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A STANDARD HISTORY
OF
SAUK COUNTY
WISCONSIN

An Authentic Narrative of the Past, with Particular Attention
to the Modern Era in the Commercial, Industrial,
Educational, Civic and Social Development

By the Following Board of Editors

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VOLUME I

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PREFACE

Sauk County may be likened to a versatile individual. Since the days when the pre-Cambrian sea rolled in majesty where now lie broad valleys and picturesque bluffs, this locality has undergone innumerable geological changes. In no section of the State of Wisconsin are the natural features more varied or interesting. From the fantastic rock formations along the Wisconsin River, cut from bold mountain ranges when the present stream was a much more powerful current, to that geological cup in which is hidden Devils Lake, is a wonderful journey. Volumes have been written and will continue to be written in an effort to accurately translate the history of the rocks of this section.

The extensive prairies, remarkable for their fertility, the vast belts of timber and the low lands, now drained and productive, all these in connection with the harnessed water power of the county form the foundation of its undoubted desirability as a dwelling place.

The unusual fertility of the soil of large portions of Sauk County is perhaps the most practical of its resources. The waving cornfields of the prairies, the banner crops of oats, the fields of blooming clover on the bluffs, and most widely known of all, the dairy products, have won admiration from every section of the state and brought prosperity to the inhabitants.

Besides the remarkable bounty of its soil, the county is rich in historical data and legendary lore. No more appropriate frame for legend and romance could be imagined than the rock bound shores of the Wisconsin or the shadowy recesses of the Devils Lake cliffs.

In the preparation of these volumes the publishers have been tireless in gathering historical material, and in selecting and presenting in interesting form the events of particular importance in the annals of Sauk County. Credit is due Professor Samuel Weidman of the University of Wisconsin for the scholarly article on the geology of the region which he kindly contributed and to others who have lent valuable assistance. Much of the editing, all of the proof-reading and other details of seeing the copy through the press has been assumed by the publishers.

HARRY ELLSWORTH COLE.

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EARLY DAYS IN GREENFIELD (BY MRS. L. H. PALMER)—TOWN APPROPRIATELY NAMED—FIRST WHITE SETTLERS—MRS. GARRISON, SHREWD PROMOTER—VILLAGE OF GARRISON—INDIAN TALES—MILLS—RAILROAD NEARLY CAME—TOWN OF GREENFIELD (BY E. D. JACKSON)—PIONEER TEACHERS OF THE TOWN—HOME LIFE BY EXAMPLES—FARM, A MANUFACTORY—FIRST SUCCESSFUL APPLE GROWING IN THE STATE—RELIGIOUS LIFE AND CAMP MEETINGS—DEATH OF LITTLE ONES—THE WILKINSONS—HUNTING AND FISHING—SONGS OF THE GERMAN FARMERS—MEMORIES OF VANISHED MEN AND WOMEN.....	544
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CHAPTER XXIII

PICTURES OF SOUTHERN SAUK COUNTY

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LAST LOG SCHOOLHOUSE IN THE COUNTY—JOHN WILSON, OF WILSON'S
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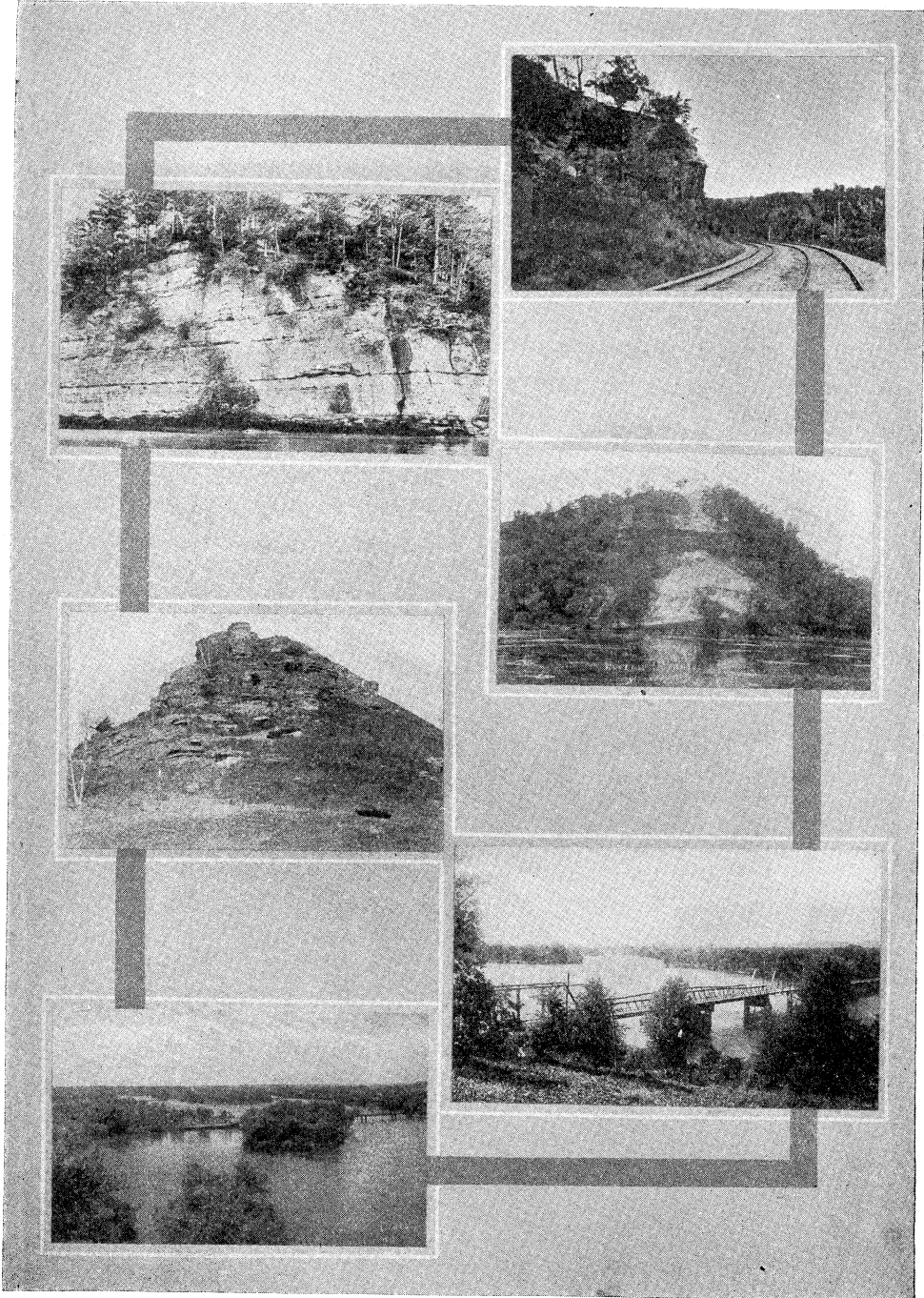
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SCENES IN SAUK COUNTY

History of Sauk County

CHAPTER I

NATURE'S WORK

EPIC OF WATER AND ICE—THE BARABOO AND WISCONSIN RIVERS—THE HOARY FEATURES OF DEVIL'S LAKE—MEETING OF THE PREHISTORIC AND THE HISTORIC—THE BARABOO BLUFFS OR RIDGES—THE NARROWS OF THE BARABOO RIVER—THE NARROWS OF NARROWS CREEK—WESTERN END OF NORTH RANGE—WESTERN END OF SOUTH RANGE—THE HONEY CREEK REGION—FANTASTIC FEATURES OF DEVIL'S LAKE—PREHISTORIC MOUNDS AT THE LAKE—PEWIT'S NEST OF SKILLET CREEK—THE UPPER SKILLET FALLS—PARFREY GORGE—DURWARD GLEN—LIFE OF THE BUYER OF THE GLEN—VIEW FROM PROSPECT HILL—HIGHEST AND LOWEST POINTS IN THE COUNTY—NOT A COUNTY OF LAKES—THE BARABOO VALLEY LANDS—BASIN OF BABB'S CREEK—LITTLE BARABOO VALLEY—LANDS IN THE UPPER BARABOO VALLEY—THE COPPER CREEK VALLEY—THE VALLEY OF DELL CREEK—FERTILE VALLEY OF HONEY CREEK—RICH GRAZING SECTION—THE TREES OF THE COUNTY.

Sauk County is like an individual to whom you are at first attracted by evident nobility of feature, for whom upon closer acquaintance and knowledge of special traits, the instinctive liking grows, and who, with longer lapse of time and greater opportunities for investigation and calm judgment, becomes an object of both pride and affection. There are few sections in Wisconsin which, by nature, are so attractive, and which so grow upon the mind and the imagination with closer acquaintance and basic knowledge. The scenery is superb and varied, and completely fills the eye and the imagination when the secrets of its prehistoric molding are unfolded through the labors and the publications of geologists and other natural scientists.

EPIC OF WATER AND ICE

The surface geology of Sauk County, which deals with the features which we see and admire, is primarily a story of the long applied and

resistless forces of water and ice. It is an epic of great bodies of water, depositing vast plains and hills of sand and pressing them into stone, of the formation of super-Mississippi which plowed their ragged channels according to the laws of gravity and least resistance, of tremendous glacial movements from the north and the northeast bringing mountains of ice and firestones to dam the gigantic rivers of the southern country.

In the geological beginning, during Cambrian times, when sand from the north was brought down and piled up a mile deep, were formed the Baraboo Bluffs, extending generally east and west for twenty-five miles through the eastern and central sections of Sauk County. The southern range or bluff was the more prominent, and arose from a comparatively level expanse of sand which had become sandstone and then quartzite. With the rising and deposits of oceanic waters, this elevated mass was afterward completely buried in sandstone and limestone. During other long ages the fossil range was partly exhumed by the wear and pressure of the encompassing waters, and prior to that time the Wisconsin or other larger prehistoric river cut a gorge of at least 1000 feet through the southern bluff. Through this great gap poured the torrent now known as the Wisconsin River, which was afterward, in the glacial epoch, interrupted in its course and turned to the eastward.

THE BARABOO AND WISCONSIN RIVERS

Speaking in modern geographic terms, the main stream of the Wisconsin enters the gorge known as the Dells, or Rapids, not far above the southern boundary line of Juneau and Adams counties. At the foot of this seven miles of wonderland, lying in Columbia County opposite Sauk, the river enters upon the most remarkable bend in its whole length of 450 miles through the entire State of Wisconsin. Through the Dells its general course is southward, but it is now turned almost due east by a hard, sharp quartzite range, like a flint arrow-head, which stands for the union of the Baraboo Bluffs pushing themselves in from Sauk County. Rising some 400 feet above the river bottom it effectually turns the Wisconsin from its southerly course through the narrow Dells. The river then widens and naturally flows between low sand banks for seventeen miles to Portage.

THE HOARY FEATURES OF DEVIL'S LAKE

With the damming of the great Wisconsin River by the northeastern glaciers a lake was created in the great southern bluff. In its forward movement, the ice in the shape of two tongues, piled up great walls of granite blocks and earth. With the melting of the ice a glacial body of water was formed now known as Devil's Lake, which, 35,000 or 80,000 years ago, during the ice epoch was much higher than it is today, the

water extending about a third of the way up the bluffs. This is shown by the drift boulders on the sides of the gorge. Borings at the north end of the lake which have penetrated nearly 300 feet have not yet reached the old river bed. It is evident to geologists that the Devil's Lake region represents an older page of nature than has been revealed by either the Rocky Mountains or the Himalayas.

MEETING OF THE PREHISTORIC AND THE HISTORIC

The following are well-authenticated facts about Devil's Lake: Situated three miles south of Baraboo, it lies 120 feet above the river at that point; the east bluff averages 610 feet, the west, 500 feet and the south, or Devil's Nose, 545 feet; its greatest length is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles and average width, 2,200 feet, or two-fifths of a mile; the greatest depth of the lake, which, for years was pronounced unfathomable, is 43 feet, and its average depth, 30 feet; its circumference is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and its area 388 acres, or three-fifths of a square mile; height above sea-level at low water, 955 feet and at high water, 959 feet; volume at low water, 17,258,000 cubic yards, or 3,495,245,000 gallons. The lake is fed by several springs and two creeks. It has no visible outlet. The greater portion of Devil's Lake is included in the State Park, a tract of about 1,040 acres which was set aside by the Wisconsin State Legislature in 1909 to preserve this beautiful region, so charming to the eye, so mellowed with legend and romance, and of such absorbing interest to the scientist that it has become the mecca for those of his type in both hemispheres. Its cliffs are ancient even when measured by the eons of geology and symbolic evidences of a long-departed race are preserved along its shores.

For about forty-six years the Chicago & Northwestern Railway has skirted the eastern borders of Devil's Lake, perpetuating its famous echoes in vastly increased volume and, if statement of old-time cliff travelers may be credited, going far toward the expulsion of venomous reptiles which formerly made those wild haunts of terror for those inclined to be timid. At one end of the lake a dance hall, refreshment pavilion, docks for boating and diving, and at the other end, corn fields, a hotel and the railroad depot, with pretty cottages tucked away in the dense foliage covering the few gradual slopes toward the cool clear lake—these are other striking features of a region which is noted throughout the country as an impressive link between the past, before history was, and the very present, when history is in the making.

When these bold impressive features of nature's wonderwork in Sauk County have been impressed upon the visitor and reader, the details are readily marshalled and mastered. Logically and scientifically, these include a re-examination of the most prominent natural features of the region, the Baraboo Bluffs; a survey of the prairie country to the south; a notation and brief description of the water courses and

valleys of the county, as determined by its surface geology, and a sweeping picture of the special points of natural interest within the area embraced by this history.

THE BARABOO BLUFFS OR RIDGES

Scattered throughout Central Wisconsin prior to the oncoming of the glacial fields from the north and east were elevated islands of a moundlike form, or more pronounced reefs and ledges. With the exception of the Baraboo Ranges they were generally of small area and comparatively of small height. But they were all buried, more or less completely by the glacial debris. As they have come under the observation of modern observers, the lower heights are from 50 to 250 feet, and are usually even lower than the outlying bluffs of the horizontal strata, laid down after the passage of the glacial fields. The Baraboo group, unlike the others, constitutes a series of bold ridges, the highest elevations of which are reached around Devil's Lake. The composition of the rocks varies in different localities, embracing quartzite, porphyry, granite and schist; sometimes in distinct formations, and at other times overlapping. The rocks are generally distinctly bedded and tilted at rather high angles. In Sauk County, much the larger area is occupied by the quartzite formations; so much so that they are often spoken of as quartzite ranges.

As stated, the Baraboo Bluffs constitute two east and west ranges extending into the county from the mouth of the Baraboo River for a distance of nearly twenty-five miles. They pass through the towns of Caledonia, Columbia County, and Greenfield, Merrimack, Sumter, Baraboo, Honey Creek, Freedom, Excelsior and Westfield, Sauk County. Gradually rising from the great bend of the Wisconsin River, in Columbia County, they also spread apart until about midway in their lengths the valley is four miles across. At that point they are united by a bold north and south cross ridge, with a quartzite core, and beyond the bluffs continue to diverge more gradually, so that at their western extremity they are five miles apart. The southern quartzite range, which is by far the bolder, is broken down only in the gorge provided for Devil's Lake. In places the range is heavily timbered and carries a heavy clay soil, which has been the making of numerous excellent farms. This soil occurs both on the quartzite and high-level sandstone. The higher portions of the southern range have a width of from one to four miles, its outline being very irregular on account of the deep valleys which indent its sides, many of which proclaim their antiquity by the huge layers of sandstone overlying the massive quartzite formations.

For about seven miles west of the commencement of the bluffs in Columbia County, the northern bluffs form a continuous range about 300 feet in height and less than a mile in width. Further west its height

lessens, and then increases until where it joins the cross ridge it is some 300 feet. Although indefinite in its middle portions the higher ground never entirely disappears along the line of the range except at the three points where the Baraboo River and one of its tributaries cut through in deep gorges.

THE NARROWS OF THE BARABOO RIVER

The first of these, going westward from the Wisconsin River, is known as the Lower Narrows of the Baraboo. The gorge, which is seven miles east of Baraboo, occupies portions of section 23, Fairfield Township, and Section 26, Greenfield. Nearly half a mile in width, the passage is inclosed by cliffs of quartzite and sandstone which rise 400 feet above the river and level bottom lands. The gorge is much wider than needed by the small stream, which now flows through it, and is probably the remains of a greater river. A mile south of the Lower Narrows is a limestone quarry, from which have been taken some fine specimens of trilobites, fossil lilies, shells and other remains of prehistoric sea-life, great and small. The gorge itself exposes only quartzite and horizontal sandstone. West from the Lower Narrows for about two miles the north face of the range continues to show beds of quartz porphyry, increasing in breadth. They have been traced to the south side of section 16, almost continuously; beyond that point, to the Upper Narrows, they are only occasional.

Nine and a half miles west of Baraboo, the river breaks through the north quartzite range in a narrow gorge, about 200 feet wide and about half a mile long. The quartzite walls, overtopped by sandstone and conglomerate, rise sheer 300 or 400 feet and present a fine exposure. At the jaws, or southern opening of the Upper Narrows, are seen the sandstone layers, usually horizontal, alternately hard and quartzitic, and soft and friable, overlying heavy beds of pinkish-gray and purple quartzite. It is this locality, with the Village of Ableman as the center, that the largest quarries of quartzite and sandstone have been developed. To be more definite, the Upper Narrows of the Baraboo are on sections 28 and 29, in the Town of Excelsior.

THE NARROWS OF NARROWS CREEK

Narrows Creek branches off from the Baraboo toward the west, running through Ableman Village and section 32. It flows through a gorge in section 31, which is a smaller edition of the Upper Narrows of the Baraboo. This is known as the Narrows of Narrows Creek, and between the two gorges the summit of the range is quite level. There are a number of striking rocks well worth visiting both at the Upper Narrows and the Narrows of Narrows Creek.

WESTERN END OF NORTH RANGE

Westward from the passage of Narrows Creek the north range curves southward to meet the north-and-south ridge that connects it with the southern or main range; this is near the center of section 36, Reedsburg Township, a mile south of the Narrows Creek and marks the western end of the northern range. Just west of that locality is a rocky ravine, 100 feet deep, which shows the quartzite flanked on the north by heavy beds of conglomerate and friable sandstone. The quartzite occurs only on the eastern wall of the ravine, its western face being entirely of sandstone.

South from the center of section 36, along the connecting ridge, the ground rises steadily for several miles, the outcrops being usually horizontal sandstone strata, until in the northern part of section 13, Town of Westfield, an elevation of over 600 feet is reached. Westward the elevation remains about the same and the observer passes into the area of magnesian limestone.

WESTERN END OF SOUTH RANGE

In section 35, Westfield Township, occurs a pronounced outcrop of quartzite, in a ravine, this being the western end of the southern Baraboo Range and is on the watershed between the Baraboo and Wisconsin River systems. From this point the southern range stretches broadly and boldly to Devil's Lake. The southern slope of the range is in the northern sections of Honey Creek Township, and sheds the waters of the stream by that name toward the Wisconsin. On the northern slope, in Freedom, the streams flowing north into the Baraboo set back into the ridge in deep ravines, about which sandstone occurs at high levels.

THE HONEY CREEK REGION

The Honey Creek Bluffs abound in fantastic and rugged sandstone scenery. Among the most striking are the Nigger Head Rock, with characteristic profile and summit covered with juniper or other vegetation, which the ordinary imagination might conjure into woolly hair, and the pillars which support one end of a bold bluff. At the head of the east branch of Honey Creek is a pretty waterfall—that is, in high water. Of a most permanent nature, however, is the picturesque natural bridge, about a mile northeast of Leland, in section 17. The archway is twenty feet high and the bridge stands on a spur jutting from the side of the bluffs, its upper part standing some fifty feet above the floor. Underneath the floor of the archway is a cave, the combined formation being extremely fantastic.

In Sumpter Township, the south slope of the range is quite abrupt, owing to the low ground of Sauk Prairie, which stretches from the foot

of the bluffs for eight or nine miles to the southward. All along the slope to the prairie, as well as on the north slope to the very Devil's Nose of the Lake, are rough exposures of granular quartzite.

FANTASTIC FEATURES OF DEVIL'S LAKE

The great quartzite rocks, which have given Devil's Lake its name and its fame, are piled along its eastern, southern and western shores. In places the loose structures seem like the playhouses of titans, balancing rock upon rock in the most skillful combinations; placing a keystone here and another there, with whose removal would come tumbling into the lake great towers and cathedrals.

The special features of the east bluff are the Devil's Doorway and Elephant Rock. The Doorway stands some 400 feet above the surface of the lake, and comprises two well-defined columns of boulder stone standing side by side and reaching probably forty feet above the base. The cap-stone of each column appears to have fallen at the same moment and, catching a key-stone between, formed an arch, or lintel.

Elephant rock is a large sandstone boulder near the foot of the bluff, some 14 feet long and 8 feet high, and resembles a mammoth lying upon its side with well-shaped head and ear. A facetious climber remarks that "there are many other fantastically shaped rocks on the east bluff, which a well developed imagination might form into various things, from a drygoods box to a locomotive." Wild Cat Cave and Lookout Rock, near the top of the bluff, are well-named favorites. In a pronounced outcrop of hard quartzite near the Devil's Doorway is a series of remarkable pot holes. Each would hold a couple of gallons of water, being perhaps eighteen inches in depth, with an interior surface worn as smooth as glass. Probably in some age long past a churning stone, or pebble, commenced its patient labors and in the accomplishment of its destiny wore itself to powder or was finally washed away by flood.

From the west bluff stand out most strikingly, Turk's Head and Cleopatra's Needle. To be really consistent these Oriental features should have been carved in the east bluff. The latter, which is fifty feet high is not appropriately named, as it is far from being an obelisk, but rather a triangular shaped pile of stones.

