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it may and shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to make a division of the remainder of the lands in Brothertown, amongst such persons as have obtained leases from individual Indians or claim under such leases, if such leases and such claimants were actually resident on or occupying of said land on or before the 27th of Dec. last, on such proportion as they in their judgment shall deem equitable, taking into consideration in such apportionment the improvements which have been made by any such Lessees on the lands which the said

Page 13

Commissioners shall appropriate for the settlement of Indian Families or individual Indians, and ~~it shall~~ to sell the same to the said persons in Brothertown so having obtained leases or claiming under leases from individual Indians as aforesaid and who were so actually resident and occupying of said lands, at such price and such payments as they in their judgment shall deem most advantageous to the State and the least oppressive to the purchasers; and in behalf of the people of this State, to give conveyances for the same land and to take mortgages for the payment of the purchase money in the name of the people of this State, to cause the same to be registered in the proper office and to deliver the originals, together with all the purchase money they may receive, to the Treasurer of this State. Provided always that if any such white inhabitants shall refuse to make such purchase as aforesaid, and to give a mortgage for the purchase money and to give up the lease or leases which he may have obtained from an individual Indian or Indians or the assignment of such lease or leases, then and in that case, it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioners to sell the same lands to any other white inhabitants resident in Brothertown, and occupying of said land on or before the 27th of Dec. last

X

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful for the said Commissioners to dispossess any white inhabitants in Brothertown of the possession of the lands he occupies or holds by lease for ten years heretofore given, bona fide, by the Indians residing in Brothertown in their collective capacity at the time of making such leases Provided.

XI

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said lands shall not be sold for less than such sums in the aggregate as that the mean Price shall be at least sixteen shillings per acre and provided, that no sale shall be made to any person who was not actually resident on and occupying part of the said land on the 17th of Decr.

XII

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Monies arising from the sale of the lands so to be made as aforesaid after deducting the expenses which may arise and in carrying this act into effect, shall by the Treasurer, be vested in the funds of the U. S.; and so much of the interest ~~thereof~~ thereof as may be necessary, shall be annually applied for maintaining a School in Brothertown for the education of Indian Children, and the remainder of the interest if any shall be applied to the benefit of the Indians residing in

XIII

Page 14

Brothertown, and such other Indians as have a right in the same lands and shall be settled thereon in such manner as the Person administering the government of this State for the time being shall judge proper.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if a majority of the said Indians actually resident shall incline to have the whole of the said Tract to be set apart, divided into lots to be specially appropriated to the heads of families respectively or to any Indian having no family and who is by law entitled to part in said Tract, then the said Commissioners shall cause the same to be laid out into such a number of lots, not less than shall be sufficient, as well for the Indians families actually resident, as for other Indian families entitled by law, and the contents of such severally as well as the appropriation thereof to any particular family, shall be in the discretion of said Commissioners. But if the said Indians should not collectively agree to such arrangement then the said Commissioners may lay out a lot for each family which may choose to have the same so especially appropriated, and shall cause a Register of such appropriation to be made in a Book to be provided for that purpose, descriptive of the several lots, together with the name of the

head of the Indian Family or individual Indian to whom any Lot may be so appropriated and the names of all the Members of said Families their age and sex and every Lot so appropriated, as well as the whole Tract so to be set apart and of which no such appropriations shall be made, shall be to the said Indians, either collectively as a Body of People or individually by families, as the case may be and shall remain to them and their posterity forever, as an estate or estates unalienable and without power of leasing and such Book as aforesaid being certified by the said Commissioners, shall be filed in the Office of the Secretary of this State and one Copy thereof in the Clerks Office of the County of Kenner to remain in the said offices as a part of the public records.

IX

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Surveyor-General to run the outlines of the Tract commonly called Brothertown and to make and perform all other surveys within the same which the said Commissioners shall direct and to make two maps thereof and to deliver the same together with two Field Books to the said Commissioners, to be by them filed with the Books in the manner aforesaid.

Page
15X
Page 15

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Commissioners be and they are thereby authorized and empowered to settle and adjust any other differences and disputes between the said Indians and the said Indians and the said white inhabitants, respecting the aforesaid lands, and not provided for by this act, in such manner as they shall judge equitable, which decision shall be binding on the parties.

XI

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any Two of the said Commissioners shall be Quorum to do and transact every matter and thing enjoined by this Act, and the said Commissioners besides their expenses, shall be allowed such reasonable compensation as the Legislature shall hereafter direct.

