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## **The history of Green Lake County, containing biographical sketches, anecdotes, etc., as related by old pioneers; with a reliable description of the city of Berlin, towns and villages, soil, production...**

Gillespy, John C.

Berlin, Wisconsin: T. L. Terry and Co., 1860

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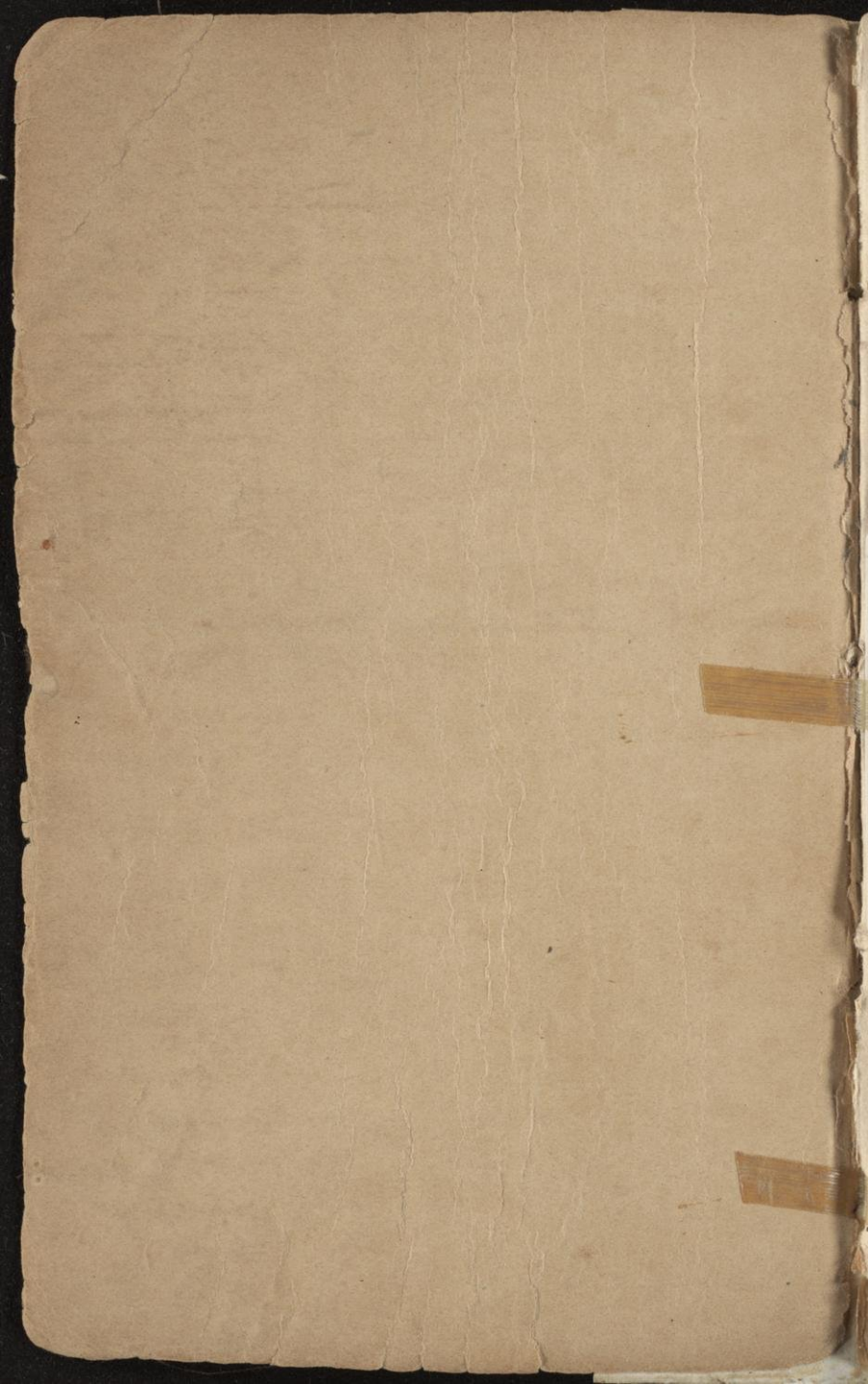
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BERLIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
BERLIN, WISCONSIN

**CITY OF BERLIN**

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK

BERLIN, WISCONSIN

**BEN GROTA**

City Clerk and  
Comptroller

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Presented to the Berlin Historical Society,

Berlin, Wis. by BEN GROTA.





THE HISTORY  
OF  
GREEN LAKE COUNTY,

CONTAINING

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, ANECDOTES, ETC.,

AS RELATED BY OLD PIONEERS;

WITH A

RELIABLE DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF BERLIN, TOWNS  
AND VILLAGES, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS POPULA-  
TION, ETC., OBSERVATIONS AND  
GENERAL REMARKS,

BY

JOHN C. GILLESPIE.



BERLIN:  
T. L. TERRY & CO., PRINTERS.  
1860.

THE HISTORY

10

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.  
CONTENTS.

TO MY FRIEND,

CHARLES A. MATHER, Esq.,

THIS VOLUME IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

BY THE AUTHOR.

JOHN C. GILLESPIE.

1860

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## ERRATA.

- Page 26—note,—for score of years read *one-half score*.
- Page 98—second line from top,—for transportation read *trans-shipment*.
- Page 50—for Kazier read *Kaiser*.

RIPON CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

**ELY & M'LERAN,**

AT THE NEW

**Steam Planing Mill,**

ARE MANUFACTURING

**DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.**

— — — — —

THE Mill is now in full operation; having enlarged and neatly fitted up our establishment, we are prepared to do all kinds of work in our line in a style to give satisfaction on short notice, and on most reasonable terms.

We would call attention to our

SURFACE PLANING, TONGUING AND GROOVING,  
FLOORING, SAWING AND RE-SAWING  
SIDING, AND STICKING OF ALL  
SIZES OF O G MOULDING.

— — — — —

**Doors & Sash of all Sizes Kept Constantly on Hand.**

— — — — —

**BLINDS MADE TO ORDER!**

— — — — —

SURFACE PLANING, - - - \$2 00 per M.  
PLANING & MATCHING, - - - 4 00 per M.

— — — — —

S. McLERAN - - - - - W. W. ELY.  
Ripon, April 1860.

RISON CITY ADVERTISEMENTS

ELY & McLELLAN,

AT THE NEW

# Steam Planing Mill

THE MANUFACTURING

## DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.

The Mill is now in full operation; having enlarged and newly fitted up our establishment, we are prepared to do all kinds of work in our line in a style to give satisfaction on short notice, and on most reasonable terms. We would call attention to our

SURFACE PLANING, TONGUE AND GROOVING,  
FLOORING, SAWING AND RESAWING,  
SPINDLING AND STICKING OF ALL  
SIZES OF OAK MOLDING.

Doors & sash of all sizes kept constantly on hand.

## BLINDS MADE TO ORDER!

PLANING & MATCHING . . . . . 4 00 per M.  
SURFACE PLANING . . . . . \$2 00 per M.

W. W. ELY,

S. McLELLAN

Rison, April 1860.







RIPON CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

**D. GREENWAY**

LIVES IN

**Ripon, Wisconsin,**

AND CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT HOME.

IF there is anything in this world you want—that is worth having—you have only to enquire, and you have it.

HIS GENERAL BUSINESS IS

*Drugs, Chemicals,*

PATENT MEDICINES,

**BOOKS, STATIONERY,**

YANKEE-NOTIONS,

FANCY ARTICLES,

—AND—

**Twenty-Seven Thousand Million other Articles**

Not mentioned in the above Programme.

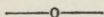
RIPON CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. J. H. CALLENDER,

**DENTIST,**

(Corner of Jackson & Main Sts.,)


**Opposite Post-office, Ripon, Wisconsin.**

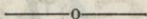


OPERATIONS in DENTAL SURGERY performed in a Scientific manner.

**Teeth Filled with Gold or Tin Foil.**

**NEW TEETH, FROM ONE TO ENTIRE SET.**

 Satisfaction guaranteed as to workmanship and prices.



**PHOTOGRAPHS AND AMBROTYPES.**

HAVING ONE OF THE

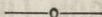
**LARGEST SKY-LIGHTS IN THE WEST,**

He is enabled to operate successfully, and make



**SUPERIOR PICTURES**

In all the Various Styles, and

**In all Kinds of Weather.**



**COPYING DONE WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH.**

 Charges Reasonable. 

RIPON CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

## DODGE & MANVILLE,

(Corner of Jackson & Blackburn Sts.,)

Ripon, . . . . Wisconsin,

MANUFACTURERS OF

# Carriages, Buggies,

DEMOCRAT, LUMBER & FARMERS'

## WAGONS.

All of which are made of the First Quality of WELL SEA-  
SONED TIMBER.

---

**Our Work is Warranted to Give Satisfaction!**

BOTH AS TO WORKMANSHIP FINISH AND PRICES,

---

**STONE COAL & WAGON LUMBER FOR SALE.**

---

☞ All Kinds of Repairing Done on Short Notice. ☛



RIPON CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. S. TOWN & CO.,

(No. 9 Taggart Block,)

Public Square, . . . . Ripon, Wisconsin.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

# STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

OIL CLOTHS,

CROCKERY, PAINTS, OILS, &c., &c.

—o—  
Our Stock will be kept

COMPLETE AT ALL TIMES,

And will be sold at

Prices that Cannot Fail to give entire Satisfaction.

RIPON CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DRY GOODS  
—AND—  
**CARPET TRADE.**  
**OLMSTED & MINER.**

---

THE business of this House was established in Ripon, 1856, their business and resources having steadily increased until they have obtained the *Front Rank* in the Dry Goods Trade. Requiring increased accommodations, they in 1859 removed to the spacious premises now occupied by them, *one door north of the Bank of Ripon*. This beautiful structure was erected by the Firm expressly for their own use. It has a fine architectural front, composed of the celebrated Milwaukee brick, and is three stories high; and even this seems scarcely adequate to the display and sale of their great Stock of

DRY GOODS, CARPETING,  
**SHOES,**  
Wall Paper & Clothing.

They adhere strictly to the CASH PLAN, finding that it works well for both buyer and seller.

An important feature of the Messrs. OLMSTED & MINER'S business is their **Carpet Department**. Among their varieties of the sterling and splendid Fabrics may be enumerated

BRUSSELS, PATENT TAPESTRY,  
TAPESTRY INGRAIN, ORDINARY INGRAIN,  
VENETIAN,  
HEMP AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Careful and obliging Clerks are in constant attendance, and nothing is left undone to accommodate all. It is not so much a matter of wonder that an immense business is done.

We add the Business Card of this Firm:

OLMSTED & MINER,  
CITY CASH STORE!  
RIPON, - - - WIS.

RIPON CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. M. SKEELS,

AT THE

**MAMMOTH STORE !**

(Corner of *Broadway & Jackson Sts.*,)

RIPON CITY, - - WISCONSIN,

DEALER IN

**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS !**

**Clothing, Carpets and Oil Cloths,**

**BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS & CAPS,**

**GROCERIES, CROCKERY & HARDWARE,**

**YANKEE NOTIONS, TOYS AND PERFUMERY.**

—o—

Keeps constantly on hand a

**Large Stock,**

AND WILL SELL AT

**Very Low Prices for Cash.**

RIPON CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

# PEOPLE'S STORE!

RIPON, - - - - WISCONSIN,

Conducted upon the Cash Principle.

Advantages Offered to the Buyer :

WE have at all times the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of

## GOODS, WARES AND MERCHANDISE,

In this section of country. As we buy for CASH and sell for the SAME, we can afford to sell Goods CHEAPER than any other Establishment, **and we do it!** We shall pursue the plan, which has given such wide satisfaction to the buyer, of *Selling Goods* at about the

### WESTERN WHOLESALE PRICES!

Depending upon the extent of our sales for our profits; and we sell at ONE PRICE, making no deviations from that first asked; and lastly,

*We offer no Baits to induce Purchasers to Commence Trade with us to their ultimate Loss!*

**BOWEN & BEYNON.**



RIPON CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

**TAGGART BRO'S,**

DEALERS IN

**SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE**

IRON, NAILS, GLASS,

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!**

COOK, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES,

**TIN AND COPPER WARE,**

ALL KINDS OF MECHANICS' TOOLS;

ALSO, AGENTS FOR

**KIRBY'S AMER. HARVESTER,**

**The Best Reaper & Mower in the World,**

*(West Side Public Square,)*

**Ripon, . . . Wisconsin,**

P. S.—Let all remember, WE ARE NEVER UNDERSOLD!

## INTRODUCTION.

THE West, *the Great West*, where *is it*? Is it a myth, or like the horizon continually receding as you travel toward the setting sun? We have come thus far, some 1,000 miles upon the 43° of latitude, and we are, as yet, hearing the cry, onward, onward, to the West. The location of to-day, is but the resting place for another *hegira*. To an Eastern man, the West (before he starts for this ever receding and undefined territory) has some definite spot or resting place; it may be the Western part of New York, perhaps Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, or Wisconsin. He may well believe that in 1,200, or 1,500 miles' travel west, he may overtake, if not get beyond, this exciting refrain, *Westward, ho!* which was taken up long years ago upon the borders of the New England States, been answered from the banks of the Hudson, reiterated upon the shores of the Mohawk, resounded with clarion voice upon the hill-tops and valleys of the Genesee, swelling in mighty volume and cadence, its echo has been heard, and the strain taken up from the hill-tops and valleys of Western New York, and now heard floating and winging its way over the lakes of the far West, spreading over her prairies and valleys, increasing, widening and extending its one universal chorus, till the Mississippi has answered back, and again sent in tireless echoes, the refrain first heard, perhaps, upon the banks of the Connecticut, is now shouted from the crags and heights of the Rocky Mountains, from the shores of the Pacific its one loud, if not grand, chorus is responded and

answered from the Bay of Funda to the Bay of San Francisco—to the West,—westward, Ho!

Sixty years ago, Rochester, in the State of New York, was the *ultima thule* of civilization—Mackinaw was a place we read of, as far off in the then unknown West, as the isles of Japan. For the last few years it has been a kind of half-way house between the East and the West. It is hardly a stopping place at this day even, for an *early breakfast*. A territory, larger than the original 13 States, lies to the South and to the West, rich in broad prairies, flowing streams, hills, dales, and valleys—made glad by the voice of industry, where fields teem with the rich and abundant fruits of the earth.

Wisconsin, but a few years ago, was the Hunting Ground of the Red man; within her borders, the white man's cabin was yet to be—her soil had not been broken by the plow. Now, with the memory of her settlement as of *yesterday*, has a hardy and increasing population, of nearly One Million,—the wildest hopes for the future, will hardly fulfill her destiny. She has become the nursery of a future empire, rich in all the elements of civilized life.

Men are oftentimes suddenly inoculated with the desire of emigrating West. An old neighbor visiting his former home, gives it a glowing description. It is a land *flowing with milk and honey*. Turns the whole current of thought. Heretofore content with his lot and prospects, he is now restless and discontented.

Westward, Ho! is his theme by day and dream by night; Wisconsin, perhaps, his destination. All and every purpose heretofore formed, however cherished, bend and give way to this controlling fever. Emigrate he must. He will property, perhaps, sacrifice, associations—ties dear to his heart, sever and rend asunder. The will and purpose never flag. Some broad prairie or pleasant valley, in the far off hunting grounds of the now dispersed and despoiled Red Man, fills his every thought. Glowing hopes of the future, giving rich promise of fruitful lands, abundant and prolific in all that yields to the industry and



toil of man. He bids adieu to the home of his youth, with all its pleasant associations.

Westward, Ho! is stamped upon his every thought. Toil and privation—hardships cheerfully borne—days, perhaps months, in weary, plodding travel, for that ideal and local spot of earth, which is to meet his views for a final resting place—a *Home*. Although he may not have been able to realize the sanguine hopes which gave impetus and energy to his toil, because his views were too far beyond anything to be realized this side of Heaven; yet, when the cabin is erected, land cleared and cultivated, his location, ever so undesirable, in seven cases out of ten, they will insist that no better selection could have been made—their *eldorado*, in fact, it is their home.

Home! it thrills and vibrates upon the senses, pulsates the heart, like the lullaby of the mother to its babe—

“Home, sweet home, there is no place like home.”

Home! how the word makes the heart throb and the pulse quicken. Memory brings before us the impress of the past, and as it has been joyous and happy, or passed in cankering care or blighted hopes, so home, with all its memories, may give a joyful promise of the future, or the galling realities of a life passed in angry broils and disrupted affections.

But what is home? It is something more than a shelter from the elements—a habitation. It is repose, connubial ties, the affectionate reciprocation of those amenities in life, which give joy and sunshine to the heart; confidence in the love and affection of each and all who gather day by day around our hearthstone; sympathy and good will in joy and in sorrow—partakers in all the changeful events of life; kith and kin not only in blood but affection; a refuge, a protection from the howling desolations wrought by the selfishness and cupidity of man. God of our fathers, give us all such a Home. *Home is Heaven.*



# HISTORY

—OF—

## GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

---

### I.

#### EARLY HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

**T**HE County of Green Lake, is situated between the 43° and 44° of north latitude; bounded on the North, by Waushara, on the East, by Winnebago and Fond du Lac, on the South, by Columbia and Dodge, on the West, by Marquette. In its organization, it belonged to the territory of the county of Marquette. During the pupilage of the State of Wisconsin it was within the jurisdiction of Brown county Courts, held at Green Bay. Marquette county was established in 1836, and fully organized in 1848, with the county seat at Marquette.

As the county, in its earliest settlement, was closely connected with the settlement of Green Bay, it may be necessary, as related by the author of the Wisconsin Almanac, to state, that in the year 1660, French Missionaries, in their ardent devotion for the welfare of the souls of men, penetrated to lake Superior from the settlements of the white man in Lower Canada. In 1670, two men, by the names of Hlone and Dablon, came to Green Bay, traveled through the country east of the Fox River, to the

south end of lake Michigan. In the year 1673, Marquette, a Jesuit Missionary, and one Jolliet, an agent of the French government, with five other Frenchmen, arrived at Green Bay, and found an Indian village; there they procured pilots or guides to go up the Fox River to Portage on the Wisconsin river. On that voyage, father Marquette made a resting place at Ste. Marie, or to partake of the waters flowing from a large spring on the opposite side of the river, wishing, no doubt, relaxation after a tiresome and dull voyage, amidst scenes, which, from the peculiar features of the surroundings at that spot, led him to designate it as Ste. Marie's back or hill.

The Territory of Wisconsin was, from its earlier settlement, under the government of the French, until 1763. At that time it was ceded to Great Britain, by the treaty of Paris. Great Britain held it until 1783. After which, it was claimed by the State of Virginia, in 1784. It was ceded to the United States, by Virginia, and attached to the North-West Territory, (Michigan,) in 1818. The Territory was fully organized July 4th, 1826. Wisconsin admitted into the Union, May 29th, 1848. At that time, the population of the county of Marquette, was 2,261. In seven years thereafter, at the taking of the State census, her population was 14,837. The county of Green Lake, being nearly the equal east half of Marquette county, had, at that time, about 8,500 inhabitants. The aggregate value of real and personal property in Marquette county, in 1855, was \$2,189,087.

## POPULATION OF MARQUETTE COUNTY IN

1840,	1842,	1846,	1848,	1850,	1855,
18.	59.	986.	2,261.	8,641.	14,837.

## AGGREGATE VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,

1848,	1850,	1853,	1855,
\$283,260.	\$618,940.	\$728,769.	\$2,189,087.

## II.

## GENERAL REMARKS AND REVIEW OF THE COUNTY.

THE territory, now known as the county of Green Lake, comprises the eastern half of Marquette county, with the exception of two miles off of the west side of the town of St. Marie and Princeton, and four miles off of the town of Neshkoro, and part of the town of Sacramento, lying east of the Fox River, in the county of Waushara, being added, on the north part of the county, to the town of Berlin. Its greatest length, north and south, is 27 miles; its greatest breadth, east and west, 18 miles. County Seat, city of Berlin. Separated from Marquette county by act of the Legislature 1858. This territory is equal, and in some respects, superior to any other portion of the State, of the same extent. The Fox River, running from south-west to north-east, through or aside of the western towns, affords cheap transportation for the products of her soil. Along its shores for 100 miles, so tortuous and winding is this stream, are unsurpassed advantages for the raising of stock. Marshes on one or both sides, from one-half to four miles in width, bordered generally with a prolific growth of wild rice, which, in time, no doubt will be a source of profit, but, as yet, left to the depredations of innumerable flocks of blackbirds and ducks. In addition to these pasturage and haying fields, extensive and valuable marshes along all the tributaries of the Fox, the largest of which is the White River, would, with no extenuation, feed all the cattle in the State, for at least one half a year.



No section of the State can surpass this county, in richness of soil and adaptation to profitable farming. With the exception of the prairies and some few locations, there lies contiguous or adjoining, natural meadows, which are destined to be a lasting benefit to the up-lands, and a source of wealth to the county. Exhaustless in their capacity for producing, it needs but wise cultivation, a thoughtful and thorough system of drainage, for the marshes to become an enduring and exhaustless supply of manure, as well as rich fields for the production of Indian Corn.

Running streams of water are near, or at convenient distance from, nearly every farm. Gushing fountains, as pure and as healthy as the fabled Helicon, may be found at the foot of most every hill. Water is readily found by digging or boring, in all localities, varying in depth, as to situation from ten to ninety feet, as sweet and pure as the waters of Paradise.