A short distance north of the Needle is a rocky promontory, the profile of which resembles the turbaned head of a Turk, the lower part of his body (if it is there) being hidden in a growth of tall pines.

Eagle Rock, about in the center of the western cliffs, is the highest point around the lake.

PREHISTORIC MOUNDS AT THE LAKE

A circuit of the lake may well be concluded with a careful examination of the Bird Effigy, and other prehistoric mounds on the lakeshore.

The Bird Effigy was first platted by William H. Canfield, the pioneer antiquarian in 1875. The length of the body is about 115 feet and the wings spread 240 feet. A portion of one wing was destroyed when the hotel at Kirkland was erected at the south end of the lake. A more detail account of this remarkable relic is given elsewhere in connection with the placing of the tablet which marks its site.

At the north end of the lake are several mounds, which have also been more or less mutilated. A few rods north of the old Cliff House in the southern border of section 13 is a long low mound which is cut in two by the railroad. Some thirty rods to the west are two lineal mounds, one extending into the public road and the other nearly parallel with the lake shore. These mounds are on the wash plain, and are not to be confounded with the irregular ridge marking an old shore-line which lies close by. Directly in front of the well known Claude cottage is a group which is badly mutilated. A bear effigy, a lineal mound, and another effigy which none has had the hardihood to definitely identify, are all headed toward the lake. The bear lies on the level land at the foot of the moraine close to the path that leads from the house to the lake. The tail of the other effigy extends up the slope until destroyed by the drive that passes in front of the cottage.

On the crest of the terminal moraine some sixty rods northeast of these mounds is a well preserved effigy, also unnamed. Its site commands a complete view of Devil's Lake to the south and Baraboo and much of the adjacent country to the north. The head of this mound, which is very large in proportion to the body, is at least three feet in height. The tail slopes down to the level of the ground without a distinct point of termination. The mound is surrounded with trees. With the establishment of the State Park and the formation of an enlightened public sentiment, it is probable that all of the remaining prehistoric mounds at the lake will be carefully preserved.

PEWIT'S NEST OF SKILLET CREEK

One of the most picturesque localities in the county is known as Pewee or Pewit's Nest, it being a cave in the sandstone canyon of Skillet Creek, a southern branch of the Baraboo River, which at this point flows through the northeast quarter of section 9, about three miles southwest of Baraboo and the same distance northwest of Devil's Lake. William H. Canfield states that it received its name in 1843 from the fact that an ingenious mechanic built a workshop in a recess of the solid sandstone there, ten feet above a deep pool of water the basin of which had been excavated by the plunge of water over a fall of eight or ten feet in height. The approach to it was either through a trap door in the roof, or a trapdoor in the floor. If through the roof, it was by climbing down the rock wall to it; if through the floor, it was by a

floating bridge upon the pool, with a ladder at its end leading to the trapdoor in the floor. The shop could not be seen from the mouth of the canyon, or from the top, or from any direction but one. Hence, by the early settlers it was called Pee-wee's Nest. Thence the eccentric tinker repaired in both senses of the word, mending watches, clocks, guns, farming utensils and everything else in a damaged condition which was not beyond repair. His lathes for turning iron and wood were operated by an old-fashioned centrifugal water-wheel. He also had a large coffee mill and a grindstone run by the same means. He was a good story-teller, a lively fiddler and not a bad preacher for the Mormon Church. In later years, and the last heard of the resident of Pewit's Nest, he had added the practice of medicine to his other accomplishments. After he abandoned the "nest," a sawmill was built near by, propelled by an overshot water-wheel thirty-four feet in diameter, with a shaft nine feet long set into the rocky walls of the canyon. For years this wheel was an interesting feature of the landscape, and remained suspended there long after most of its contemporaries in the line of machinery had rusted into oblivion.

THE UPPER SKILLET FALLS

The lower falls of Skillet Creek are at Pewit's Nest; the Upper Skillet Falls three-fourths of a mile up the stream. The creek here



SKILLET FALLS

makes several leaps down a total fall of some fifteen feet into a shallow pond, the walls on either side rising twenty-five or thirty feet with borders of pine. In the soft sandstone the water has worn numerous

holes, like basins, or the old-fashioned skillet. The first settler who built his cabin at the upper falls therefore named the stream Skillet Creek.

PARFREY GORGE

Parfrey Gorge, or glen, is one of the prettiest bits of scenery in the Baraboo Valley—a tiny gem. It is like two green and brown curtains 100 feet high parting the sandstone and higher formations of this section of the Baraboo Bluffs, swinging open the doors about seventy-five feet, and revealing a vista of a third of a mile into a valley of the highlands, through which comes leaping down a foaming stream, lively, beautiful—and powerful for turning the wheels of industry in pioneer times.

DURWARD GLEN

Three miles east of the Gorge, also on the south slope of the north Baraboo Bluff, is the beautiful Durward Glen, upon which seems to rest the spirit of romance and religion, of its beloved sponsor, B. I. Durward, the poet, painter and recluse. The glen, in the center of which tumbles a sparkling, pearly trout stream, is seventy-five feet across, and walled with irregular sandstone and conglomerates for a similar height. Upon one side, overhanging the gorge, is a painter's studio, wherein have been executed many large and beautiful altar pieces for the Catholic Church by Mr. Durward, the father of the glen, and his son, who was also educated as a painter. Another son is the venerable and beloved Father John T. Durward, who resigned from the active priesthood some six years ago. Upon the east side of the glen, somewhat retired from the cliff and opposite the studio, is a rudely constructed chapel of stone, the Catholic St. Mary's of the Pines. In his "Wild Flowers of Wisconsin" the poet-painter has thrown the glamour of his verse around both Durward Glen and St. Mary's of the Pines.

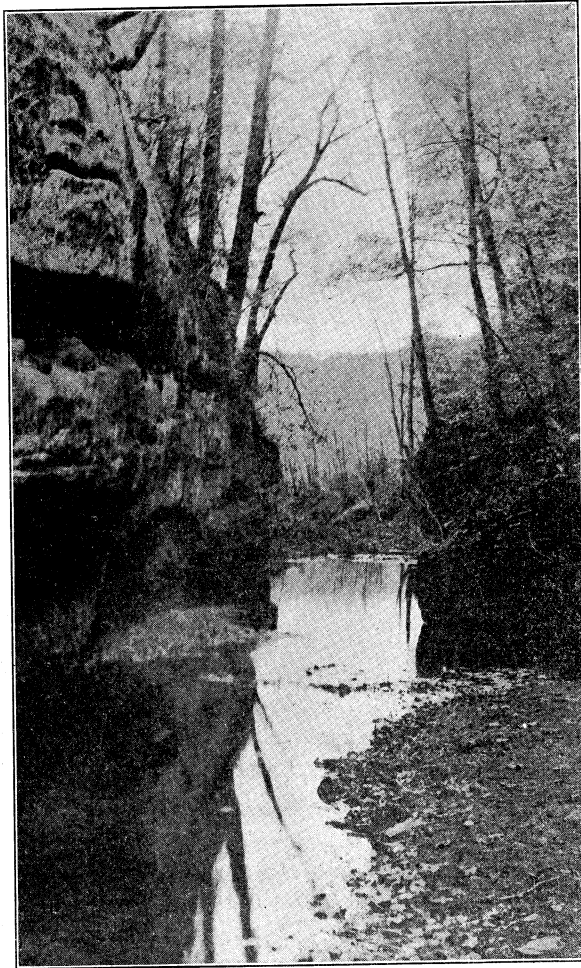
LIFE OF THE BUYER OF THE GLEN

The centenary of the birth of B. I. Durward, was appropriately observed at a meeting of the Sauk County Historical Society held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Griggs in March, 1917, and in the course of its proceedings Father Durward gave an interesting account of his father's early life and his later work.

B. I. Durward was born at Montrose, Scotland, and when he was quite young his own father was drowned while bathing in the sea. There were four sons and one daughter in the family, the daughter dying before its various members came to America. The four brothers came

to Dodge County, this state, and several of the descendants of those early families are still living in that section of Wisconsin.

Father Durward said it required thirty days to cross the ocean and the journey to Milwaukee was by boat through the Great Lakes. Before coming, B. I. Durward had been apprenticed as a shoemaker, but did little work on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. On those days he



FALLS AT DURWARD GLEN

studied the books which were tucked beneath the bench. On the remaining days of the week he made up for lost time, so rapid a workman was he. Afterward he went to England, where he fell in love with the brush and easel. This training served him well when he reached Milwaukee. When he arrived at that city with his wife and two children he had one English shilling left. After coming ashore he noticed a fine

looking man and followed him into his store. There a bargain was struck to paint his portrait for a barrel of flour. This was the first picture he painted in the State of Wisconsin.

Afterward among the other portraits which came from his brush were those of Bishop Henni and Joshua Hathaway. While painting the portrait of the former, Mr. Durward was converted to Catholicism. The two pictures now adorn the walls of the state historical rooms at Madison. Later, he became a professor of belles-lettres in St. Francis Academy.

While in Milwaukee Mr. Durward built three houses, and at last traded one of these for three pieces of land in other localities of the state. Through one of these dealings he came into possession of the glen. Two Scotch friends resided there—Alexander Prentiss and Georgie (George) Mearns, the latter having come from Montrose. The Durward family moved thither in 1862.

Parfrey and Durward glens are gems of beauty; the Devil's Lake region, as well as other sections of the southern Baraboo Range partake of the grand type of scenery; for grandeur is, at best, but comparative. The Baraboo Ranges and their deepest, most rugged gorges, are but pygmies in comparison with the Rockies and the canyons of Colorado.

VIEW FROM PROSPECT HILL

Of the impressive views in Sauk County few can be compared with that obtained from Prospect Hill, in Columbia County, opposite Prairie du Sac. At your feet is the Wisconsin River winding southward among islands and around sandstone cliffs or glassy points. In the foreground, with every detail visible, are the massive dam, power house and locks of the river, and the village of Prairie du Sac and less distinct, because two miles further south, Sauk City. The entire stretch of Sauk Prairie is before you, and as background Honey Creek, Otter Creek and Baraboo Bluffs.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST POINTS IN THE COUNTY

Although Prospect Hill is an imposing elevation, it is not the highest point in the region. That has been located in the town of Greenfield, near the middle west line of section 15, and is 900 feet above the water-level of Lake Michigan. Some of the highest and lowest points in the townships are thus given:

Spring Green depot, 144 feet above Lake Michigan; top of bluff northwest quarter of section 5, 465 feet.

Town of Troy, northwest corner of section 2, township 8, range 4, 130 feet; top of bluff, northwest quarter of section 14, township 9, range 5, 500 feet.

Prairie du Sac, base of bluff at southwest quarter of section 21, township 9, range 6, 166 feet; top of bluff in section 17, 490 feet.

Town of Franklin, section 2, township 9, range 9, 195 feet; section 19, 490 feet.

Honey Creek, section 31, township 10, range 5, 200 feet; section 2, 610 feet.

Town of Sumpter, section 15, township 10, range 6, 230 feet; road-bed on section 26, township 11, range 6, 625 feet.

Town of Merrimack, section 28, 260 feet; section 23, 580 feet.

Town of Westfield, Logansville, section 17, 330 feet; section 11, 660 feet.

Town of Freedom, bridge on east half of section 2, 268 feet; sections 23 and 26, 830 feet.

Town of Baraboo, depot grounds, section 2, 280 feet; cliff-top on middle west line of section 24, 850 feet.

Town of Greenfield, road-bed on section 26, township 12, range 7, 215 feet; point near the middlewest line of section 15, township 11, range 7, 900 feet.

Town of Reedsburg, surface of creek, section 35, 280 feet; highest points on sections 29 and 30, 580 feet.

Town of Excelsior, middle north half of section 2, 290 feet; bluff-top in east half of section 5, 575 feet.

Town of Fairfield, bridge, center section 23, 225 feet; bluff-top southeast quarter section 22, 590 feet.

Town of Winfield, southeast corner section 27, 280 feet; southeast corner section 24, 468 feet.

Town of Dellona, section 5, 300 feet; section 19, 390 feet.

By adding 589 feet to any given point, the result will be the elevation above the ocean.

The following figures are altitudes above the sea: Ableman, C. & N. W. Ry., 878 feet; Baraboo, C. & N. W. Ry., 861 feet; Baraboo, courthouse, 897 feet; Black Hawk, iron post near stone church, 1,261 feet; Denzer, iron post at cross roads, 803 feet; Devils Lake, C. & N. W. Ry., 967 feet; Merrimack, C. & N. W. Ry., 796 feet; Reedsburg, C. & N. W. Ry., 1,011 feet; Sauk City, C. M. & St. P. Ry., 758 feet; Spring Green; C. M. & St. P. Ry., 729 feet.

NOT A COUNTY OF LAKES

There are few bodies of water in Sauk County which may be dignified as lakes. Dell Creek widens below Delton into a beautiful sheet of water known as Mirror Lake, which has become quite a resort for summer tourists and cottagers, while the development of the water-power at Prairie du Sac has backed the Wisconsin River up into Spring Creek at Merrimack, and there formed a little body which is often called a lake. The widened Wisconsin is often mentioned as Lake Wisconsin. There is also an expansion of Honey Creek in section 8, of Prairie du

Sac Township, which may be either a pond or a lake; but the only recognized beauty-spot of this nature is Mirror Lake, at Delton.

THE BARABOO VALLEY LANDS

As to the general distribution of the prairie and timber lands through the county, and the varieties and the nature of the soil, it may be stated that the prairies are generally small, the only large ones being Webster and Prairie du Sac. The heaviest timbered lands comprise a central belt and substantially are comprised within the region of the Baraboo Valley and the Baraboo Bluffs. The basin of the Baraboo River, within the county, has an area of over 600 square miles, and seems to be the dividing line between two distinct soils. That upon the south side of the river is mostly a heavy clay subsoil, with a vegetable loam as surface soil, and is timbered with linn, maple, oak, elm, walnut, hickory, ash and cherry. That upon the north side has a similar subsoil, with more sand on the surface. The north side comprises oak openings, prairie and marsh lands, well watered with springs and runs.

The prominent physical features of the Upper Baraboo country were the small prairies dotting the timbered districts, and ranging in area from an acre to several hundred. Some of the largest were Narrows, Ball's, Blakeslie's, Hubbell's, Kerstetter's, Stead's and Ribock's. Within comparatively recent years these old prairies have been partially obliterated by later growths of trees. Narrows Creek Valley is quite equally divided between timber, marsh and prairie, and contains about fifty square miles of fertile lands.

BASIN OF BABB'S CREEK

Passing from Narrows Creek over a divide capped with limestone, entrance is made into the basin of Babb's Creek, which is the largest of the timber-inclosed prairies of the region. Upon the east side is the Baraboo River, and there was an Indian ford here in the early days, the bottom of the river for a short distance being rock. In the immediate vicinity is Reedsburg.

LITTLE BARABOO VALLEY

The Valley of the Little Baraboo joins the valley of the main stream about eight miles beyond. The point of juncture is just southeast of the village of Lavallo. The Little Baraboo River furnishes at its mouth some 12,000 inches of water and is a noticeably permanent stream. In Sauk County it waters about thirty square miles of good arable land. Several miles south, the little Baraboo traverses an iron deposit, which was one of the first worked in Wisconsin, with Ironton, in the northern

part of the township by that name, as the center of operations. The deposits at that point, are a continuation of these mined in the famous Iron Ridge of Dodge County. The ores are very hard and were used to mix with the softer grades of the Lake Superior region. The later development of the great Gogebic Range in northeastern Wisconsin completely submerged the mines of Dodge and Sauk counties.

LANDS IN THE UPPER BARABOO VALLEY

Further west in the valley of the Baraboo the land becomes rolling and agricultural in its nature; then come Kerstetter, Stead and Ribock prairies, and the fertile little valley of the Plum Creek, about a third the size of the basin of the Little Baraboo. On the east side of the Baraboo River, about opposite this locality, was the Old Pinery, the source of so many great drives of logs in the days when lumber was king.

The town of Lavallo, and especially the Ox and Big Creek valleys, is not inviting to the lover of prairie land. Winfield, however, has some excellent lands, easily worked. Twin Creek, which is fringed with oak, meanders through fertile bottom lands and is also surrounded by rich-soiled table lands. An excellent agricultural country also lies along Hay Creek, in the southeastern and eastern portions of Winfield Township, especially in the locality of Sligo, the old-time Irish settlement.

THE COPPER CREEK VALLEY

Nearer Reedsburg, in the Copper Creek Valley, the soil is light and sandy. Not far from the mouth of that stream was the copper mine which at one time created considerable excitement. What few tons of ore that were taken out were rich, but the vein suddenly refused to yield. In sinking shafts, or making excavations anywhere in this region, a sheet of clay was found strongly impregnated with verdigris, but like the iron deposits, the possibilities of striking copper in paying quantities seemed so slight in comparison with the quick and enormous yields of Northern Wisconsin and Northern Michigan, that efforts in that line have been abandoned these many years.

THE VALLEY OF DELL CREEK

Dell Creek waters a fertile prairie basin of sixty-five square miles in the northeastern part of Sauk County. It embraces only a few isolated hills, such as Hay Rick and Rattlesnake Bluff, and the land is somewhat broken near the foot of the Little Dells, where the creek enters the Wisconsin River. The upper part of the valley, especially the ridge which divides it from the Baraboo Valley, is composed largely of a rich, deep clay loam, very productive. The strip of remarkably fertile

country lies on a shelf elevated about fifty feet above the rest of the valley. The lower part of the Dell Creek basin is a light, sandy soil, with black oak openings and pine groves.

FERTILE VALLEY OF HONEY CREEK

On the whole the country watered by Honey Creek and its tributaries, which embraces the southern third of Sauk County, is the richest agricultural section. It includes Sumpter, Prairie du Sac, Honey Creek, Troy and Franklin Townships. The main stream, about forty feet wide, empties into the Wisconsin some two and a half miles below Sauk City. The valley itself is about two miles wide and nearly level. It skirts the southern end of Sauk Prairie for some five miles, and along its lower course is walled by high and narrow bluffs, capped with red cedars, which are a portion of the Southern Baraboo Range. The general basis of the soil is clay. The towns of both Franklin and Spring Green, the former drained by Honey Creek, are broken by hills and rolling swells, but produce both cereals and fruits in abundance.

RICH GRAZING SECTION

About three miles from Spring Green and five miles from Lone Rock the miniature canyon, known as Big Hollow, opens out upon the prairie and for three miles its clay-loamey soil furnishes the elements in the formation of a fertile tract. Bear Creek Valley, also on the western border of the county, is properly and pre-eminently a grazing country, and is the banner cattle-raising section of the county.

THE TREES OF THE COUNTY

Nature thus provides the elements and the fields, the use and cultivation of which determines the development of any special section of the country. One of the mistaken ideas of what constituted real development was that all timber must be cleared from the land, whether it was required for fuel or to insure profitable cultivation. The result has been that with the passing of the recklessly-destructive years, later generations have little idea of the varieties of trees which flourished on the soil of Sauk County in the days of their forefathers. More than seventy-five years ago a traveler who floated down the Wisconsin from Fort Winnebago to Sauk Prairie for the purpose of studying the flora of the county made the following observations: "The topography of a country largely influences its climate; and this is, in a limited degree the case in the area of 800 square miles which is covered by Sauk County. On the northern slopes of the Baraboo Bluffs crops may be grown to advantage that would not yield a remunerative harvest on the prairie, and yet the

soil in both localities may be the same. Favored by the configuration of the ground occupied by the county, and also aided by a productive soil, the flora of Sauk County is exceptionally numerous and varied. Of the prominent forest trees, we mention only the oak in six and more varieties; the maples, soft and sugar; the ash, elm, poplar, birch, linden, hickory, butternut, cherry, mountain ash, crab apple, tamarack and a variety of trees secondary in value. Trees of the pine order present themselves occasionally but in small groves only. Of indigenous plants collected in the town of Prairie du Sac, the variety of species numbers nearly 600. Of these ninety-five species belong to the grass and sedge tribe; seventeen species are fern; twelve orchids; the remaining varieties of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants are shared by different species."

Prairie du Sac was not only the most interesting section of the county from the view-point of the naturalist, but was the cradle of its history. None of the varieties of trees mentioned by the old-time botanist have disappeared, and several have been introduced, such as the magnolia, Norway maple and yellow birch.

CHAPTER II

NATURE THROUGH SCIENCE

PROFESSOR SAMUEL WEIDMAN ON THE GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTY—PROFESSOR JAMES H. EATON'S PAPER—ORIGIN OF THE QUARTZITE—SLOW UPHEAVAL OF THE SANDSTONE AND QUARTZITE STRATA—THE DEFLECTION OF THE BARABOO RIVER—PIONEER SCIENTIST OF THE REGION—PROFESSOR LAPHAM'S FIELD NOTES—THE DREADFUL DELLS—FLORA ABOUT THE DELLS—GEOLOGY AROUND BARABOO AND LYONS—DEVIL'S LAKE DESCRIBED—IRON REGIONS OF SAUK COUNTY—THE WISCONSIN PINERIES—DEVIL'S LAKE STATE PARK.

An attempt has been made in the foregoing chapter to draw but the boldest lines picturing the natural features of Sauk County. The more scientific details and the fine-line etchings have been reserved for others who are so well qualified to present them. The first in this array of special talent is Professor Samuel Weidman, the widely known geologist.

Professor Weidman has been connected with the geological department of the University of Wisconsin and with the Wisconsin Geological Survey for many years. He is a recognized authority on the formations in Sauk County, having made a special study of this interesting field. Doctor Weidman is the author of volumes and special papers bearing on the subject in this county and state.

GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTY

By Samuel Weidman

The natural features of Sauk County, especially the Baraboo Bluffs and Devil's Lake, have not only been a great attraction to lovers of beautiful scenery, but also to geologists, because of the very interesting story revealed by the hills and valleys, the rivers and lakes, as well as the rock formations that make up the landscape of the surrounding region. The story of the rocks and hills is indissolubly connected with the history of the whole continent, for within the borders of the county are not only the very latest, but also the very earliest records of geologic events. Only a very brief sketch can, therefore, be presented of the most important features of interest.