XII

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Treasurer of the State to pay the said Commissioners or their order, a sum not exceeding One Thousand Pounds to enable them to defray the expenses of the surveys herein before mentioned, and such other contingent charges as shall from time to time accrue in the execution of the duties enjoined them by this Act, and the said Commissioners shall render true and just

account of all such expenditures to the Auditor of this State, and shall report their proceedings to the Legislature at their first meeting next after they shall have completed same.

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Report of the Commissioners to the Legislature of the State of New York

The Commissioners appointed by the act entitled "an act relative to the land in Brothertown" report that pursuant to the directions of the said act, in the of July last repair to Brothertown and there in that month and in August and September following examined into all differences which had arisen between the Indians mentioned in said act and between the said Indians and the white inhabitants settled on the tract of land called Brothertown and heard the several allegations and proofs of said parties.

That the said Commissioners upon their arrival there caused the tract of land called Brothertown to be surveyed and run out by Gerrit C. Luett who was appointed by the Surveyor General of the State to make the survey directed by the said act, by which survey the said Tract was found to contain the quantity of Twenty four Thousand and fifty two Acres and the

9370 A

15270
15361.12
38417
230502

Page 17

The value of the land was \$750

said Commissioners thereupon set off part of the said Tract in one entire Piece containing as appears by the Map and the Field Book thereof made by the said Gerritt C. Luett Nine Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety Acres for the use of the Indians then residing in Brothertown and for such other Indians as may be entitled to land in Brothertown and made a division of the remainder of the land in Brothertown amongst such Lessees and Claimants thereof as are mentioned in the said act and sold and conveyed the same to them according to the direction of said act, and received of the Purchase Money the sum of Ninety seven Pounds and two shillings and took Mortgages in the name of the People of the State of N.Y. for the residue of the Purchase Money amounting to Fifteen Thousand ^{two} Hundred and Seventeen Pounds and Four Shillings, payable on demand at any time after the first Tuesday of July which will be in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight Hundred and four with interest at six per cent annually, and have caused the said Mortgages to be registered in the office of the Clerk of County of Herkimer and delivered the originals together with the said purchase Money they received to the Treasurer of the State

24

24052 A

That the said Commissioners caused the said lands so set off for the use of said Indians to be laid out into one Hundred and forty nine lots as appears by the said map and Field Book made of the said lots and have appropriated certain of those ^{lots to} particular Indians and Indian Families residing in Brothertown for said and caused a register of such appropriation to be made in a Book according to the directions of said Act and certified the same and filed it with a Map and Field Book made by the said Gerritt Cluett in the office of the Secretary of the State and delivered another copy of said Book together with another Map and other Field Book made by the said Gerritt Cluett to the Clerk of the County of Herkimer, but not knowing which or how many of other Indians intitled to lands in Brothertown, would avail themselves of their right to settle in Brothertown, the Commissioners could not appropriate the residue of the said lots to any particular Indian or Indian Family and Therefore, some legislative provision will be necessary to ascertain upon ^{the} application of any Indians whether they have a right to settle upon lands in Brothertown and for assigning particular lots to them

The Commissioners beg leave further to suggest to the Legislature that although in the said sales they allowed to every person who had made improvements upon lands set off for the Indians, the value of such improvements, yet there is reason to believe that some of them will not remove and that others will injure, destroy or take away the buildings and fences for which they have been paid, Hence some further provisions will be necessary to carry into effect what the Commissioners have done and to protect and secure the Indians in the enjoyment of their rights and property.

The Commissioners also suppose it would be proper to make some provision for the prevention of Trespass and the recovery of debts among the Indians of Brothertown, and to enable them to regulate the affairs of said town

The expense attending the execution of the Trust reposed in the said Commissioners, exclusive of any allowances for the service amounts in the whole to nine Hundred and eight Pounds, nineteen shillings and four pence as appears by their accounts settled by the Auditor of this State, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed.

All which is submitted to the Legislature by the Commissioners, this 18th Feb. 1796,
Samuel Jones, Esq. L^d Commrs. James Hitchcock

4	farthings	= 1 penny	= \$.0203	
12	Pence	= 1 shilling	= .2433	- £ was worth about
5	shillings	= 1 crown	= 1.2166	\$2.50 in 1800
20	shillings	= 1 £	= 4.866	
21	shillings	= 1 guinea	= 5.1099	

Elijah Kempfer first School Master in new school House
 Discharged for behaving improperly. Taught 3 months
 Hannah Fowler, a daughter of David L. was then hired.
 Edmund Prior and Thomas Eddy "com." speak of her
 as a sober young Indian woman. Salary \$2.50 for 3 months