The general face of the country, is undulating; neither hilly or extensive plains, (with the exception of high, broken lands around the marshes, in the south part of the county,) handsome rolling lands. The openings, in the first settlement of the county, were kept free from underbrush, by annual fires, which now are not frequent. Lands, which but a few years ago, presented the appearance of a well kept lawn, are now filling up with a thick underbrush. These openings are some of the finest lands in the State. Although the prairies are considered the most productive, yet by many of the settlers, the openings are considered more reliable, one year with another, for a crop; and in consideration of wood, water, with many other advantages they afford over the prairie, often selected in preference.

Prairies, swelling and rolling before and around you, without a tree in most locations, presenting upon its face the appearance of a well kept and cultivated garden, is a cheering and pleasant prospect to the cultivator, yet it wants the beauty and variety so gratifying to the senses, where the landscape is diversified with trees upon the hilltop and in the valley, and made joyous by the whispering breeze or passing zephyr, in tones of harmony, as healthful as they are hopeful of the goodness of the Creator.



No more desirable home can be found, than along the outskirts of the prairies, on the edge of the opening. There are many such around the borders of Green Lake and Democrat prairies. Substantial and convenient, if not costly buildings, nestling within the trees, give one an idea of *coziness* and comfort, which is hard to be got rid of, upon the open prairie, where winds do most abound, and where the howlings of the winter blast is unbroken by tree or shrub, sweeps across its bosom in angry gusts.

Diversified in scenery, soil, and all that adds to the comfort of man, in the products of the earth, he here can find a home, whether his desire is to follow the plow, or like Abraham of old, increase his substance in flocks and herds of cattle.

Lands, rich in promise, now lay in a state of nature, awaiting the toil of the cultivator, who can make them what God designed, a reward for labor and support for the future.

The soil, is the rich, brown mold of the prairies, the sandy loam of the valleys, or the clay loam of the high lands. Although they may vary in richness, yet what is called the poorest lands, have, as yet, realized a productive crop. The western towns are generally sandy in the valleys and clay loam on the high lands, although this does not always hold good. Marshes surround or lie along every stream in the towns, and so beneficent has been an all wise Creator, that nearly every one-fourth or one-half section has adjoining it, a sufficiency for the raising of stock to any reasonable extent. Although these western towns are not considered as rich in soil, as other parts of the county, yet they are destined to become famous in the productions of butter, cheese and cattle, and will be remunerative as lands more favorably thought of, at this day. The sandy lands of Brooklyn, St. Marie, Princeton, Marquette, Kingston, Seneca and part of the town of Berlin, with their never ending supply of hay and pasturage, are a paradise for cattle, and when the prairies and burr oak openings, by continual cropping and plowing, becomes exhausted, these lands will be sought for, with avidity, and realize what God has decreed, that the marshes are to be a never ending source of wealth to the owner.

A feature in favor of the settler in this region, is the facility, ease and cheapness of marketing the products of the farm. Rail road and water transportation within a short distance of every habitation. To these prime advantages, may be added a number of thriving villages scattered over the county, and a prosperous little city, which, even now, gives promise of being the emporium of the northwest part of the State. Mills and manufacturies to supply the needs of the population, are extending and increasing as the wants of community demand.

Schoolhouses, those nurseries of freemen, palladiums of our liberties, bonds for future prosperity and intellectual progression, not only provided for by a munificent government, but sustained on almost every section of land in the county. The spires and steeples of the houses of worship, meet the sight in all the towns, giving evidence of that Yankee forethought, which so pre-eminently distinguish them from all other people, that in all their enterprizes for accumulating and getting rich, they ever have in view the destiny of man, and that its right, a sacred duty to provide for the wants of the soul, as well as the body.

The population is most thoroughly Yankefied, i. e., native emigrants from New England or New York, or their descendants. But few of foreign birth have taken up their abode within the county, although we wish that more of the same sort would come along, who have left the land of the Cimri, for a home in the Great West.

Lime stone, with its attendant sand stone, is abundant, cropping out at most every hill side, in the towns lying east of the Fox River. Doubtless, it underlies the whole face of the county, varying in depth from the surface, from ten to forty feet, as to locality. As lime is a known fertilizer, there is hardly a farmer but what can, at very little expense, by its use add to the fertility of his lands.

Wheat, rye, corn, oats, all the various productions of the latitude, as well as fruits, berries, grapes, &c., and varieties of vegetables raised in more southern climate, are raised with but little care, and yield a bountiful return to the labor of the culti-

vator. Wheat is the chief reliance. Winter wheat is not considered a reliable crop; yet such is the adaptation of the soil to this much prized cereal, that a rich return for labor invested, is relied upon with confidence. Corn is almost a natural product; needs but little labor to realize the most sanguine hopes of those who consider it, in many respects, a more profitable crop than wheat. Sorghum is cultivated with success, and is destined to effect a revolution in a most important article of commerce. From the ease of cultivating the land, the certainty of a bountiful harvest, as has been realized from year to year, the farmers, as a consequence, are, and many of them becoming, independent.

Men, who but a few short years ago expended their last dollar in paying for their lands, are now, as the result of their industry, enterprise and prudent forethought, in possession of a competency, earned by their good right arm, and the blessings of Providence. They are in possession of those comforts in life, which wealth and industry alone can give.

It is hardly time to decide that this is not a congenial climate for the raising of fruit. That much money has been lost, vexation and disappointment met with, in cultivating the apple tree, is true. There are many thrifty orchards in the county, giving promise of future abundance. Whether the disastrous results attending the transplanting, or, as is believed by many, that it will not do to set out grafts, is a question hardly yet decided. Location, no doubt, has a great bearing upon this point. It is believed that grafts grow so rapidly, that our winter kills, whilst trees from the seed, being of slower growth, are not so affected. Time will solve the question. No doubt, in most cases of failure, want of care, in the first place, is the great error. I have, in most cases, observed that where apple trees were dead or dying, fruit trees, natives of the soil, fared as hard as the apple, which was devoid of leaf or life near it. No man can expect to have an orchard, or even raise any kind of fruit, without forethought and a proper regard to the habits of the tree or plant. I am well persuaded, if a due regard in this matter, was attended to, on the start, there would be much less grumbling at the want of



an apple, and much less sorrow and vexation over disappointed hopes, in the expectation of gathering fruit in its season.

All the varieties of small game, *birds* and *fowls*, peculiar to the latitude, are abundant; the family of squirrels here most do congregate. Crows, the *supposed pest* of the corn field, do not claim many *pre-emption rights* in this county, although he is occasionally prospecting, no doubt, for a future interest in the corn fields, that yearly wave in richness and grandeur over the land. Blackbirds, in the fall of the year, in innumerable flocks, darken the horizon, sweeping before you on the borders of the Fox River, appearing, at times, like the dark and portentous clouds of a thunder storm; they surpass in courage and thieving, all comparison with the much defamed and despised crow, and in the corn planting season, are to the farmer, a vexation and irritation. Rag men and straw women, horse fiddles, cotton twine and gingling tin, have no terrors for them, which have always, in the case of the crow, proved a protection; nothing short of powder and shot suits their constitution, or stop his proclivities for pulling up corn.

Trapping for small animals, is pursued with some success. Cultivating the land and increasing population, is fast diminishing *this source* of profit, attendant upon pioneer life. The larger wild animals, such as moose and deer, are even now, as to their existence, almost fabulous, and nothing short of an occasional verification of the fact, by some early pioneer, would lead us to believe that the territory of Green Lake was ever famous as an Indian hunting ground, and that herds of deer and "such like cheer," once grazed upon her fertile plains. Noxious wild animals are about extinct. The barking of Tray, Blanch and Sweetheart, is heard, where once the wolf sought his prey or hunted the deer—his howling and barking, his greed for the flocks of our pasturage, are as a *dream*; like the Red man, he has taken his departure for other hunting grounds and climes more congenial to his habits. Vermin, noxious insects, snakes, &c., are talked about, but not often seen. Mosquitoes, the pest of all new countries, are hardly to be seen in most places, whilst




in some few locations, they verify the history of the past, in giving no rest to the weary or sleep to the eyelids.

The climate is salubrious and healthy; no country more free from the prevalent diseases so common and so much feared by emigrants. Fever and ague may, in some few locations, give a man the *shakes*; but as a general thing, it is oftener talked about than seen and experienced.

## III.

## CITY OF BERLIN.

 HIS thrifty little city, is situated near the northeast corner of the county of Green Lake, in the town of Berlin. Its chief claim, in earlier days as a desirable spot for settlement, was owing to its being the only good crossing or landing place on the Fox River, for many miles above or below. A ferry was here established, by one, Nathan Strong, in the year 1848. In May, 1847, Strong entered the land on which, part of the city is built. In August of that year,\* Mr. Thomas Noyes, for many years a resident of the city, purchased the undivided half of three fractions of land, lying on the river, of Strong, for \$500. The only building, at that time—a board shanty, on the corner lot, south of Hamilton's store—O. Wilson and Nathan Strong the only inhabitants. Mr. Noyes made a very sudden

\* Some of the lands within the bounds of the city were pre-empted Kansas fashion, and as it must have been an original idea at some time out West, Berlin may as well claim the honor, if any, as any other place. A forty acre lot, cornering near the brewery, on Wisconsin street, was subject to entry. A very sagacious individual was bound to have it. He drew a load of boards and built an apology for a shanty—five boards high in front and four in the rear, closed it at the sides, passing the boards by at one of the corners, for a door; put six boards on for roof. He went to Green Bay to make his claim good; swore that he had erected a building 14x16 on said lot, that it had a door, roof and floor—as to the floor, there was eighteen inches snow instead of boards—roof boards about a foot apart—hard swearing made all straight. A certain gentleman from Berlin, knowing all the facts in connection with this piece of villainy, wanted to know of the Register, what they did with a man when they knew he swore to a d—d lie. I am glad to say, that the *very honest gent* is not, or has been, a resident of the city for some years.

pre-emption near Stedman's store house; threw his gloves on the ground; if he was to make any purchase, it would be where his gloves lay. 13th September following, Mr. Noyes left Watertown, with five teams; arrived at what was then called, Strong's Landing, the 16th; no place to store his goods; left them on the ground; occupied the shanty with Wilson. He was three days raising a shanty, sixty feet long, on the lot now occupied by the Fox River House. Purchased his lumber of Strong, at \$12 50 per M. Noyes' family was the second that located. Conant and family came in September, I. O. Seely and family in October, Joel Day and family came in January, 1848. Conant built a shanty near the hay scales, on market square, and built a house where the liberty pole stood. Day built the first frame house, in January, which is now standing, occupied by Mrs. Palmer, on corner of Main and Capron streets. First winter very pleasant, did nothing but *cut fire wood*, as Mr. Noyes relates; but according to the recollection of others, whisky and molasses were in great demand, as well as some other amusements, which are not alone peculiar to a new settlement, but often, even, in a refined state of society, are resorted to to while away time, and in too many instances, prove, not only detrimental, but actually injurious to the health and the purse.

The first plowing was in the spring of '48, near what is now the Topliff House.

Early in the fall, Dr. Merriman, D. R. Shailer, Mr. Montague, C. R. Taylor and D. W. C. Benham, came. C. D. Taylor built the first tavern, (now Topliff,) which was the second frame house. Montague started the first store, in Noyes' meat shop, on the ground now occupied by Pierce's saloon. The first dance was held July 4th, 1849, at Taylor's house. The first town meeting was held in Noyes' shanty, in the spring of '48; had 33 votes—this was including the whole town. The first child born was Seeley's, on the Indian Land; C. D. Taylor's, the first in the city. The first deaths, were Mrs. O. Wilson, Martin's child and Seeley's child—all within three days.

In the winter of '49 and '50, a road was laid out to Stevens



Point. No white man from Berlin to Plover. Noyes brought lumber from Stevens Point, to build the Fox River House. Drew 1000 ft., with two yoke of oxen; paid \$12  $\frac{7}{8}$  M. The first religious meeting was held at Noyes' shanty. The first set of harness manufactured in the city, if not in the county, was made by Mr. Geo. Lilly.

Mr. Conant was the first Postmaster, appointed in spring of '48, and according to his own story, his office was no sinecure. The first quarter's postage (under old rates) was \$1 60. He held the office one year and a half. Last quarter augmented to \$33.\* Mail once a week, on horse back. Named the Postoffice Berlin,† in accordance with request of Post Master General, to find a name unlike any other in the State. At that time, '47 and '48, Puckaway (now Marquette) had a trading post, tavern and two or three other buildings. Dartford, a tavern, blacksmith shop and store. Waukau, a saw mill, log tavern, and about twelve buildings.

D. W. C. Benham came to Berlin in October, 1848; about twenty-five persons here, old and young. Had an election of town officers; was not a voter; in his anxiety to elect a whig justice, he managed to get the candidate on most of the tickets, and to vote himself; it resulted in a whig victory. He boarded with C. D. Taylor, and subsequently with D. R. Shailer. He had his office in the rear of Shumway & Parson's store, in which, a large trade in black-strap and rot-gut, on one side, while the other side was occupied by dry goods and Yankee notions, but the counters were more generally for the display of clubs as trumps, than for anything else. The first lawsuit he engaged in was a trial before Esq. Shumway; jury empannelled for assault and battery. After trial, jury retired under care of the constable, who was a witness on the trial; the jury got in fog in regard to some evidence, and in a very original manner, had the constable testify over again; not agreeing after this, they decided the

\* The returns for the last quarter in 1859, show that the number of letters were 10,079, and the number of newspapers passing the office 10,000.

† After the capitol of Prussia.



matter by a game of "high, low, jack," on the result of which a verdict was rendered—parties all satisfied.

During the winter it was, for some three months, a most desolate place; not a team or a traveler came into the town, to enliven the scene. Finally, for the want of something to do, Mr. Butler proposed, that if they would roll him up to the Taylor house, in an empty hogshead that stood by the store, he would treat the whole crowd. Proposition unanimously accepted. Mr. Butler took his place, and if ever a man had a hard time in going in for the whisky, he had; willing hearts and stout arms propelled it with a shout and a laugh, over stumps, three or four feet high; stopping this rather unique vehicle in front of the tavern; with one joyous hurrah, all made a run and a dive for the bar; and here commenced a jolification, such as never before and perhaps not often since, witnessed in these diggings. The song was—

"Drink, drink all night,

'Till broad daylight,

And go home drunk in the morning."

He attended a lawsuit before a justice of the peace, some years back, at Sacramento; no witnesses appeared; finally, it was agreed to leave the matter to the court on the testimony of the parties. The plaintiff swore positively that the defendant owed him \$65, and the defendant swore as positively that he did not owe him anything. Here was a dilemma that none but justice Robinson could solve. He decided that the defendant should pay the costs, and thus equalize, what he supposed, the merits of the case.\*

Taking the name of Strong's Landing, it soon came into notice, and has progressed from that time rapidly in population and

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\* The jury, in this case, must have been made acquainted with the judicial decisions of Judge Reaume, who in a certain case, where some boatmen had refused to work, their employer called on the Judge to know what the law was, or if any remedy. He answered, in broken English: "I'll make de man go back to his duty." "But what is the law," asked the interrogator, "on the subject." He answered: "De law is, I'll make de man go back to his duty." "But what is the law?" He replied with conscious dignity: "we are accustomed to make de men go back to

wealth. Its location, as a business place, is excelled by none. From its natural and acquired facilities, its future growth and prosperity, at this time, is beyond a peradventure. Delightfully situated upon high ground, it is a city which cannot be hid. It spreads out before you, on either side of the river, as a place of life, beauty and enterprise. It is about ninety-three miles northwest of Milwaukee, and the present terminus of the Milwaukee and Horicon Rail Road. The Fox River runs through the center of the city, over which a costly and substantial swing bridge has been built, costing \$6,000, connecting the eastern and western parts of the city, at the foot of the business streets of Huron and Broadway.

The principal part of the city, on the east side of the river, is built upon a swell or tongue of land, running west from the high lands east, one-half mile north and south, divided nearly equally by a ravine; sloping on three of its sides, gradually falling to the bank of the river, no more beautiful or desirable site for a location to build upon, can be found in the State. The soil, a sandy loam, makes little mud in the streets, and has proved, by cultivation, a first quality of garden soil.

The chief business of the city is done on this side of the river. Huron street, running east and west three-quarters of a mile, is the chief mart of commerce. It has many very good buildings; some of them may be called first class, as regards country towns.\*

On the west side of the river, the city is spread out over a

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their business." Another decision of this *sapient* Judge, perhaps, was more lucid, if not any more satisfactory, and I think justice Robinson must have been ignorant of this very honest, if not lawful, decision of Judge Reaume. Two men appeared before him, one as plaintiff, and the other as defendant. The Judge listened patiently to the complaint of the one, and the defence of the other, then rising with dignity, pronounced his decision: "you are both wrong; you, Boisvert," turning to the plaintiff, "you bring me one load of hay, and you, Crely," turning to the defendant, "you bring me one load of wood; and now the matter is settled." These decisions give us some kind of an idea of how law and justice was dispensed in earlier days. And perhaps, courts, even at this day, are as free to let the *geese* go well plucked out of their hands as formerly.

\* A fire, no doubt the work of an incendiary, on the morning of January 19th, 1860, consumed the entire south part of the block, from corner of Wisconsin to

plateau of some three hundred acres, bounded on the west and north by hills, gently rising from the flat, sweeping with uniformity to the horizon, the hill sides and crown making most desirable building spots.

Broadway, running from the foot of Huron street for nearly a mile, to the high lands west, intersected with streets at right angles, has many tasteful, if not expensive, dwellings.\*

The city, on both sides of the river, is regularly platted out. On some of the streets are many desirable lots, which, for beauty of location and prospect, can hardly be surpassed.

The valley of the Fox River at this place is perhaps one mile in width, enclosed along the city by banks elevated sufficiently on the east side to be above any ordinary rise, while on the west side highlands extend for nearly a mile above and below, and for more than a half mile the current flows quietly and smoothly without any marsh between the banks. The valley, with the exception of a marsh south of the city, some low lands to the south and north of the high land on which the city is built, is high, dry land.

There is no place on the valley of the Fox where a more cheering and picturesque view can be obtained than from the highlands rising from the bank of the river near the dwelling of J. V. Swetting. Far to the south, the east and north a changing scene—a panorama pleasing to the eye and grateful to the sense; hills, dales and vales, swelling, rolling and extending in all the variety of Nature's dress; the city spreading out over

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Pearl street, being about one-fifth of the business part of Huron street. Although this calamity has fallen suddenly and with some heavy loss (about \$25,000) on a few persons, yet the indomitable courage of the business men who have been burned out, is even now manifest (two weeks after the fire). Materials for building are being brought on to the ground, to erect substantial buildings, and, Phoenix like, this part of the business center of the city, will arise from its ashes, more beautiful and substantial, than the former wooden structures that occupied the ground.

\* It is but a score of years since the Indian had his camping ground and kept alive his watch fires on this flat; often their canoes are seen gliding along on the river with a cargo of papposes and household ware, either up or down. Viewing with wonder the rapid growth of the town, exclaims, "big town; grow much; ugh, white man all over; much wigwam—no Indian—all gone."



the valley and hill sides, giving life and vitality to a landscape rich in hopes for the future, and in all that gives value to industry and enterprise; the river flowing gently at your feet, made eloquent by the breeze murmuring the song of Nature's harmony, passing far, far away to the north—erratic, bending and winding between its banks of living green.

“O—is there a valley so sweet!

Sweet vale of the Fox, how calm could I rest,

In thy bosom of shade, with the friends I love best!”

Although this landscape of life and beauty has not the majesty and grandeur of Alpine scenery—though man may not feel his littleness in view of the grand and sublime—yet here his heart, his soul, rests in peace and confidence in the goodness of God. Scenes like these fill the heart with a joyful faith in His providence; although destined to a life of toil, yet here is a heritage—a home—fitted by His almighty hand, which, like the Paradise of old, needs but the hand of man to dress and till, to meet his every want and give to his labors a reward as enduring as his days.

The city of Berlin no doubt has its share of the ills and discomforts that flesh is heir to, yet for salubrity of climate and genial atmosphere, as well as the comforts appertaining to a city life, a residence here is as desirable as an intelligent community and a well ordered government will afford. Its growth, although as rapid as any other city or town in the North-west, has not as yet gone beyond the ability of the country to sustain; ample inducements are within the reach of all to obtain a good living, if not a competency; there are no gorgeous fanes or marble temples—the Democratic doctrine of equality is manifest to every eye—no palatial palaces frowning upon the less pretentious dwellings of the children of toil; although there is quite a large number of fine, tasty homesteads and superior dwellings, a diversity of taste is manifested here as elsewhere in the erection of buildings—yet with all, from the few scattering log-cabins now standing which tell of the times that are past, to the most expensive and tasty dwellings, there is a perfect keeping



with the growth and prosperity of the city; although in years gone by speculation in corner lots has not resulted as disastrously as in some other places, yet even in this day of crushing inability and over-trading, her growth is onward. The city carries the impression of having been built up by men of small means, and who feared a mortgage as much as the small-pox. Probably there is no place of its size where the inhabitants are more free from pecuniary embarrassments. It is growing and extending from year to year in spite of hard times and disasters consequent upon commercial enterprise.

The city proper has a population of about 4,000. Divided into four wards; two on each side of the river.

Value of Horses, Cattle, Swine, &c., (in round Nos.)	\$	12,260	00
"    Farming Products,	"	7,768	00
"    Manufactured Articles,	"	51,000	00
"    "    Lumber,	"	17,000	00
Aggregate val. Real & Personal Prop., as per Tax List,		300,000	00

PRODUCE SHIPPED BY R. ROAD FROM AUG. 1, 1859 TO JAN. 1, 1860.