ARCHEAN OR PRE-CAMBRIAN GEOLOGY

The oldest rock formations known to geology, the Archean, form the main body of the Baraboo Bluffs. The very earliest of these rocks in the Baraboo region are on the north side of the North Range at the Lower Narrows and on the south side of the South Range at various localities near Denzer, the Devil's Nose and farther eastward, at Alloa, in Caledonia, Columbia County. The oldest rocks are of volcanic origin, and after their eruption, with other similar rocks, formed the Archean land surface for a very long period.

Finally this oldest land of volcanic rocks became submerged, either by an ocean or an inland sea, and upon the bottom of this sea were deposited beds of sand which gradually accumulated until they reached the enormous thickness of 5,000 or 6,000 feet. This great thickness of sand was later changed to sandstone, and finally into the hard quartzite which forms the rock body of the bluffs.

Immediately following the deposition of the sand, thick beds of clay, and over the clay thick deposits of limestone and iron ore were laid down. These beds are now changed to slate and iron formation, and the latter is the source of the iron ores of the district. These beds of slate and iron formation are now found only in the valley between the quartzite ranges, but when originally formed they lay everywhere horizontally over the sands of the quartzite, and all of these formations extended over the surrounding region in flat lying beds.

Following the period when these formations lay in their original horizontal position, there was a time of extensive uplift and mountain-making movements throughout the region, and it was during this period of extensive uplift, probably accompanied by slight volcanic eruptions, extensive folding and faulting, that the once horizontal beds of sand, clay, and iron ore were uplifted into mountain ranges and the beds folded and metamorphosed into formations of hard quartzite, slate, and iron formation.

Accompanying this period of uplift and following it, there was a long period of erosion of the uplifted region, and as a final result the mountains were gradually worn down nearly to sea level, leaving only the very hardest and most resistant rocks to stand out as low ridges, as illustrated in the cross section. The degradation of the mountains to a nearly level plain was reached near the close of the Archean Age, and at this stage the Baraboo Bluffs stood out as mere remnants of a mountainous tract, only about 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the surrounding lower plain of Archean land.

PALEOZOIC GEOLOGY

When the early Paleozoic sea advanced, due to the low sinking of the land, the Baraboo quartzite bluffs had been formed essentially

as they stand today. The quartzite ridges stood as islands in the sea, and about the rocky shores were formed the sandstone and conglomerate that lie against the eroded beds of quartzite. The first deposits formed against the quartzite was coarse gravel and boulders, now hardened into conglomerate. Examples of the conglomerate are well exposed in the ravines at Parfrey's Glen, in Durward's Glen, and on the north face of quartzite at the Upper Narrows at Ableman, as well as many other places along the sides of the bluffs.

Over the coarse beds of conglomerate, and sometimes between them, are thick beds of sandstone and shale, all of which lie in a horizontal position against the tilted strata of the old quartzite.

The sandstone formation and the conglomerate beds associated with it belong to the Upper Cambrian period and has very generally been called the Potsdam sandstone, because it is the same age as the sandstone occurring at Potsdam, New York. The thickness of the sandstone is about 700 to 800 feet a short distance away from the bluffs, but on the slopes of the quartzite ridges it is necessarily much thinner, because the ridges stood as islands in the sea in which the sands accumulated.

Thin beds of limestone, ten to fifteen feet thick, occur in the upper portion of the Potsdam sandstone, well exposed at the old lime kilns at Eiky's quarry in section 25, Greenfield, and at Wood's quarry in section 10, Baraboo. The limestone of these old quarries is no longer used for burned lime, but at present is crushed and used for road purposes.

In the western part of the county there are much later limestone beds forming the highest portions of the uplands which belong to the Lower Magnesian formation. This limestone is found also in a few places on the uplands in the northwest part and in the southern part of the county. Above the Lower Magnesian limestone occur in a few places beds of the St. Peter sandstone. It is very probable that still later deposits of Paleozoic formation, such as the Trenton limestone and the Niagara limestone, may have been deposited above the St. Peter formation, but if so all traces have been removed by subsequent erosion.

The deposition of the various formations of the Paleozoic was not a continuous or unbroken series of events. Uplifts of the land took place, causing retreats of the seas, during which erosion of land would take place instead of the continuous accumulation of sediment in the sea bottoms.

While the 700 to 800 feet of Upper Cambrian (Potsdam) sandstone formation was being formed, only minor breaks in the progress of sedimentation took place. The Upper Cambrian may be divided into four or five minor formations which appear to be separated by slight intervals of erosion. Between the Upper Cambrian and the Lower Magnesian limestone, however, there was probably an important break

in sedimentation, and in many places in Wisconsin the Lower Magnesian itself may be divided into two formations—the Oneota and the Shakopee, which are distinctly separated by a marked unconformity and break in sedimentation. Between the Lower Magnesian and the St. Peter sandstone there was a very long interval of erosion, and likewise between the various formations that succeed the St. Peter formation.

EARLY PALEOZOIC LIFE

Before the Upper Cambrian sandstone was formed, when the quartzite, slate, and iron formation of the Archean was deposited, no forms of life existed, and hence no fossils are preserved in the Archean rocks. Some organisms may have existed during the latter part of the Archean, but if so the forms of life were of a low order, and no well-defined fossils have been preserved.

The life of the period when the Upper Cambrian sandstone and the Lower Magnesian limestone was formed, however, was fairly abundant, considering the type of organisms existing at that time. At that stage in geologic history the vertebrate animals had not been developed, hence the remains of fishes, the earliest of the vertebrates, have not been found in the strata of Sauk County. However, the invertebrates were well developed, and many species of crustacea, brachiopoda, gastropoda, and corals lived in the sea of that period.

Not all the beds of sandstone and limestone, however, contain fossils. The fossils appear to be concentrated in considerable abundance in certain beds and are not present in others. Following a break in sedimentation, when the sea again advanced over the land, life appears to have been especially abundant.

Not all the forms of life when the Paleozoic sandstone and limestone was formed can be mentioned. Trilobites, three-lobed forms of crustacea, were very abundant in the sea when the Potsdam sandstone was formed, and it may be of special interest to state that an important genus of trilobites has been named *Saukia*, after Sauk County. Thirteen species have been described as belonging to the genus, many of which occur in Sauk County and in other counties of Wisconsin, but some occur as far away as Texas, Colorado, Nevada, New York, and Nova Scotia.

A new species of brachiopod, an oyster-like organism, has been named *Eorthis winfieldensis*, from the fact of its discovery in the town of Winfield.

GLACIAL GEOLOGY

The eastern part of the county, east of Baraboo, is covered with glacial drift, but the western part contains no drift except a few

boulders. The terminal moraine at the border of the drift area consists of ridges and hummocks of loose boulders, gravel, sand, and clay. The moraine runs north and south from a short distance east of Delton, through Lyons and Devil's Lake, and crosses the Wisconsin River at the big dam at Prairie du Sac. Where the moraine crosses the East Bluffs at Devil's Lake a wide detour is made to the eastward as far as Point Sauk, because of the high elevation of the bluff.

West of the terminal moraine are a few boulders, scattered over the surface as far as Reedsburg. These boulders were probably deposited by an invasion of ice much earlier than the one that formed the terminal moraine.

The ice sheets that invaded Sauk County were parts of great ice sheets that covered a large portion of North America, north of the Ohio and Missouri Rivers. The terminal moraine, formed by the latest ice sheet, has been traced across the entire continent, from Long Island on the Atlantic to Puget Sound on the Pacific.

Although the glacial deposits directly overlie the hard rock formations of sandstone and quartzite in Sauk County, a very long period elapsed between the deposition of these rock formations and of the glacial drift. In other parts of America many thick formations were deposited after the Paleozoic rocks were formed and before the Glacial period began. This long period between the deposition of the Early Paleozoic sandstone and limestone and the Glacial drift is represented by nearly the whole of the Paleozoic age, the whole of the Mesozoic age, and a large part of the Cenozoic age—a period of time variously estimated at 100,000,000 to 200,000,000 of years in length.

The Glacial period itself is a relatively short and very recent epoch in geology as compared with the time which has elapsed since the sandstone was laid down against the rocky shores of the island of quartzite. The beginning of the glacial period, however, found the valleys of the district about 225 feet below their present levels, and these were filled with boulders, gravel, and sand carried by the ice and waters of the Ice age from the regions to the northward and northeastward. Therefore important changes in the superficial features of the county have been wrought even during the Glacial period, and very probably the earliest of the glacial deposits were formed as long ago as several hundred thousand or a million years.

Since glacial time the ordinary agents of erosion and weathering have been at work upon the drift and older rocks, weathering them into soils and removing them to lower levels, as in all the earlier periods of land degradation. Especially rapid has been the change in the aspect of the region since the land has been cleared, through the natural forces of erosion combined with action of man in the cultivation of the soil and in other active pursuits of our modern civilization.

THE HISTORY OF SCENIC FEATURES

The hills and valleys and other landscape features of Sauk County owe their origin to various geologic agencies that have been in operation from almost the very beginning of geologic history. Volcanism, mountain-making movements, marine sedimentation, erosion by the sea, the rivers, the wind, and the ice have all been active at various times, and to a varying degree, hence the final results observable today as the natural scenery are the inheritance of all the geological forces active in the past.

THE BARABOO BLUFFS

Nowhere in Southern Wisconsin or in the surrounding region are there elevations which so nearly approach mountains as the ranges of the Baraboo Bluffs. The usual altitude of the bluffs reach up to 1,200 and 1,500 feet above sea level, the highest, Point Sauk, reaching an altitude of 1,620 feet. The surrounding lowlands in the valley bottoms are usually from 800 to 900 feet above sea level, hence the bluffs generally rise from 400 to 800 feet above their surroundings.

The history of the bluffs involves the following stages: (1) The formation of the volcanic rocks, portions of which are exposed at the Lower Narrows and in the vicinity of Denzer, Devil's Nose, and Alloa; (2) the deposition of sands over the volcanic rocks in the Archean sea bottom; (3) the deposition of clays, limestone beds, and iron ore over the sand; (4) the uplift and folding of the Archean beds, forming a canoe-shaped structural basin in a mountain range, accompanied by igneous intrusions, faulting, crushing, and shearing, resulting in the metamorphism of the sandstone to hard quartzite and of the clays and iron ore to hard slates and iron formation; (5) a prolonged period of erosion of the Archean mountains during which the folds of the quartzite were largely worn away, leaving only high ridges of quartzite along the rim of the canoe-shaped basin standing above the surrounding Archean land; (6) the submergence of the region by the Early Paleozoic (Upper Cambrian) sea finally covering even the crests of the ridges of quartzite; (7) a protracted period of deposition, during which the Potsdam sandstone, Lower Magnesian limestone and probably later Paleozoic formations were laid down about and finally over the quartzite, completely burying the mountainous ridges; (8) the elevation of the Paleozoic sea bottom, again converting the region into land; (9) a long period of land erosion, during which the Paleozoic formations were largely worn away and the quartzite ridges partly uncovered, as they appear today.

The Baraboo Bluffs are, therefore, a "resurrected" mountain, though not with the full height which they attained in Archean time. When the Archean beds were folded by the mountain-making forces,

stage 4, the region probably reached the height of the Alps or the Rockies; after the Archean mountains had been worn down and submergence by the Paleozoic sea began (stage 6), the quartzite ridges, as mere remnants of the Archean mountains, stood only 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the surrounding Archean plains; while at the present time the bluffs stand only 400 to 800 feet above the surrounding lower land.

The Baraboo Bluffs, therefore, represent a fossil mountain of the Archean age, and as such is now so well known in the literature of geology and physiography that fossil mountains of a similar nature in other regions are often referred to as "baraboos."

THE NARROWS

These are four narrows or passes across the quartzite ranges, all of which are striking scenic features. Two of these are occupied by the Baraboo River, one by Narrows Creek, and one by Devil's Lake.

The Upper Narrows of the Baraboo River are located at Ableman, through which pass the river, the C. & N. W. Railroad, and the public highway. It has a depth of about 200 feet and a width of one-eighth to one-fourth of a mile. The slopes of the Upper Narrows are rugged and precipitous. The quartzite on the north side of the narrows is covered with Potsdam conglomerate, which overlies the truncated beds of vertical quartzite with unconformable contact. So clear an example of unconformity in the rock strata is not often seen, and for this reason the locality is a popular one for university classes in geology. An additional attraction is the quartzite breccia on the east wall of this narrows.

The narrows of Narrows Creek are located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Ableman, where a narrow pass in the quartzite is developed. This pass is narrower than the others. Its walls are nearly vertical and possess the same rugged beauty as those at Ableman.

The Lower Narrows, located about six miles northeast of Baraboo, is a conspicuous pass in the quartzite range about 400 feet deep and one-fourth of a mile wide, through which the Baraboo River flows. The north face of the range at the Lower Narrows is formed of volcanic rock, but the main part of the ridge is quartzite. The Lower Narrows is a much more prominent notch in the quartzite range than the narrows at Ableman.

The most prominent pass across the quartzite, however, is the one in the South Range in which lies Devil's Lake. This pass has a depth of about 600 feet and a width of about one-half mile, and because of its occupancy by the lake it is the center of interest for the whole region.

The history of each of these several narrows is much the same. They are gaps cut into the quartzite ranges by the erosive work of

ivers. The erosion of the passes, however, was not accomplished by the rivers that now flow through them, but by rivers belonging to an earlier drainage cycle.

The history of the narrows appears to involve the following stages: (1) Erosion of the passes in the quartzite during Archean time, when the Baraboo Bluffs were being worn down from a mountain range; (2) the submergence of the quartzite ranges and the filling of the passes with the Potsdam sandstone and the complete burial of the quartzite ridges; (3) a second period of erosion, during which the quartzite ridges were again exposed by removal of the sandstone and overlying beds, and the passes again occupied by streams and narrows cleaned out and deepened.

Although the pass in which lies Devil's Lake is not now occupied by a river, the form of this gap across the range is such as to leave no doubt about its origin through the work of a great river which slowly carved its way across the quartzite as erosion sank deeper and deeper into the quartzite and surrounding rocks.

DEVIL'S LAKE

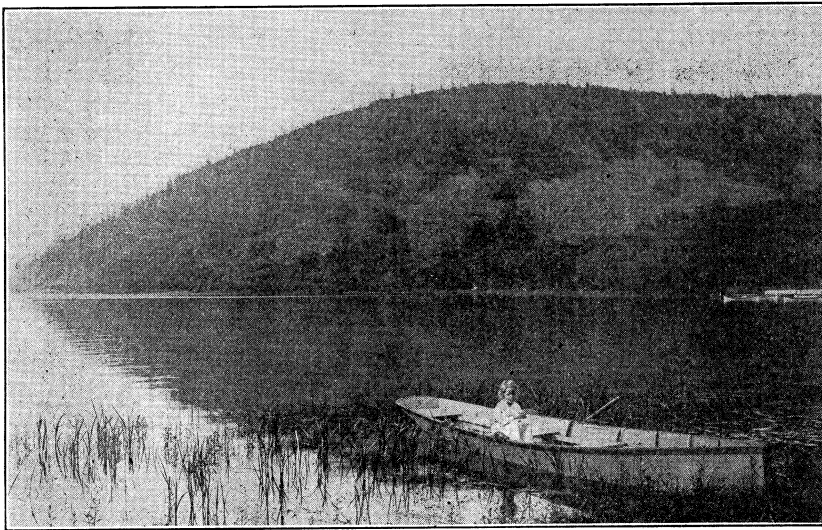
The origin of Devil's Lake is but a short episode in the history of the gorge in which it lies. The lake has a maximum depth of about forty feet. It was not formed in any manner by the action of volcanism. The huge blocks of rock that lie against the surrounding cliffs, and which add greatly to the wonder and beauty of the lake, are not of volcanic origin, but consist of quartzite blocks accumulated as loose talus on the slopes of the gorge by the ordinary action of weathering and erosion. When the great river flowed through the gorge the talus deposits were carried away, but since the gorge is no longer occupied by a river the blocks of loose rock and soil, fallen from the higher slopes of the rock walls, slowly accumulate on the lower slopes of the cliffs.

The lake is of glacial origin and was formed by the deposition of terminal moraine in the old river gorge, forming dams of glacial drift at the ends of the lake. The moraine at the north end of the lake lies very near the lake shore, but at the south end the moraine lies about a half-mile east of the lake. Between these drift dams the basin was formed, and the lake therefore occupies an unfilled portion of the old river valley. The lake was formed in the relatively recent glacial history of the region, and its origin is therefore only a very recent and short episode as compared with the long history of the gorge in which it lies.

Glens. Important scenic features are the numerous glens that lie along the sides of the Baraboo Bluffs. Parfrey's Glen and Durward's Glen are probably the best known of these, but there are many others

that are almost equally as attractive from the scenic point of view. The glens owe their origin to the work of erosion of small streams, which have carved deep gorges in the sandstone and conglomerate that lie against the quartzite bluffs.

The Dalles of the Wisconsin. The Dalles are a narrow canyon-like stretch of the Wisconsin Valley, seven miles in length, on the border of Sauk County, near Kilbourn. The depth of the gorge is from 50 to 100 feet. The part above the bridge at Kilbourn is the Upper Dalles, and that below, the Lower Dalles. The sides of the Dalles are nearly vertical much of the way, and usually so steep that landing



EAST BLUFF, DEVIL'S LAKE

is impossible. Between the walls the Wisconsin River formerly swiftly flowed, but since the construction of the dam at Kilbourn, still-water extends through the reaches of the Upper Dalles.

The Dalles was formed by the relatively rapid erosion by the river of the sandstone forming the walls of the gorge. The weathering and erosion processes follow largely along joint planes. The relative hardness of the sandstone beds also greatly affect the rate of erosion and largely control the development of the peculiar shapes formed by the erosion and weathering processes.

The beds of sandstone out of which the Dalles have been carved plainly show well-defined features of stratification developed when laid down in the Potsdam sea. The beds lie in an essentially horizontal position, and many show striking cross stratification, due to the strong currents along the shores of the sea in which they were deposited.

The main gorge of the Dalles is not only a feature of great beauty,

but it contains also many small gulches and canyons which add greatly to the charm of the whole. Witch's Gulch and Cold Water Canyon not only deserve special mention because of their beauty, but also because of the striking features of rapid erosion which they illustrate. They are much the same in their character and origin as the larger gorge of the Dalles, to which they are tributary, and are due wholly to the sculpture of stream erosion.

PROFESSOR EATON'S PAPER

Among the other widely known scientists of the state, Prof. James H. Eaton, of Beloit College, has made a thorough investigation of the region about Devil's Lake. His conclusions, which have been reported in the Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, were as follows:

"The formation of Sauk county is the Potsdam sandstone (Potsdam epoch of the New York Survey). It lies nearly horizontal, with a gentle dip to the southeast. The higher elevations, especially in the southern parts of the county, are capped with conformable layers of the lower magnesian limestone (Calcareous epoch of the New York Surveys). Running east and west through the center of the county are two parallel ridges, with an average elevation of 400 to 500 feet and a base of two to four miles. The distance between them is three to four miles. The Baraboo river runs in this valley and empties east into the Wisconsin. A north and south valley cuts half way through the eastern end of the southern ridge, and then trends east towards the valley of the Wisconsin. In the north end of this valley lies Devil's Lake.

"They are compact, crystalline sandstone, without cement or quartzite. The predominant colors are pink and red, often banded with straight or contorted parallel lines of lighter and darker colors. In some places the rock is an homogeneous white quartz, with distinct and well-formed crystals.

ORIGIN OF THE QUARTZITE

"Both the nature of the rock and its position give evidence that it is metamorphic Potsdam sandstone. The rock presents all gradations from the simple sandstone to the perfectly crystallized quartz. The Potsdam sandstone consists of small round grains of quartz, and is very loosely cemented. It can easily be crumbled with the fingers. Hand pieces of the quartzite may be obtained in all stages from this friable sandstone, to that where the grains are apparent and the rock is less friable, to that where the homogeneousness is here nearly approached, but the small grains can still be seen, and finally to the

perfect homogeneous quartz. No sharp geographical line of demarcation between the sandstone and quartzite, and no gradation in any direction, were observed.

“The homogeneousness of the colored quartzite is not as perfect as it appears. Whenever a surface has been subjected to the weather, the small grains come to view again. The bandings of the quartzite are very similar to those in the undisturbed sandstone. These bands sometimes consist of layers of fine grains of sand. Some of the great blocks of quartzite which have fallen down the sides of the valley are most beautifully covered with regular ripple marks. They must have been first made in the moving sands.

SLOW UPHEAVAL OF THE SANDSTONE AND QUARTZITE STRATA

“The layers are nearly as perfect as in the sandstone, and have a dip equal to the inclination of the ridges. The dip on either side can be seen best from the opposite side. The anticlinal ridge on the east side of the lake is removed by the valley, which trends to the east, and on the west by another valley, which comes down to the lake. Vertical joints also lead to the conclusion that the ridge has been formed by the upheaval of the horizontal layers of sandstone. The layers were not traced north and south to determine whether they are continuous horizontally.

“Both the nature of the rock and its position forbid the idea of aqueous fusion or active volcanic agency. The change must have taken place by the purely wet way of partial solution and crystallization, or by a low degree of heat, working for a long series of years through the moisture in the sandstone, probably aided by the pressure which lifted the ridges. If the latter, the change and elevation of the rock took place at the same time, and both effects were produced with extreme slowness.

“When was the ridge raised—before the glacial epoch? Wm. H. Canfield, of Baraboo, has found abundant proofs of the movement of glaciers over the rock since it has been metamorphosed. In many places on the elevated portions, smoothly polished surfaces of quartz of great extent have been exposed by removing the soil. Before the glacial epoch there seem to be no data for fixing the time of the elevating and metamorphic action. There has therefore been ample time for metamorphic action of the most extreme slowness.