John Dean taught
 after Hannah

Plan for Brooktown School
 House at Brooktown, N.Y. built in 1796

We are of the opinion that logs be collected and
 sawed into pieces about 4 or 5 inches thick and as
 wide as the Timber will admit of, to be placed
 on top of each other and pined and dove tailed together.
 The building then to be boarded on the outside
 with boards to stand upright, not lengthwise,
 these boards may be planed so as they can be
 painted if thought necessary at a future day.
 The roof to be shingled, the lower pieces of the
 building to be Pitch Pine or White Oak to
 prevent decay - The house should stand above
 8 inches from the ground and be lined with
 Bricks or Stone and till this can be done it may
 remain perhaps till next year supported on Blocks.
 The Floor should be Pitch Pine plank or if not
 to be had, of White Oak and sealed above with
 boards. The Floor and ceiling should be grooved
 but need not be planed.

Plan of Building

Twenty four feet by thirty feet in the clear
 Nine . . . high in the clear

Door in the middle of the Front and
 two windows each side.

Two windows in the West, none in the North
 Chimney in the East, Windows, 12 lights - 7 x 9 in

Commissioners { Edmund Prior
 Thomas Eddy

Rosetta Fowler wife of O. D. Fowler

Amanda Jan Dick, " " " 1 grave south

Orasmus Fowler 2 graves south of Rosetta

J. J. Knudsen and wife, James Knudsen at
north end of lot, 33 ft north of Hannah monument

Hannah Dick; Henry Johnson grandmother
wife
Lease Dick

Rowland and Barbara, 2nd wife south of Hian
son of R and A Johnson

David Johnson, 1 grave south of Abigail Johnson

Lucius Syrenus Fowler, grave south of Almanga

son of L. S. and P. J. Fowler, Ellis grandfather

Lorenzo D. and Mary Fowler, the two graves north
of Rodolphus and Theophilus

Simen and Roxana, Brother and sister
David 3rd

Eliza, wife of Benjamin Dick, died at Andersonville
He was a son of Elhanah Dick

Fanny F wife of H. (Hegibah) Fowler

Died Aug 17, 1857 - age 45. He must be buried just
south of Fanny.

In the name of God Amen. The ^{seventh} ~~2nd~~ day of
March One thousand eight hundred and fifty two

I Hannah F. Childs of town of Stockbridge
in the County of Colnet and State of Wisconsin
being sick and weak of body but of perfect
mind and memory thanks be given unto
God, therefore calling unto minds the
mortality of my body knowing that
it is appointed unto all men once to
die do make and ordain this my last
will and testament that is to say

principality the first of all I give
and recommend my soul into the
hands of Almighty God that gave it
and my Body I recommend to the
earth to be buried in decent
Christian Burial at the discretion
of my executor nothing doubting
but at the General resurrection
I shall receive the same again by
the Almighty power of God and as
touching such ^{worldly} worldly estate where
with it hath pleased a God to
help me in this life I give, devise,
and dispose of the same in the
following manner and form I give
and bequeath to my nephew Levi
Donkoff one of the heifer calves which
either of my cows may have in the coming

Donkoff's

spring all same to be chosen by him,
 I give and bequeath to my sons John M. Chicks
 and Joseph Z. Chicks and my daughter Betsy
 Myatt each one cow - I give and bequeath
 to my son Joseph Z. Chicks fifteen dollars
 on account of borrowed money -
 I request that the two Boys James
 H. Jackson Chicks may be taken charge
 of by my son John M. Chicks I give
 and devise to my son John M. Chicks
 my little over than two acre lot with
 all the appertinances thereto belonging,
 lying on the west end of lot No Eighty five
 "85" and partly in Lot Eighty six "86"
 in the "Stackbridge Reserve" upon
 which he now lives. I direct that
 my ~~total~~ debts shall be paid from the
 residue of my personal property so
 far as the same may be sufficient
 & if any thing remain after the
 payment of debts that the same be
 divided equally between my sons
 John M. Chicks and Joseph Z. Chicks &
 my daughter Betsy Myatt. I thereby
 appoint my son John M. Chicks
 to be the executor of this my last ^{will}
 and testament.

In Witness Whereof I hereunto
 set my hand and affixure my seal

the day & year first above written
 Hannah A^{her} Chicks {Seal
 mark

The foregoing will and testament
 was signed & sealed in the
 presence of us who have here-
 unto subscribed our names
 as witnesses

Read Oct 18th / 85 at
 J. H. M. J. P. Fowler Reg.

Eleanor Cole
 Lucy^{her} Jacobs
 mark