Wheat.....	8,771 bus.	Rye.....	112 bus.
Oats.....	612 bus.	Pork.....	11,622 lbs.
Butter.....	27,290 lbs.	Hides.....	81,200 lbs.
Flour.....	5,550 bbls.	Wool.....	2,895 lbs.

SHIPPED DOWN THE RIVER FROM AUG. 1, 1859 TO JAN. 1, 1860.

Wheat, number bushels.....	24,500
Oats, " " .....	1,000
Rye, " " .....	250
No. bus. Wheat manufactured at City Mills..	34,000

Eight houses of public entertainment, four of which are first class hotels. Omnibuses connect with three of them, which carry passengers to and from the railroad and steamboat landing free of expense. Thirteen Stores, many of them large and extensive; two Hardware Stores, one on the east and the other west side of the river—connected with these are Tinneries and large Stove Warehouses; six Family Groceries; two Fruit and Confectionery Stores; eight Saloons; two Paint Shops; two Cabinet, Coffin, and Chair Sales Rooms and Manufactories; two Plow Manufactories; five Blacksmith Shops; two Book Stores,

Stationers and Newspaper Depots; one Soap and Candle Manufactory; two Barber Shops; two Weekly Newspaper and Job Offices; one Steam Flouring Mill capable of manufacturing 300 bbls. in twenty-four hours; one Cooperage; one Blind and Sash Factory; four Saw-mills, making some 2,200,000 feet of lumber per year; two Pump Manufactories; seven Tailoring Establishments; one Gunsmith Shop; five Boot and Shoe Manufactories; three Carriage and Wagon Shops; one Foundry and two Machine Shops; one Threshing Machine and two Plow Manufactories; three Jeweller and Watch-makers' Shops; one large Tannery; one Livery Stable; two Banks of Discount and Deposit; five Insurance Agencies; three Store-houses and Docks on the river; six City meat Markets; two Dentists; two Ambrotype and Daguerreian Galleries; three Saddle and Harness Shops; two Milliners' Shops; six Clothing Establishments in connection with other trade; one Dress-maker's Shop; two Druggist and Apothecaries' Stores; two Breweries; one Pottery; two Bakeries; two Public Halls; seven Houses for Public Worship; one Office of the American Express Company; two Brick Kilns within the bounds of the city; six Brokers for the purchase of Produce and other commodities; eight Physicians; eight Lawyers; one Union School; three Ward Schools,—number children attending entitled to public money, over 700—; two Public Squares—Park Place, on the highlands at the head of Huron street, and Market Square, north and at the foot of the same, near the center of business.

Steamboats arrive and depart daily from Green Bay and all along shore to Portage. Two daily mails from the East; one daily line stages to the west, north and south. Railroad cars arrive and depart to and from Milwaukee morning and evening.

A Presbyterian Society was organized in 1850, consisting of twelve members. They erected a neat edifice for public worship in 1856, on the south side of Park Place. In 1859 they numbered 147 members. They are under the pastoral care of the Rev. Wm. M. Richards—a man much respected and beloved by *saint and sinner*.

A Methodist Episcopal Society was organized in 1850, Elder Bassnger as Pastor, and Mr. R. Tompkins as Class Leader—meeting held in upper story of a building then occupied by J. & E. Field. They have, within the past year, erected a nice and convenient church, sufficiently large for its wants for years to come. It is, at present, under the charge of the Rev. J. T. Woodhead.

The Welsh Methodist Society have a convenient and neat edifice. Services in their native language.

A Calvinistic Baptist Society was organized April 1st, 1849, as Strongville Church, with thirteen members—Pastor Rev. M. Manning, and W. D. Strong Clerk. Number of members in 1859, 130. They have a small church edifice, built in 1850, and a large congregation under the pastoral care of Rev. L. S. Livermore—a man abounding in the desire to do good. Clerk, E. D. Kinney.

The Free Will Baptists have built, within the past year, a neat and large house for public worship, under the pastoral care of Rev. E. J. Keevil—a man zealous in all good works.

One Roman Catholic church, in the charge of Rev. E. Gray—a man much respected in his vocation.

One Episcopal Society, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. W. Tolford—a man of fervent piety and social refinement.

The city was incorporated by an act of the Legislature A. D. 1857, and organized the same year.

The following list comprises the present officers of the city:—

*Mayor*—GEO. D. WARING.

*Aldermen*—1st ward—R. Crane, J. D. Husted, D. W. Carhart.

“ —2d “ —S. K. Buck, A. Barlow, J. Crites.

“ —3d “ —H. Joslyn, G. N. Smith, A. Shipman.

“ —4th “ —J. Yates, T. White, J. H. Carleton.

*City Clerk*—Uri Carruth;

*Treasurer*—D. B. Parkhurst.

*Murshal*—F. T. Hobbs.

Firewood, one of the necessities of life in this climate, in abundance for generations to come, in all her borders within easy distance for transportation. Heavy and dense forests of



timber waiting for a market above and below on the banks of the river, its price for many years to come can only be nominal, paying for the labor in bringing it to market.

Its natural advantages as the outlet on the river for a rich and fertile country, which, owing to its location, will find this its best and most feasible market, are hardly at this day realized. A rich farming country, as yet in its infancy, will as it comes into cultivation carry along with the increase of population and wealth the destinies of this city as a natural consequence, being the center of trade and a market for the disposal of the products of the soil, it needs but the continuation of that enterprise which at this day has made it a place of trade and commerce for a large portion of the surrounding country. Its business men so far have been very successful in supplying the wants of the country,—prosperity has been the result. Convulsions which have tottered to their base business men in all parts of the land, like a whirlwind uprooted and prostrated hopes which have proved like the baseless fabric of a dream, have passed over this city bearing but few traces of that tornado which paralyzed the efforts and the sagacity of the most wealthy and enterprising as well as the more prudent and cautious. For the future we have the history of the past to warrant the stability and enterprise of her business men, as well as the assurance that the prosperity of the city is on a permanent basis; it is beyond a doubt that it is extending and enlarging. A healthful increase in population from year to year, warrants the belief that Berlin City is to become one of the brightest jewels in the diadem of the State.

Her population are mostly Yankees, or the worthy sons and daughters of that enterprising family; Eastern habits, fashions and customs prevail. Some 20 or 25 families of Welsh have made this their place of abode; they nearly all reside in one portion of the city; they have two houses of public worship, and for respectability of character and honest worth, will compare with the best in the land. Some 20 families of Irish, and a few families of German Jews have also taken up their resi-



dence here. With the exceptions mentioned, the population is entirely to the *manor born*, and Yankee like, they have made provision for the wants of the soul as well as the body.

The City Government is steadily improving and grading the streets, planking the side-walks, and in other respects caring for the peace and comfort of the inhabitants.

Real estate is held at a very fair valuation, and as the days of speculation seem to have gone by, purchases can be made of desirable lots at reasonable prices, and far below their estimated value in years gone by. All the material for building purposes can be had at fair prices, and without the expense so often attendant on cartage.

An inexhaustible quarry, covering some forty acres, averaging some thirty feet in height, of a species of granite, lies within one-half mile of the center of the city, and an extensive quarry of lime stone, fit for building, two miles east of the city; two brick-kilns within her bounds, six saw and one planing mills, and any number of mechanics needed. The price of labor is about the same as Western New York, and as the great portion of the inhabitants are from that State, a New Yorker hardly realizes that he is a denizen of Wisconsin.

All the facilities for the enjoyment of life are within reach—superior schools, houses of public worship, places of amusement, a moral community, easy and rapid communication with all parts of the State.

## IV.

## TOWN OF BERLIN,

**S**ITUATED in the northeast corner of the county, is bounded on the North by Waushara county; on the East by Winnebago county; on the South by the town of Brooklyn; on the West by the town of Seneca. The city of Berlin takes from the north line of this town, before the addition of that part of the town of Sacramento, lying east of Fox River was added thereto, two and one-half miles east and west, and two miles north and south, leaving a strip of about two miles north and south on the east and west line of the city of Berlin, its greatest length north and south, nine miles; breadth east and west, six miles.

One of the first settlements in this town was about the year 1847, by Mr. Atkins, who built a log cabin, now standing near the dwelling of Mr. Peck, which, for a number of years, was kept as a tavern—it would puzzle most any one, who has any idea of comfort or space, to understand where the accommodations for travelers could be found, although men were glad, in those days, of a shelter, even under any circumstances of discomfort; yet at this, there were but two rooms, a loft overhead, and the privilege of finding your bedding lying at times on the bar-room floor, and paying 10 cents for the accommodation; this no doubt was little enough. Men in those days were not particular—brown bread and common doings for 50 cents, white bread and chicken fixens 75 cents. As for the price of whisky I have

never had information, though no doubt so material an article for the comfort of the inner man, was in accordance with the times. It was then, as now probably, a chief consideration in deciding how much discomfort and personal inconvenience could be got along with, if they could only stop where it was to be had. Travelers, probably, would have been as *dolorous* as our Puritan fathers (at not finding the whisky) when long gone years ago in stating the many hardships and trials consequent on their settlement, that their *rum*, the most essential to their comfort, was used up, and heartily prayed the Lord to send some good vessel with a supply.

The first frame house built in town is now occupied by Mr. Decker, about one-half mile north of Peck's corners. The settlement of the town rapidly extended from these corners at the Atkin's place. There is now but little, if any, land in the town but what is under cultivation.

The Fox River runs through the western half of the town; along the shores of which, from the city of Berlin, are extensive marshes, either on one or both sides, from one-half to four miles wide, fringed with a heavy growth of rice. These marshes extend inland on some of the small streams from one to three miles, and vary in breadth from one-fourth to one mile.

The lands in this town, east of the Fox and south of the city line, are of the first quality—mostly burr oak. In the southeast part of the town are about three thousand acres of as choice prairie land, all under cultivation, as can be found in the State. Neat and substantial dwellings and barns attest the thrift of the inhabitants. West of the prairies are openings, generally under good cultivation, with every appearance of comfort and independence.

Lands in this neighborhood and the prairies are held and often sold at from twenty to thirty-five dollars per acre, as to location and quality. East of the city of Berlin, the soil is rather more sandy, although considered as good as any in the town. Some part handsome valley and dry marshes, north of which some high rolling lands mostly kept for wood and timber; heavy



growths of white and black, interspersed with burr oaks. Passing over these high lands for about one mile, you come to the valley of the Fox River; along the shores from the city line to the boundaries of the county on the north, are very handsome flats, all under cultivation; some parts of which, near the north line of the county, are as rich lands as any in the State. The river here, as is the case along its entire length, with occasional exceptions, is bordered with extensive marshes. Such is the advantages of raising stock at or below the village of Sacramento, which now is in the town of Berlin, that it has been asserted by men who know, that there is not another place in the State of Wisconsin, that will in any manner compare with it, for the profitable raising of stock. The east side of the river, handsome rolling lands, prairies inclusive; the swell generally in south part of the town, clay loam, in the valleys sand loam; timber, black and burr oaks and hickory.

There is hardly a section in the town but what has on it, or contiguous, a sufficiency of marsh for the raising of stock.

Lands in this town, west of the river, are much inferior in soil and productions. Along the river a high sandy ridge falling off gradually to the southwest, to the marsh along its western shore, from one-half to one mile wide. Directly west from the city of Berlin, rather poor sandy soil. Timber this side of the river mostly black and white oak and poplar; on the north line some few tamarack swamps; this part of the town outside of the city limits, sparsely settled.

Near the center of the town, two miles west of Peck's corners, on the east side of the river, is quite a large settlement of Seventh Day Baptists. Messrs. D. E. Lewis, J. Larkin and J. F. Brown, in 1847, were the nucleus of this thrifty neighborhood. The first organization of their society in 1850, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. M. Todd; had 14 members; although many have since that period removed, they now have about sixty members; have a very neat church, a settled ministry, and public worship every Saturday.

The log house on the corners, one-half mile north of the



school house, now occupied by Mr. Payne, was the first cabin or house erected in this part, of the town. Here are some of the best burr oak lands in the State. Farms under good cultivation generally, neat and substantial buildings, with the exception of some log houses; orchards giving promise for the future in the abundance of fruit. Yankee enterprise and industry has given this settlement that cheerful look which goes with thrift and prosperity.

West of this settlement for about one mile to the marsh on the river, the lands are sandy, which in this southwest corner of the town is some two miles wide, running inland on two small streams of water some two and a half to three miles. One-half mile south of the meeting house, the lands fall with a gradual slope to the face of a marsh about two miles north and south and six miles east and west, half of which lies in the town of Brooklyn. From the high land on the north of this marsh there is an extensive prospect afforded; shut in far to the west and southwest by high lands, which have all the appearance of mountains in the far off horizon. The landscape is diversified with cultivated farms and homesteads. Small islands with clumps of trees are scattered over the marsh, whilst the high land of the back ground diversified into hills, valleys, well kept farms, wood lands, giving shade, life and animation to the picture; it must be seen to be appreciated; it fills the senses, charms the sight, makes us better men; we appreciate the goodness of God; fills the heart with thanksgiving for such manifestations of his love and sympathy for all our wants.

Soil on the hill sides and uplands of good quality. Dwellings mostly log cabins; good out buildings. The inhabitants in this portion of the town, are Yankees or their descendants.

There is in this town, on county line, four miles southeast of the city of Berlin, the largest nursery of fruit trees in the county. Fifteen acres is devoted to the purpose of raising and cultivating for transplanting the different varieties of fruit; any quantity of grafted trees, such as apples, pears, plums and cherries, and a large variety of grapes. As I have been over

this nursery, I feel assured from observation, that those wanting any of the kind of trees, either from the seed or grafts, that Mr. McClelland has taken so much labor and pains to cultivate, that he will supply them upon *honor*, and that they will obtain such fruit as he will avouch for. For more information turn to his advertisement in the back of this History.

The advantages for profitable farming in this town, will compare with any other portion of the State. Rail road to Milwaukee, water communication with the lakes by the way of Green Bay; these facilities are within the borders of the town. Farmers have many essential advantages over those residing in towns remote from a market, where in the sales of their produce is a work of time and expense hauling to market. A thriving and growing city gives them a market for about all the products of the farm; full prices always secured by the competition of purchasers in so large a place.

Real estate, farms, are held at reasonable rates. Eastern men and Yankee manners and customs predominate. Religious societies of some one of the numerous orthodox persuasions meet stately from Sunday to Sunday, in the numerous school houses throughout the town.

The village of Sacramento, in the north part of this town, is rather a small settlement. Has had rather a restless time of it from the start. It originally belonged to Marquette county, and was, by an act of the legislature, attached to the county of Wau-shara, at its organization, contrary to the wish of its inhabitants and, as believed, to the constitution of the State. In the recent division of Marquette county, by an act of the Legislature, it has been attached to the town of Berlin.

The growth of the village has not equalled the expectations of its earlier settlers. Being only two and one-half miles from the city of Berlin, it has been and probably will be, overshadowed by the superior advantages appertaining to that city.

The village was regularly plotted out in 1849, owned by James Hobden, who sold to a Mr. Townsend. At that time its population was six persons, comprising the families of Mr. Walker and

Mr. Eickstadt. At this time, it has about 350 inhabitants; one tavern; store-house and landing; one cooperage, making about ten thousand barrels per year; one steam sawmill, built in 1857, owned by Morse, Abbott & Co., capacity about one million per year; two shoe shops; post office; district school house; two patent washing machine manufactories; a number of good dwelling houses; one whisky distillery, about one mile south of the village.

A bridge formerly crossed the Fox at this place. It is now a monument to the wrath of the river in springtime, when its otherwise peaceful bosom is heaving and crashing with the accumulated frosts and freezing of four months winter. One mile below a ferry is kept for the accommodation of travelers.

The village is very pleasantly situated on a high flat, which at this point is nearly one-half a mile wide, extending along the bank of the river from the city of Berlin, to about one mile below the village.

A small Methodist society have occasional but not regular preaching. The population, with the exception of a few German families, are Yankees.

The high rolling lands east and south are sand loam, accounted good land; timber, all the variety of oaks interspersed with hickory. The low lands next the marsh are a rich alluvial black soil, and as productive as the prairies. It is on these bottom lands, with the extensive marsh on their border, that Col. John Shaw stuck his stake, for the purpose of raising stock, believing that no location in the State had advantages that would in any wise compare with it in profitable returns.

Prosperity has attended the labors of the farmer in this portion of the town. In this, the northeast corner of the town and county, there is perhaps, an equal portion that is yet in a state of nature—covered with thrifty timber; high rolling lands falling off to the west to the face of the marsh along the river.

The country for miles lies out before you, standing on the hill east of the village, the valley of the Fox at your feet, the river flowing in its winding and fitful course. Its banks along



the western shore covered with a heavy growth of timber, and an occasional clearing; low lands and marshes extending for miles along the river, dotted with clumps of trees, the homesteads, the log cabins, over the landscape, giving a pleasing and grateful picture to the view, and a realizing reality of the goodness of God, in providing for the wants of all his creatures.

One mile northeast of the village there was, years gone by, an Indian dancing ground—a handsome flat surrounded by high lands, except to the northeast. Here, since the settlement of the white man, took place an exciting occurrence. At the time, the settlers believed it was the intention of the Indians to massacre the inhabitants; they had assembled for a grand *pow wow*, in very large numbers. As the gathering had been going on for some number of days, it quite naturally raised an excitement with the few settlers as to what could be the intent of such a numerous collection, being unacquainted with the customary rites held, no doubt, from year to year at this favorite spot; they took this festivity as a gathering, preparatory to a savage outbreak and warfare. Rifles were brought forth; old fowling pieces; in fact, the people armed themselves as far as they were able; and for some three or four days were in a state of anxiety that only those can sympathize with, who have had any experience of the subtilty and secrecy, the savage hides his purpose till ready for the conflict, when with the yells of demons and the shouts of murderous purpose fall upon defenceless settlements; but this gathering had no such bloody purpose; a grand *jollification* was the intent, and they had it. Whisky, as much beloved by the savage as the white man, gave life if not enjoyment to their carousal. How they had obtained it was a great mystery; but like all other cute operations, it finally leaked out that what had evidently been the cause of arousing the fears of the white man in seeing so many kegs of powder being carried toward the meeting, was no more or less than whisky put up in powder kegs, to escape the vigilance of the whites. Whether this sagacious ruse was the ingenuity of the Indians, or the reckless disregard of the white man for the laws of the land,



has never yet come to light. In either case it proves to a demonstration that men, whether red or white, will set at defiance all laws, and circumvent the sagacity of the devil in obtaining an article which has robbed the earth of its yearly increase, to satiate a morbid and unnatural appetite; turns man into imperious brutality; robs him of his brightest adornments, and arrays within him all the hateful, disgusting features of his nature.

The Race Course, one-half mile south of the village of Sacramento and one and one-half miles from the center of the city of Berlin, on the farm of Mr. S. Barlow, is a very nice affair. Laid out something in the shape of an ox bow, with one of its ends lapping one-fourth of a mile on the other. Spectators can see the beginning and end of the race without moving, as is generally the case when the course is in a circle. The ground is admirably adapted to the purpose. A spectator at the judges stand, can see almost every jump of the horse around the track. A beautiful and heavy growth of burr oaks is left standing, whilst the river on one side and cultivated land on the other, makes it a most agreeable and pleasant drive for one disposed for a delightful ride, to turn in here and enjoy, what is so hard to be found around the environs of the city, a compact road, with all the concomitants attending a diversified and agreeable landscape. Mr. Barlow is entitled, at least, to the thanks of the community, the lovers of a pleasant and agreeable ride, if nothing else for the way in which he has prepared the grounds. It is a place where men do congregate to witness an exciting pastime, and I may say, a reckless mode of getting rid of our surplus earnings, for the mere excitement of seeing two noble animals whipped and goaded around the course to gratify a morbid curiosity, or to settle the matter of some dollars pledged and staked on their speed. Whether racing, with all its concomitants, is an *institution* deserving the support of the good and the wise, or whether it be a fit subject for the restraints of Legislative enactments, is the province of the moralist and individual conscience to decide.

Whether these scrub races and exciting trotting matches tend to the improvement of the horse, or the debasement or his owner, is a question that has often been argued, and, as yet, the merits, good or bad, are, as heretofore, left with individual judgment to determine; no doubt the question has two sides—some think both sides are bad and only bad, others are for the converse of this *ipsi dixit*.

My own private opinion is, that men could be better employed. However innocent in itself, it is the means made use of by knaves and scoundrels to exercise their vocation. I freely own it is no pleasure to me to see that noble animal, the horse, goaded and spurred, till blood runs down his fetlocks, his sides panting with exertions, covered with foam, every nerve trembling with the tension and strain made to accomplish the will of his master—and for what good purpose has this obedient servant been lashed, beaten and lacerated? Why, to gratify a vain, glorious disposition, or the morbid propensities of his owner.

It is believed by Legislatures that a well organized race course may be essential to the improvement of the horse. No doubt it is, if this was all the consequences, but I am fully in the belief that they tend to the degeneracy of a much more valuable animal—that is, man.

Whether the improvement in our breed of horses will compensate for the education of jockeys, blacklegs and loafers, who generally find a race course a neutral ground, on which they can meet in perfect equality with the many who at other times would scorn the imputation of an acquaintance, is a question that so far in the history of the past, has had but little consideration.