“At a previous meeting Dr. Lapham, Secretary of the Academy, advanced in a paper the view that Baraboo river once ran through this valley on its way to the Wisconsin, and was turned from its former course into its present one by glacial drift. If this view is correct, as the facts seem to warrant, this valley may have been made at any time from the Lower Silurian up to the glacial period. It is not neces-

sary to introduce any great convulsion. The regularity of the layers would forbid any sudden and violent upheaval and cracking of the rock. During the slow process of upheaval a greater extent than the others, perhaps of nearly the present width of the valley, may have been made. The slowly acting agencies of the atmosphere and of water can have widened the fissure and have thrown down the great mass of debris which lies on the south of the valley. The valley is about half a mile wide. The sides slope up from 200 to 300 feet, as steep as the large blocks will lie upon each other, and the remaining height is a perpendicular wall cut by vertical fissures into most fantastic shapes, with natural fortifications and castles, turrets and towers, making one of the most charming bits of landscape in our state.

THE DEFLECTION OF THE BARABOO RIVER

“A word in evidence that the Baraboo river formerly ran through the valley, and was turned aside by the glacier drift. The surface of the lake is thirty feet above the courthouse at Baraboo, and 160 feet above the Wisconsin river to the south. [These figures are Mr. Canfield's.] The lake is more than thirty feet deep and has a bottom of sand. There is therefore a sufficient descent. The valley is a natural course for the river, and running water would have given it some of the features of its present form. In the valley, both north and south of the lake, there is an abundance of drift. A large variety of northern rocks was collected—granite, syenite, and Lake Superior rocks. They, with sand, have filled up a deeper valley to such a height that the river finds a new course to the Wisconsin.

“There is another point of great interest in this region, which does not appear to be easy of solution. On the top of the ridge and in lines running north and south are conglomerated boulders. They are local, and do not extend far to the south of the southern ridge. They consist of rounded, water-worn pebbles, and large boulders of quartzite, embedded in friable sandstone. Some of these conglomerated boulders weigh many tons. They are evidently deposited at a very little distance from the place of their origin. Evidently in this immediate neighborhood pieces of quartzite have been for a long time subjected to running water, and have found themselves in a bed of sand, which has been hardened, and some moving cause has carried them into their present positions. The place and time and agencies which have produced these effects demand a more careful and close study, such as it is the object of the Academy to encourage. There are also signs of a secondary metamorphic action in some of the quartzite. A number of specimens were obtained which were homogeneous, but contained large numbers of rounded pebbles, of the same quartzite or of white quartz, firmly embedded in them.”

PIONEER SCIENTIST OF THE REGION

Dr. Increase A. Lapham, who died more than forty years ago, was one of the most patient, indefatigable, and brilliant scientists along botanical, geological, meteoric, and archæological lines who ever lived in Wisconsin. He was a resident of Milwaukee for many years, but there was no locality in the state which promised to yield interesting results to which his mild, unobtrusive yet persistent personality did not penetrate. His great specialties were plant life, meteorites, and prehistoric mounds, and the so-called Laphamite Lines have been long accepted by scientists as marking a remarkable discovery in meteoric investigation. A few years before his death he had investigated the history and mapped the position of every meteorite which had fallen in North America, and his "Antiquities of Wisconsin" still forms the basis of all archæological studies in the state. Doctor Lapham died at his farm, near Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, where his daughter still resides, on September 14, 1875.

In the course of his Wisconsin travels, Professor Lapham explored the Dells and the Devil's Lake region, but it will become evident that his theory then formed as to the origin of the famous Lake of the Hills was not substantiated by later investigations.

PROFESSOR LAPHAM'S FIELD NOTES

Some years ago Miss Julia A. Lapham, of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, sent to the Sauk County Historical Society the field notes made by her father when he traveled through the Dells and Sauk County, from October 22 to November 1, 1849. Professor Lapham was the author of the first history of Wisconsin and a number of works of a scientific nature. The field notes were given to the Sauk County Historical Society in 1912, and were read by Mrs. J. E. English. The field notes are illustrated and make a valuable addition to the manuscript collections of the society. Mr. Lapham was accompanied by Samuel Linconde, taxidermist, and Henry O. Hubbard, a scientist and historical writer. In part the description runs as follows: "We arrived at Dell creek, near the foot of the Dells, just at night, but were much struck with the difference in the character of the sandstone here from that observed farther east. It undoubtedly belongs to the lower or older portion of the formation, being the True Potsdam sandstone of the New York geologist. The rock has a greater hardness and a somewhat regular stratification. The different degrees of hardness, and consequent power to resist the action of the elements, have given rise to many fantastic shapes in the cliffs. At the place where the ferry boat leaves the shore on the east side of the river we observed the layer of diagonal and curved strata which is so con-

spicuous a feature above. It is here about three feet thick, but gradually becomes thicker as we ascend the river from this place.

THE DREADFUL DELLS

“The next morning our eagerness to see the dreadful Dells induced us to leave our beds at 5 o'clock and drive four miles to the Dell house, situated at the foot of the steep rock gorge. The river is now unusually low, so that the current is not as rapid as usual. In this respect we were very fortunate, as we were able to find a man who was willing to paddle us up through the gorge in a small boat. When the water is high, about fifteen feet above its present level, the narrowness of the passage causes it to rise and rush through with great force and velocity. At such times it would be impossible to ascend with a boat. The constant flow of water has worn away the rocks on each side, so that the river is wider at the water level than a little higher up. The width of the gorge in the narrowest place is about fifty feet, so that the story recorded on some old maps that one could jump across is without foundation in truth. At this place a bridge is contemplated, for which a charter has been granted by the legislature of the state. The general width may be stated as from fifty to one hundred feet.

“It is related that a stick of timber thirty-two feet long was slid down the hill and precipitated over the bluff endwise into the water; that it went down and remained for some time out of sight. It may be supposed to be fifty feet deep.

“The Dells may be considered as extending from near the mouth of the Lemonwier, ten miles above the Dell house, to the mouth of Dell creek, four miles below, having, therefore, a length of about fourteen miles. Most of the way the gorge is not so narrow as the point visited by us.

“As we paddled along against the current we occasionally crossed from one side to the other, to take advantage of eddies and places where the water runs less swiftly. When passing some points of rock the force of three paddles was required to stem the rapid current. Our guide at one place directed the boat into an opening in the cliff just sufficiently large to admit us; and we passed for some yards through this wide channel and again emerged from another opening above the first. At another point we entered a large fissure which extends thirty feet from the edge of the water. It gradually diminishes the width above until it was nearly closed at the surface of the ground high above our heads. We noticed many other smaller fissures.

“As we ascended along the margin of the river we had a good view of the strata on the opposite side, and we could observe that the curved layers gradually increased in thickness, though it was always

placed between horizontal layers, both above and below. We soon came to where the curved strata were more irregular, resembling the banks of sand, gravel, and clay in the drift. This is said also to be the character of the sandstone on Lake Superior, forming the Picture Rocks.

"No trace of fossils was discovered. The navigation of the Dells is very difficult, requiring much skill and experience to guide the rafts of timber through without striking against numerous projecting rocks.

FLORA ABOUT THE DELLS

"Vegetation about the Dells presents some peculiarities. We find here the white, yellow, and scrub pine, the hemlock and cedar. Among the shrubs we notice comptonia, asplenoids not before credited to Wisconsin.

GEOLOGY AROUND ADAMS AND LYONS

"From the Dells we passed south over a prairie to the little town of Lyons, situated on the Baraboo, one mile above Adams, the county seat of Sauk county. About one mile north of Lyons we found a ledge of rock similar to that found at Portland, in the southwest corner of Dodge county. It has the same quality, character, and is evidently the same geological formation. Looking about, we found large fragments of conglomerate apparently of the same kind of rock, the pebbles of various size, usually less than an inch in diameter. A mile below Adams the sandstone is quarried in the high bluff. Limestone is also found, and lime is burned for the use of the people of Adams, some seven miles from the village.

DEVIL'S LAKE DESCRIBED

"About three miles south of Adams lies a small lake which is sunk deep in a group of very high, rocky hills. From the high bluffs a mile east of Adams the valley of this lake may be seen forming a sudden break in the hills, and it is apparent to the eye that the hills are higher at this place than on either side. This lake is vulgarly called Devil's Lake, from the wild, rocky place in which it is found. It is at most inaccessible except at one point for teams. It has no visible outlet on the surface, the surplus water being carried off by subterranean passages into a small branch of the Baraboo. From the stories I had heard about this little lake, I was prepared to find it one of much interest, perhaps the crater of an extinct volcano.

"Passing directly south from Adams, we soon began to ascend the hills and found the roads difficult on account of the numerous stones

and sharp ascents. About three miles from Adams we found, although we had ascended very considerably, we had a much higher hill on our left, between us and the lake. We halted opposite the south end of the lake and, upon approaching the bank, found a perpendicular escarpment of this rock, 250 to 350 feet high, reaching directly down to the water.

“The lake is not entirely surrounded by these rocks. There are three prominent cliffs, separated by narrow valleys. A large body of broken fragments have accumulated along the edge of the water, making it very difficult to walk along the shore; yet two of our party made the circuit of the lake, jumping from rock to rock as best they could.

“This rock appears to have a dip from the lake, as indicated by the distant view of the hills. We may, therefore, suppose this valley or notch to owe its origin to a violent uplift of the rocky strata, perhaps at the time they were altered by the volcanic heat which converted the sandstone into a quartzite rock. Such an uplift would naturally form a chasm and leave the strata inclining from it in different directions.”

IRON REGIONS OF SAUK COUNTY

The following fair summary of the nature and industrial utilization of the iron ores mined in Sauk County is from Ellis B. Usher's recently published "History of Wisconsin":

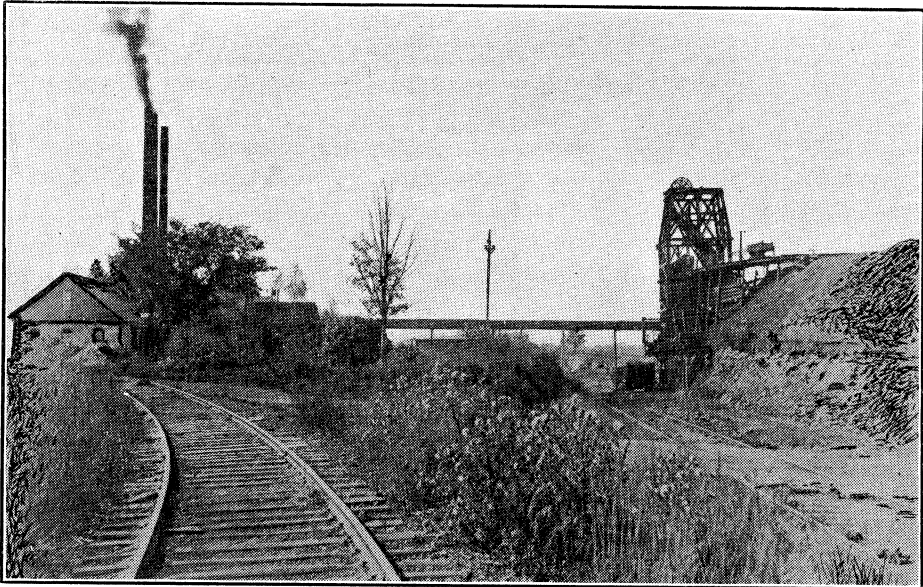
“An iron district which it is thought was visited by Dr. James Gates Percival, the first geologist of the state, as early as 1856, is in the quartzite region of Sauk county. In 1882 Prof. T. C. Chamberlin made the following statement: ‘In the Baraboo region of Sauk county large bunches of brilliant specular iron in veins of white quartz are often met with, but no indication of the existence of ore in quantities in the Huronian of this region has been observed. It is a matter of great interest that while we have in the Penokee and Menominee Huronian the same kinds and succession of rocks as in the iron district of Marquette, in the Baraboo country and to the northeast from there, I find a great development of the porphyry, so characteristic of the Huronian district of Missouri. It is wholly within the possibilities that iron ores may yet be discovered in the Baraboo Huronian.’

“Iron had been known in this county prior to 1850, and between 1850 and 1880 an iron deposit at Ironton furnished sufficient ore to successfully operate a small furnace.* Prof. Samuel Weidman, in

* Smith's Furnace (John F. Smith). One stack, thirty by eight feet, built in 1857; warm blast; open top; steam and water power; annual capacity, in 1876, 2,000 net tons. Smith's and all the other furnaces of Wisconsin started at an early day were charcoal-burning plants.

his bulletin upon the Baraboo iron-bearing district, says that this Ironton deposit of ore occurs 'in the Potsdam sandstone, and thus in quite a different formation from the iron-bearing rock in which the iron ore at North Freedom occurs.'

"At North Freedom, as at Ironton, considerable surface ore was obtained before the discovery of the ore at a greater depth by W. G. LaRue. This surface ore was largely used for paint. At one time the business was so prosperous, and the excitement was so great, the name of the village of North Freedom was changed to Bessemer. Afterwards the former name was restored.



NORTH FREEDOM IRON MINES

"The mine which was opened by the International Harvester Company was abandoned after being operated but a short time.

"The iron ore of the North Freedom District was first discovered in April, 1900, by W. G. LaRue, although explorations had been started as early as 1887 by the Douglas Iron Mining Company. This company expended considerable money in development, and the best material obtained averaged about 35 per cent. Since that time the principal mine of the district was first acquired by the International Harvester Company, and from that ownership passed into the hands of the United States Steel Corporation, which, after a season of development and operation, has closed it, and the impression has gone abroad that it was found unprofitable to operate. There seems to be little doubt that the iron is of good quality and in considerable quan-

tity, but, because of its depth, the large area and thickness of Potsdam sandstone and water overlying it, and the cost of transportation, it is predicted that it will remain idle, and at least await higher prices for iron ore than rule at present. But, even at higher prices, it will be an expensive and somewhat perilous bed of ore to work, because no one can estimate the area of water above the limestone strata, which is said to be seventy feet thick, which will make very heavy pumping a precedent to reaching and mining the ore."

The principal development in the North Freedom iron field was made through the Sauk County Land and Mining Company, composed of Messrs. H. Grotphorst, W. G. LaRue, and Benjamin Dean. The original discovery of commercial ores is given to the father of F. T. Brewster, but it was not until these gentlemen commenced to practically promote the enterprise that anything tangible resulted. In 1909 they leased various properties a short distance southwest of North Freedom to the Oliver Mining Company, and in the following year engine houses, dumps, and other elements of a mining plant were erected, and the ore was actually mined and shipped over the Chicago & Northwestern lines to Milwaukee and other markets. Cottages were erected for workmen, and for several years the hopes of the promoters were intermittent. The Iroquois mine had been abandoned, it is true, but the Oliver people pumped the water from the old shafts, as well as from quite a large area in the vicinity. This, of itself, proved to be an expensive undertaking, and as the amount of ore finally mined did not come up to expectations and, as the work progressed, the deposits did not promise a rich future, the enterprise was finally abandoned. In May, 1914, the Oliver mine was wrecked, and no concerted attempts have since been made to revive mining operations at North Freedom.

Although many thousands of dollars have been spent in exploring the Baraboo region from the Caledonia Hills to the western part of the county, and in opening mines, ore is now being shipped from but one place—the Cahoon mine. This mine is located on the eastern slope of the terminal moraine, about a mile south of the City of Baraboo. The ore is brought from a depth of about 400 feet and shipped to Mayville and other places. For about three years from ten to twenty cars a day have been forwarded during the warm season. In the winter it is impossible to ship the ore, because it freezes in the cars, making it very difficult to unload. A. W. Rohn is the superintendent of the mine.

During the period of exploration by a number of mining companies it was found that ore underlies a greater portion of the region. Some is of low grade and may never be mined, but there are some rich deposits, and these have been purchased by a number of companies. Greater development of this industry is expected in future years.

THE WISCONSIN PINERIES

Sauk County was well within the region of the Wisconsin River pineries, which in the early '50s yielded twice as much lumber as any other in the state. But the lumbering industries of the great valley had comparatively little effect upon the development of the country; they were rather a passing show, although there were some busy rafting days along the waterfront of old Newport. Sawmills were also built on the Baraboo and other streams tributary to the lower reaches of the Wisconsin, but the pine was scattering and none of the minor water courses of this region had enough timber to last long, so that the running of logs from the interior streams of Sauk County was soon found to be impracticable.

Hunt's Gazetteer for 1853 contains the first and only attempt to publish the early statistics of the lumbering of the state that is available, and, as it gives some names of mill owners, as well as output, it is, though incomplete, of permanent interest and worthy of preservation. Hunt's introductory paragraph is more intelligent and comprehensive than was usual among the contemporary writers of the day. It is as follows: "To the lumbermen, the pineries of Wisconsin present inducements for investment and settlement which can be hardly overrated. That of the Upper Wisconsin and its tributaries is the most extensive; and distinguished still more for the fine quality, than the inexhaustible quantities of its timber. The other localities of the white pine and other evergreens are mainly on the Wolf, the great northern affluent of the Fox, and the tributaries of Green Bay, and on the La Crosse, the Black, Chippewa, and the St. Croix branches of the Upper Mississippi.

"The rapids of these streams furnish abundant water for the manufacture of lumber, and on the annual spring rise, and occasional freshets at other seasons of the year, the yield of the mills is floated from the Wolf into Lake Winnebago, and the lower Fox; and from most of the other streams into the Mississippi.

"Scarcely ten years have elapsed since the Alleghany pine of western New York and Pennsylvania had undisputed possession of the market, not only of the Ohio valley, but of the Mississippi and its tributaries, above New Orleans, at which point it competed with the lumber of Maine and New Brunswick.

"The course of the lumber trade may now be considered as permanently changed. The pineries of Wisconsin now control, and will hold exclusive possession of the market of the valleys of the Mississippi and its great western affluents.

"The amount of pine lumber estimated to be sawed in Wisconsin annually, is as follows:

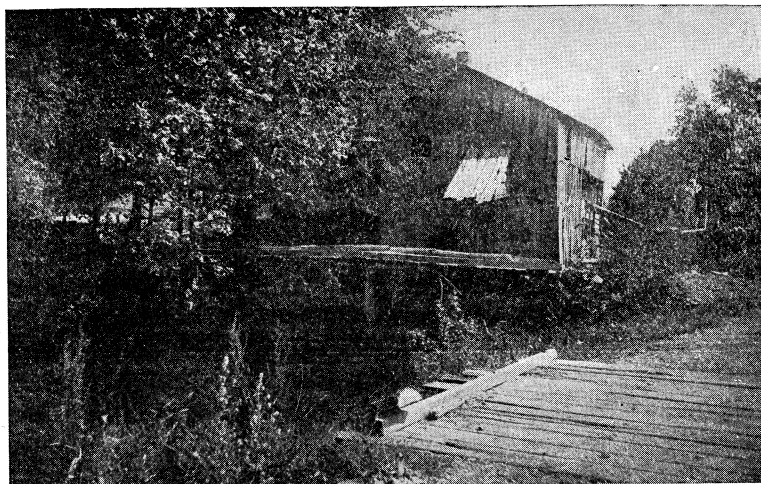
Black River	15,000,000
Chippewa	28,500,000

Green Bay	21,000,000
Manitowoc	24,500,000
St. Croix	20,000,000
Wisconsin	58,500,000
Wolf	25,500,000
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Total number of feet.....	193,000,000

RAFTING ON THE SAUK COUNTY RIVER FRONT

J. T. Huntington, of Delton, an old lumberman of Newport and several years ago bookkeeper of the Wisconsin State Senate, contributes the following paper, "Rafting on the Wisconsin When Newport Flourished":

"Those who now visit the Wisconsin river find only pleasure boats where formerly the lumber raft was very much in evidence. Just when the sending of lumber to market by rafts on the Wisconsin river commenced is not known to the writer, but undoubtedly by or before 1840. By 1855 there was almost a constant run of rafts from soon after the



OLD STYLE SAW MILL

going out of the ice, until the latter part of summer or early fall. The most of this lumber was cut above the mouth of Lemonweir river. Large amounts were cut at Necedah on the Yellow river. Grand Rapids, Stevens' Point, Wausau, Merrill and other points along the Wisconsin, were noted lumbering points. No considerable amount of logs were run down the Wisconsin below Grand Rapids. Some logs were run to Newport and Kilbourn from the Yellow river.

"It is now many years since a lumber raft passed down the Wisconsin river to market and it is safe to say that that method has passed forever.

"In early days the lumbermen started in late summer or early fall for the woods, camps were established, roads cut out and often much timber cut before the advent of snow made it possible to haul the logs to the bank; this banking being on the shore of some of the various streams tributary to the Wisconsin.

"Spring comes, rains melt the snow, the small streams become torrents, the ice breaks away and goes out and with it goes also the logs on their way to the mills. The loggers become drivers. Often extra men were employed for the drive, and do not think that the drive was a pleasure trip. The weather was yet cool if not cold; men were wet all day, sometimes day and night; some lost their lives. Logs were to be kept from lodging on shallows, jams were to be broken and altogether it was a strenuous life. At the mills when the lumber was being cut these loggers and drivers became rafters and rivermen.

"The first part of the raft was the 'crib'. The crib was a square of the length of the lumber and made from 16 to 24 boards deep, held together at the corners by pins known as grub pins. Seven of these cribs formed a single string; two or three single strings made a raft. Three strings made a full Wisconsin river raft.

"At dangerous points these rafts were uncoupled and the run made by single string. The dangerous points were the various falls, dams and the Dells. The most talked of dam up the river was known as Cliret's dam.

"The dam at Kilbourn, built about 1855 or 1856, proved very destructive to lumber and life and was soon removed by the up-river lumbermen.

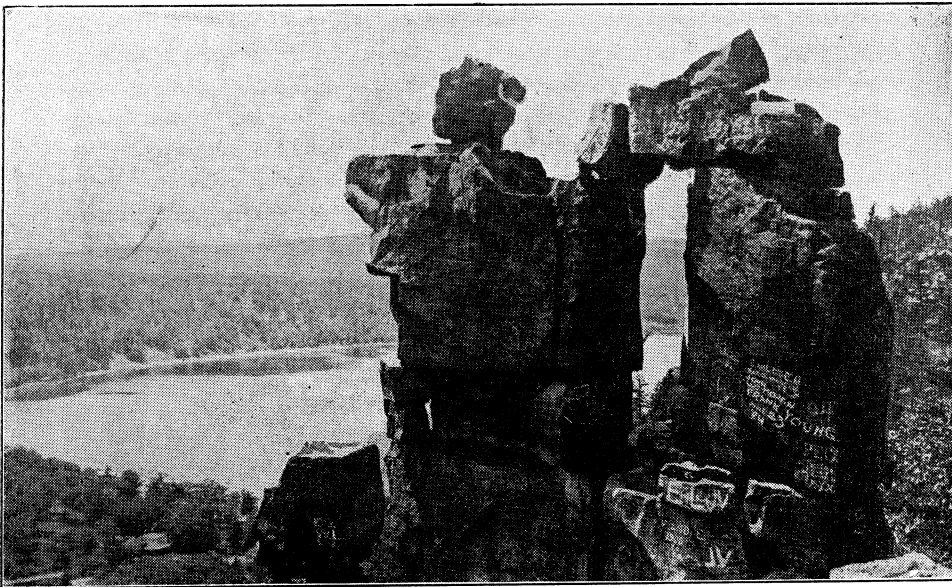
"The Dells was also a dangerous point for rafts at high water—and if the water was very high they could not be safely run. Then the rafts were tied up at the head of the Dells until such time as there was falling water.

"There were many men who earned the title of Dell Pilot, but the only one who left a permanent record was LeRoy Gates. Visitors to the Dells may see his name cut in the rocks at the Narrows, and there it will remain until some upheaval destroys the rocky banks of the Wisconsin at the Dells."

DEVIL'S LAKE STATE PARK

A substantial groundwork has been laid for one of the grandest and most fascinating state parks in the Middle-West, with Devil's Lake as its nucleus. In his report for 1916 F. B. Moody, the state forester, makes the following reference to Devil's Lake Park, in comparison with the other tracts in Wisconsin which the state commission, appointed for the purpose, is preserving from private encroachment and destruction:

“During 1916, under the administration of the conservation commission, the work of general improvement and extension of the various state parks was carried forward energetically. While the Wisconsin parks are well organized, and are located so as to best serve the people of all parts of the state, they are still somewhat inaccessible, due to the lack of proper road facilities. It was early realized by the commission that each park should be of maximum usefulness to the people of the state; that proper accommodations would have to be provided, and of these good roads and trails were of major importance. Consequently, during the past year a road and trail plan was marked out for each of the parks,



DEVIL'S DOORWAY AT THE LAKE

and the main efforts of the commission have been expended in the construction of these roads and trails within the parks, and in co-operating with local officials for the construction of better approaches. Wisconsin now has six state parks.

“Many permanent improvements have been started or are contemplated on the Devil's Lake Park. Its usefulness as a playground has grown to a wonderful degree in the past two years, and will increase rapidly in the future. The development of roads, trails and pathways, the repair of the hotel buildings and cottages, and the construction of sanitary closets at both ends of the lake, the installation of water systems and the improvement of playgrounds have been started. The new road from the hotel east to the park boundary is practically complete, and will become a part of the state highway system. This new road will make the

park easily accessible from the south and east. The proper location of a road from the north will be considered in co-operation with the town of Baraboo. The facilities for boating, fishing, swimming, and climbing, the major sports enjoyed by the thousands of people who annually visit the park, were materially improved during the year.

"A marked increase was noted in the numbers of people who visited the various state parks during 1916. This was especially pronounced on the Devils Lake and Peninsula parks. These parks are older, more accessible and better known than some of the others, and consequently receive greater patronage. There is every reason to believe that the state parks in the years to come will be of great benefit and value to the people of the state, and, as their worth is more appreciated, and they are made more accessible, they will become a still greater source of enjoyment.

"The acreage of the various parks is about as follows: Peninsula Park, 3,240; Devils Lake Park, 1,040; Marquette Park, 1,651; Interstate Park, 730; Brule Park, 4,321; Cushing Memorial Park, 8; Proposed Trempealeau Mt. Park, 500.

"A matter of the greatest importance is the purchase of the three remaining properties bordering on Devil's Lake. One 15-acre tract at the north end is in process of condemnation. The other two properties should be condemned and purchased. It is recommended that \$50,000 be appropriated to purchase these properties, and the remainder of the interior holdings within the peninsula state park."

An addition to the foregoing information is made by the Madison Democrat of March 22, 1917, in the following words:

"Devil's Lake State Park has been enlarged by the addition of fifteen acres at the north end at an expense of \$7,500. The transaction was hastened by the welcome activities of Assemblyman George Carpenter, representing the Sauk county district. Admittedly, it is a valuable acquisition and at a cost to the state entirely reasonable. A great commercial company, however, continues to blast to pieces the beautiful east bluff, causing a cruel scar that the elements through half a millenium or more cannot efface. To put a stop to this pitiless vandalism should now be the unceasing endeavor of the conservation commission, which then will have secured to the people of the commonwealth eternal possession of altogether the loveliest gem of nature in all this vast central West."

Since the Democrat published the foregoing (in May, 1917), the Town of Baraboo officially accepted the \$40,000 bequest of the late W. W. Warner, of Baraboo City, for the building of a concrete road from Oak Street bridge to the State Park, about two miles and a half south. Mr. Warner had left \$75,000 to the City of Madison for a public park, with a proviso that if it was not accepted by May 3, 1917, \$40,000 should go to the Town of Baraboo for the purpose named. The final arrangements to secure possession of the fund were made by Assemblyman George

Carpenter and Supervisors Wilbur Cahoon, Charles Getzman and E. C. Kunzelman, in consultation with County Judge Zimmerman. The fund was promptly passed over by those who had it in charge at the required presentation of a receipt showing that the town had raised \$5,000 for the laying out of a foot and bicycle path parallel to the main road. The highway between Baraboo and the State Park, which will probably be completed in 1918 or soon after, is known as the Warner Road, and will be a welcome addition to the other fine drives which vein the region about Baraboo and Devil's Lake.

CHAPTER III

THE CROPS AND LIVE STOCK

CHANGES IN STANDARD CROPS AND LIVE STOCK—THE DAIRY AND CEREAL REGIONS—ACREAGE OF STANDARD CROPS IN 1880—AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY PRODUCTS (1880)—NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK—THE FIGURES FOR 1890—STATISTICS FOR 1900—THE LIVE STOCK IN 1910—CROPS AND LIVE STOCK (1916)—THE GINSENG INDUSTRY—HOP CRAZE IN SAUK COUNTY—RISE OF THE SUGAR BEET—THE SAUK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—BREEDERS OF FINE CATTLE—DEVELOPMENT OF THE DAIRY INTERESTS—STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

The topography and soil of Sauk County, primarily determined by the movements of water and ice, both gradual and violent, offer a striking variety seldom seen in an equal area. Prairies and hills, gorges and bottom lands, rolling highlands and grassy marshes, proclaim favorable conditions for the raising of wheat, corn and oats, potatoes and other root crops, apples and berries, and rich grasses, clover and all the legumens for man and beast.

CHANGES IN STANDARD CROPS AND LIVE STOCK

The history of the development of the agricultural, live stock and dairy industries in Sauk County indicates radical changes in the production of the standard crops, animals and products. Much wheat is still raised, but as a bumper crop it was displaced years ago by corn and oats—the two cereals last named readily adapting themselves to a wide range of localities and soils. Much of the land which was formerly devoted to apple orchards has been transformed into more profitable fields of corn and oats; so that, although Sauk County is still a foremost producer in that fruit, as a whole it has retrograded.

For years before the Civil war wheat was produced in Sauk County to the virtual exclusion of the other cereals. The soil was drained of its strength and the period came when the harvests were meager in quantity and bad in quality. Then came the awakening to the necessity of rotation of crops; and corn and oats came to stay.

For a long period sheep and lambs were the favorite variety of live stock and Sauk County was quite a wool producer and manufacturer. But the time came when buyers and manufacturers looked to the vast

ranches of the far west for a cheaper and far more abundant supply, and the sheep gave way to fine cattle, milch cows, horses and swine.

THE DAIRY AND CEREAL REGIONS

Southern Sauk County is distinctively a dairy country—particularly such towns as Bear Creek, Franklin, Troy, Honey Creek and Sumpter. A noteworthy change in this line of industry of late years is the marked increase in cheese making and the consequent decline of the manufacture of butter. The southwestern part of the county is most extensively devoted to the manufacture of cheese, Plain and Spring Green being important centers. The valley of the Baraboo, with Baraboo and Reedsburg as its centers, is more especially given up to butter making.

Although prolific harvests of corn and oats are gathered in the Town of Honey Creek, the valley of the Baraboo is the continuous cereal belt of the county, upon which its farmers depend, year in and year out, for their high record as a grain producing region. These and other salient facts may readily be deduced from a study of the following statistics, gathered from the assessors' returns for the decadal years 1880-1910.

ACREAGE OF STANDARD CROPS IN 1880

As ascertained by the assessors in 1880, the principal farm products in the county, were as follows, the cereals, potatoes and apples being given in acres:

Townships	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Potatoes	Apples
Baraboo	1,168	1,888	1,352	156	273
Bear Creek	627	927	1,009	120	27½
Dellona	841	1,044	1,401	156	51
Delton	929	1,478	1,489	86	116
Excelsior	1,537	1,750	1,588	223	115
Fairfield	839	1,122	768	51¾	114½
Franklin	1,107	1,103	1,508	96	21
Freedom	543	727	658	81	103
Greenfield	1,185	1,195	1,151	123	80
Honey Creek	3,310	2,398	1,900	96	55
Ironton	1,051	1,073	1,317	169	95
La Valle	513	1,050	1,265	196	37
Merrimack	1,218	1,400	1,100	56	52
Prairie du Sac	1,533	1,879	1,377	50¼	32¾
Reedsburg	2,241	1,679	1,778	302	129
Spring Green	420	1,706	1,216	21¼	9
Sumpter	875	1,905	1,725	57	73
Troy	3,031	1,951	1,212	96	61⅞
Washington	1,283	1,325	1,941	169	134¾
Westfield	2,630	1,128	1,332	198	46½
Winfield	819	815	1,101	164	16
Woodland	1,034	848	1,172	141	62
Total	28,734	30,395	29,360	2,808¼	1,704⅞

AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY PRODUCTS (1880)

According to the assessors' figures published in 1880, the principal agricultural and dairy products of Sauk County for the preceding year were as follows:

Townships	Wheat (bu.)	Corn (bu.)	Oats (bu.)	Potatoes (bu.)	Apples (bu.)	Hops (lbs.)	Grasses (tons)	Butter (lbs.)	Cheese (lbs.)
Baraboo	27,451	41,900	34,784	9,938	2,885	7,950	2,297	57,230	5,000
Bear Creek	14,195	11,780	26,703	9,005	306	4,865	1,717	9,946	104,200
Dellona	14,668	29,665	35,765	9,530	335	17,130	587	5,550	60
Delton	15,977	25,468	24,395	4,625	1,556	5,948	1,007	26,705	.....
Excelsior	28,053	41,007	41,656	15,676	2,185	8,391	1,641	41,175	.....
Fairfield	13,525	22,121	17,503	3,874	980	4,520	790	23,145	3,400
Franklin	29,117	14,050	41,100	7,014	.....	8,310	1,180	21,923	.....
Freedom	22,918	24,405	20,385	8,139	1,324	3,010	1,334	21,335	.....
Greenfield	19,767	32,920	32,819	9,943	664	2,330	1,407	45,775	21,538
Honey Creek	40,052	56,765	44,888	6,905	957	2,961	1,100	12,905	.....
Ironton	21,590	25,375	36,999	12,366	991	8,288	1,867	20,005	1,098
La Valle	15,455	31,385	23,263	12,550	175	7,500	1,045	17,175	.....
Merrimack	17,091	35,950	27,180	2,513	207	.....	1,058	20,075	.....
Prairie du Sac	20,927	32,820	28,566	3,693	662	7,010	1,770	15,505	1,350
Reedsburg	44,279	53,314	57,596	20,970	1,119	23,535	1,770	46,965	.....
Spring Green	9,150	44,180	36,595	1,020	75	.....	494	7,935	900
Sumpter	18,291	69,380	63,733	6,590	1,465	1,650	1,912	92,395	.....
Troy	49,281	41,830	50,480	9,413	1,171	10,500	1,530	26,900	.....
Washington	25,454	33,570	33,030	12,238	1,613	12,687	1,553	26,723	.....
Westfield	49,429	35,865	42,244	12,663	326	18,785	711	10,520	.....
Winfield	15,100	11,730	23,270	10,730	352	20,440	522	8,555	.....
Woodland	18,155	27,431	28,787	10,065	518	3,781	1,602	20,580	.....
Totals	529,925	741,911	771,741	199,460	19,866	179,591	27,843	579,022	150,941

Although 150,941 pounds of cheese were produced in the county only eight townships were producers—Bear Creek, 104,200 pounds; Greenfield, 21,538; Baraboo, 5,000; Fairfield, 3,400; Prairie du Sac, 1,350; Ironton, 1,098; Spring Green, 900; Delton, 60.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK

The principal classes of live stock were, in 1880:

Townships	Neat Cattle	Milch Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Horses
Baraboo	1,403	605	1,093	619
Bear Creek	1,662	825	653	355
Dellona	735	253	908	277
Delton	798	316	714	253
Excelsior	1,087	466	1,805	457
Fairfield	1,044	329	1,302	351
Franklin	1,581	568	1,481	408
Freedom	1,207	294	1,598	409
Greenfield	1,198	517	963	387
Honey Creek	1,644	454	1,489	493
Ironton	1,066	379	1,504	429
La Valle	883	193	1,139	299
Merrimack	817	324	1,284	314
Prairie du Sac.....	823	341	456	462
Reedsburg	1,203	561	2,153	575
Spring Green	1,097	287	213	360
Sumpter	1,134	340	1,803	491
Troy	1,563	670	998	536
Washington	1,140	824	1,686	422
Westfield	1,225	443	1,289	471
Winfield	683	210	1,326	212
Woodland	1,319	403	2,001	393
Totals	25,312	9,602	27,858	8,973

The aggregate value of the live stock in 1880 was:

Neat Cattle	\$245,801.00
Milch Cows.....	131,977.00
Sheep and Lambs.....	37,562.43
Horses	332,963.00
Mules and Asses.....	8,630.50
	<hr/>
	\$756,933.93

THE FIGURES FOR 1890

In 1890 the acreage grown to the principal farm products with number of apple trees, was as follows:

Civil Divisions	Wheat (Acres)	Corn (Acres)	Oats (Acres)	Potatoes (Acres)	Apple Trees (No.)
Baraboo City	55	45	75	10	1,150
Baraboo Town.	1,176	1,479	1,717	145	7,038
Bear Creek	326	1,200	1,320	167	14
Dellona	755	1,401	1,641	198	898
Delton	300	1,380	1,343	114	3,193
Excelsior	1,502	1,703	2,021	248	1,694
Franklin	1,087	1,008	1,396	58	311
Fairfield	610	1,406	1,436	90	4,125
Freedom	1,545	1,005	1,034	107	1,389
Greenfield	1,044	1,190	2,022	143	2,053
Honey Creek	1,904	2,112	2,384	74	.....
Ironton	427	347	732	69	695
La Valle Vil. ....	.....	15	8	4	.....
La Valle Town	1,082	865	1,357	249	2,500
Merrimack	449	1,466	1,650	57	1,597
Prairie du Sac Vil.	1	80	62	4	.....
Prairie du Sac Town	825	2,436	2,294	40	444
Reedsburg City	32	63	52	14	.....
Reedsburg Town	1,987	1,377	1,988	3,321	240
Spring Green	272	1,877	1,288	36	1,498
Sumpter	653	3,138	4,057	98	1,835
Sauk City Vil. ....	.....	12	20	15	.....
Troy	2,314	2,403	2,702	79	6,917
Washington	1,224	1,043	1,578	133	1,532
Westfield	2,469	1,424	1,914	213	1,555
Winfield	704	1,092	1,339	240	185
Woodland	1,360	1,460	1,558	119	1,130
Total	24,103	33,027	38,988	6,045	41,993

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN 1890

Cities, Villages and Towns	Wheat (bu.)	Corn (bu.)	Oats (bu.)	Potatoes (bu.)	Apples (bu.)	Grass (tons)	Butter (lbs.)	Cheese (lbs.)
Baraboo City	1,850	900	5,300	1,000	.....	.....	1,500	.....
Baraboo Town	18,785	40,175	76,290	15,055	6,152	2,531	84,160	400
Bear Creek	3,000	7,000	20,000	8,000	300	2,600	67,000	600,000
Dellona	9,961	23,860	62,048	13,225	455	491	28,190	.....
Delton	4,644	29,065	53,421	11,100	1,195	533	40,340	215
Excelsior	21,954	41,655	78,535	23,520	1,265	1,629	62,845	.....
Fairfield	8,660	30,000	51,850	6,880	3,300	650	30,150	.....
Franklin	13,550	23,901	54,545	3,895	179	1,396	8,100	45,181
Freedom	27,115	23,222	52,117	10,320	822	1,524	57,100	.....
Greenfield	12,876	19,870	59,538	11,143	874	1,245	28,430	.....
Honey Creek	17,725	42,310	90,970	6,595	.....	1,368	.....	.....
Ironton	6,249	9,825	28,113	6,425	105	572	12,505	.....
La Valle Vil.	.....	300	.....	300	.....	37	8,000	.....
La Valle Town	16,551	25,111	57,082	26,171	200	1,514	25,815	.....
Merrimaek	6,290	38,075	57,990	4,430	365	1,033	29,400	.....
Prairie du Sac Vil.	240	2,190	2,330	225	.....	80	353,000	.....
Prairie du Sac Town	8,016	42,845	61,915	3,250	237	845	21,395	300
Reedsburg City	545	2,400	1,640	1,275	.....	30	1,000	.....
Reedsburg Town	32,744	37,905	86,178	28,485	441	1,741	73,977	.....
Spring Green	3,289	41,620	37,382	2,715	175	1,387	50,448	.....
Sumpter	7,917	80,455	148,756	9,175	1,628	2,583	81,109	35,457
Sauk City Vil.	.....	500	400	500	.....	20	.....	.....
Troy	26,929	46,914	74,415	6,968	1,053	1,938	31,340	36,510
Washington	16,606	23,575	49,825	15,751	830	1,793	55,840	8,600
Westfield	40,032	24,115	86,525	19,495	586	1,328	27,305	.....
Winfield	9,218	19,135	62,295	25,460	495	903	31,377	.....
Woodland	14,694	24,640	48,130	16,820	328	2,161	24,180	.....
Total	329,440	700,563	1,407,590	268,178	20,985	31,932	1,234,506	726,663

In 1880-90 the production of hops had fallen from 179,591 pounds to 24,505, in 1880 their cultivation was very general throughout the county, in 1890 the following townships only were raising them: Winfield, 6,700 pounds; Dellona, 4,412; Baraboo, 3,800; Westfield, 2,650; Reedsburg, 2,200; Freedom, 1,800; Excelsior, 1,600; Delton, 500; Greenfield, 243.

In 1890 the principal varieties of live stock were distributed thus:

Civil Divisions	Neat Cattle	Milch Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Horses	Swine
Baraboo City	274	100	65	511	89
Baraboo Town	1,528	723	596	622	835
Bear Creek	2,886	800	442	393	597
Dellona	932	439	436	341	1,079
Delton	789	342	438	376	633
Excelsior	1,124	683	1,097	543	922
Fairfield	819	803	436	387	495
Franklin	2,482	405	647	330	852
Freedom	1,483	620	1,299	492	556
Greenfield	1,069	553	955	524	515
Honey Creek	2,258	700	961	552	1,263
Ironton	1,124	406	1,654	404	662
La Valle Vil.....	108	56	....	43	30
La Valle Town.....	965	472	783	404	724
Merrimaack	1,094	401	1,023	359	797
Prairie du Sac Vil.....	63	63	50	106	64
Prairie du Sac Town...	1,118	390	296	309	882
Reedsburg City	209	50	15	256	157
Reedsburg Town	1,174	754	850	448	714
Spring Green	1,439	568	166	398	746
Sumpter	1,579	669	695	602	1,643
Sauk City Vil.....	99	90	....	69	54
Troy	2,143	964	616	520	1,131
Washington	1,875	749	1,368	555	990
Westfield	1,869	590	1,121	455	969
Winfield	959	465	1,131	289	974
Woodland	1,715	407	2,228	556	1,164
Total	33,177	13,262	19,368	10,844	19,537

The aggregate value of the different varieties of live stock was as follows: Neat cattle, \$322,715; milch cows, \$205,720; horses, \$481,823; swine, \$51,832; sheep and lambs, \$28,664; mules and asses, \$4,651.