This town has many mementoes of the past scattered over the town.\* In their formation there is a great similarity. That the great portion are graves or monuments raised to the dead, there can be but little doubt. There is, so far as I have seen, only one embankment or mound in this town or county, that a person

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\* The mounds here spoken of are about one mile southeast of the railroad depot, near the dwelling house on the Bissel farm.

would be in any doubt as to its purpose or use, or to what necessity in Indian life it owes its erection—a circular mound about twenty rods in diameter, and sixty-five rods in circumference. It might have been a place of worship or of recreation or gladiatorial combats; from its peculiar structure, we can easily imagine that it was used for the one or the other, or them all. Here the court of some mighty chief or renowned warrior might have been held in all the pomp and circumstances of savage and barbaric splendor. High potentates may here have met the assembled wisdom of the land, in grave and portentous council, suggested for future action; the nation's welfare cared for, and legislation for future contingences adopted; here might have been debates and disputations, and no doubt with as much order and decorum as is so often witnessed in our legislative halls, as to what would or would not conduce to the prosperity and happiness of the people, doubtless resulting in as much benefit as the orations and debates of any demagogue in these days, who in his superhuman efforts saves the Union as often as twice a year. Here may have been high and holy purposes consecrated to the welfare of all. Patriotism may here have dared to combat the false theories and maxims of crafty politicians, who caring naught for anything but self and personal ambition, would make a burial of all the noble impulses of our nature, for supremacy and extended rule; selfishness then as now was ready to assume the garb of patriotism and the cloak of philanthropy.

The population of the town, estimated from the election returns is about 1,300.

PRODUCTIONS AND VALUE AS EQUALIZED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR THE YEAR 1859.

Butter, number of lbs.....	27,670,	valuation.....	\$4,636 00
Cheese, " " .....	14,600,	" .....	150 00
Grass Seed, " " .....	3,539,	" .....	170 00
Clover Seed, " " .....	150,	" .....	13 00
Cattle, value on hand,....	\$14,246,	value slaughtered	1,241 00
Hogs, " " .....	1,934,	" " .....	26,535 00
Sheep, " " .....	2,449,	" " .....	375 00



Barley, number bush,.....	24,	valuation,.....	14 00
Beans and peas, “ .....	168,	“ .....	106 00
Wheat, number “ .....	25,347,	“ .....	25,347 00
Corn, “ “ .....	38,454,	“ .....	19,299 00
Oats, “ “ .....	25,799,	“ .....	9,872 00
Potatoes, “ “ .....	1,628,	“ .....	3,899 00
Rye, “ “ .....	497,	“ .....	253 00
Hay, “ tons, .....	1,860,	“ .....	5,474 00
Horses and Mules, value.....			26,535 00
Wool, “ .....			1,665 00
Whisky, “ .....			800 00
Apples, “ .....			222 00

Number of acres under cultivation in the town, 6,115.

14 00	Barley, number bush, 24
108 00	Beans and peas, 108
32 47 00	Wheat, number, 32 47
18 209 00	Corn, 18 209
8 872 00	Oats, 8 872
8 809 00	Timothy, 8 809
328 00	Hay, 328
6 474 00	Horses and Mules, value, 6 474
20 253 00	Wool, 20 253
1 602 00	Whisky, 1 602
500 00	Lard, 500

V.

TOWN OF BROOKLYN,



FOUNDED on the North by the town of Berlin, on the East by Ripon, Fond du Lac county, on the South by the town of Green Lake, on the West by St. Marie and Princeton. This town at its settlement was called Lexington; at its organization January 10th, 1849, changed to Arcade; in the winter of 1850, was re-christened with the name of Brooklyn. First election April 3d, 1849; cast 58 votes; B. B. Spalding Chairman; John S. Ward Treasurer; John W. Vars, Chas. DeGoff, Wm. Dakin, and H. A. Buck, Justices of the Peace.

There are six full and three half school districts in the town.

About 3,200 acres of this town are covered by the waters of Green Lake; about one-third marsh, one-third cultivated, and one-third in the state of nature.

Puckayan creek, average depth three feet, the outlet of Green Lake, six miles long, runs quite through the town; running northwest for some four miles till meeting the high grounds at Bluffton; turning upon its course and passing through a ravine for one-half a mile; leaving this narrow valley it again takes its general course to the northwest, passing into the town of St. Marie. This river, as it is called, but more properly a creek, passes through a marsh its whole length, from what is called the Brooklyn Mills, with the exception of the high lands at Bluffton; marsh averages about one mile wide and produces an excellent quality of hay.

The creek is very crooked, turning upon its general course, at times almost at right angles. Crossing it in a straight line half a dozen times in half a mile you would probably find yourself on the same side you started from. In its course it is fed bountifully with springs, many of them bubbling up from the bottom. Marl abounds in various localities, as well as peat. Along the banks peat beds have been explored eighteen feet deep, but without getting to the bottom. Marl is found on S. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 15.

In the northeast quarter of the town there are about 1,000 acres of as good prairie land as can be found in the State, all under cultivation. This prairie falls with rather a lengthy descent to the south. At the foot of this hill lime stone crops out, and has been quarried to some extent, and to all appearance is inexhaustible; it makes good building stone, also a good quality of lime. To the south till you cross Silver Creek, the land is much broken; soil mostly clay loam. Marsh along the east line of the town, whilst to the west of this the soil becomes sandy, and quite handsome rolling lands; the highlands bordering the marshes and streams sandy, the more elevated clay loam; as a general thing valleys rather sandy. Lands covered, generally, with a thrifty growth of oaks, and as in most all other localities, a dense growth of underbrush, since the annual fires have ceased destroying young and tender plants sprouting from year to year.

Brooklyn Mills, a small village, on S. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 16. The roads from Berlin and Ripon to Dartford village intersect here; there is a stone grist mill, three stories high, two run of stone; built in 1851, by Prame & Hall; also one saw mill; about one-fourth of the water of the Puckayan used. The mills are ten miles south of Berlin, six miles west of Ripon. Some half a dozen dwellings; one unoccupied store; black smith shop.

Handsome rolling lands, oak openings, of a superior quality. North of the village, adjoining the Puckayan marsh is Mr. H. N. Ward's farm house, upon a swell or rise of land, one-half mile north Brooklyn mills; a desirable and pleasant place; looks *cozey, comfortable and independent.*



To Dartford one mile. Considered good land, although sandy. Generally the high lands are clay loam, except where black oaks grow, which is some sandy. Farms in a good state of cultivation; many good dwellings and out houses. A ridge runs east from these mills for about two miles, soil, clay loam, ending in a bluff some thirty feet high, from which lime stone crops out; timber, oak and hickory. Clay loam lands considered first quality. On school section 16, is an extensive quarry of lime stone; has been much used for building; stone per cord in the quarry 50 cents.

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#### VILLAGE OF DARTFORD.

This village is pleasantly situated at the outlet of Green Lake, on a somewhat high point of sandy land between the lake and the Puckayan, which runs through the low lands north side of the village. It has a population of about 500; most of whom in their younger days learned to sing or whistle Yankee Doodle.

At this place there is a large Grist Mill, four stories high, three run of stone, capable of manufacturing 150 bbls. of flour in twenty-four hours; built in 1849; has all the modern improvements, and is owned by J. C. Sherwood; one Machine Shop, consisting of a Lathe, Planing Machine, Cabinet and Wagon makers, three stories high, built in 1854—about one-fourth of the water power is used at present; there is also one Cabinet Ware Room; two Blacksmith shops; two Boot and Shoe shops; one Harness and Saddle shop; two Tailors' shops; one Tavern; four general Stores; one Drug and Apothecary store; one Cooper shop; one Lawyer; one Doctor; Post-office.

This village was the first settled place in the town, of what is now called Brooklyn. Mr. Dart located here in 1845, and in connection with Mr. Sherwood, built the Grist Mill, as above stated, in 1849, and a Saw Mill.

The Congregational society originally organized at Bluffton, in 1849, under the charge of Rev. C. Marsh, Home Missionary;

had seven members ; it is now under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Freeman, and has sixty members ; a nice church edifice.

A Methodist society was organized 1849 ; thirteen members ; Rev. R. S. Haywood, pastor, Mr. L. D. Olin, class leader ; have a very neat and tasty house of worship, commenced 1851, completed 1853. Mr. Dart, in consideration of the honor conferred, in having the village named after him, gave to this church, for the public use, a Bell, which no doubt is stately rung for public worship, as well as for fourth of July, fires, and, if such an occurrence should happen as the invasion of an enemy, to rouse them for the battle.

The Baptists have a small society ; organized 1849 ; twelve members ; A. Burgess, moderator ; since which time some forty members have left by letter. Present pastor, Rev. Mr. House ; preaching once in two weeks at school house ; twelve members.

The village is regularly platted out. First frame dwelling in fown, corner of Main and Hill street, owned by Mr. Simpson. Deacon Olin moved into the town 1848 ; but two houses at that time in the village—one frame and one log house. There is now some number of good dwellings, and it has become a place of considerable trade.

West from the village to the line of St. Marie, is some very handsome land. The farm houses give the appearance of thrift and independence. These farms border on the Puckayan marsh, making these lands valuable, not only for the raising of grain, but cattle. This town is well adapted for farming profitably, as there are but very few farms but what have water, hay and pasture in abundance.

Bluffton, once so celebrated as having the best water power in the State, is situated in the northwest part of the town ; here was a grand chance to have made a fortune, if the owner had been less sanguine and visionary ; nothing less than a large city was to be built at this place, having the whole of Green Lake and Puckayan marsh as a reservoir, some eighteen miles long by an average of two miles in breadth, with a fall or head of eighteen feet ; no bounds could be put to its future growth and

extension. The owner was offered for one-half of the water power, \$10,000. No! no! it was worth \$40,000. But, alas, for all speculative calculations for the future, this magnificent power was in a measure destroyed in the *bud* by some roaming Yankees locating upon the low lands, which a dam would overflow. The water power at present, having a fall of some eight or ten feet, is considered very good, but it is shorn of its glory. Other places have grown up and become business places, which must always effect or retard others in the neighborhood. Capital and enterprise may yet do much, as it is some four or five miles to Dartford or Brooklyn Mills. Nature designed Bluffton for a place of trade and commerce, but the desire to have the cake and eat it too, has frustrated, at least for a generation, its prosperity.

To explain the why of this failure as a water power, government has always allowed first settlers to build dams and overflow lands, provided the lands so overflowed have not been taken up or located before the dam was built, giving, as is just, to the pioneer advantages which in after years cannot be obtained unless purchased of the owners of the soil.

This place must have been long years ago famous in the traditions and history of the Red man. There is no place in the county, if in the State, where the memorials of ancient warfare and Indian customs are more striking and marked than at this place, situated on a very narrow valley, or more properly a cape, extending east for one-half mile, bordered by marsh on the north and creek on the south. Puckayan here runs for about half a mile between high banks, the point from which it takes its name making an elbow into the valley; some thirty feet high from the creek, must have been, from all the remains clustering here in a very little space, a fortification of no little magnitude. Here are mounds and embankments for nearly the whole length of the north side of the valley; but the most worthy of note is one upon the top of the bluff, in the form of a latin cross; its greatest length is about 105 feet, lying northwest and southeast; crossing this embankment at right angles is one sixty feet in



length, all about three feet high, and at the junction tapering and falling each way to a level with the land on which it is built. *Baubon* himself, with all his scientific skill could not more completely have laid out a fortification, which although so simple, yet in the rude warfare of ancient times, was an effectual protection, and at the same time commanded and controlled the navigation of the creek, either up or down; this no doubt was its design; placed upon the highest ground it was a perfect defensible position; let the enemy come from which quarter he might, its defendants only moving from one of its sides to the other, would be protected from any missiles thrown by the enemy, whilst at the same time it afforded every advantage for defensive warfare. Some fifty rods west of this, what may truly be called a fort, are three several embankments, lying as regards the compass, like the fort; these are parallel to each other, and four rods apart, ten rods long, two feet high, about the same in breadth. These three embankments are crossed by the road from St. Marie to Berlin. There are several other small and large, of all shapes; one very large round one immediately east of the fort; this, no doubt, was a burial place; whether it is the grave of the defenders, who might in some destructive battle have been slain, and then and there, where they had ensanguined the soil with their life's blood, were laid to rest after life's fitful dream, is as probable as any other theory that might be adopted.

This place, for aught we know, may have been considered of as much importance and as fully impregnable as Gibraltar. Here in days long gone by, might have been feats of arms and personal courage, successful combat with invading foes, intent upon subjugation and extended rule.

Murderous is the battle field, sublime it cannot be. Terrible is the field of strife and blood to the sight of thinking, sensitive humanity—God's image defaced and marred. Those who should be brethren in the bonds of mortal sympathies meet to mangle, kill and destroy each other.

And for what it may be for the inalienable rights of man, if

so God defend the right; in such a contest men become patriots, heroes, to fight, to contend, to die, if needs be. Heaven decreed from the beginning that man, coequal with his birth, had franchises, as an heir of immortality, the prerogatives of his moral nature; these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and these attributes of our birth are to be maintained at the hazard of our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors. In a warfare to divest a people of their right to will or to do, to divest man of his moral supremacy as a man, makes him a machine, a thing without the privilege of volition in judging and deciding what is or is not for his well being and happiness; it is a crusade against the holiest rights of man and the laws of God. Men are devils in the guise of mortals, who lead or would conquer in such a warfare; guided by the instincts of hell he becomes a willing pandor in the hands of Satan, in the exultant hope of being applauded as a hero. And what has he effected? he has butchered the father, husband and brother, he has extinguished in a sea of blood the holiest aspirations of his fellow man, has blighted the hopes and cheering prospects around the fireside of many a home, has caused the heart's anguish to flow in streams of sorrow at the loss of those we love. And to cap the climax of all this hellish wickedness, men call him a Hero, perhaps a great general, the greatest captain of the age; the man, a hero, he may be one in all that is *diabolical* and *satanic*.

To merit the appellation the man should be something more than the legalized butcher of his fellow man—deeds of daring, personal sacrifices, a soul pulsating with inspiration from heaven, to ameliorate the condition of man and mitigate the sorrows and afflictions of our race; to contend for the obligations of humanity, justice and virtue; to stand in the conflict even until death, in behalf of that liberty, ordained of heaven in the control of individual rights, as men with faculties to secure his happiness, free from the dictation of court or kazier. A true hero is one battling for the rights of man, whether in the court, the cottage, or the camp. He should keep alive by acts of faith and charity, that heavenly flame lit by the breath of Jehovah at our birth,

destined to live, expand, extend, illuminate, and fill the world with light and happiness. It may and does glimmer in feeble rays along the pathway of the just, but in future generations will give life and vigor to our manhood, when all shall learn to do to others as we would they should to us, so that we will consecrate our energies and life to the well being of our race, and the cultivation of those heavenly instincts, which tell us that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, are not only the gifts of God, but that none but Jehovah shall control our conscience, or limit obligations imperious and sacred as his will.

Lands east from Bluffton, to the prairie, are handsome, rolling lands; soil sandy; bordering on the south by Puckayan marsh; under improvement and apparently well cultivated.

Leaving the village of Dartford for Princeton, the outlet of the lake is crossed by a bridge, and for some rods a heavy embankment for the road. Soil for half a mile on the high lands north of the lake, a yellow sandy loam; heavy oak timber on this road.

One-half mile from the village is the homestead of Mr. W. C. Sherwood; it is very pleasantly situated on high ground, a short distance from the north shore of Green Lake. From the piazza of his house you have an extensive prospect to the south and east; nearly, or quite, one half of the lake is before you, whilst the high lands on the eastern shore give to the scene a picturesque and pleasing contrast with the waters of the lake. Mr. Sherwood has quite a nursery of some six acres. The whole appearance about this place indicates prosperity; lands superior quality.

One-half mile west Mr. Malcom has a first class dwelling, near the lake shore; is not conspicuous from the road. It, no doubt, presents from the lake, as the road leaves the shore some one-half mile to the east, a beautiful feature in the landscape. There is but one other first class house on this road; built the last summer. Land along the road rather sandy; mostly under cultivation. As you near the town line of Princeton, very sandy; called good for crops, especially corn. Some log houses and a few frame dwellings.



Green Lake, length north and south ten miles, average breadth two miles; it affords good fishing, in their season, for pike, red horse and suckers; bull heads are caught in abundance. This lake is the largest body of water in the county; lying nearly in the center, bordering and making part of the towns of Brooklyn, Green Lake and Dayton. Its depth is unknown; it has been plumbed one hundred feet; no bottom. Its banks are generally high; headlands making out into its bosom; makes many a pleasant bay, whilst the high, rolling land along its shores, valleys and gentle slopes, covered in the most part with the livery of nature, here and there a clearing and a homestead along its shores, whilst others in the back-ground, many of which are some of the best houses in the county, make this lake a most beautiful and pleasant sight, as well as affording many a charming landscape to the numerous parties of pleasure who delight to pass a few hours upon its bosom, as well as those who for profit or pleasure, wait patiently at the end of a fish line and pole, for what may prove no more than a *glorious nibble*.

This town has unsurpassed advantages for the profitable raising of stock, and from the general appearance of thrift, throughout the town, can feel the assurance that so far in her history it has satisfied the wants of the settler, and will prove in the future a rich heritage.

The population, with the exception of a few Dutch, Welsh and Scotch families scattered over the town, are Yankees. Number of inhabitants in the town, 1859, about 1,700.

AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS AS PER RETURNS OF THE SUPERVISOR, AND  
THE ACRES CULTIVATED.

Wheat, number bush.....	17,055,	valuation.....	\$17,055
Corn, " acres.....	548,	" .....	7,240
Oats, " " .....	467,	" .....	3,298
Buck Wheat, " .....	50,	" .....	266
Potatoes, " .....	47,	" .....	148
Beans and Peas, " .....	3,	" .....	83
Barley, " .....	3,	" .....	66
Hay, " .....	480,	" .....	3,125
Butter, number lbs .....	1,559,	" .....	2,960

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3240	.....	200 valuation	.....	200 valuation
628	.....	7,966 slaughtered	.....	7,966 slaughtered
3,210	.....	1,788	.....	1,788
368	.....	1,781	.....	1,781
10,410	.....	Horses and Mules valuation	.....	Horses and Mules valuation
228	.....	Apples	.....	Apples
75	.....	Clover Seed	.....	Clover Seed
5	.....	Grass Seed	.....	Grass Seed
1,000	.....	Wool	.....	Wool
120	.....	Whisky	.....	Whisky

## VI.

### TOWN OF PRINCETON,

[FORMERLY CALLED PLEASANT VALLEY,]



S nine miles east and west, and four miles north and south; bounded on the North by St. Marie; on the East by Brooklyn and Green Lake; on the South by Dayton; on the West by Marquette county. The general features of this town, directly east of Fox River, is rather high, rolling land; occasionally clay loam on the high lands, and sandy in the valleys and plains. Coming to the town from the village of

Dartford, you find a handsome valley extending west for some three or four miles; this valley well deserves its former appellation, *pleasant*; it is by far the most desirable land in the town for farming purposes; the high lands along this valley are of good quality—red loam.

The first cabin erected in this town is on the road some three miles east of the village of Princeton, on the farm of Mr. Simpson, kept as a tavern, by one John Winchell. Here was held the first town meeting and election; also the first court in the town. South of Mr. Simpson's dwelling is a bluff about fifty feet in height, almost perpendicular to the horizon. Lime stone along the whole face of this high land; lime stone can be quarried with but little labor or expense. From this point to the village of Princeton, the valley is very sandy. The western part, as you strike the low lands around the flat on which Princeton is built, broken and not cultivated. Lands along the valley high,



rolling; lands very sandy in the valleys, with the exception of a small prairie; not much cultivated except along the river valley. From the town line east to the river is an extensive marsh bordering the lands north of the valley; this marsh is some four miles east and west, and half a mile wide; part of which lies in the town of St. Marie. The lands on the west side of the river, openings; timber, white and black oaks, interspersed with burr oaks; high, rolling lands, sandy soil; considered, as a whole, better quality than the east side of the river; some of the valleys very good land; about half of the town in fence and cultivation.

This town was organized with the town of St. Marie, in 1849; H. Wait, Chairman Supervisors; separated 1852; N. P. Smith, Chairman Supervisors; R. P. Rawson, Clerk. There are eleven whole school districts, and two joint districts.

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#### VILLAGE OF PRINCETON.

R. C. Treat, Esq., located 132 acres in July, 1848; built a board shanty, on what is now block B in the village; had rather hard times; shanty no protection from the thieving propensities of the Indians, who, several times committed depredations upon his flour and pork barrels; not content with provisions, they appropriated his bedding and cooking utensils. After becoming satisfied that Indians are no more honest than a white man, *be he ever so uncertain*, he built a substantial log hut, which proved a sufficient protection from the depredations of his red brethren over the river; kept bachelor's hall here one winter; had for a companion in his solitude Mr. Parsons; the next settlers, J. Knapp and family; came in February.

The village was platted out in 1849; at that time three families; the next year there were some twenty families. First frame house built May, 1849, on block B—the house now occupied by Mr. Hopkins; the first tavern kept by John Knapp, in the house now occupied by Boylain; the first store was estab-

lished in 1850, by F. Durand. In these early days Indians had not much regard to *meum et tuum*; what they wanted, if it could not be purchased or begged for, they appropriated without a *thank you, sir*.

The first election held in town at Pleasant valley—eighty votes; at that time village of Princeton cast three votes.