STATISTICS FOR 1900

In 1900 the number of acres of the principal farm and orchard products growing in the county were as follows:

Civil Divisions	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Grasses (cultivated)
Ableman Vil.	14	58	90	8	11	....
Baraboo City .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Baraboo Town.	187	2,617	2,592	249	69	2,222
Bear Creek	225	1,558	1,824	85	97	2,967
Dellona	248	2,146	2,179	508	73	1,717
Delton	196	2,276	2,223	616	21	957
Excelsior	305	2,065	2,262	739	110	1,376
Fairfield	148	2,350	2,100	500	5	1,012
Franklin	296	1,502	2,354	154	173	1,195
Freedom	344	1,687	2,217	165	226	1,353
Greenfield	271	1,336	2,030	296	167	1,081
Honey Creek	427	3,077	4,553	187	73	1,662
Ironton	200	1,500	2,040	300	100	500
La Valle Town.	185	1,565	2,450	306	200	1,345
La Valle Vil. ....	....	16	14	....	19	35
Merrimack Town.	225	2,275	2,777	499	....	1,574
Merrimack Vil.	6	142	88	8	....	40
North Freedom Vil.	12	44	54	....	....	30
Prairie du Sac Town.	202	3,507	2,754	685	....	645
Prairie du Sac Vil. ....	....	83	28	....	....	35
Reedsburg Town.	196	1,763	2,968	157	166	2,193
Reedsburg City .....	....	55	59	37	....	48
Spring Green Town.	161	3,326	2,413	530	50	1,335
Spring Green Vil. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sumpter	138	3,008	3,761	127	16	2,779
Sauk City .....	....	99	42	....	....	....
Troy	354	3,290	4,022	529	102	1,479
Washington	327	2,189	3,449	196	166	2,281
Westfield	355	1,624	3,272	477	160	1,051
Winfield	125	1,094	1,592	175	35	450
Woodland	387	1,096	1,714	237	387	1,495
Total	5,534	47,348	57,921	7,770	2,426	32,857

PRINCIPAL FARM PRODUCTS IN 1900

Civil Divisions	Wheat (bu.)	Corn (bu.)	Oats (bu.)	Barley (bu.)	Rye (bu.)	Potatoes (bu.)	Apples (bu.)	Butter (lbs.)	Grasses (tons)
Ableman Vil.	50	300	300	50	.....	800	.....	300	.....
Baraboo City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baraboo Town	5,017	95,845	88,695	2,970	2,323	42,886	1,970	109,375	2,153
Bear Creek	1,609	43,240	50,093	2,568	622	5,615	795	30,300	2,659
Dellona	3,006	56,520	46,641	3,070	3,293	47,905	1,470	42,225	1,060
Delton	2,451	59,440	46,229	365	4,727	43,507	2,910	51,125	1,467
Excelsior	4,663	69,495	68,095	2,940	1,395	70,315	2,670	105,200	1,694
Fairfield	1,340	57,705	30,850	75	3,505	10,620	1,600	28,400	964
Franklin	4,857	55,520	80,895	4,440	2,390	4,885	1,174	14,829	1,657
Freedom	5,483	56,600	85,488	6,055	2,246	22,955	3,723	85,200	1,273
Greenfield	4,435	56,560	65,620	3,600	4,900	18,975	2,845	26,190	1,219
Honey Creek	7,230	119,740	157,030	1,550	2,600	9,185	884	97,000	1,920
Ironton	4,585	4,775	130,250	3,125	22,125	85,500	1,200	39,000	600
La Valle Town	4,413	57,602	37,428	5,185	3,474	59,660	1,222	56,660	1,913
La Valle Vil.	.....	100	200	.....	.....	150	.....	8,300	12
Merrimack Town	2,627	65,690	67,965	325	4,339	7,075	528	51,060	2,052
Merrimack Vil.	50	2,790	1,975	.....	70	430	.....	1,550	.....
North Freedom Vil.	201	3,525	3,175	100	180	880	.....	.....	66
Prairie du Sac Town	4,394	68,175	54,545	110	5,385	4,920	325	39,680	545
Prairie du Sac Vil.	.....	3,600	950	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	45
Reedsburg City	.....	2,000	1,530	.....	165	2,450	.....	2,700	12
Reedsburg Town	3,555	74,617	111,429	4,470	4,388	116,187	1,581	165,050	3,274
Sauk City	70	4,625	1,320	.....	150	2,665	.....	10,880	631
Spring Green Town	772	59,850	37,095	365	2,690	3,020	360	14,800	.....
Spring Green Vil.	.....	2,200	1,700	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumpter	1,880	145,000	126,115	960	1,150	11,825	600	114,800	3,046
Troy	4,781	126,685	112,263	2,827	4,895	7,699	2,067	95,732	1,607
Washington	4,023	73,870	97,560	3,000	1,360	19,790	4,005	170,570	1,930
Westfield	5,873	73,040	130,960	4,415	7,320	44,265	3,850	72,500	1,694
Winfield	1,742	29,672	87,442	480	1,495	20,172	310	23,793	395
Woodland	5,615	39,212	76,695	9,807	2,665	32,670	1,268	66,000	2,229
Total	84,022	1,487,993	1,800,533	63,052	89,858	697,066	45,357	1,523,219	36,117

The cheese production for 1900 was 569,200, indicating a decided falling off for the decade, while nearly 300,000 more pounds of butter were manufactured. Only 800 pounds of hops were produced in the entire county.

In 1900 the principal varieties of live stock were thus distributed:

Civil Divisions	Neat Cattle	Milch Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Horses	Swine
Ableman Vil.	108	45	....	51	19
Baraboo City	215	....	40	867	31
Baraboo Town.	1,143	883	831	497	516
Bear Creek	2,950	1,391	1,027	264	729
Dellona	1,376	595	516	312	1,040
Delton	904	503	338	319	603
Excelsior	1,528	823	913	331	976
Fairfield	845	451	491	317	492
Franklin	3,046	1,479	979	344	851
Freedom	1,778	882	1,416	397	536
Greenfield	1,002	560	1,024	291	410
Honey Creek	2,577	1,114	1,306	564	1,351
Ironton	1,193	200	2,491	436	554
La Valle Town.....	1,070	230	1,905	453	574
La Valle Vil.	72	34	58	58	27
Merrimack Town.	1,109	356	818	310	867
Merrimack Vil.	85	63	....	45	61
North Freedom Vil.	69	23	10	53	24
Prairie du Sac Town.....	776	426	98	266	677
Prairie du Sac Vil.	50	13	54	102	14
Reedsburg City	159	914	30	270	41
Reedsburg Town.	1,833	145	1,457	415	794
Spring Green Town.....	1,547	600	451	355	1,034
Spring Green Village.....	147	....	5	119	153
Sumpter	1,704	876	946	496	1,560
Sauk City Vil.....	111	50	....	102	26
Troy	2,517	1,147	1,241	517	1,176
Washington	1,840	1,164	1,626	449	646
Westfield	1,891	831	1,786	501	837
Winfield	916	210	1,991	270	677
Woodland	1,410	639	3,622	441	803
Total	35,971	16,647	27,470	10,212	18,099

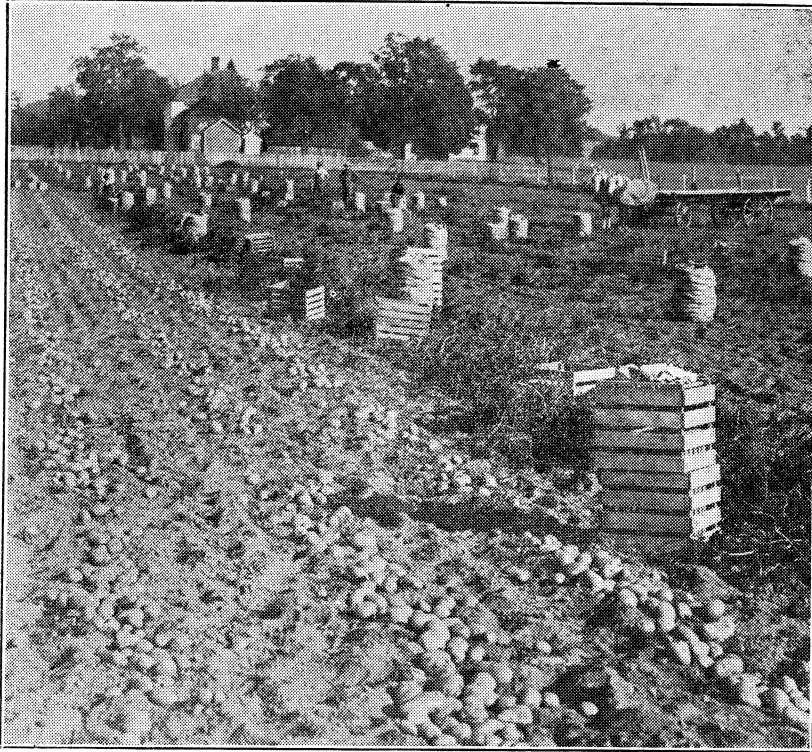
The aggregate values of the different classes of live stock: Neat cattle, \$387,673; milch cows, \$320,569; horses, \$324,664; swine, \$59,911; sheep and lambs, \$37,766.

THE LIVE STOCK IN 1910

In 1910 the live stock of the county was thus distributed:

Civil Divisions	Neat Cattle	Sheep and Lambs	Horses	Swine
Baraboo	1,961	625	640	600
Bear Creek	4,040	590	549	1,020
Dellona	1,450	650	418	821
Delton	1,480	342	519	479
Excelsior	2,120	855	481	609
Fairfield	1,224	406	369	464
Franklin	4,242	452	661	1,194
Freedom	2,026	886	500	388
Greenfield	1,845	678	438	393
Honey Creek	3,122	405	709	1,422
Ironton	2,599	1,114	620	765
La Valle	2,299	1,279	575	596
Merrimack	1,302	314	460	725
Prairie du Sac	1,236	87	417	856
Reedsburg	2,259	512	578	745
Spring Green	1,831	206	426	977
Sumpter	2,065	856	717	1,622
Troy	3,382	675	775	1,405
Washington	3,374	391	682	944
Westfield	3,116	629	670	984
Winfield	1,880	1,576	500	602
Woodland	2,775	2,409	591	863
Ableman Vil.	157	45	69	22
Baraboo City	207	13	1,015	22
La Valle Vil.	86	8	83	26
Merrimack Vil.	80	10	55	44
N. Freedom Vil.	98	....	90	28
Prairie du Sac Vil.	55	....	122	6
Reedsburg City	150	....	249	11
Sauk City Vil.	83	....	121	26
Spring Green Vil.	177	16	126	87
Total	52,721	16,029	14,225	18,746

The aggregate true value of the different varieties of live stock: Neat cattle, \$1,188,465; horses, \$1,254,845; swine, \$224,952; sheep and lambs, \$56,107; mules and asses, \$7,605 (88 in number).



HARVESTING THE POTATO CROP



ROOTING FOR THE ALLIES

HISTORY OF SAUK COUNTY

CROPS AND LIVE STOCK (1916)

C. P. Norgord, the commissioner of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, in his report issued January 1, 1917, presents the following facts regarding the acreage, production and total farm value of the principal crops in Sauk County for the year 1916, and based (the value) on the market price on December 1st of that year:

Crops	Acreage	Production	Value
Corn for grain (bu.).....	38,209	1,413,763	\$1,229,974
Corn for silos (tons).....	19,683	236,196	708,588
Oats (bu.)	80,322	3,293,202	1,646,601
Wheat (bu.)	6,225	105,855	171,437
Barley (bu.)	7,136	214,080	223,448
Rye (bu.)	10,401	260,025	347,434
Potatoes (bu.)	7,028	407,624	558,445
Hay (tons)	59,990	95,984	1,361,053

The number and value of the live stock on the farms of Sauk County, January 1, 1917:

Varieties	Number	Value
Horses	18,591	\$1,951,497
Milch cows	40,956	2,744,052
Other cattle	40,503	1,504,281
Sheep	11,222	36,110
Swine	77,968	849,951

THE GINSENG INDUSTRY

There are a number of special products which have given Sauk County considerable fame, and their cultivation covers nearly the entire period of its agricultural history. The first of these to come into notice as a source of profit to home farmers was the ginseng root, which the pioneers found growing wild in the western part of the county. It has long been greatly esteemed and honored by the Chinese from the fact that one of their emperors was cured of the colic or other intestinal trouble, through its virtues; and, although quite common in Central Wisconsin and other sections of the near Northwest, the Orient knows it not as a natural product. Fortunately, the Chinese early determined that the root was at its best when found in a state of nature. In some localities in the western townships of Sauk County ginseng was very plentiful, and for several years the people of that section devoted much of their time to digging the root and shipping it to market, receiving as high as \$1 a pound. Quantities of the raw product were shipped to California, Australia, the Hawaiian Islands and the Orient. Before being used by the Chinese for most anything which ailed them, it under-

went a native process which so increased its curative properties that thirty years ago it could be sold to those who had the most faith in it—and a long purse—at thirty dollars an ounce. It is said that a widow in the Town of Washington, when the ginseng fever was at its height, earned enough money from the sale of her pickings in the woods to lift a considerable mortgage on her farm which the previous hard times had compelled her to place. Most of the wild lands which formerly grew the ginseng root have been plowed over, although it is still found in many localities on the hills in the southwestern part of the county. Of late years its cultivation has also been successfully undertaken. In this connection is the following from the Baraboo News of October 14, 1915:

“The largest ginseng garden in Sauk county is located near the foot of the big hill between Black Hawk and Spring Green, not far from Wilson Creek. The garden is owned by J. W. and M. J. Schwartz, two brothers who began the growing of the plants in a small way a number of years ago. Now they have two acres under artificial shade and one acre on a hillside in the woods. It requires three or four years or longer to obtain a crop. Before the war came on the dry roots were worth about \$6.00 a pound; now the price has dropped to about \$4.25. Early in the season they sold roots valued at about \$2,500 and the digging this fall will bring a lot more.

“Schwartz brothers sent this office a few days ago a root just dug from the ground which weighed an even pound. It is a very large specimen and shows the growers know how to care for the plants. The older the plants the better they are and the more they bring. Cultivated plants are not worth so much as those which grow in the woods.

“When the firm began growing ginseng they purchased plants at fifty cents each. They are now worth much less and seed is worth about \$5.00 a pound, there being about 7,000 seeds in a pound. The plant bears bright red berries in a cluster. When gathered the berries are buried in fine sand and after a year are obtained by sifting. The seed do not germinate the first year so there is no danger in keeping them buried in a box of damp sand for several months until the pulp has entirely decayed. Some growers mash the pulp and wash it away, leaving the seed. There are about 125 seeds on a stalk. Among the first plants obtained by the brothers were several growing in the wild state at Blue mounds.

“On account of the low price of ginseng the firm has begun the growing of golden seal and other drug plants which have merited medicinal value. Ginseng is of no value but the Chinese think it is. They purchase practically all that is grown in the country.

“The worst difficulty encountered in growing the plant in the woods were the mice. The little animals are very fond of the roots and made sad havoc with the Spring Green garden in the woods one winter. A few traps exterminated the most of them.”

HOP CRAZE IN SAUK COUNTY

Hops did not prove to be a permanent crop, although while the stimulus of high prices lasted they were feverishly cultivated in every part of the county. The cultivation of wheat was on the decline toward the close of the Civil war and the eastern hop fields were devastated by their louse enemies. Prices went soaring, and the few hop growers in Wisconsin who had been cultivating fields for several previous years put all their acreage into the vine. Hundreds new to the industry tumbled along after them, in a headlong rush to supply the demands of the lager beer industry, which, with the heavy war taxes on whiskey and the growth of the typical German taste, further assisted to create an insistent and an enormous demand almost at the doors of the hop growers. The Wisconsin breweries took all they could raise and, like Oliver Twist, "cried for more." The product which, in the New York market in 1861 sold at from 15 to 25 cents per pound, four years later brought from 50 to 65 cents. In 1865 numbers of growers in Sauk County were said to have realized from \$800 to \$1,200 per acre, and one farmer was reported to have sold the product of fifteen-sixteenths of an acre for \$1,600. Two years later hops were bringing from 55 to 70 cents per pound in the open market. On the authority of such reliable state papers as the "Wisconsin State Journal" and the "Milwaukee Sentinel," one farmer raised 3,100 pounds on a single acre which he sold at over 58 cents per pound, and all the hop growers of Sauk County received \$2,000,000 for their crop, of which \$1,500,000 was clear profit. During that year 2,548 acres of land in the county were devoted to hops, and the yield was approximately 4,000,000 pounds, or one-fifth of all the hops raised in the United States, and the next year upon a more than double acreage, its product was even greater. Kilbourn, in Columbia County, was the chief shipping center of the Wisconsin hop district, and, according to the Wisconsin Mirror of that city, ranked as the greatest primary hop depot in the United States, perhaps in the world.

The newspapers and books issued in those times are alive with lively pictures of the hop fields, the hop-picking girls and boys, the got-rich-quick hop farmers driving around with their wives and daughters in fancy phaetons, the occupants decked like lilies or peonies, as the case might be; the farmer boys blossoming into city sports; the residences of the hop-growers bursting with pianos and other new furnishings; unrestrained expansion and often unlimited credit, based on the permanent prosperity of this wild tumult of production, expansion and discount of the future.

The outcome of this unnatural condition was inevitable and is well told by Frederick Merk in his "Economic History of Wisconsin During

the Civil War Decade," to which the author is indebted for much of the matter relating to the hop craze which precedes this extract:

"The change came sooner and more disastrously than even the worst fears anticipated. In 1863, owing to an unfavorable growing season and the inroads of the recently arrived louse, the average yield of Wisconsin yards sank from 1,400 to 800 or 900 pounds per acre, while the quality of much of the crop was inferior. Yet even this was but the beginning of the misfortune. No sooner did the new hops begin to move than it became evident that the bottom had dropped out of the market. The eastern growers, having successfully banished the louse, had again produced a normal crop. The necessity for the Wisconsin product had disappeared at just the time when the output had increased, in spite



OLD HOP HOUSE

of the small yield per acre, to almost 11,000,000 pounds. The blackest predictions were fulfilled; the New York market was hopelessly glutted.

"Prices swiftly declined. The growers who first sent their crop to market were fortunate to receive from 25 to 35 cents per pound for it, though they bitterly protested at the time that they were being robbed. As the season advanced, prices sank lower and lower, until at length hops became practically unsalable. It is probable that the average price realized by the growers did not exceed 10 cents per pound, or a trifle over half the cost of production. A large part of the crop was held over until the next year in the hope that the situation might improve, but ultimately it had to be sold at from 3 to 5 cents per pound.

"Some growers courageously attempted, in 1870, to retrieve their lost fortunes, and a fair yield was secured, but prices continued to range between 10 and 20 cents, and the net result of the effort was only to

increase the general distress. Hundreds of farmers were ruined, other hundreds lost the savings of a lifetime. Depression succeeded feverish enthusiasm. The hop bubble had burst!

“The depression in the hop market continued unrelieved until 1871, when owing to the failure of the eastern crop, prices again became normal. A large proportion of Wisconsin growers had in the meantime plowed up their yards. After 1871 the industry became comparatively steady.”

Harvey Canfield, Benjamin Colton and Jesse Cottington are believed to be the pioneer hop farmers in Sauk County, and when they commenced to market their produce, after hauling it to Beaver Dam, they thought themselves fortunate if they obtained 7 cents per pound. When the boom came they made money and lost some with the slump of prices. A typical hop house was that built by Mr. Canfield just west of Baraboo.

Notwithstanding the collapse of 1868, permanent good resulted to the farmers as a result of the large amounts of money invested in large and well arranged hop houses, which were afterward used as barns; the vast improvement in the farmers' homes and the purchase of a superior grade of live stock. And as many of the farmers continued to raise hops and realized steady, although not exorbitant profits, for years after the epidemic had subsided, the advantages were, on the whole, a permanent gain.

RISE OF THE SUGAR BEET

The cultivation of the sugar beet, which also made Wisconsin famous as an experimental state in matters agricultural, is also traced to the influence and initiative of the German element. Central Europe had long cultivated them and refined sugar from them, but it was not until the collapse of the hop bubble in 1868 that any real experiments were made in Wisconsin or the United States. Says Merk:

“In the spring of that year (1868), two enterprising German immigrants, one of whom had been employed in the Fatherland for many years as foreman in a beet-sugar refinery, rented a tract of land near the city of Fond du Lac and planted it to sugar beets. Such time as they could spare during the summer was devoted to the erection of a primitive, though complete sugar refinery. By 1869 they were manufacturing sugar at the rate of 1,000 pounds per day, a feat which enabled the ‘Milwaukee Sentinel’ to boast early in 1870 that Wisconsin was producing more beet-sugar than all the other states of the Union combined. It was one of the earliest attempts at beet-sugar manufacture in the United States and, as such, received wide notice throughout the Northwest. Other companies were induced to follow the example thus set, and between the years 1869 and 1871 approximately a dozen

beet-sugar companies were organized in the southern and eastern counties of the State. The most successful of these, the First Sauk County Farmers' Association for the Fabrication of Beet Sugar, an interesting company of some fifty German farmers which had secured the services of a German expert, manufactured in 1871 as much as 134,400 pounds of beet sugar and 72,350 pounds of molasses.

"In spite of every effort, however, it was impossible to compete successfully with the cheaper and better southern product, and after one or two years of discouragement all these pioneer companies disappeared. Yet they served a useful purpose, for they demonstrated that the soil and climate of Wisconsin was well adapted to the growth of the root. A quarter of a century later Wisconsin made a second attempt, this time to persevere, until today she ranks well up among the great beet-sugar states of the Union."

Black Hawk was the center of the industry, and Sauk County has not maintained its supremacy in the industry. It has, in fact, almost disappeared from the list of the county's industries, and the returns made to the state commissioner of agriculture in 1916 showed that only 59 acres in the entire county were devoted to the cultivation of the sugar beet; that but 472 tons of sugar were produced, and the total value of the output was \$2,832.

THE SAUK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Sauk County has had an agricultural society for more than sixty years and there has never been a time during that period when its membership has not been representative of the most substantial farming element within its borders. Nearly twenty years afterward those who had made a specialty of importing and raising improved live stock for breeding, meat and dairy purposes, also formed an organization known as the Stock Breeders' Association. As a rule, those who have been most prominent in the founding and progress of these societies have been the leaders in the practical work of improving the yield and quality of the standard crops and raising the breeds of neat and dairy cattle, horses and swine. Upon such very practical matters rests what is best in the development of Sauk County; for they spell comfort and prosperity and the means and sturdy spirit which support the schools, churches and higher things of life.