The village, at this time, has eleven Stores; three Taverns; two Drug and Apothecaries; two Doctors; two Lawyers; two Shoe Shops; four Blacksmith Shops; two Carriage and Wagon Shops; one Tailor; one Tin Shop; four Saloons; one Chair and Cabinet Factory. Population about 900; one-fourth Germans. Yankee customs, manners, habits and hospitality are the chief manifestations of the social relations in this place.

The Agricultural Society of the county have here permanently established their annual fairs; a level piece of ground in the east part of the village, enclosing some two acres, with a substantial fence; has now been held, with the exception of 1857, since 1854. This county fair is the *a-fair* of the season. The yearly assembling from all parts of the county, give, at least for the time, life, animation and variety to its inhabitants, quite at variance from the every day experience of the denizens; tavern keepers rejoice and prosper; saloons are patronized bountifully; trade and commerce flourish; the *Teutons*, who abound in this vicinity, smoke their pipes with more vim and life; beer and whisky suffer; Yankees are for betting on a horse race, or the size of a cabbage head; ladies here do come to compete in the arena for equestrian honors; fat cattle, goodly colts and fat hogs here are shown, and gratify the pride of the farmer—it is a Yankee general training without the “firelock,” fuss and feathers.

Big pumpkins, carrots and turnips testify to the richness of the soil, as well as the careful husbandry of the farmer; large apples and big onions are competitors for a premium, whilst sheep, oxen, cows and calves are the subjects of general commendation and praise. Horses are put through their paces, that every point and excellence may be brought out, to verify the

ambition of its owner, in being the best specimen of horse-flesh in the county, whilst butter, cheese, bedquilts, and home-made flannel give evidence, not only of good housewifery, but the industry and ambition of the fair dames, who here throw down the glove and challenge their competitors to better them if they can. In very truth, here is exhibited a laudable and praiseworthy strife, not only to improve the means of raising the largest crops or cattle and horses, at the least expense and most profitable results, but men and women here meet, year after year, in a lawful and patriotic strife for the supremacy; acquaintances are made and friendships formed, not only pleasant but enduring; it is a holiday, a festival of good feelings, neighborly competition and acts of good will and general benefit, not only to those who attend, but to the county generally. It is but a few years since the first agricultural fair was ever held. They are getting, and *justly* so, into favor with the public; farmers are beginning to prize the results attending these yearly exhibitions and the competition consequent thereon; it awakes the drowsy ambition, shows them that a large pumpkin, or a good horse, can be raised with about the same outlay of labor and expense as has heretofore been their experience in raising a small, nurly squash, or a quadruped which is not worth the oats he consumes in one winter. Scientific farming and intelligent husbandry is, if slowly, yet surely, making itself not only felt in the pockets of the farmers, but in the manner of cultivating; farmers are awakening to the importance of knowing the elements which are needed to produce a profitable crop; they are becoming alive to the fact that the old way is not always the best; that an elbow of the oak makes not so good a plow as one of G. N. Smith's best, and that it can do the work better, faster and cheaper, without squeaking or exhausting the patience and temper of him who uses it. Science, skill and utility at these fairs have a fair field; they ask no favor; but competition with the old methods, forms and practices to drive ingloriously from the field, those means and methods used since the days of Lot, for the cultivation of the soil.



A farmer in these days needs to know more than *havo* and *gee* and hold the plow ; he wants to know what are or are not chemical affinities ; he wants to know whether the soil he is turning up is better for one kind of crop than another ; he needs to know why one piece of ground will produce a more profitable crop of corn than of wheat. In very truth, if the farmer would prosper and get rich, he needs to be a scientific man ; if any man needs an education for a vocation in life, it is surely the farmer ; his occupation is the most honorable of all others, as well as the most independent. God's providence is as certain as his labor, which is devoted to the cultivation of the soil ; he is above the rich man's scorn or the proud man's contumely ; there is no vocation in civilized life, that has or can have the certainty of reward, as is consequent upon his labor ; the fluctuations of trade have but little effect upon his means of support. He has, if he lives within the reasonable limits of his income, no notes to pay at sixty days with twenty per cent. interest. Purchasing his land may, and often does, involve him in debt, but as a general thing there are but a very few *smash ups* with the farmers, unless as many have and will continue so to do, involve themselves in adding acre to acre, when they had more land than they could profitably work. The great error with many is, they want all the land that joins them ; perhaps a forty or eighty acre lot they covet, and for no earthly reason, only that it joins their, perhaps already too large, farm ; in gratifying this morbid craving for more land, they often are like the dog having a piece of meat in his mouth, in crossing a stream of water, saw its shadow ; not satisfied with what he had, he must have more ; dropping what he had *sure*, he dove for the shadow, and in this greedy *dive*, lost the substance ; and it is so with many a farmer ; having all they really need, they crave more ; buy some land which is the shadow upon the mind, mortgage what they have to secure what they do not need, and in the end lose by this overweening anxiety, even that which they had.

If any farmer doubts the conclusion that his vocation is the most reliable in its results, in securing happiness and content,

let him look back to former years, select, if he can, any of his school fellows, who having left the honest, independent and God ordained vocation of his fathers, for what is very unjustly and foolishly considered a more respectable occupation—a lawyer, merchant or doctor; go to that man, even if he has prospered beyond the ordinary success of those who have succeeded in accumulating wealth, ask him of his experience; he may have more dollars, he may be the favorite of the public, he may have got high up on the ladder of political ambition, and it is a thousand chances to one he will tell you he has regretted and does regret that he ever left an employment which gives independence if not wealth, which in all its labors is so congenial to the constitution of man, and in which a man can exercise the volitions of manhood without the fear of gainsaying. I say, then, *stick* to your farms; inculcate in your children not only the honor but the integrity consequent upon the life of a farmer. God ordained man to get his living by labor; every deviation from our natural propensities for a vocation is attended with disappointment and vexation. It is true all are not born farmers, but it is equally true that the parent can and often does, by a discontented disposition, and not holding up before his family, the dignity of his vocation, disgust his sons with the profession of a farmer, and leads them to think that any occupation, no matter what it is, more respectable, and leads more surely to prosperity. If you would see your children prosper, stop *grumbling*; give them the best education you can afford; bring them up to habits of industry, make them, if possible, intelligent men and women, proud of *hard hands* and sun burnt *cheeks*, and when you have done this, leave them to the providence of God and their own volitions; have them know that the greatest and best men of the nation were farmers; that every path of ambition is as equally free and open to the man who holds the plow, as to him who has drowsed over Coke and Littleton; that all that is needed is preparation, education, an honest ambition to be what he *will*, and by God's grace, if he would be President he has the same chance, and needs only a will and a purpose to

achieve what others have done, who have gone before him.

To return to the history of the village of Princeton, after this rather long digression. The Congregationalists have a small church edifice; society under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Miller. Also a Baptist society under the charge of Elder True. The M. E. society have a very neat edifice—40 > 460.

Some very good and imposing buildings, but the general appearance however, is like most other villages, where men of small means have put up dwellings within their means, and have not as yet, arrived at that degree of independence which will warrant an outlay merely for show and ostentation; comfort and present necessity, rather than expensive outlays, seem to be here as elsewhere, the rule, whilst expensive and ornate habitations and places of business are the exceptions.

A very good one-horse power is being brought into use, in the south part of the village, which, no doubt, from its being a living stream, will prove adequate for all the purposes intended, in putting this outlet of the springs east of it, to useful purpose.

The village includes the settlement west side of the river; here Messrs. W. S. & A. L. Flint, in 1857, built a substantial stone Grist mill, three stories high, two run of stone, capable of manufacturing fifty barrels of flour in twenty-four hours; the water used is brought from Mehan River, in a canal six miles long and ten feet wide.

A float bridge, such as is so generally in use on the Fox, connects the west with the eastern part, which is by far the largest as well as the business part of the village. Some two or three docks and store-houses afford the means of shipment upon the steam boats and barges, which in the season of navigation, regularly leave for the upper country, or for Berlin, all along shore to Green Bay.

Two lumber yards supply the village and adjoining country, with necessary lumber for building.

The village lies upon an elbow of the river, to the south of which is the river valley bordered by a large marsh extending to Big Bend; the river winding and turning, making to the bend,



some thirteen miles, whilst in a straight line, it is some three miles or more. At this place Mr. Hinckly has a large brick-kiln, a dock upon the bank of the river, with a barge in connection with his establishment, so that he can supply any reasonable demands for an article so necessary in the wants of a community.

Population of the town mostly Yankees, with the exception as before stated in the village and scattered over the town; west part of the town some twenty Irish families. This part of the town is considered preferable for farming purposes to the eastern part; handsome, high, rolling lands; somewhat sandy in the valleys, clay loam upon the hills; timber, black and white interspersed with burr oaks; mostly settled with Germans and Irish; has not as yet been brought into a high state of cultivation; the face of this part of the town rather regular; *steeps*, raising one above the other, falling off to the west and north, striking the high lands west.

Princeton is entitled to the palm in the contest for the county seat. In the division of Marquette county it was, by an act of the Legislature, left to the inhabitants to designate a location for the county seat; this town came up to the work with a will; although there were towns in the county who voted for their own township, who had at least one-third more inhabitants, yet when the votes were counted, Princeton stood second best in the county, and in the final result came within eighty votes of securing the county seat. All things considered, Princeton is hard to beat, and nothing but the entire vote of Berlin city defeated the praiseworthy desire of making the village of Princeton the place where lawyers, sheriffs, peace-breakers, each in their several departments should learn and hear what the statute declares.

ESTIMATES OF THE SUPERVISORS OF THE PRODUCTS OF THE TOWN,  
 FOR THE YEAR 1859.

Butter, number of lbs.....	23,940,	valuation.....	\$2,971 00
Cheese, " " .....	16,000,	" .....	165 00
Cattle, value on hand.....	\$20,833,	value slaughtered	691 00
Hogs, " " .....	2,357,	" "	7,258 00
Sheep, " " .....	2,034,	" "	124 00

Wheat, number bush.....	15,692,	valuation.....	\$15,692 00
Corn, " " .....	20,556,	" .....	10,332 00
Oats, " " .....	6,124,	" .....	2,200 00
Potatoes, " " .....	15,945,	" .....	3,906 00
Rye, " " .....	2,459,	" .....	1,246 00
Hay, " tons, .....	1,275,	" .....	7,063 00
Horses and Mules, value.....			10,979 00
Wool, " .....			902 00
Apples, " .....			112 00
Beans and Peas, " .....			106 00
Barley, " .....			14 00
Clover Seed, " .....			9 00
Boots and Shoes, " .....			2,400 00
Buck Wheat, " .....			201 00
Flax, " .....			2 00
Grapes, " .....			13 00
Sorghum, number gallons, 672.			

Population, as per election returns, 1,600.

## VII.

## TOWN OF GREEN LAKE.



FOUNDED on the North by the town of Brooklyn ; East by the county of Fond du Lac ; on the South by the town of Mackford ; on the West by the town of Dayton. This town is one of the best farming towns in the county ; a large portion prairie. In regard to the settlement of the town, S. R. Lathrop, Esq., relates his experience and the history of its early settlement as follows :

“ January 10th, 1847, unloaded my fixings in the town ; snow eighteen to twenty inches deep in the openings ; from six inches to six feet, according to location, on the prairie ; thermometer ranging from zero to twenty or thirty degrees below ; air befogged and clouded with falling and drifting snow. At that time there were several families who claimed to be first settlers. Mr. Bazely, who came in 1840 with Mr. Beall's family from Green Bay, resided on the Beall farm ; also S. Burdick and E. Cable, who occupied a room in Beall's house as a Land Office—locating land for settlers. Gov. Horner, at that time, was Register of the Green Bay Land Office. The town, in those days, was the busy and excited nucleus around which hundreds of land lookers gathered to learn what lots were or were not located. First Post-office kept at S. Clark's dwelling ; subsequently removed to the store of E. Smith, one mile north of the Center House, which was probably the first Post-office and the second store in the county, there being one at Marquette before this.



"The county, at that time, was in three electoral divisions, called Big Green, Puckaway and Lake Maria precincts. Big Green, in addition to store and post-office, a black-smith shop, a few settlers, amongst whom a Mr. Pomeroy, a relative of F. Cooper, the novelist, a man of worth as well as wealth, who subsequently removed to Cooperstown, New York.

"Mr. Bazely had collected around him some of the comforts and conveniences of life; his house was one of the stopping places where hungry travelers were made to rejoice in a feast of *fat things*.

"East of this locality resided Satterlee Clark, where luxuries not common at that day, might be obtained; his house was the general intelligence office on all subjects, whether of business or politics, and which was rendered without fee or reward. S. H. Palmer was the first man to risk life and limb, in a settlement on the open prairie located half a mile east of the Meeting House, south-east from the Center House; built a comfortable frame house; here was a general stopping place and the wants of the traveler cheerfully supplied in so far as his larder would afford. Mr. Jewell, of Algoma, built a frame house at Little Green; had store and post-office; this was a place of rest and refreshment before entering upon the broad prairie for Ceresco or Green Bay; at that time Oshkosh was a point to travel by, but no stopping place. Little Green became a place of note in the county settlement; rapidly increased; first settlers, Henry Pratt, J. Burt, Wm. Semour, R. Day, and some half a dozen others, as well as Esq. Aikins, of Boston. J. L. Millard commenced as a merchant at this place, in a store 12x18—capital in accordance; by prudence, economy, attention and fair dealing, soon found his store too circumscribed, whilst as his capital increased it became the emporium of the county. M. B. Swift, with a large family, and abundant means, settled here in 1848, adding much to the improvement of the settlement. N. Gleason, J. S. Gardner, G. Rector, N. Pool, myself and some others, came 1846-7, not forgetting Jacob Cook, the pioneer of all *new countries*. The west part of the town had some ten or twelve families; val-

able settlers; amongst whom was LeRoy, probably the oldest settler in the county; was in the Indian trade, and being part French, was a favorite with the Red man; by some *hoccus pocus* he lost the best location in town; his papers did not agree with the surveyors marks; lost A No. 1 prize, and had to take up with about one of the least desirable spots in town; whether this was done designedly or accidentally, is hard to learn, but at any rate, Mr. LeRoy, instead of being, as he believed, the owner of a choice piece of land, was left to take up with that which his deed covered. Mistakes will happen, and sometimes so curiously, that we are led to believe that they are not the turn in fortune's wheel.

"School district No. 1 organized; house built 1846 or 7, at Little Green; first in town. Rev. M. Kasson held meetings at this place, and at Mr. Palmer's occasionally. Methodist circuit preacher held meetings once in two weeks, at S. Burdick's on the Beall place; constituting all the religious privileges.

"James Powell was undoubtedly the first settler in this town; had land under cultivation, 160 acres fenced in, as early as 1835 or 6, a part of which is now owned and occupied by Mr. A. Long. Mr. Dart and two sons came next; they located at the outlet of Twin Lake, in 1840; did not know as there was any prairie till after making his location; built a small grist mill in 1841; put up the first frame house. Mr. D. and sons came by the way of Fox River from Green Bay, in row boats; entered the mouth of the Puckayan creek; up the creek to the lake—up the lake to his destination; was eleven days on the way; had a very fatiguing voyage; no doubt about the first and last white man who navigated the Puckayan; no settlement at that time at Appleton or Oshkosh; old Nays, a half breed, kept a ferry at the latter place. Mr. Beall came next; the same year; broke up the first prairie land. Mr. Bazely and a Stockbridge Indian, by the name of Pyer, employed by Mr. Beall, did the work in the fall of 1840; rather a singular coincidence—the plowman from Great Britain and the teamster one of a tribe who long years ago hunted on the Housatonic the beasts of the forest, upon their

own land now left, like many of his brethren, to earn a precarious living upon the soil belonging to their forefathers."

About 400 acres of this town is covered by the waters of Big Green. Twin and Spring lake are within the western limits of this town, covering about 450 acres; some marsh on the borders; face of land broken, hilly; timber, oaks; soil, clay loam. These lakes empty into Big Green. Little Green covers about one section of land, lying in south part of town; empties into Grand River. All the lakes in this town abound in pickerel, bass, suckers, &c. Two-fifths of the town prairie; mostly under cultivation; beautiful swales, hills and vales; quite extended plains occasionally, yet falling gradually to the horizon, sufficient to carry the water from its surface to lower lands, which are the conductors to the lakes and streams. The soil of the prairies is not surpassed by any lands in the State; in good cultivation; many neat, tasteful, and some rather costly farm houses. The town presents to the traveler a rich and varied prospect; many a pleasant homestead along the borders of the openings, makes one almost covet the ownership of locations which are so pleasant and comfortable. Amongst the numerous cosey homesteads snuggling in the shade and protection of the timber lands, adjoining the prairie, is the homestead of Doctor Spaulding—not inaptly named *Oak Lawn*, whilst the residence of S. R. Lathrop, Esq., gives one an idea of home comforts and hospitality, as is most certainly found and experienced by all who have the good fortune to be made acquainted with the real and sincere sympathies of its inmates to the wants of their guest.

Leaving the town of Brooklyn you cross Silver Creek on the northeast corner of Green Lake; a bridge over the creek and causeway on the flats; above and below is an extensive marsh; rising a gradual slope you enter upon handsome openings falling to the west for nearly a mile, as the road goes you will find a steep hill; the road, in a measure, goes round its face; here lime and sand stone crops out in almost any conceivable quantity; coming upon the high lands it is but a short distance to the prairie; the road southwest from this runs along in the edge of



the timber, whilst the road directly south passes along through the prairie; most beautiful farms; good buildings; lands well cultivated. This road takes you to the south line of the town, where you again come upon the openings; going west on the town line you will in a few miles reach Little Green Lake; around this small body of water are handsome oak lands; marsh on its northern side, whilst the lands rising into quite a hill, terminate on the highest prairie in the town; from this high land, you have, from the residence of Mr. Staples, the most pleasing and sightly prospect in the town—low lands, marsh, hills and valleys, lying far to the south, dotted with farm houses and barns, the products of the field standing in the simple grandeur attendant upon the sight of numerous stacks, whether of grain or hay.

Upon the prairie there is but little diversity or change of scene, only in so far as one hill may be less steep than another, or one valley more lengthened out and rolling than the last traveled over. The change, if any, is in the manner of selecting a location for a house, and the care, if any, in beautifying by a good dwelling and the transplanting of trees, which add so much to the beauty of any homestead, more especially as is the case on prairies. Thrift and apparent independence meet the eye as you travel over this town.

About three-fifths of the land in town is openings; soil, clay loam; half of which may be under cultivation. These lands lie in the south and west sides of the town; timber, white, black, burr oak, hickory and poplar. These lands, one year with another, are considered more reliable for a perfect crop than the prairies. Handsome rolling land on the west line till you strike in the northwest part of the town, the high lands around Twin and Spring lakes. Some ten or twelve English families reside in this part of the town, near the Center House. To the south you pass some handsome farms bordering the prairie, and east of the lakes; leaving opening land you strike the prairie which runs south till you come upon the broken openings on the south line of the town. One mile south of Center House, resides Mr.

Wright; tasty dwelling, large barns, tells of independance attained in farming; a very desirable place.

Leaving this south road for Marquette, you pass to the town of Dayton, through a handsome valley and prairie rising to quite a hill on the south, whilst on the north of the road is a superior quality of burr oak lands. This part of the town presents a pleasant appearance; settled about the first in town; as also the one going south, before mentioned; is all under good cultivation; generally good dwellings and some thrifty orchards.

Travelling on the prairie in these days, is a common affair enough, but in times gone by, when with no house to vary the scene, no fences to keep a man to the point desired, was a venturesome and hazardous undertaking, at the close of a foggy day or in a snow storm, even when the road was staked, men well acquainted with localities have found themselves in a *fix*; after night fall been compelled to leave their loading, when, perhaps, not more than three miles from home, being lost entirely as to their whereabouts, taking the back track, traveling miles before they could find a land mark to guide them on their way home—hunting when the fog or storm passed, with no certain knowledge of the spot where they had left their wagon the night before. It was a good day's work, even in the day time, during winter storms, to cross the prairie. Latitude and longitude was not then as now marked out by cultivated and fenced fields, and a farm house in the distance; the only road, if it might so be called, was the narrow trail made by the Indian and white man.

In those days, a coffee mill, was a *sine qua non*, in house-hold affairs; without this so necessary article, but few would have enjoyed what we all like so well—hot buck-wheat cakes for breakfast, and as for johnny-cake, the weary workmen took care that the good wife was supplied by so necessary an article as meal, by devoting their evenings to grinding out a supply for the needs of the morrow; these experiences, hardships, discomforts, personal sufferings and necessities overcome and passed through by an indomitable will and purpose, as well as no doubt was the case, a cheerful alacrity, seem at this day like a dream, but faint-

ly remembered in view of the many comforts and enjoyments attendant on their former endeavors.

The *dell*, on what is now called the Powell place, one mile south, one-half mile west from the residence of Mr. Dakin, is a dried up *water fall*; it has become quite celebrated as a place of resort to hold *pic nics*, as well as to gratify a curiosity so common in man, as exploring and admiring the works of nature. How long ago the waters ceased to pass through the gorge made through the sand stone, of which the hill is composed, is hard to tell; there must have been quite a large stream passing between its banks; it can hardly be supposed that the little water now passing over in the spring or fall, could have ever made so wide and extensive a chasm in the face of the stone, even supposing the material world to be as old as geologists are determined to have it, contrary to the history of Moses and the declarations of St. Paul. It is my belief Jehovah is just as competent to make a globe like ours in six days, as is told, as that he could only make a *ball* of matter for the nucleus of our world, and that it has taken thousands of years to bring it to the state it is now in—God spake and it was done; he commanded and it stood fast. The fall of water, if it has any now, is twenty-five or thirty feet; worn down some twelve or fifteen feet from the top of the hill; it may be at the bottom three feet wide, spreading out to about ten feet wide at the top; the gorge immediately widens, like entering an arch from the wedge or crown, to some five or six rods in width, gradually widening for some ten rods, when the hill falls to the level of the ground at its base; the face of this gorge on the west is perpendicular, whilst on the east side slopes somewhat to the zenith; the depth or hight is some sixty feet. A tiny stream runs winding along through the bottom; its banks covered with the debris fallen from above, in some places to the hight of eight or ten feet, which with trees fallen from the hights, make it a task of some labor as well as difficulty in passing up over the brook to the head at the foot of the fall; which is called a spring, or more certainly is a well made long ago by the accumulation of the debris and fall of water, and which is no doubt



supplied by water passing and finding its way through the fissures in the sand stone; this well or spring is stated to be some twelve feet deep; whether this wild, picturesque gorge is, as was believed in ancient times, the dwelling of some sprite or spirit, or whether its waters are of fabulous efficacy in curing the ills that flesh is heir too, I have not been able to learn. One thing is certain, it is famous with the girls and boys, and probably no young gent can in any way give more pleasure to his lady love, than according her an invitation to visit and partake of the *fixings*, which are generally provided at the numerous festivals of jollity and good feeling that often occur, whether for *lover's rambles*, curiosity or amusement; and by way of parenthesis, I would advise any young lady intending to visit this place, to leave her slippers and gaiters at home, so precarious and uncertain is the footing and in many places spongy and wet; that if she has more regard to health than the display of a neat gaiter boot, she will wear shoes or boots of some reasonable material to walk safely and with dry feet over this, by no means easy or safe, pathway to the head of the gorge; as for the getting down the path, or *up it*, which you will find a rather steep cattle path to the water, I have no advice to give, believing if a gent has gallantry enough to ask you, that he will here prove himself a true knight to a *damsel in distress*.

About eighty rods in a southwest direction from the glen, is a large spring which is a natural curiosity. In high water it is some ten or twelve feet in diameter at its source, boils up to the height of two or three feet, making a considerable mill stream flowing therefrom, but after a protracted drouth it is entirely dry and remains so, perhaps, three or four months. One may cross the bed of the stream dry-shod, and returning in two or three hours find a large brook. James Powell built a log house, first in town, near this spring; it is known as the Powell spring.

This town has every advantage for profitable farming or a pleasant residence. From the center of the town it is about eight miles to the railroad at Ripon, at which place the greater part of the trade of this town goes. It is but a few miles to the

river at Marquette, or to Berlin, having a choice of market for their produce. In its advantages of soil and the various productions raised in this latitude, it is comparable with any part of the State. Population Yankees, with the exception of a few English families near the Center House; a few of foreign birth scattered over the town. Yankee manners and customs as well as hospitality are the predominant characteristics of the inhabitants.

Near the center of the town the Congregationalists have built a neat edifice; built 1854; society organized August 1851—Rev. E. Bradford, Moderator; Rev. J. H. Kissam, Clerk—ten members; present Pastor Rev. W. Chapin; Trustees, M. M. Hurlbut, H. Bonesteel and R. Grant.

A very respectable society of Protestant Methodists have regular worship at the red school house near the west town line, on the road to Marquette—Rev. John E. Fridd, Pastor.

E. Methodists have an organized society; meet for public worship at the stone school house east of the Center House.

Town organized January 1849—Moses B. Swift, Supervisor; number of votes at first town meeting, 7, then Brown county.

Eight full and five half school districts in the town.

In 1859, C. P. Dunning, Chairman Board of Supervisors; S. R. Lathrop, Clerk.

AMOUNT OF PRODUCE AND VALUATION AS PER RETURNS OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Cheese, number lbs.....	2,940,	valuation.....	\$235
Butter, " ".....	2,978,	".....	4,167
Barley, " acres.....	395,	".....	3,295
Corn, " ".....	1,167,	".....	19,785
Hay, " ".....	1,606,	".....	3,297
Oats, " ".....	245,	".....	1,633
Potatoes, " ".....	51,	".....	1,206
Beans & Peas, ".....	9,	".....	142
Buck Wheat, ".....	55,	".....	491
Cattle, value on hand.....	\$16,303,	slaughtered.....	1,290
Swine, " ".....	2,760,	".....	8,473
Sheep, " ".....	2,569,	".....	430

Wine, number gals.....	85, valuation.....	\$110
Horses and Mules, valuation.....		26,080
Apples, ".....		35
Clover Seed, ".....		212
Wool, ".....		1,080
Wheat, number acres, 4,291; number of bushels, 62,455; valuation, \$50,683.		
Population, as per returns of election, in 1849, about 1,600.		



## VIII.

### VILLAGE OF MARKESAN,

[FORMERLY CALLED GRANVILLE.]

**T**HIS village is very pleasantly situated on the rather uneven land lying both sides of the Grand River, in the town of Mackford; platted out in 1849; proprietors, John Chappel and C. E. Russell; one and a half miles square; incorporated May, 1853; President, Ira Manley; Trustees, John Parker, P. Nelson, G. Harris, E. A. Wilder and M. George; R. Lexington, Clerk; about 800 inhabitants; a greater portion Yankees; some fifteen English families. There is one Grist Mill, built, 1846, now owned by Mr. Parker, four stories high, two run of stone; capacity 100 bbls. in twenty-four hours; three Blacksmith shops; one Wagon shop; two Cabinet shops; one Cabinet Ware-room; three Shoe shops; two Taverns; one Drug and Book store; two saloons; four first class country Stores; one Variety Store; one Hardware store; one Stove and Tin shop; one Harness and Saddlery; two Cooper shops; one Livery Stable; one Taylor shop; one Watch Maker and Jeweller; one Milliner; two Physicians; one Meat Market; one Post-office; one Bank of Discount and Deposit—capital \$75,000—C. P. Dearbon, Cashier; Insurance Agent and Notary; one Weekly Newspaper and Job office.

First frame house built in the village by Mr. Seward, now occupied by Mr. Harris.

The district school-house is very pleasantly located upon a rise of ground near the center of the village; built of stone; two stories high; is the best and most imposing structure of the kind in the county.

The Universalists have a very neat House of worship, on the lawn west of the school house; built in 1857; society organized same year—pastor, A. Vedder; present incumbent, Rev. T. H. Tabor, who is quite a popular preacher.

The Congregationalists have erected, on the high elevated ground east of the center of the village, quite an imposing and well built edifice for public worship; finished 1858; society organized 1847, by Rev. A. Montgomery and J. H. Kissam—seven members. This society, as well as the one at Green Lake, is now under the pastoral care of Rev. H. M. Chapin, a scholar, gentleman, and a *christian*, fervant in all good works and zealous in the cause of his Master.

The Episcopal Methodists organized a class in 1859; circuit preaching once in two weeks.

This village is surrounded by one of the most rich and fertile territories in the county. Located on a gentle broken swell of the interval land lying each side of the Grand River; it presents a pleasant and cheerful appearance as you travel from the north, lying at the foot of quite a hill, that you rise in going south to the prairie; rather uneven in its face to the horizon.

But few villages present a more picturesque panorama. The art of man has adorned, if possible, this spot of ground, so well adapted in its features for the dwellings of man. The village is second in importance in the county; the center of a very rich farming country, its trade is very considerable; its business men are capable and have the means to supply the wants of the population; it is increasing, and will increase, in wealth and population; its advantages for the transportation of merchandise and the products of the country, may not be so convenient as some other places, yet being only six miles from the railroad at Brandon, Fond du Lac county, this length of transportation can affect but little its future growth.

One-half mile east, on the Grand River, is a lime-kiln, kept in constant blast; also, a manufactory of a superior kind of building material, composed principally of lime and gravelly sand. Buildings put up with this compost certainly appear to the eye, after being coated with a cement or varnish used, durable and permanent as stone, and no person unacquainted with this material, but what would readily believe that sandstone had been cut out to make the walls.

PRODUCTS OF THE LAND LYING WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF THE VILLAGE.

Cheese, number lbs.....	200,	valuation.....	\$20
Butter, " ".....	5,844,	" .....	730
Barley, " acres.....	82,	" .....	.835
Corn, " ".....	85,	" .....	1,590
Hay, " ".....	83,	" .....	524
Oats, " ".....	188,	" .....	1,465
Potatoes, " ".....	3,	" .....	120
Wheat, " ".....	572,	" .....	8,070
Cattle, value on hand.....	\$2,715,	slaughtered.....	55
Swine, " ".....	589,	" .....	1,311
Sheep, " ".....	484,	" .....	126
Horses and Mules, valuation.....			3,300
Apples, " ".....			50
Grass Seed, " ".....			300
Wool, " ".....			332



## IX.

### TOWN OF MACKFORD,



BOUND on the North by the town of Green Lake ; on the East by Fond du Lac county ; on the South by Dodge county ; on the West by the town of Manchester. Passing up the valley of the Grand River one mile from Markesan, is McCracken's mills—saw mill built 1848, grist mill 1855, three stories high, two run of stone—capacity, seventy barrels flour in twenty-four hours—Mr. Austin McCracken, the builder and owner of these mills and the lands adjacent, was one of the early settlers of the county, and from the appearance of the homestead opposite to his mills, and all the surroundings, one would well believe he never had regretted emigrating from his Eastern home and becoming a denizen of the State ; doubtless like all pioneers in a new country, he has been through a varied and trying experience, and is now reaping a rich reward for all his trials and privations.

From these mills to the village of Mackford, it is about one and a half miles, where we find a Post-office ; two large Store Buildings ; one Variety Store ; one Blacksmith Shop ; one Wagon Shop ; one Carpenter Shop ; two Cooper Shops ; two Shoe Makers ; one Tailor ; District School.

The first saw mill built in the county, was erected at this place in 1843, by Mr. H. McDonald. Messrs. McDonald, Carhart and White erected in 1850, a four story stone grist mill, two run of stone—capacity, 100 barrels flour in twenty-four hours. There

are quite a number of dwellings; population of the village 150. Here was the first improvement of the water power of Grand River, by Mr. H. McDonald, who built the first house in town in 1836; subsequently broke up the first land and raised the first apples.

This town derives its name from the first part of McDonald's name, Mac., and a crossing place over the river. This Gent was sanguine of making a place at this point, and nothing but the *dog in the manger* policy of some of his old neighbors prevented this place from becoming a place of business and of importance—sociable, free, companionable, as well as gentlemanly, his future plans were frustrated, not only to his own detriment, but the disappointment of the speculators.

Land lying north of this river, openings; somewhat broken; gently rising; whilst lands north of the village of Markesan are handsome; gently rising; rather sandy soil; high land clay loam; farms in good cultivation. Leaving Mackford village south you rise a heavy hill for half a mile or more, covered with oaks; soil clay loam; thence the prairie as far as the eye can reach east, south and west; this prairie is not so uneven and swelling as most others in the county; taking your position upon the highest point, which may be two miles or more south of Markesan, you take in one of the most beautiful prairies that can be found in the northwest;\* swelling as pleasantly as the long heavy roll of the sea when left in a midsummer's calm after a storm, so wave after wave falling to the horizon for miles to the east and south; the north and west fringed with trees, here and there a glade, a homestead reposing as in a bower of beauty and fruitfulness, farm houses dotting the landscape, cultivated farms, the bountiful increase of the land in golden stacks, the zephyr or the more stirring winds of Heaven bowing before its invigorating and healthful influence, field on field of the ripening corn

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\* At this point are two embankments or mounds of clear gravel stones, the appearance hove up by the action of water; it is difficult to imagine how this has been done. It is a right smart chance for Geologists to exercise their vocation and imagination; as the Irishman would say, its is a *dirdrum* altogether.

should make man bow himself, not only in joyful thanksgiving, but raise the voice in praise to the Creator of the universe for so rich a display of His beneficence, declarative love and sympathy for the wants of man, and that overruling Providence which has directed his wandering footsteps to so rich a heritage. Here the heart of man may rejoice in his destiny; here is a land to supply the wants of the body; hopes here are not futile; rich rewards await the labor of man's hand; here he may, in the language of the Prophet, "sit under his own vine and fig tree," none to molest or make him afraid; thankful as he should be for the rich provision of God's grace, he calls no man master; his labor, his toil, his success, his joys and his hopes are for himself, his family and friends; none to gainsay, he may go forth to his labor with the security of a general surrounded by his conquering army; everything contributes to this lord of the soil; God's providence sends showers of rain to ripen his growing harvest; the ships upon the sea, the merchant at his desk, the mechanic at his bench, the lawyer at the bar, and, yes, the ministers of the living God, all, all work to promote his comfort and enjoyment; his labor not only sustains the commercial world, but every avenue that the genius of man has discovered, either for profit or pleasure, or the wants of man, are all maintained by the tiller of the soil, and why then should not the farmer be proud of his occupation? kings on their thrones are not waited upon with more alacrity to supply their wants. Heaven, earth and seas combine with man to supply his needs and wants, and may be to gratify a morbid appetite and luxurious taste.

The settlement and cultivation of this town have been much impeded by the demands of the *land sharks*. A great portion of the best lands was, till within a short period, held by greedy speculators, but they have let go their *hold*, and the soil of this beautiful township is being brought rapidly under cultivation.

The valley of the Grand River is from a half to a mile wide; it is bordered more or less with marsh and timber; marsh, on east side, borders the town in Fond du Lac county; passing through the town from east to west the valley is bounded mostly on the



south by high lands, openings bordering on the prairie. A swale of timber land from Grand River to Lake Maria passes west of the prairie; soil clay loam. On section sixteen are about one hundred and fifty acres of marsh; on the west side is a marsh, one-half of which is in the town of Manchester. Good water can be found all over the town, and as to location, from six to ninety feet. Soil on prairie from one and a half to two feet deep; very many good houses and barns.

Lake Emily lies upon the south bounds of this town; Lake Maria in the southwest part, covers about six hundred acres, one-half of which is in the town of Manchester. There is no known outlet to this lake, except at very high water, flowing over into the swale above mentioned. The fish in this lake were killed out in the hard winter of 1847 or 8. They were smothered, as is believed, as the lake was entirely frozen over and a heavy body of snow, four feet deep. In the spring winrows of fish were cast ashore, since which time there has been no fishing. Greatest depth thirty feet.

About three-fourths of this town is under cultivation. The inhabitants are Yankees, with the exception of a few of foreign birth.

There are places of public worship for the different denominations of Christians, at Alto, Whitewater and Markesan.

The greater portion of this town is prairie, lying south of the Grand River, extending east to the county line and south to the boundaries of the town and west to the swale of timber. Town organized in 1849. Seven votes at first town meeting. Present number of inhabitants in the town, including Markesan, about 1,800. Chairman Board of Supervisors, Mr. McDonald, L. Wooster and J. S. Toby, Assistants; Justices, James Field, S. B. Welch, S. Johnson and J. Chappel; Clerk, J. C. Mathews.

ESTIMATES OF THE SUPERVISORS OF THE PRODUCTS OF THE TOWN,  
FOR THE YEAR 1859.

Butter, number of lbs.....	2,261,	valuation.....	\$2,971
Cheese, " " .....	16,000,	" .....	110
Hay, " tons,.....	1,275,	" .....	7,063

Wheat, number acres.....	5,112, valuation.....	\$63,707
Corn, " " .....	830, " .....	13,745
Oats, " " .....	1,133, " .....	8,299
Potatoes, " " .....	59, " .....	3,906
Cattle, value on hand.....	\$20,833, value slaughtered	1,108
Hogs, " " .....	2,357, " " .....	7,417
Sheep, " " .....	2,034, " " .....	180
Horses and Mules, value.....		10,979
Wool, " .....		639
Apples, " .....		32
Beans and Peas, " .....		128
Barley, " .....		782
Clover Seed, " .....		12
Buck Wheat, " .....		127

Number of acres under cultivation, 8,311. Value of Products, exclusive of Cattle, Horses and Mules, Sheep and Hogs on hand, \$81,452 00.

X.

TOWN OF MANCHESTER,

[FORMERLY CALLED LAKE MARIA,]



OUNDED on the North by the town of Dayton; on the East by the town of Mackford; on the South by Columbia county; on the West by the town of Kingston. Land very handsome west of Lake Maria; no fishing; destroyed in the hard winter of 1848; four feet of snow; quantities of dead fish cast ashore in the spring; greatest depth thirty feet; no outlet except at high water, flowing into the swale running

north to the Grand River; this is perhaps half a mile wide, passing nearly or quite through the center of the town, running somewhat east by north into the town of Mackford; some parts of it are rather broken, but its most general appearance is that of a handsome valley of openings and oak timber land. To the west of this swale is a strip of prairie from a half to two and a half miles wide; nearly the width of the town, except a marsh of some two hundred acres, some necks of openings and scattered groves along the shores of the lakes and marshes; prairie, handsome rolling lands; in south-east part of the town some two thousand acres of marsh. This town is quite equally divided into openings, timber openings, prairie and marsh, quite equally scattered through the town.

The east branch of the Fox River heads in the south-west corner of this town at the foot of the prairie; a marsh on this



stream half a mile wide and one and a half miles in length ; openings on the high lands ; soil sand loam. A German settlement of about twenty-five families in this quarter of the town. A Welsh settlement west of south side of prairie, of fifteen or twenty families, who have an organized society and house of worship ; pastor, Rev. T. Roberson. Lands on north-west half of the town and north of Manchester, rather high rolling land.

The village of Manchester is situated near the center of the town, on the high lands north of the valley of the Grand River. The hill on which it is built may be some eighty feet above the level of the river ; it has about fifty inhabitants ; two Stores ; one Boot and Shoe Store ; one Blacksmith Shop ; one Tin Shop ; one Wagon Shop ; a District School ; Post-office ; a Grist Mill, three stories high, two run of stone, capacity, eighty barrels of flour in twenty-four hours ; eleven feet head and fall, about three-fourths of the power used ; owned by E. B. Hoyt.

Methodist Episcopal society organized 1857 ; public service once in two weeks ; pastor, Rev. Mr. Sturgess. Also a society near Lake Maria ; hold meetings at school house near Mr. Carters'.

One Baptist society, pastor, Elder Morely ; society have two Meeting Houses in town, one of which is near the county line south of the village.

The lands west of this village much broken ; high and rolling ; black and white oaks ; occasional ridges of burr oaks ; quite stony ; handsome faced lands bordering the marshes which lie conveniently along the several valleys running and adjoining the valley of the river.

Town of Manchester organized 1849 ; A. Barlow, Chairman of Supervisors ; J. Stalker and H. A. Millard, associates ; M. B. Lathrop, Clerk. At this election, or the one previous, the town furnished a sugar-bowl and coffee-pot for ballot boxes, or whether they so continue to use these necessary household articles as coming within the meaning of the statute, for providing good and sufficient boxes to deposit the ballots, I have not been told ; at all events, the use of these is rather original, and surely

proves the facility of the Yankces in always finding expedients to overcome the difficulties of any situation he may be placed in.

The first settler in town was an old soldier, by the name of McGee; built the first log house and broke up land on section nineteen; the next after, Mr. Wm. Carter, located on section twenty-five, west side of Lake Maria. This portion of the town is very handsome oak lands, mostly under cultivation, bordered on the east by Lake Maria; heavy openings on the west; near the shore of the lake, a son of Mr. Carter has built a handsome farm house; the surroundings make it a very desirable residence. In 1845 Messrs. Barlow and Mathews located; found at that time W. and S. Carter, two Stewarts and Mr. Robinson, and their families; also Mr. Miller, who made a *bold strike* for a fortune, bringing into town some fifteen hundred sheep; lost most of them by mismanagement. Messrs. Barlow and Mathews had no families; strangers to each other; after an acquaintance of twenty-four hours took each other for better or worse, as a man takes his wife, united their means and labor, built a shanty on section twenty-three, and for three years thereafter they enjoyed all the comforts of bachelorhood, which, no doubt, was just as much as any two prudent, thoughtful and intelligent men would enjoy without the presence of woman.

“The world was sad, the Garden was a wild,  
And man a hermit sighed till woman smiled.”