The Sauk County Agricultural Society was organized on Washington's birthday of 1855, at Taylor's Hall, in the Village of Baraboo. The attendance was large. Alexander Crawford was called to the chair and James S. Moseley was appointed secretary. The objects of the society, as declared in the first article of its constitution, were the "promotion and improvement of the condition of agriculture, horticulture, mechanical, manufacturing and household arts." The election of

officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: James M. Clarke, president; Daniel Pound, vice president; James S. Moseley, secretary; R. H. Davis, treasurer. The original membership consisted of James M. Clarke, William J. Huntington, R. R. Remington, Benjamin L. Brier, Isaac W. Morley, Charles L. Clarke, B. B. Brier, William Stees, Francis K. Jenkins, John B. Walbridge, B. F. Mills, Rufus N. Flint, Alexander Crawford, John B. Crawford, S. V. R. Ableman, Charles H. Williams, Moses M. Chaplin, Ebenezer Martin, Stephen M. Burdick, Samuel Northrop, Oliver W. Thomas, James S. Moseley, Daniel Pound and John Acker. A premium list was arranged and, although October 16, 1855, was the date set for holding the first fair, there is no record of the event either in the columns of the "Democrat" or "Republic," or in the archives of the society itself. In September Mr. Clarke resigned as president and R. G. Camp was appointed to fill the vacancy.

At the following meeting, March 15, 1856, Mr. Camp was elected president; I. W. Morley, vice president; R. H. Davis, treasurer, and M. C. Waite, secretary. An executive committee was also chosen composed of one representative from each of the seventeen townships of the county. A premium list amounting to \$249.50 for the next fair, to be held in Baraboo, October 1-2, 1856, was passed. The names of eighty-six members appear on the roll.

There is some discussion about the location of the first exhibit but it is generally believed that it was in the old court house, which stood at or near 120 Fourth Avenue. A letter from I. W. Morley, of Ableman, says that he attended the first fair and that it was in the old court house. The first court house built in the park had not been completed by that time. Dr. B. F. Mills, George B. Gibbons, Charles Hirschinger and others who resided at Baraboo at that time, are of the opinion that the first fair was in the old court house north of the park. Afterwards exhibits were made in Taylor's building at the corner of Third and Broadway where P. H. Keyser was located so many years. The fair was also held in the court house park about that time.

When the fair was held in one of the buildings in the heart of the village the cattle were tied in the street. There were not many fast horses in those days, as the prevailing animal for driving was the ox.

The fair was afterwards held on the Crawford place just north of the western extremity of Eighth Avenue, about where the Jerry Dodd place is located. Some years ago the present place on Eighth Street in the eastern part of the city was chosen and purchased.

Dr. Mills says that when he went to the first fair he found so few exhibits in grain and seeds that he returned to his store, procured several varieties and carried off the premiums.

In the fall of 1856 the society was reorganized with R. H. Davis as president; J. B. Crawford, vice president; I. W. Morley, treasurer; E. Martin, secretary. Among the seventeen directors appear many

new names. This fact, with the record of October 1st that "the funds of the old society were passed over to the present organization," indicates a general "shake-up" of the old body.

Before the reassembling of the society in September, 1857, President Wilson resigned and John W. Powell was appointed to succeed him, but at the annual meeting on the 24th of that month John B. Crawford was elected president; R. R. Remington, vice president; John W. Powell, treasurer, and James M. Clarke, secretary. At the close of the 1858 fair, held at Reedsburg, on October 14th, the annual election resulted as follows: President, J. B. Walbridge; vice president, A. W. Starks; treasurer, William H. Thompson; secretary, H. H. Peck.

At the meeting of August 12, 1859, A. M. Starks was elected president, and A. B. Bradley, vice president, and it was decided that the next fair and cattle show should be held at Baraboo on the 21st and 22d of September. Henry Getchell and R. Jones, who had been appointed to consider permanent grounds, reported in favor of accepting the site offered by John B. Crawford. The society instructed them to make a written agreement for the lease of the same and to mature plans for a suitable building. The grounds were fenced and a small building erected in the following spring and summer and the fair was held there (in Baraboo) September 19-21, 1860. Premiums were awarded to the extent of \$277.50; receipts, \$398; 801 entries, divided among 150 exhibitors. At the close of the fair A. W. Starks was elected president; F. K. Jenkins, vice president, John B. Crawford, treasurer, and M. C. Waite, secretary. The board of directors was increased to twenty members to correspond to the number of townships, and the membership of the society had reached 140.

At the annual fair held at Baraboo, September 16-18, 1861, the highest premium was awarded to F. G. Stanley for the best-conducted farm. Harvey Canfield was elected president; R. R. Remington, treasurer, and H. H. Potter, secretary. In January, 1862, Peter Cooper was chosen president in place of Mr. Canfield, deceased. Mr. Stanley was elected vice president. In 1863 the old board of officers was re-elected; the war so disorganized the affairs of the society in 1864 that no record of its proceedings exists; and in January, 1865, Charles H. Williams was chosen president; F. Walbridge, vice president; R. R. Remington, treasurer; J. J. Gattiger, secretary. Two attempts were made to hold business meetings in June, but failed for lack of a quorum. With the close of the war, normal conditions soon prevailed, and the society resumed its regular meetings, but, for several years, its affairs languished, although the first fair after the war—that of October 10-11, 1866—was a great success. The results of the 1867 fair are unrecorded, and no fairs were held in 1868 and 1869. The lease on the Crawford grounds had expired in the latter year, the building had been taken down, and no place for the society's home seemed available except

Emery's race grounds. These could be only leased; therefore, the officers of the society thought it to the advantage of all concerned to obtain a permanent site. Consequently, forty acres of land were purchased from Adam Nixon, during the spring of 1870, for \$1,540. Of these grounds, located just east of Baraboo, twenty acres were afterward sold for \$600. At the close of the fair held October 6-7, 1870, the society was in debt nearly \$800.

The fair of 1871 was held in the society's new building on September 20-23, 1871. In the different departments were ninety exhibitors and 326 entries. Since that year the fair and administrative headquarters of the society have been in Baraboo.

In 1871, after the fair had been held, the society was \$1,155 in debt, owing to the erection of the buildings and inclosing fence. For several years the fairs were excellent, but they carried a debt. In the early '80s the debt of \$1,200 was cleared by subscriptions made by the business men of Baraboo and the leading farmers of the vicinity. Since that time large additions have been made to the exhibition building on the grounds, neat and substantial stables erected for the various kinds of stock exhibited, and the entire property inclosed by a substantial fence. There are few fair grounds in the state more attractive, commodious and convenient than those which represent the Sauk County Agricultural Society.

Since the Civil war the presidents and secretaries of the society have been as follows:

Presidents: Charles H. Williams, 1866-67; H. H. Potter, 1867-74; John M. True, 1874-75; H. H. Potter, 1875-77; Charles H. Williams, 1877-78; John M. True, 1878-86; A. D. McGilvra, 1886-90; John M. True, 1890-99; Henry Marriott, 1899-1902; Charles Wild, 1902-09; George C. Astle, 1909-18.

Secretaries: J. J. Gattiger, 1866-72; John M. True, 1872-74; Philip Cheek, Jr., 1874-75; John M. True, 1875-77; G. A. Pabodie, 1877-80; Francis N. Peck, 1880-83; A. D. McGilvra, 1883-86; R. B. Griggs, 1886-88; G. C. Grism, 1888-90; A. D. McGilvra, 1890-91; John S. Hall, 1891-99; George A. Pabodie, 1899-1900; S. A. Pelton, 1900-17; W. E. Baringer, 1917-18.

Since 1899 the Sauk County Agricultural Society has been a stock company. At a special meeting held at the court house, August 6, 1898, the proposition was made to that effect, and John M. True, H. Marriott, J. S. Hall, N. H. Smith and G. A. Pabodie were appointed a committee to investigate the advisability of the matter. On the 25th of February, 1899, they reported at the same place in favor of the proposition, and presented the articles of association which were adopted by the society as a whole. The property of the society, amounting to \$8,000, was divided into 800 shares, and all its life members, as well as widows of deceased members residing in Sauk County at the time, were

constituted stockholders therein. Two shares were issued to each life member and one share to each widow, the balance of the stock being offered to the public for sale at its face value. Each share of stock carried a vote, but no stockholder could cast more than two votes.

The society has about 340 stockholders, of whom thirty are widows.

BREEDERS OF FINE CATTLE

The rearing of blood cattle for the prime purpose of improving the breed of milch cows, and thus developing the dairy industries of the county, is said to have had its origin in this section of the state in the efforts and enterprises of Maj. Charles H. Williams, for a number



A DAIRY HERD

of years after the war president of the County Agricultural Society, and during that period one of the ablest and bravest of the officers who represented Sauk County. In early manhood he was a civil engineer, and afterward pursued mercantile lines in Cincinnati and Toledo. He located in Milwaukee in 1846 and during the seven years of his residence in that city served as receiver of the United States Land Office and was prominent in municipal affairs also. In 1853 he settled on a farm in the town of Freedom, now Excelsior, this county, where he resided for many years. After reaching the grade of major in command of a regiment, Colonel Williams was obliged to resign from the Union service on account of ill health, and returned to his farm to continue his work begun about ten years previously in the building up of his imported herd of shorthorns and the general encouragement of the movement among the farmers of Sauk County. For many years the Major led

in this section as an extensive breeder of fine cattle. R. A. Morley and John M. True were close competitors, and the three carried away the bulk of the ribbons bestowed at the cattle shows of the County Agricultural Society. Mr. True was one of the most prominent men in the county, as will hereafter appear, and was long secretary of the Stock Breeders' Association. Both Major Williams and Mr. True resided in Baraboo for many years.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DAIRY INTERESTS

As a result of the persistent efforts of such men as these, Sauk County finally took its stand as one of the best and steadiest dairy producers in Central Wisconsin. The Beckwiths and Aaron Southard, of the town of Bear Creek, as manufacturers of cheese; J. A. Morley and Archibald Barker, Town of Baraboo, as butter makers; John Tordoff, of LaValle; Amos Johnson and H. Bradbury, of Greenfield, and Peter S. Young and Henry Hill, of Sumpter, with other fabricators of dairy products, projected the fair name of the county even into the metropolitan circles of the East. In 1879 Mr. Morley took the sweep-stakes prize for the best butter at the National Dairymen's fair held in New York during 1879, and Sauk County butter and cheese have repeatedly captured high prizes and premiums at state and inter-state exhibitions.

STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

In June, 1874, several of the men most prominent in the work of the County Agricultural Society, and especially in the improvement of the dairy breeds, organized the Stock Breeders' Association of Sauk County, with a capital of \$4,200. It was a joint company having for its objects "the procuring and keeping of imported and thoroughbred horses and mares for breeding purposes." The original members of the association, who met in the court house on the 13th of that month, were Charles H. Williams, H. H. Potter, John M. True, John B. Crawford, R. J. Wood, J. W. Wood, J. H. Vrooman, William Fessler, Melatiah Willis, P. W. Carpenter, H. J. Farnum, Charles Teel, G. C. Astle, A. J. Sears, R. Johnson, Charles Payne, S. McGilvra, S. W. Emery, Ryland Stone, R. E. Stone, J. R. Hall, N. W. Morley, James Hill, William Christie, H. H. Howlett, R. A. Morley, Levi Cahoon, Amos Johnson and O. H. Cook. On the 13th of February, 1875, a formal organization was effected by the election of the following officers: H. H. Potter, president; R. J. Wood, treasurer; John M. True, secretary. Mr. True remained in the position named for the six years covering the life of the association. R. H. Strong succeeded Mr. Potter as president in 1878; R. J. Wood held the office in 1879, and J. B. Crawford in 1880. J. J. Gattiker was treasurer in 1876-78, and E. Walbridge in 1878-80.

In the latter year the purpose and work of the association had been so fully accomplished in the general improvement of horses throughout the county that the association sold its livestock and dissolved.

At the present time there are four organizations for the improvement of Sauk County cattle. The four organizations with the principal officers in each are as follows:

Sauk County Shorthorn Breeders' Association—George Carpenter, president; Frank Morley, secretary and treasurer.

Sauk County Holstein Breeders' Association—Lyman E. Stone, president; Ora Kirkpatrick, secretary and treasurer.

Sauk County Guernsey Breeders' Association—C. W. Wichern, president; Clifford Capener, secretary; Pierce Martiny, treasurer.

Sauk County Jersey Breeders' Association—E. A. McGilvra, president; Dr. L. W. Bible, secretary and treasurer.

Thus has the author followed the logical line of historic development relating to those primal forces and agencies and those basic interests and industries without which Sauk County would never have been born and substantially matured.



THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME

CHAPTER IV

FARM AND INDUSTRIAL LIFE

CHARLES HIRSCHINGER'S STORY OF TIMBER-LAND AGRICULTURE—WILLIAM TOOLE, OF PANSY HEIGHTS—THE TOOLES REACH EXCELSIOR TOWNSHIP—PIONEER FENCING—LIVE STOCK AS BEASTS OF PREY—HARD TO GET GOOD FLOUR—MIRROR LAKE, AN OLD MILL POND—THE BOUNDS OF CIVILIZATION—DANGER OF RUNNING FIRES—CLEARING AWAY THE BRUSH—THE OAK OPENINGS—TREES AND SOILS—SHRUBS—BREAKING THE SOIL—THE TOOLE FARM—VARIETIES OF WHEAT—THE CHINCH BUG PEST—PIONEER IMPLEMENTS—SOWING BY HAND—FIRST MACHINE MOWING—STACKING THE GRAIN—CHANGE IN THRESHING MACHINES—HORSES AS POWER—MORE ABOUT REAPERS AND MOWERS—THE HARVESTER APPEARS—IMPROVED HAYING MACHINES—EARLY VARIETIES OF CORN—EARLY INDUSTRIES (BY MRS. L. H. PALMER)—WILD HONEY AND GINSENG—EARLY SAW MILLS—FIRST WOOLEN MILL—FURNITURE FACTORY—DIVISION OF BARABOO WATER POWER—FIRST BRIDGE ACROSS THE BARABOO—TANNERY ERECTED—LARGE FLOUR MILL AND BARREL FACTORY—SAW MILL AND WAGON WORKS—PRAIRIE DU SAC MILLS—REEDSBURG INDUSTRIES—BRICK YARDS AND LIME KILNS—LARGEST KILN IN THE COUNTY—SHORT SEASON OF COPPER MINING—IRON INDUSTRIES AT IRONTON—DEATH OF FOUNDERS OF IRONTON—HAULING GRAIN FROM BARABOO TO MILWAUKEE (BY H. H. FLYNT)—MILWAUKEE NEAREST GOOD WHEAT MARKET—FARMERS AT LAST IN THE SWIM—HAUL OF FOUR MILES INSTEAD OF A HUNDRED—MORLEY, THE MAGICIAN—FROM WHEAT GROWING TO DAIRYING—HOP DAYS IN SAUK COUNTY (BY JOHN M. TRUE)—HOP INDUSTRY IN DETAIL (BY JOHN ROONEY)—WONDERFUL HOP PICKING MACHINE (BY HUGH KELLEY)

In the pioneer days of Sauk County nearly every man of any real importance had more or less to do with matters which lay close to the soil. Most of them were general farmers, some of them specialized in fruit culture or stock breeding, and most of them were as familiar with nature's laws and profitable workings as many of today who are making such frantic efforts to reach that healthful plane of life along which their forefathers traveled from boyhood so naturally and so serenely. "Back to the soil," forced upon the country and the county by necessity, has

become a blessed inclination. It therefore is plainly evident that the stories which have been told of leading citizens of Sauk County, as to their agricultural experiences of the long-past, will not only revive pleasant memories in the minds of the older settlers, but will interest, as never before, those of the younger generations who are harking back with such enthusiasm and good results.

CHARLES HIRSCHINGER'S STORY OF TIMBER-LAND AGRICULTURE

The story of the development of agriculture and farming operations in Sauk County has been often told by those who have been a part of it for sixty years or more. Among others, Charles Hirschinger, who, with his parents, was a pioneer of the Baraboo Valley, has told the tale. Coming to Sauk County when only ten years of age, in 1847, the family located on Section 8, about two miles southwest of Baraboo, and the boy was later employed by the Canfields, father and son, in the grafting of fruit trees and the care of their pioneer orchard and nursery. The Canfields gradually went out of business and Mr. Hirschinger established himself as the leading horticulturist in the county. He served as president of the County Agricultural Society. He also got into town politics and both the towns of Freedom and Baraboo, as well as the Board of County Supervisors, kept him in harness for a quarter of a century. He therefore speaks, as one having authority, in this wise:

“Farming fifty years ago in the timber land on the south side of the Baraboo river was not like farming on the prairie. There you could take the breaking plow, turn the sod over, tickle the ground a little and raise large crops. Not so in the timber lands. There we had first to clear the land of everything but the stumps and roots in the ground. After this was done, we could go at it with a plow made for that purpose. To break the ground this plow had a colter with a long point so fixed as to run under the roots to raise them up and the colter would cut them off to the thickness of two inches. In breaking ground in this way, those roots, if you did not watch close, would slap you on the foot and that would not feel well. After we had the ground plowed we would drag it over and pick up the roots to pile them around the stumps later to be burned. After we got through breaking and dragging this new land, we would have nearly one-third still unbroken on account of roots and stumps. For the purpose of cultivating the land around the stumps, we had iron hoes made at the blacksmith shop that were well adapted and made especially to peel off the sod. Around the stumps then we had a narrow hoe to dig holes to plant potatoes, and sometimes we would plant our corn without breaking the ground first. In this case we would take our iron hoe, peel off the top sod where we wanted to plant corn, then take an ax and strike it in the ground sharp end, then we would put the corn in the opening left by the ax

and chop down each side of the corn. That covered it and we were then ready to commence hoeing out the sod in the spaces between. This was not an easy task, but then it was fifty years ago and the old pioneers were as anxious to live then as now. It was root-hog-or-die and as we did want to live we rooted amongst the stumps and roots, and some of those old timber pioneers are still alive. In order to keep the wolf from the door we would go out and dig ginseng roots and sell them for a few cents a pound. Every chance we got we would take the ax and clear more land. There was not much rest fifty years ago.

"I had 450 maple trees tapped and that was the banner year for maple sugar and molasses. We had one steady run of three days and three nights. I had to keep the fires going to boil the sap three days and three nights; all the sleep I got in that time was what I could get at night sitting on the wood pile in front of the fire. Once while I slept five deer came and stood around me. When I awoke they saw me, snorted and made such a racket that I was scared. I felt my heart jump as though it wanted to go away, but it has not failed me yet.

"In the winter fifty years ago I cut cord wood and James Flanders, a local preacher, drew it to Baraboo and sold it. He paid me fifty cents a cord for the labor and the wood. Two cords a day was my stint. Young man, how would you like to do as much for so little money? It was work all the time; and fifty years ago we cut all our hay with the scythe and the grain with the cradle, and we who lived in the timber went to help out the prairie farmers through harvest. That year I swung the cradle over five weeks north of the Baraboo river in the Archie Christie neighborhood. Crops were heavy and wild buckwheat plenty, so it was about the hardest work I ever did, but I staid till the job was finished.

"I got two dollars a day, but at six o'clock in the morning we were in the field at work and had to cradle till sundown. Then we were asked to shock the grain after that. Sometimes we did it and sometimes not. Our friends on Sauk Prairie were not so hard on their men, but fifty years ago one man had to rake and bind all a man cut with the cradle to get full pay. At that time cradles and binders were experts. Those living in the timber also were handy with the ax and scythe. Sometimes we found time to go fishing and hunting. At that time there was plenty of game, fish and bee trees to be found. If a rattlesnake showed up he was a dead snake. There were so many snakes of the rattler kind, we had to keep an eye out for them. I must say that I hated the rattlesnake, but not so much as the kind we called 'snake in the grass.'

"Fifty years ago I was married to my present wife and were I to tell you all of the hardships you would hardly expect us to be here now. Shorts meal made good pancakes and coffee made of barley, rye and carrots was good at that time. Still we were happy and satisfied with our lot."

WILLIAM TOOLE, OF PANSY HEIGHTS

Of a somewhat later generation than Mr. Hirschinger is William Toole, known for forty years in several states as the expert cultivator of pansies. In his earlier years he was a general farmer in Freedom Township and is a thorough and practical agriculturist. But his youthful love for pansies strengthened with his mellowing years, and in the late '70s he commenced to raise the rich, charming and variegated flower from seeds, and finally to produce the seeds for the market. Asters were also extensively cultivated. The business so expanded that Mr. Toole transferred it from the Town of Excelsior, near North Freedom, to a large tract of high ground about two miles southwest of Baraboo; and the famous Pansy Heights was the result. It is not too much to say that there is scarcely a real lover of the pansy in the United States who has not a feeling of affection for William Toole. Although he has his specialty—his hobby, if you please—he is also widely read and deeply informed, especially on historic subjects. This trend of his mind is illustrated in the name which he has bestowed on one of the varieties which has originated at Pansy Heights, Chief Yellow Thunder.

THE TOOLES REACH EXCELSIOR TOWNSHIP

With this introduction of a widely known character in nature's field, as illustrated in Sauk County, the following paper originally prepared by Mr. Toole for the "Sauk County Farmer" is presented in the pages of this history:

"Finally we started (from western Massachusetts) for Sauk County and reached Kilbourn on March 10 (1859). There was difficulty in locating Excelsior, for the town had been organized but a few years, and few people knew that there was such a place. Fortunately, we had learned that the Reedsburg stage passed somewhere near where we wished to go, and we found that the stage driver was acquainted with the people with whom we were to stop.