Home without the cheerful smile of a pleasant wife, sister or mother, is a sad affair at the best. Man as naturally turns to the women for the social enjoyments of life, as that he has the yearnings and promptings of a sociable disposition, no man be he ever so pleasant and companionable, fills the void that nature has made in our bosom, only to be filled by the reciprocated affection of the one we love best; With them, petticoats was a contraband article; doing their own house work, living as best they might; pork and potatoes the daily fare, whilst as for chicken fixens and all the concomitants that woman so cheerfully and often times so luxuriously supplies the table, were things often thought of and to memory dear. Barbacues and the for-

lorn stew made from the prairie hen or partridge, with potatoes and johnny cake, was the occasional experience of these years of hermitage. Such experience is lasting and beneficial in more senses than one; it makes a man prize home and its social comforts and enjoyments, learns him to estimate properly, as they no doubt now do, the cheerful and joyous influence of woman's smiles, and her never tiring endeavors to gratify our wants and supply our needs. Nearest grist mill Waupun—thirteen miles, but generally had to go to Janesville—eighty miles—the mills at Waupun and Waterloo making them wait, perhaps weeks, for their turn, when at the same time they were grinding their own wheat, compelling them either to buy flour, or wait some indefinite period for their grist to be ground; flour in those days would be taken where *gold* would be refused; a man could get for flour what money could not command; times have changed; in these days it is *cash*, and I don't want your *flour*. These two gentlemen, Messrs. Barlow and Mathews, are now realizing the rewards of their labors and privations. Mr. Mathews has one of the most pleasant homesteads in town, situated at the foot of rising ground, with every convenience for comfort out doors, as well as intelligent, social and refined enjoyment within, with a liberal generosity welcomes the friend and visitant to hospitalities his lady and himself so liberally bestow. The lands fronting his place of residence, are mostly a dried up marsh, rich as can be desired; a valley running from east to west, perhaps two miles and one mile north and south; here is a desirable place; uplands, handsomely rolling; whilst the flats yield a bountiful harvest as the reward of cultivation and industry; it would seem to be that man must be grateful and perfectly content, who in the providence of God had been led to a location rich and productive as his hopes might suggest. Yet even here you might call it the *happy valley*; the spirit of unrest, of emigration, going to the west, is *bubbling* up in discontent and uneasiness for more land, more wealth; it may be a chronic disease inherited from his fathers. Keep moving, going west, is the daily pulsation of his mind. He has in the far off future, to-



wards the setting sun, a dream-like view of something better and richer than he ever yet has seen or experienced. Emigrating, going west, is the *panacea* for all the ills and misfortunes of life; difficulties, trials, disappointments, allotted dispensations of Providence to fit us, if possible, for the joys of Heaven *inclusive*; this going west is the forlorn hope of us all; it is the desperate, if not the last act in the drama of life.

Selling out homesteads, dissolving connections and associations which have been the solace and joy of our past lives, are events of every day occurrence, not only at the East, but here in Wisconsin. Men of substance and wealth, with everything around them to satisfy the reasonable wants of any man, from some trivial cause, or perhaps nothing more than a morbid discontent engendered by false estimates of the providence of God, and in what constitutes the true happiness of man.

No town in the county is better adapted for the profitable raising of stock, and the raising of produce.

Running streams and fountains of living water throughout the town. There is hardly a section in town but adjoins some one of the marshes, which will prove a lasting source of increase in the cultivation of the uplands.

Yankee manners, customs and hospitalities are the predominant characteristics in this town.

PRODUCTS, VALUE AND NUMBER OF ACRES CULTIVATED, AS PER RETURNS OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1859.

Wheat, number of acres.....	3,173,	valuation.....	\$35,994
Barley, " " .....	196,	" .....	1,078
Corn, " " .....	690,	" .....	8,642
Hay, " " .....	1,454,	" .....	7,045
Oats, " " .....	971,	" .....	9,120
Potatoes, " " .....	71,	" .....	2,518
Rye, " " .....	5,	" .....	32
Beans and Peas, " .....	10,	" .....	101
Buck Wheat, " .....	58,	" .....	201
Butter, number pounds.....	85,079,	" .....	4,388
Cheese, " " .....	2,490,	" .....	249
Clover Seed, valuation.....			15
Grass Seed, " .....			177

Cattle, value.....	\$21,550, value slaughtered.....	\$1,129
Hogs, ".....	2,016, " ".....	6,021
Sheep, ".....	841, " ".....	93
Horses and Mules, valuation.....		14,607
Boots and shoes, ".....		863
Wool, ".....		412
Apples, ".....		32

Number of inhabitants about 1600.

## XI.

## VILLAGE OF KINGSTON,



S regularly laid out; organized 1858; P. D. Hayward, President; L. Boyington, E. R. Stevens, E. H. Dart, Trustees; S. G. Seaton, Clerk; population of village about 900—all Yankees. Built upon an elevated point of land, about half a mile in width, extending and falling from the high lands west into the low flats of the Grand River valley; its situation is pleasant and healthy. To the east the mill-pond, a handsome body of water, more in appearance like a lake than for the use it is put to. Handsome, swelling and rising lands to the east, mostly in cultivation, sweeping round the limits of your vision from the north to the hills on the south, the valley to the south covered with water to the shore of the rising lands, whilst to the north the river bursting from the fetters man has put upon the rippling stream, passes away to the north-west, uniting with the Fox River; the prospect is a pleasant and diversified landscape; marsh along its banks.

J. H. Dart made the first settlement in this town, located on section eleven, within the bounds of the village; Mr. Kilmer came 1846; located on section sixteen; built the first frame house, the one Mr. Allen now lives in. Mr. E. R. Stevens opened the first store; prospered in the undertaking, and still continues so to do; building covered with split logs; had to set up nights, when it rained, catching water in tin pans to save his goods from injury.





# VILLAGE OF KINGSTON.

89

Butter, number pounds.....	2,740,	valuation.....	\$343
Cheese, " ".....	250,	" ".....	31
Cattle on hand, value,.....	\$2,462,	value slaughtered,	39
Hogs, " ".....	316,	" ".....	618
Horses and Mules, valuation,.....			1,805
Sheep, " ".....			418
Wool, " ".....			418
Apples, " ".....			47
Beans and Peas, " ".....			56
Clover Seed, " ".....			7

## TOWN OF KINGSTON.

6

FOUNDED on the North by the town of Marquette; on the East by the town of Manchester; on the South by Columbia county; on the West by the valley of the Fox River; Chas. Waino, Chairman; J. B. Hays, and R. Williams, Assistants; E. Stevens, Clerk; organized with town of Marquette 1840, separated January 10th, 1850. I will endeavor to give the reader some kind of an idea of the peculiar features and face of the country in this town. Start on a journey south from the village of Kingston, passing over the low lands immediately south, we strike a sandy flat of oak openings, whilst to our left we have a large body of water made by the mill-dam at the village; leaving the valley we rise rather a heavy sand-hill, from thence a handsome country; soil, sand loam; in some two miles we find four canyons, here we turn west and very soon enter most beautiful pure oak valley, bounded on the north and south by high lands, this valley is three or four miles east and west and one mile wide; a living stream of water rippling joyously on its way to the valley of Grand River; the lands to the south of this valley high and rolling; somewhat stony, soil clay loam, valleys sandy, timber black interspersed with white oak; the valley terminates south-west in broken lands and Bellmountain marsh; the valley sweeping round the base of Mount Moriah, terminating in a prairie or pure oak plain at the Welsh settlement; to the south and west Bellmountain

XII.

TOWN OF KINGSTON,



OUNDED on the North by the town of Marquette ; on the East by the town of Manchester ; on the South by Columbia county ; on the West by the valley of the Fox River ; Chas. Waldo, Chairman ; L. B. Haus, and R. Williams, Assistants ; E. Stevens, Clerk ; organized with town of Marquette 1849, separated January 10th, 1850. I will endeavor to give the reader some kind of an idea of the peculiar features and face

of the country in this town. Start on a journey south from the village of Kingston, passing over the low lands immediately south, we strike a sandy flat of oak openings, whilst to our left we have a large body of water made by the mill-dam at the village ; leaving the valley we rise rather a heavy sand hill, from thence a handsome country ; soil, sand loam ; in some two miles we find four corners ; here we turn west and very soon enter a most beautiful burr oak valley, bounded on the north and south by high lands, this valley is three or four miles east and west and one mile wide ; a living stream of water rippling joyously on its way to the valley of Grand River ; the lands to the south of this valley high and rolling ; somewhat stony, soil clay loam, valleys sandy, timber black interspersed with white oak ; the valley terminates south-west in broken lands and Bellfountain marsh ; the valley sweeping round the base of Mount Moriah, terminating in a prairie or burr oak plain at the Welsh settlement ; to the south and west Bellfountain



marsh, creek of the same name heading on section thirty-one; to the north of the valley high precipitous hills; a stone from the top in falling would nearly strike the base; stone cropping out, fit for the use of man, in abundance; we pass a very beautiful mansion surrounded with all the adornments nature can give; burr oaks, handsome land, all in accordance with one's idea of comfort and enjoyment; land in good cultivation. Mr. Bow lives here, and it is one of the most pleasant and desirable homesteads in town. We pass along this pleasant valley, farms on our right and our left, seemingly under good cultivation and the appearance of thrift if not of independence. We now will turn north as the high lands we have passed are almost level with the valley, we find handsome oak openings, sandy soil, and for a mile or more in a state of nature; our first surprise will be a neat brick edifice, as yet not a house, to be seen on our left; handsome lands; here is a part of the Welsh settlement east of Mount Moriah; on enquiry we find that this quite imposing building is a church belonging to the Welsh, was built in 1857 and the society is under the pastoral care of Rev. David Pugh. The road now takes us north-east; we find the soil sandy and some rather heavy hills; pass many a goodly homestead occupied by the children from the Cimrian hills; we pass over the west portion of Silver Lake marsh; to the West is Mount Moriah looming up one hundred and fifty feet or more, tapering off north and south, its progress east cut off by the sweep of the marsh towards Grand River, which is perhaps half a mile wide; now turn due east, on our right is a most beautiful marsh extending east for some three miles or more, along its borders on the north rather high sandy ridges shut in by the spur on the north of the range of Mount Moriah which rises in a hill perhaps sixty feet, from which sandstone and limestone crops out, and its face at times almost perpendicular, whilst along its base we find rather sandy lands for two miles.

What is that silver shining glimmer like a cloud tinged into brightness and whiteness by the moon, lying in all its beauty surrounded by the marsh? That is Silver Lake, west from

which makes down a point of handsome flat from the high land we have heretofore passed further west, and the high land separating this valley from the burr oak valley, we first entered upon in going west; as we leave this *gem* of the valley, the high lands rapidly fall to the level of the plain which now may be called the upland valley of the Grand River, extending in even, gentle swells north to the marsh on the river, and east to the village of Kingston, the west part of which is built on a swell of the land as it passes east, and is lost in the low lands north and south of the village.

Mount Moriah, the highest land in the county, stands like a sentinel, breasting the storm that sweeps over its face, a land mark and a guide for miles around, stretching out its arms to the east as if in protection to the valley lying at its base.

The face of the town is much broken, but well adapted for cultivation and the raising of stock; well watered, with its bountiful crop of hay or pasturage, it will become in time under proper cultivation, rich in herds of cattle and in the products of the dairy.

A diabolical outrage, showing forth the devil there is in man and woman too, occurred in the town some few years ago. A Mr. Norton and wife had living with them a boy some ten or twelve years old, taken from the poor-house in Milwaukee. The boy saw some transactions in the house which he told of, as boys most generally will; coming to the ears of Norton and his wife; they accused him of lying, the boy maintained that he had told the truth; they tied him up by his hands to a beam overhead for punishment, as well as to make him deny what he had said; Norton, completely under the dominion of his wife, whipping, the wife standing by yelling with the fury of an *hyena*, not to spare him, still the boy would not give up; said he had never told a lie and never would. The husband believing the assertions of the wife, continued to whip the child till he whipped the breath out of his body—till he was *dead, dead!* For this act of cruelty and murder the wife and husband are now serving out a term of ten years in the state prison. I have understood funds

have been raised for a monument to the memory of the child. I would that it might be raised as high as the hills in the town, as a memorial to the young martyr in the cause of truth.

First town meeting had some twenty-five votes. Present number of inhabitants about 1,500, a great portion Yankees. School districts in town, six.

ESTIMATES OF THE SUPERVISORS OF THE PRODUCTS OF THE TOWN,  
FOR THE YEAR 1859.

Butter, number of lbs.....	17,116,	valuation.....	\$2,136
Cheese, " " .....	595,	" .....	55
Hay, " acres.....	1,606,	" .....	3,297
Wheat, " " .....	1,097,	" .....	8,992
Corn, " " .....	378,	" .....	2,480
Oats, " " .....	245,	" .....	1,633
Potatoes, " " .....	51,	" .....	1,206
Cattle, value on hand.....	\$9,010,	value slaughtered	222
Hogs, " " .....	1,003,	" " .....	2,538
Sheep, " " .....	961,	" " .....	25
Horses and Mules, value.....			5,885
Wool, " .....			458
Apples, " .....			32
Barley, " .....			12
Clover Seed, " .....			72
Buck Wheat, " .....			55



### XIII.

#### TOWN OF MARQUETTE,



FOUNDED on the North by the town of Princeton ; on the East by the town of Dayton ; on the South by the town of Kingston ; on the West by Marquette county. It is nearly surrounded by marsh, the Grand River on the south and Puckaway on the west and north, a narrow strip of land connecting it with the town of Dayton on the east ; the dry land in town is six miles east and west and two miles north and south. Two miles south of the village is about five acres of an uneven, irregular mass of rocks—a species of granite—the south side falling off into a sandy flat terminating in Grand River marsh ; this mass of rocks is thirty feet high, broken and uneven ; to the west an interval of twenty rods of marsh, rises another mass of the same formation covered with a growth of small cedars and oaks ; half a mile farther north for a mile or more on the north shore of the marsh, rising from its edge, is an uneven, broken mass of the same formation extending west for nearly a mile ; as it passes west, bearing inland for nearly half a mile, at its termination ; rocks of the same formation in the towns of Seneca and Berlin. These formations are a nut for Geologists to crack, whether they will find the kernel is another question ; doubtless they have a theory, and like the many wonders in our world may, or may not, be truthfully solved. In my mind they will be solved at the same time with the variation of the compass ; they may or may not have been caused by volca-

noes, but from their peculiar formation this theory is doubtful in my mind; many speculations receive our sanction which, for the lack of information, we abide by, till a better solution of the difficulty is arrived at. See Geological Reports.

The town is high, elevated, rolling lands; high lands clay loam; valleys sandy; fair quality of land, produces good crops.

Lake Puckaway, lying north and west of the town, about eight miles east and west and half a mile north and south. This lake, properly speaking, is a bay, Fox River running through it south-west to north-east; good fishing; a great place for ducks; the valley from shore to shore, north and south, is some four miles.

The first settler in this town, and in the county, was a Mr. Gleason, an Indian Trader, from the State of Vermont; he located in the village previous to 1831; had a store and land on the flat under cultivation.

Town organized 1849—H. A. Butterfield, J. Conley and J. Boyle, Supervisors; D. W. Akin, Clerk. First election forty votes, including all the west part of Marquette county.

Population Yankees, with the exception of a settlement of Norwegians, in north-west part of the town—about twenty families. Number of school districts, three.

The population of the town, including the village, is about 800.

PRODUCTS, VALUE AND NUMBER OF ACRES CULTIVATED, AS PER RETURNS OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1859.

Wheat, number of acres.....	261,	valuation.....	\$5,765
Barley, " " .....	2,	" .....	42
Corn, " " .....	128,	" .....	919
Hay, " " .....	700,	" .....	2,526
Oats, " " .....	63,	" .....	376
Potatoes, " " .....	31,	" .....	760
Rye, " " .....	10,	" .....	48
Beans and Peas, " .....	2,	" .....	48
Buck Wheat, " .....	21,	" .....	121
Butter, number pounds.....	1,087,	" .....	1,359
Cheese, " " .....	200,	" .....	30
Hogs, value.....	\$468,	value slaughtered.....	49

Horses and Mules, valuation.....	\$1,575
Wool, ".....	140
Apples, ".....	5
Cattle on hand, ".....	6,070
Sheep ".....	98
Sorghum, 245 gallons.	



very conveniently located with railroad for the transportation of lumber. This place must eventually be a place of more settled and the wants of civilization increase, be a place of some importance, as it is the nearest point on the river for the shipment of produce for the southern parts of Bayou and Green Lake, and for the towns of Mackinac, Manchester and Kingston.

XIV.

VILLAGE OF MARQUETTE,



LOCATED in the north-eastern part of the turn of the elbow made in the river by the high lands running west into the river flat. The village is built upon the low, sandy flat adjoining the river; the hill-side may be fifty or sixty feet high; along the face of this hill are some good dwellings, rather tastily and very pleasantly located, embowered in trees and shrubbery, the trees standing and scattered over the face of the hill and at its foot, as nature planted them. No village in the county presents so picturesque a view. The castle like looking jail standing like a sentinel upon the hill south of the flat, whilst the court house near by, gives the assurance, that it is but a step from the trial to the prison; if within its portals it is as gloomy as its outward appearance would signify, the poor wight who has transgressed the statute in such cases made and provided, must have a sorry time, fully realizing that the way of the transgressor is hard. There is one very large Brick Tavern House east part of the village; one Temperance House near center of village; one steam Window, Blind and Cabinet Factory; one Wagon and Carriage Shop; two general Stores; three Store-houses and Docks; one Shoe Shop; one Harness and Saddler Shop; one Cooper Shop; one Tailor; two Carpenter Shops; one Lawyer; one School-district; the Episcopal Methodist and Baptist societies use the Court House for public worship. Population about 400. There are three lumber yards and docks.

Mr. Green has a dock at which the steam boats regularly stop, very conveniently located with railroad for the transportation of lumber. This place must eventually, as the country becomes more settled and the wants of community increase, be a place of some importance, as it is the nearest point on the river for the shipment of produce for the southern parts of Dayton and Green Lake, and for the towns of Mackford, Manchester and Kingston. From the high lands back of the village extensive prospects to the west, north and East, the lake at your feet, high land gently rising from the borders of the marsh, mostly in nature's livery, cultivated farms, the habitations of man, all spreading out before you in the sweep of the horizon give promise and joyous hope, confidence in Providence, that our labors are not in vain, and that man needs but to sow to reap and to garner, to have his material wants supplied. About the only remains of this being the county seat is the grim and dark looking jail, the register's office and the court house, which seems as appropriately used, and perhaps more so, as a place for public worship. A vote was passed by the authorities of the county in 1853, locating the poor house at this place; since which time the poor have been let out to the man who would run his own risk and take care of them at the lowest figure.

The poor house system, as carried out in the State of New York, as well as in other States, is bad enough, *God knows*, but the authorities in Green Lake and Marquette counties have a great improvement in the systematic sympathies they have manifested for the rights of the poor, and I do insist, by way of parenthesis, that they have rights that are as sacred and God given as the rights of the rich, unless we cast aside Revelation and avow every one for himself and the *devil* take the *poor*. Our wise and very charitable solons make a lump of the whole matter and in consideration of so many dollars, a Mr. B. or C., as the case may be, stipulates to feed the poor, no matter how many or how few, in the providence of God become a charge to the county. Here is a wide range for profit or loss on the misfortunes of our fellow man. Who can believe that human

nature can stand the test of any such free will in regard to how much made or lost; not that I know that wrongs have been done or that the poor have suffered in this arrangement. Man must have something more than the restraints and promptings of how much made in this matter, that when he finds it a losing bargain not to let the pauper suffer. If there be but few to be taken care of the sum may be a great deal too much, whilst on the contrary the county may be speculating to the damage of the superintendent or the sufferings of the poor. In this lumping business, if any loss, who will suffer? If there is being any loss, it is needless to say any man can see that there is no man, however pretentious to honesty and good faith, but what will cast about him for the means to save himself. Such bargaining for profit or for saving, does not become this age; it is only evading the laws of God and man, and a direct refusal to comply with even the letter, much more the spirit of the command that we should do to others as we would they should to us. The poor house system was inaugurated some thirty or forty years ago in the State of New York, from which ours is adopted, may be of necessity in cities; probably the best calculated to keep the poor from being made servants of those who would speculate on their misfortunes, and the necessity of finding a proper home, where employment might be given in such measure as their strength would allow, but I aver the system in the country is cold hearted, selfish and devoid of humanity. How much the unfortunate poor suffer God only knows—family ties, social enjoyments, are as dear, and perhaps more so, than to the rich—for all, no matter what the education and social position had been heretofore of the man or woman who by the providence of God were unable to earn a support, this cold hearted policy, like the bed of Procreustus, makes no allowance or distinction; men and women, perhaps of refinement, are herded and associated with the vile, the brutish, the wicked and degraded; forced, by this inhuman policy, from all that makes life endurable, sent by the mandate of the law to what, in some respects, only in name, is no better than a prison, cut off in their banishment from all



those social relations which give them in their low estate a glimpse of sunshine amidst the dark clouds that have come over their destiny, are left to pine and mourn, without those consolations which to the poor, are so especially dear. It is as much a matter of duty, if not of charity, that we should provide for the wants of the soul, the social sympathies of our natures, as for the body. Men here are deprived of the God given right to will or to do, it is the inheritance of the poor as well as the rich; in which of them can a poor man, under the supervision of this system, exercise the volitions of his manhood; ah, yes, he is a pauper—yes, and you, my rich friend, may be one too; but he has no business with such aspirations, as the rational enjoyment of the faculties of his soul. The political economist, with a soul you could put in a woman's *top-thimble* and find room for fifty more just like his, exclaims, we provide food, lodging and house room, and what more does he need, at the least possible expense to community.

I am well aware there are two sides to this matter; one side the rich treat it as though it was a crime to be poor, and they practice what they preach; and that there is no man with any political aspirations, who has ever been actuated by a just and humane sympathy for the rights, or if it suits better, the condition of the poor, but has met reproof and vituperation.

Dollars and cents, how much made or gained in these days sanctifies the means. Politicians do not wish to burn their fingers, or finish out what little reputation they have left in treating this subject upon the merits of its claims to every humane sympathy of our nature. *Paupers do not vote*, and here is the answer to the whole matter, and why the cry of the poor is disregarded. I know it is a subject full of difficulties, and that cupidity and selfishness are an overmatch for any qualms of conscience that may suggest a more humane, if more costly, measure. Home is dear to us all, especially the poor. The sneers, the jibes of the heartless, the rich man's contumely, often lacerates his soul to the verge of despair. Sympathy he needs more than others, and where shall he find it if not at

home; there is there a community of wants, sufferings and privations and perhaps of loving hearts. With the expense attending the support of the poor at these public *warehouses* where humanity is packed and pressed to the utmost saving of a *farthing*, how much more humane, to say nothing of charity, would it be to help him in his home week by week, his labor in some measure helping along, thus leaving his manhood and vocation a little respect, for he is our brother; he might fare worse at home than at the poor-house, but then he has the satisfaction attendant upon a home free from the dictation and oftentimes ill usage of poor-house keepers, with all the concomitants of the supervision necessary to have order and regularity. Let the economists who support the poor house system so heartily, put the saddle on the other horse, perhaps after a very short ride he may not be quite so willing to vote the poor man a place of residence, which in some respects may be called a place of punishment for the crime of being poor.

Mounds have been opened in this town similar to others in the county, from which ornaments usually worn by Indians, have been taken; one a silver bracelet, engraved thereon "*ontreal 1775*;" bark cloth, ornaments of silver like a small button. These would lead us to believe that these sepulchres are of more recent date than has been generally supposed, as the present race of Indians, living here at the settlement of the white man, have avowed their ignorance of their age and that they have no tradition of their erection. Indian tradition is rather uncertain history to rely on, and so far as the age of these mounds is concerned, it matters to us but little whether they are one hundred or one thousand years old, only in so far it may or can satisfy rather a morbid curiosity as to the day or date of their erection; as for the uses they were put to, there need be no more doubt than a man could have in seeing the remains of old fort Ticonderoga or Winnebago.

XV.

TOWN OF DAYTON,

[FORMERLY CALLED MIDDLETON.]



FOUNDED on the North by the town of Princeton; on the East by the town of Green Lake; on the South by the town of Manchester; on the West by the town of Marquette and the Fox River. Organized 1849; Supervisors, John Laughlin, Ch'n, H. Bradbury, R. Curtis and Enos Moe, assistants; Clerk I. Warren. Whole number of votes cast at first election 18. Four whole and four joint school districts. Protestant Methodist society near the east line, pastor, Rev. John Fridd. About 3,000 acres of this town are covered by the waters of Green Lake, south east of this, lake Maria, half to three-fourths of a mile north and south and three miles east and west, 700 acres by Lake Puckaway, nearly half of Spring Lake marsh; Heart Lake covering some twelve acres of land south of the center of the town, lands around this lake and to the north broken; valleys sandy, uplands clay loam; Puckaway marsh half a mile to two miles east and west on west side of the town; big bend is in north-west part of town, handsome sandy land; this bend is about one mile across and as the river runs is seven miles around, lies some three miles south of Princeton; high lands between the river flats and Green Lake; broken sand hills, rather poor soil. South-west part of town very handsome, rolling land, soil clay loam, timber heavy black and



white interspersed with burr oaks. Mr. Seeley has, near the line of Marquette, a most inviting and pleasant homestead; it is more in keeping with what we accord to an old and well settled country than to a settlement of but few years growth. South-east part of the town Green Lake prairie, west of which some as handsome burr oak openings as can be found in the county. North-east part of town handsome openings, heavy timber; this town, although a large portion is covered with water and marsh, yet what there is left of it, except west of Green Lake is a most excellent quality of land. The town, prairie inclusive, is handsome rolling land, well watered by living streams; two-thirds under cultivation and in fence, good buildings, and has all the appearance of thrift and independence. Its advantages for profitable farming are its soil, its nearness to market, either on the river or railroad. No town in the county is better watered by living streams, an abundance of grass, which is the greatest essential in husbandry. Yankee customs and manners here as in all other parts of the county, are predominant; some few English families in south-west part of the town; also a few Irish families scattered over the town.

First settler in this town, S. Weeks; built log house on the farm now occupied by Mr. Main. Second house built by P. H. Weeks on section twenty-seven; first frame house built by J. Sargeant, for tavern, on road from Green Lake to Marquette. First school in town kept by Mr. Weeks.

At this day we can hardly realize the trials and difficulties and privations of the early settlers, the greater portion having but little, if any thing, left, after paying for their land, trusting in Providence and a determined purpose, they are now in the fruition of their hopes which led them to abandon the home of their youth. The story of the past is like a vision of the night. Women of refinement, tenderly cared for, left to struggle and combat alone, all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. Although this country is as free from sickness as any portion of the world, however salubrious and healthy, yet men do even here sicken and die, go down to the grave, leave family and friends to

mourn and perhaps suffer, for that assistance which was so readily accorded by the strong arm and affectionate heart of him who lies dead to the sympathies and affection of wife, children and friends. The cry of the widow and fatherless often, ah, yes, how often, goes up to Heaven for relief, for some way of escape from the calamities of life and brightening hopes for the future. The laws of God are not to be abrogated, although by patient if not cheerful submission to the dispensations of Providence, doing with all our might what duty dictates and necessity requires, much of the sorrows that encompass our path will be made endurable if not mitigated.

AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS, VALUE AND ACRES CULTIVATED, AS PER RETURNS OF SUPERVISORS.

Cheese, number lbs.....	3,880, valuation.....	\$393
Barley, " acres.....	81, " .....	780
Corn, " " .....	709, " .....	11,410
Hay, " " .....	841, " .....	2,954
Oats, " " .....	965, " .....	1,465
Potatoes, " " .....	41, " .....	1,229
Wheat, " " .....	2,043, " .....	25,929
Buck Wheat, " .....	21, " .....	191
Cattle, value on hand.....	\$11,872, slaughtered.....	1,013
Swine, " " .....	1,939, " .....	6,438
Sheep, " " .....	973, " .....	95
Horses and Mules, valuation.....		7,205
Apples, " .....		154
Grass Seed, " .....		668
Wool, " .....		716
Beans and Peas, " .....		262
Clover Seed, " .....		32
Flax, " .....		5
Grapes, " .....		3

Population about 900.

respected and beloved by his people. One church edifice in an unfinished condition. A bridge crosses the river at this place; one Steam-boat Landing; two Hotels; one Store; one Shop; two Blacksmith Shops; Post-office; one District School; population about 135—some twenty families of foreign birth in the village and town. Two whole and five joint school districts in town.

## XVI.

### TOWN OF STE. MARIE,

**P**ARALLEL on the North to the town of Princeton; bounded on the East by the town of Brooklyn; South by Seneca; West by Marquette county. In all its general features of soil, productions and timber, is much the same as Princeton, with the exception of the north and west sides of the town, bordered by the Puckayan and White River marshes, the lands surrounding which are high, broken, uneven sand hills, although the lands west side of the river are not so much broken as in the former town; extensive sandy plains rising one above the other as you travel north, falling abruptly to the marshes, which are extensive and will in time make this town as well as Princeton, rich in corn and cattle.

The village of St. Marie is pleasantly situated on the rather uneven high bank of land east side of the Fox River; in times gone by it bid fair to be a place of considerable importance; other locations as places of business have shorn the village of its advantages for trade and commerce. Its appearance denotes dilapidation, buildings going to ruin, some of which have been left in an unfinished state, give all the appearance of means wasted and of its decay and loss of trade. The village is regularly platted out, some rather good tenements, whilst the general lack of thrift with the most of them, makes the contrast more complete.

The Roman Catholics have a neat and substantial church edifice; society under the care of Rev. Father Gray, a man much



respected and beloved by his people. One church edifice in an unfinished condition. A bridge crosses the river at this place; one Steam-boat Landing; two Hotels; one Store; one Shoe Shop; two Blacksmith Shops; Post-office; one District School; population about 125—some twenty families of foreign birth in the village and town. Two whole and five joint school districts in town.

East of the village rolling, sandy openings, soil sand loam, timber black and white oaks, and when interspersed with burr oaks called good land—under fair cultivation; some good farm houses.

About half a mile south of the village is the remains of the village of Hamilton, a competitor for Metropolitan honors; some years gone by it had a population of 125 inhabitants. In the days of its prosperity had two Stores; two Black-smith Shops; one Tin Shop; two Taverns; one Post-office; was a place of a good deal of trade; had a bridge across the river, but the *fates* in an angry flood of the breaking up of the river carried this structure down stream, which sealed the doom of this outgrowth of speculation; what there is left of the place are four dwellings and one barn; tavern houses and stores have gone off bodily—the Cottage House at St. Marie, moved off under the steady pull of fifty-three yoke of oxen, whilst some less cumbersome took a more lengthy flight to Princeton, one of which is occupied by R. C. Treat, esq., as a store.

Its rise, progress and final destiny show the mutability of calculations based on purely speculative principles, with no warrant for success except the visionary estimates of the credulity of mankind.

This town is quite famous as the residence of the celebrated Col. Shaw, an old pioneer in the West, and as he related to me his experience in connection with the settlement of Marquette county, I will, in so far as I may, tell the story in his own words:—

“ Came to the State of Wisconsin in 1845; traveled over the State, settled and unsettled, examined and explored the rivers,

lakes and marshes; decided, on view of the whole matter, to settle on Fox River, about four miles below the city of Berlin, opposite Mr. Mason's nursery, this was in 1846; made improvements; called by the Indians *Puck-a-nin-na-con*, rendered in English *cranberries*; stayed at this place a year and a half; calculated on making a stock farm; had twenty horses, a portion mares, one hundred and twenty head of cattle, one hundred and sixty eight large hogs and a few small pigs; in fall of 1848 moved to my present residence, called by father Marquette in the journal of his voyage to the Mississippi, *Lacote Ste. Marie*—in English, St. Marie's hill or bank. The Indians stole, before I left my former location, the most of my hogs, killed the fat cattle and the dogs the poor ones; three of my horses were stolen by white men, the remainder died of distemper at St. Marie, thus closed up this speculation in stock; had one valuable horse stolen; cost me some five hundred dollars in rewards and expenses traveling some three thousand miles; caught the thief; he twice broke jail in Illinois; went to New Orleans; got my horse after much trouble.

“Constant exposure in all weathers in Illinois and Missouri, for more than thirty years, traveling up and down the Mississippi, to and from New Orleans, to dispose of my produce, affected my eye-sight to such a degree as to result in total blindness; remained in that condition two and a half years; subsequently had an operation performed in the city of New York; at this time can see to read with some reasonable facility by using two sets of glasses.

“My location at St. Marie was considered the best crossing place on the river, and a point at which must center the trade and travel for the surrounding country. Having my just claims contested and impediments put in my way by the board of Public Works, who contended that my claim was too valuable for one man to own, finally defeated every enterprise in regard to making this place one of importance; being delayed in all my plans, other places sprung up and got the start of this very best location on the river. Finally the Legislature passed a law abro-

gating the action of the Board and securing to me what at the time was of little worth, and is now but the evidence of enterprise impeded by usurpation and prostration of hopes, which if left to my own energies would have been, as I well believe, the emporium of the county. My whole claim was two hundred and five acres, for a fourth of which I was offered \$10,000, but the action of the Board precluded me from making the bargain."

Mount Tom, famous for the production of a good quality of lime, supplying the adjoining country, is situated two miles north of the village of St. Marie.

Supervisors having made no returns of the products of this town, I am unable to give any reliable information as regards statistics.

Number of inhabitants about 750.



## XVII.

## TOWN OF SENECA,



S bounded on the North by Waushara county; on the East by the town of Berlin; on the South by the town of St. Marie; on the West by Marquette county. In the division of Marquette county two miles of the east part of the town of Neshkoro were added thereto. The first settlement in town was made by Mr. Ayshford, on what is now known as Ayshford's Isle. About one of the first houses in town is the Four-mile House, occupied as a tavern, the only one in the town, kept by Mr. Clogg.

This town is nearly surrounded by marsh, varying from a half to three or four miles wide. Face of the town generally level, with the exception of some sand hills near the Four-mile House, adjoining the town of Berlin; lands west to Ayshford's Isle level openings of rather a better quality; this isle has about eight or nine hundred acres; handsome oak openings interspersed with hickory, considered best land in town. A large stream of water, known as Kelly's creek, passes through near the center from north to south; small creek on the west dividing this isle from Rodney's, which is the highest land in this part of the county, and entirely settled by Irish; is much broken; has about twelve hundred acres; some very handsome valleys or high flats, along and adjoining the marshes. Near the center forty acres of rocks of the same formation as at the city of Berlin, rising to forty or sixty feet in altitude. Pine Isle has about

one thousand acres; is a low level piece of land under no cultivation; takes its name from a few Sturgeon pines growing thereon; some two or three large cranberry marshes; there is but one family living on it; cranberries the staple production. A branch of White River marsh divides this island from Seneca Isle, which contains some fifteen hundred acres, a portion of which is under cultivation; soil sandy loam, oak openings interspersed sparingly with hickory; considered fair quality of land; timber lands along its western borders. Lands generally good, rising gently and evenly from the marshes, which produce an excellent quality of hay.

This town is well calculated for the raising of stock. The farmer, no matter in what part of the town, has almost an unlimited range for his cattle. Some of the up-lands may be of inferior quality, but the advantages of pasture and hay, will eventually make these despised lands a source of profitable cultivation.

The town has about an equal portion of Yankees and of foreign birth; some ten English families near Four-mile House, whilst the Irish are mostly on Rodney's Island.

Large quantities of hay is made from year to year, which, so far, finds a ready market, generally at compensating prices. Although its soil may not produce as large crops of wheat as some other portions of the county, yet corn, with proper care and cultivation, produces an ample crop. Butter and Cheese will become her staples, and by many are considered more profitable than the raising of grain.

AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS, VALUE AND ACRES CULTIVATED, AS PER RETURNS OF SUPERVISORS.

Butter, number lbs.....	8,350,	valuation.....	\$1,043
Cheese, " ".....	329,	" ".....	33
Corn, " acres.....	291,	" ".....	2,490
Hay, " ".....	461,	" ".....	1,254
Oats, " ".....	69,	" ".....	246
Potatoes, " ".....	53,	" ".....	1,046
Rye, " ".....	26,	" ".....	86
Wheat, " ".....	298,	" ".....	1,171
Buck Wheat, " ".....	28,	" ".....	37

TOWN OF SENECA.

111

Cattle, value on hand.....	\$6,359, slaughtered.....	\$299
Swine, " " .....	736, " .....	1,292
Sheep, " " .....	132, " .....	11
Horses and Mules, valuation.....		2,285
Apples, " .....		3
Wool, " .....		84
Beans and Peas, " .....		9

Population about 450.

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T. L. TERRY & Co.,

BERLIN, WIS.



110 HISTORY OF GREEN LAKE COUNTY  
111  
**BERLIN CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.**

# BERLIN CITY COURANT,

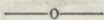
(Now in its Sixth Year,)


**A Live Republican Newspaper,**

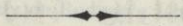
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

At the City of Berlin, County Seat of Green Lake County,

**At \$1.50 per annum in Advance.**



THE COURANT gives the most important Foreign News, and all Items of general interest occurring in the State, County, or City; and having the **LARGEST LIST OF PAYING SUBSCRIBERS** of any Paper in Northern Wisconsin, is the best **ADVERTISING MEDIUM** of any paper in that large and growing region.  **TERMS REASONABLE.**





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## JOB PRINTING OFFICE

Is connected with this Establishment, managed by **FIRST-CLASS PRINTERS**, where the Public may procure

**ANY KIND OF PRINTING DESIRED,**

Equal in Style, and at as **LOW RATES** as at any Office in the State.

 **ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.** 

Business communications should be addressed to

**T. L. TERRY & Co.,**

BERLIN, WIS.

# LOVE'S NEW HOTEL!

Berlin, . . . Wis.

THE Subscriber has fitted up the House formerly occupied by J. V. SWERTING, Esq., directly opposite the late Topliff Hotel, and opened it as a

## PUBLIC HOUSE,

For the accommodation of PERMANENT and TRANSIENT BOARDERS. The Rooms are large, furnished in a style superior to any in the City, and well calculated for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Families.

I shall give my personal attention to the wants of my guests, and promise them

**FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS,**

And at prices to correspond with the times.

**M. P. LOVE.**

N. B.—Good Stabling attached to the Premises.

# German Tavern!

—•••—  
**JOHN YOUNG, Proprietor.**  
—•••—

This House is near the center of Business, on

**Huron St., - - - Berlin, Wis.**  
—o—

**Table and Bar**

FURNISHED WITH AS GOOD AS THE MARKET  
AFFORDS.  
—o—

**GOOD CLEAN BEDS,**

AND

**Proper Attention to the Wants of Travelers.**  
—o—

**BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK.**  
—o—

**Good Stabling.**



# INSURANCE.

—••—

## C. A. MATHER'S INSURANCE AGENCY,

OFFICE IN MARQUETTE COUNTY BANK,

**Berlin, - - - Wisconsin.**

—o—

THE following Companies represented at this Agency are among the oldest and most wealthy our country affords:—

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY,  
CAPITAL, \$1,000,000; SURPLUS OVER \$400,000.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK CITY  
CAPITAL, \$300,000; TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$383,000.

HARTFORD FIRE INS. CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN.,  
CAPITAL, \$500,000; TOTAL ASSETS, \$950, 342.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HARTFORD, CONN.,  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$330,263 94.

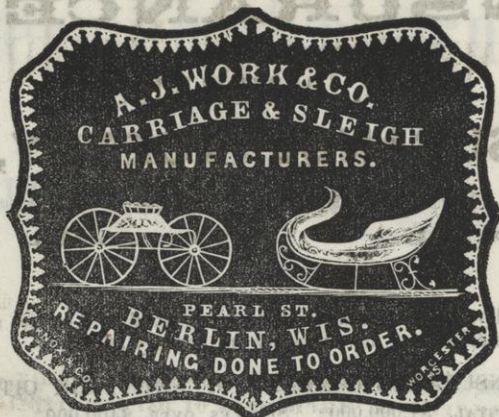
MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN.,  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$241,224.

CONN. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN.,  
ACQUIRED CAPITAL OVER \$2,800,000.

Policies issued and made binding at once. Dwellings and Contents are Insured at this Agency for a year or term of years, on very favorable terms. Merchandise and other Property Insured at rates as low as the nature of the Risk will admit.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

BERLIN CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.



HAVING been engaged in manufacturing Carriages and Wagons for the last *Fifteen Years*, we feel confident that we can supply a

**Superior Style and Quality of Work.**

For Carriages we use EASTERN TIMBER exclusively, and our Iron Axles and Springs are of the *First Quality*, selected expressly for own use. Our long experience in manufacturing, warrants us in saying we can furnish a better style and quality of Work on BETTER TERMS for the purchaser than can be found at any other Establishment in the West.

We have bestowed unusual time and expense in bringing our Work up to a high standard, and feel confident we are worthy of, and shall receive, the favorable attention of buyers.

**A Full Assortment Constantly on Hand.**

REPAIRING AND JOB WORK DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

**All Orders will Receive Prompt Attention.**

BERLIN, Wis., April, 1860

**A. J. WORK & Co.**

BERLIN CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

**BERLIN**  
**Foundry and Machine**  
**SHOP :**

**G. N. SMITH, Proprietor.**

I AM prepared to fill orders for all work in my line of business, such as

**Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Shafting Saw-Mandrills & Machinery of all Descriptions,**

Whether *heavy* or *light*; also, IRON WORK for Buildings.

A large Stock of THRESHING MACHINE GEARING always on hand, and repairing of Machinery promptly done.

**STEEL AND CAST PLOWS,**

Shovel Plows, Cultivators, &c.,—a large assortment, adapted to every kind of soil, always on hand. Also, KETTLES, ROAD SCRAPERS, SLEIGH SHOES, WAGON BOXES, &c., and

**Wicks' Corn Sheller, Sifter and Separator and Sugar Cane Mills.**

*CASTINGS IN BRASS AND OTHER METALS.*

The undersigned is grateful for a liberal increase of patronage, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same, by furnishing good work at fair prices.

**G. N. SMITH,**

West Side the River.

APRIL, 1860.



BERLIN CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAW, COLLECTION & LAND  
**OFFICE:**

ESTABLISHED 1848.

DE WITT C. BENHAM,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
City of Berlin,  
GREEN LAKE CO., - - - WISCONSIN.

**W. A. BUCH,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Berlin, - - - Wisconsin.


S. T. RANDALL,  
**DENTIST!**

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ALL operations in DENTAL SURGERY performed in a Scientific and Skillful manner.

**All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.**

PRICES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TIMES.

 Office one door west of Marquette County Bank.

REFERENCES :

D. B. WHITACRE, Cashier Marquette Co. Bank,  
J. R. DERIEMER,  
And the Medical Faculty of the City.

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DR. A. T. PARMELEE,  
**Dental Surgeon!**


**Pearl St., One Door North Huron St.**

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ALL operations performed in a skillful and scientific manner.

**Teeth Filled with Gold or Tin Foil.**

NEW TEETH INSERTED, from one to an entire Set. Many years' experience and practice warrants the assurance of a perfect and satisfactory operation.

 Having no rent to pay, my charges will be in accordance with the times.

TOWN OF BERLIN ADVERTISEMENT.

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15 ACRES OF

# FRUIT TREES!

(On Co. Line Road 6 miles S. E of Berlin, & 4 miles N. of Arcade.)

CONSISTING OF

## 50 VARIETIES OF APPLE TREES,

From Four to Eight years old—Grafted and from the Seed.  
A great variety of

## PLUM, CHERRY, PEAR & PEACH TREES.


ALSO,

QUINCE, GOOSEBERRY, AND WHITE AND RED  
CURRANT SHRUBS,

AND

## 8 VARIETIES OF GRAPES.

My Trees are Thrifty and Acclimated;—not much risk in Transplanting.

 PRICES REASONABLE & TERMS SATISFACTORY.

**JOHN McCLELLAND.**

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