"The scenery on the route was novel to me. The considerable stretches of scattered oak trees, with but little brush among them, I was told constituted what were known as 'oak openings.' I was told that south of the Baraboo river the land was richer and covered with heavy timber in great variety, but that the farms were small there, because of the heavy work in clearing. Before noon we reached the place of our immediate destination—the home of Mr. and Mrs. Livsey, grandparents of our present register of deeds, Carl M. DuBois.

"The estate to be managed (by the head of the family) proved to be 80 acres, lying four and one-half miles east of Reedsburg, on what was considered the regular Reedsburg and Baraboo road. The house was across the road north, and a little west from where the Excelsior

chapel now stands. The house was one and one-half story, two rooms, one lower and one upper. Rough siding, without sheathing, covered the outside, and the inside finish was lath covered with one thickness of newspapers. It was cool in summer and very cold in winter.

PIONEER FENCING

“There was a small amount of land cleared and fenced. It was for us to improve the place. Fencing and firewood must be provided, and the first work was felling and working-up trees. Occasionally a



A FENCE IN THE DISCARD

tree could be had from among the black oaks which might be split into rails, but very seldom. Our fencing was mostly procured from the timberlands south of the Baraboo river. Basswood could be had more cheaply than oak, and was used considerably as a makeshift, but oak was preferred, for its lasting qualities.

LIVE STOCK AS BEASTS OF PREY

“The standard fencing was the zig-zag, worm, or Virginia fence, stake and ridered, but often fences were made of brush and poles.

These poor fences brought on many neighborhood quarrels and sometimes lawsuits. People soon found out that they were not required by law to fence in their crops and were only compelled to maintain division, or line fences, but there was so much open country and so little inclosed pasture land that people could not afford to let the range pasture go to waste. We tolerated each other's fences as best we could, until sometime in the '70s, when people began to take away their road fences and in a few years it ceased to be the fashion to turn cattle and hogs loose to prey on neighbors. In the villages of Reedsburg and Baraboo the nuisance of stock running at large seemed unbearable. A farmer in town dared not leave a load of grain or vegetables a moment unguarded, lest some predaceous animal should tear the sacks and eat or destroy whatever they could.

"A cheap fencing to use around hog pens, yards, and rough buildings, was slabs from the saw mill at the mouth of Copper creek. This mill, run by water power, was owned and operated by Isaac Morley, who was afterward our first county superintendent of schools. While the country was but sparsely settled, new comers were of special interest, because they were expected to have money, and surely must buy until they themselves became producers. It was easy to become acquainted in those days, and the new comer naturally studied the local geography of the country roundabout.

* * * * *

HARD TO GET GOOD FLOUR

"Flour was needed, and our neighbors were ready with a supply. It was cheaper than it had been in the east, and the first we got was so much poorer that it never could have become a commercial article. We afterward learned that it had been made from musty wheat. The wheat would not bring a fair price in the market, perhaps could not have been sold at all, so the farmer had it made into flour and disposed of it that way.

"Later, when we had raised grain of our own, we learned lots about grist mills, and the faults and virtues of millers. The average farmer in those days gave the millers about as many compliments as are now bestowed on commission men. Millers took their pay in tolls, or shares from the grain they ground, and were accused of taking excessive tolls.

"Each mill, away off, was supposed to make better flour than other mills, and we sometimes went a long way, hoping for better results. One fault of the system was that a grist of good wheat might pass into the stones, following some one's smutty, or perhaps sprouted, wheat or rye, and thus become contaminated with what had gone before. All grinding in those days was done with the old-fashioned stones. The roller

process had not been adopted, and they had scarcely commenced the use of the metal mills for feed grinding. Our nearest grist mill was at Reedsburg, four and a half miles away. The next most convenient one was at Delton, about eight miles. This mill was where the Sar-ringtons now do business.

MIRROR LAKE, AN OLD MILL POND

“In the early sixties, La Barr & Bowman built a flour and grist mill further up Dell creek, and thus gave us the Dell creek mill pond, which is now called Mirror Lake. At Baraboo was the Bassett large flour and grist mill. I don't know when grinding began at the Manchester mill. It would be an interesting bit of history for someone to write about all the changing industries of milling, yarn manufacture, and woolen mill, which flourished during various times in the little corner where the Baraboo waterworks now is.

THE BOUNDS OF CIVILIZATION

“To us the country beyond Reedsburg was wild, too far from railroads to seem of much account. Our own nearest railway station was at Kilbourn, only twelve miles away. Immigrants were passing through to Bad-Ax country and to the country beyond the Mississippi. Iowa and Minnesota seemed to bound civilization. Government lands were secured by pre-emption at \$1.25 per acre, and lands which had been long on the market could be had for less. Splendid lands in Missouri, immediately after the close of the war, were bought from the government at 12½ cents per acre. Along in those days was passed the homestead act and we sang, ‘Come Along, Come Along, Don't be Alarmed, for Uncle Sam is Rich Enough to Give Us All a Farm.’ The homestead act gave a grand outlet for the energies of those who had returned from the Civil war.

DANGER OF RUNNING FIRES

“In our land-clearing experiences we soon learned the danger of running fires. The brush must be burned, and the fires sometimes got beyond our control, rushing with the wind through the dead herbage, leaves and brush growth. Then the fences suffered, if the neighbors could not check the fire in time to save them. It was easier to grub the land after the smaller brush and grass had been burned away, but it made dirty work of the land-clearing.

* * * * *

CLEARING AWAY THE BRUSH

“The brush on these oak openings land was pretty plentiful and was generally grubbed out—that is, cut out by the roots, and the rubbish burned, before turning the sod with the breaking plow. Sometimes the brush was cut off, and the big plows, drawn by five or six yoke of oxen, turned over sod and roots together. The labor of taking out these roots afterwards was so great that most people preferred to grub the land in advance of the breaking plow. The brush had evidently been burned over many times, for there were dead stubs in many stages of decay among the growing bushes, and the roots were capped with broad callous growth, called ‘stools.’ From these stools the brush grew.

THE OAK OPENINGS

“The conditions existing through the country which we called oak openings were a puzzle to me, and probably to many others. Most of the country north of Baraboo river was embraced in the term oak openings. The trees, which were almost exclusively oak in the several varieties of black, red, white and burr oak, with an occasional hickory or aspen poplar, and very rarely a black cherry, were irregularly scattered apart and seldom near enough together to be called a grove.

TREES AND SOILS

“On the north slopes of bluffs, the trees were more plentiful, almost constituting timberlands. In some places there were stretches of country, where there were no trees or brush, being prairie-like in character as far as growth was concerned. Black oaks might be looked for in the light soils, and where sandstone was near the surface. White oak growth was supposed to indicate a good quality of soil; burr oak seemed to prefer a deep soil, but not always rich. The red oaks seemed more partial to good soil than were the black oaks.

“In central Excelsior, and on the light soils bordering Dell creek valley in the town of New Buffalo—now Dellona—were considerable growths of gray, or jack pine. There were many fine trees of the species in the town of Excelsior. If they could be had of that size now, they would be sawed for lumber, but the best were appropriated for fencing by the early settlers. It might be thought by present day observers that the elms must have been included in the native timber of the oak openings, but the elms have all come in within the past seventy years. Of course there were plenty of white elms in the timber lands and near the river.

“In the timber lands, south of the river, the clearings were small, and the shelter afforded made it seem as if the winters were milder

there, when we came to get fencing material, saw logs, and later hop poles. There was a considerable amount of white and Norway pine to be found in various places in the timber lands. In the winter of '63-'64 we bought both varieties from the Narrows creek bluffs, and had them sawed at Colonel Ableman's mill. At the present day, the remains of pine trees which had been cut down for shingle-making may be seen in Pine Creek hollow, in the south part of Baraboo town.

SHRUBS

"On most of the land which we then thought worth clearing, there was a growth of oak brush, with dwarf willows, poplar, hazel and a few other kinds of shrubs. The varieties of shrubs varied according to the kind of soil. Hazel, blackberry and a few others were not found on poor soil, while Jersey tea and catgut root were found on two different classes of poor soil.

"It was said that the reason why the oak brush in the openings had not grown into trees was because the Indians had made a practice of burning over the country to make good pasturing for the deer, and to promote a renewed growth of the blueberry and huckleberry bushes. After the farmmaking had stopped all running fires, there was a change in the aspect of the oak openings country.

"Wherever cultivated land and cutover pastures have not prevented the growth, the young timber has flourished, until now there is probably more firewood to be had in that section than existed forty years ago. I never could understand how the scattered trees of the early days got their start.

BREAKING THE SOIL

"We liked to get breaking done in June, or early July, that the vegetable matter turned under might be well decayed for the coming crop, which was generally spring wheat. There was a wonderful variety of grasses and other herbage, which furnished feed for the oxen in those days, when breaking was done. We were up by 4 o'clock in the morning, to let the oxen feed and to watch that they could not stray away, because if they stole their liberty it was sometimes hard to find them in the extensive open range. A long nooning was given and a chance to pasture again in the evening. Generally there was grain for the oxen, but often not.

"Two men were required with the breaking team; one with a long whip and a vocabulary to drive, the other to hold the plow and supplement the vocabulary. Various sizes of breaking plows were used, probably the most common cutting about 22 to 24 inches of furrow. Occasionally wider plows were used.

"We all wore boots in those days, with trousers tucked into the uppers. We never could have got around with such heavy dews, and wear shoes. Even the boot tops were not tall enough sometimes.

"If breaking was done early enough, sometimes a crop of sod corn was attempted. In every third or fourth furrow a gash was cut in the sod with an ax, a few kernels of squaw corn were dropped in and the gash closed by a blow with the side of the ax. No cultivation was given, except cutting the poplar or oak sprouts. The weeds were not plentiful enough to cause trouble. If there was rain enough through the season, we got some corn; if it was dry, we had no trouble to gather the crop.

THE TOOLE FARM

"During the winter of 1864-'65, our family moved to a farm which was purchased from John Barringer, located on section 26, Excelsior. This was in Hubbard's valley, a couple of miles from Hackett's Corners, which afterwards become North Freedom. Baraboo was our postoffice town, until after the railroad was made.

"There are so many things of interest which might be written about it that it is difficult to decide what to consider first. There were crops and methods, road to market and for intercourse with each other, social events, and schools. Condensation will be necessary and much must be left out. Earning our living was important in those days, and we had but a limited variety of marketable crops and produce. Wheat was our principal crop, dairying was in embryo, hogs were our principal live stock, and beef cattle, while bringing a low price, yet were more important than those for dairying.

VARIETIES OF WHEAT

"Spring sown varieties of wheat were most commonly grown. A favorite variety was club wheat—a white variety supposed to have some winter wheat qualities. Winter wheat flour was thought to be of better quality than that made from spring wheat. With the change to roller mill plan of making flour, there was a change in the estimates of values, and hard wheat began to be preferred. Before the complete change of preference, amber wheats began to take a lead over the white wheats. Club wheat was a variety without beards, as was also Scotch fife and some others.

THE CHINCH BUG PEST

"The greatest objection to club wheat was the preference of chinch bugs for it. Of course chinch bugs did not starve themselves through

disdain of second choice. Later, some of the bearded varieties proved to be more robust growers and were generally sown. The Rio Grande was a leader among the bearded wheats. The chinch bugs were a great scourge in those days. Their first choice was for wheat and barley, and next oats. They seldom bred in rye or the meadow grasses. After the small grains had been ruined by them, they marched into nearby corn fields and sometimes injured the meadows.

“They were a small flying insect, about one-fifth of an inch long, with dark bodies and transparent wings, crossing each other on the back, which gave them a slightly checkered appearance. They were winged only in the adult stage. They had a disagreeable smell, which was said to resemble the odor of bed bugs. Whole fields of grain were often completely ruined by having the sap sucked from the plants. The grain would crinkle down and dry so that the fields could be burned over.

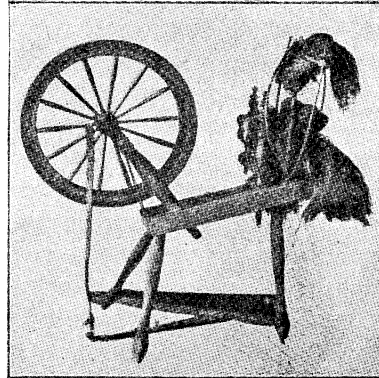
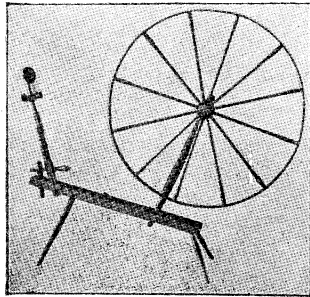
“To save the corn, or other fields in which they were advancing, after they had been hatched in and destroyed other grain, we used to plow dust furrows and drag logs along to crush them into the dust. Sometimes straw was spread and burned. When we learned more about them we theorized that there must be no weeds or rubbish for them to winter over in, but finally they disappeared. Probably some disease destroyed them. Oats, of course, we grew for our stock, but there was little local demand and none was sent to the general market.

PIONEER IMPLEMENTS

“In the spring the ground which had been broken the year before was thoroughly harrowed and roots and brush burned. Then the grain was sowed broadcast by hand, generally one and one-half bushels of wheat to the acre. Grain drills were not in fashion then, because we could not afford them. Later the broadcast seeders came to general use, because they were cheaper than grain drills, and to some farmers who had been accustomed to scatter grains, it seemed as if the drill put the grains in too far apart.

“After one crop had been raised on the new land, the sod was sometimes backset, but generally cross-plowed. This was heavy work, with such a mass of woody roots in the soil. By that time the smaller roots were decayed enough to be broken with the working and did not give much trouble.

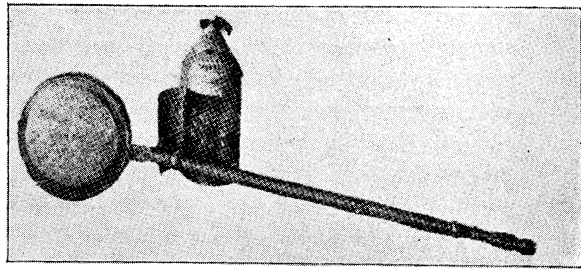
“Nearly all of the harrows were of one pattern, shaped like a letter A with a center piece extending forward from the cross piece. All were of wood, with teeth of three-quarter-inch iron, set without any slant. The average number of teeth was about seventeen to the harrow or drag. A few harrows were made with two side arms. This pattern gave room for more teeth, thus being more effective. Some of this pattern were hinged lengthwise in the center.



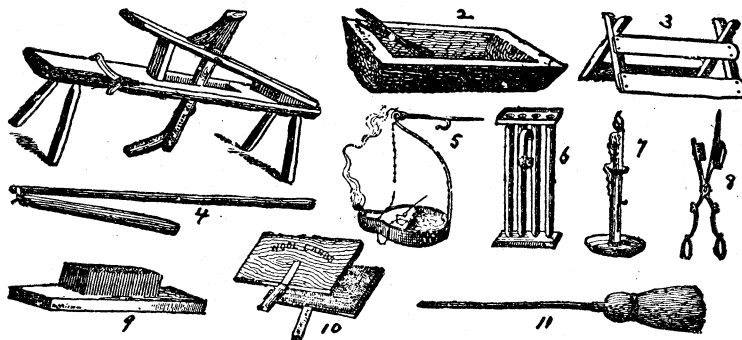
SPINNING WHEELS FOR WOOL AND FLAX



PIONEER FRYING PAN.

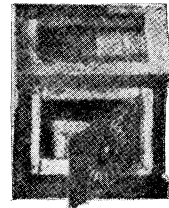


BED WARMING PAN AND TIN LANTERN.



(Courtesy of S. P. Orth.)

OLD-TIME HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS.



FOOT WARMER.

PIONEER NECESSITIES

“Later was introduced a square harrow, drawn from one corner. This pattern would bound over tough ground and was soon discarded for a double square, connected with hinges. Next was the present style of two or more sections, each drawing independent from a drawbar. This pattern came into use in the early '70s, and about the same time was introduced the slanting teeth, and the practice of harrowing or dragging corn when it was coming up. The diameter of the teeth was also reduced to five-eighths-inch size. About the same time, or soon afterward, the iron frame harrow was put on the market.

“To tell of the development of farm implements during the twenty-five years following the Civil war would be a long and interesting story. We can only occasionally touch on some of them at various stages of this account.

“We practiced fall-plowing of course, and the old-fashioned harrow was a poor implement to prepare such ground for broadcast sowing. Some had drags made with hooked teeth to stir up the ground in advance of sowing. The broadcast seeders, when they came into use, were liked, because they could be used to stir tough soil, where the drill would not be effective.

SOWING BY HAND

“On spring-plowed fields it was heavy traveling, for the man who carried grain and sowed by hand. Of course it was heavy work, even traveling over fall-plowed ground, with the grain hung over the shoulders, and the steady swing of the right arm throwing the grain as the right foot advanced and dipping the hand into the bag for another cast of grain as the left foot advanced.

“We sowed in straight lines, advancing toward stakes set at each end and the middle of the field. The stakes were moved sideways six paces. With this plan the throw in one direction was across what had been sown the previous casting. If the grain was not well spread, the growth would show in stripes lengthwise of the sowing. A side wind would also cause striped sowing. I used to overcome this difficulty by always swinging the arm in one direction to the side with the wind, using the right arm going one way, and the left arm the other.

FIRST MACHINE MOWING

“For the first few years our grain was all cut with the cradle, and the grass with the old-fashioned scythe. If there was a reaper or mower anywhere in Excelsior or joining towns previous to '65 or '66, I did not know of it. Our first machine mowing was done by a neighbor who had purchased a Manny reaper. Removing the platform, and putting in a smooth sickle, changed the reaper to a mower. Plenty of good

standing grass was left where the machine cut across the depressions. But I must get back to the grain fields.

“We had neighbors who had knowledge of farming in England, where they still used a sickle, and we congratulated ourselves that Yankee ingenuity had given us the cradle. In standing grain a good workman could cut three acres of grain in a day, but he would scarcely average that amount. One would hear of unbelievable quantities of grain cut by some men, especially with oats, which were easier to cut than wheat. The grain was laid very neatly in the swath by some men, and very roughly by others, then it was raked in bundles and bound by hand. A smart binder could keep up with a good cradler, sometimes.

STACKING THE GRAIN

“On new land special care was exercised by the binders to prevent hard roots of brush being bound up, because such caused trouble in the threshing machine. Each man learned to do his own stacking, but I found that in Illinois, at least in Pike county, the work was done by professional stackers.

“We had an experience at an early day in changing work with one who threshed from the field. We left our stacking to help a neighbor, receiving a promise that work would be given back right away. A rain following, hindered our stacking; the promised help was not given. We established a rule for ourselves to never leave our grain in the field to do another man's threshing, and we have always stacked our grain.

“The summer of 1859 was very dry, with frost every month. Crops were light and there was no meadow on the farm. This was the case on many other farms. We got a chance to cut slough grass on shares, which gave us some hay which seemed good to us, but the stock in the winter seemed to have as good an opinion of good oat straw for a steady diet.

CHANGE IN THRESHING MACHINES

“The fall was a time when there was a change made in threshing machines. Some had straw carriers and some had not. The kind which was passing out of fashion delivered straw and chaff on the ground together. Oat chaff had been considered a choice feed by some farmers, and it was put into rail pens to be fed out separately. They did not take kindly to the arrangement of the chaff being mixed with the straw. The advantage of having chaff and straw all elevated was so great that the machine without a carrier soon became obsolete.

“The bands were always cut with a knife and all feeding was done by hand, so the feeder was in danger of being hit with grubs—wooden ones—which had been bound in the bundles, and of having his hands cut, through his own recklessness and the carelessness of the bandcutter.

HORSES AS POWER

“The threshing machines were run by horse power, varying from eight to twelve horses on the power. The horse powers were hung under the trucks and let down to the ground when in use, being held down with chains and stakes; later the horse powers were kept on the trucks of a different pattern.

“During wet weather the tramping of horses that were hauling the ‘sweeps’ to make the power, mixed the mud in the circular track until the horses could hardly go round. With the eight-horse power the farm furnished one team; with the larger powers the farms furnished more teams. To the farm team this unusual work was very severe, especially with a hard driver. We were required to furnish a supply of grease for the horse powers, and if no power grease was to be had we were obliged to furnish good lard.

“The first traction which furnished power on our place, about 1879 was guided on the road by horses. Many farmers held off threshing until after the fall rains, because the wheat and oat straw were their main dependence for stock feed in winter.

MORE ABOUT REAPERS AND MOWERS

“Perhaps a little more should be said about the reapers and mowers. The first reapers in the neighborhood were of the style to have the bundles raked off by hand. With one kind, the bundle man stood or sat with his back to the driver and reached sideways with a fork designed for the purpose, and scraped the grain from the platform.

“Another style had the bundle man stand on the rear edge of the platform, and facing the grain. He shoved the grain sideways to drop behind the driver. Many unsatisfactory self-raking plans were invented.

“In the meantime, the dropper was invented and very generally used for a few years. The grain was caught on wooden fingers, or slats, behind the cutter bar, and when the driver thought enough grain had accumulated on the receiving slats he released a foot trip, letting the rear ends down and the grain slipped to the ground. The team and machine could not do any more cutting, after one round was made, until what was down was bound and thrown aside.

“Finally, the Johnson rake was invented and adopted by all the machines, thus displacing the dropper. This style of rake dispensed with the reel and instead had revolving arms with wooden teeth, which did the work of the reel in pressing the grain toward the cutters and an arm was dropped at the will of the driver to swing off the bundle of grain.

THE HARVESTER APPEARS

“During that time, another class of machine, called the harvester, came into fashion and was much used farther west and some in these parts. The Marsh harvester was the forerunner of the class and they were directly in advance of the twine binders. The harvester elevated the grain to a stand, where two men, riding on the machine, bound the bundles.

“Our first machine was a combined reaper and mower. This had two drive wheels and was adjustable for grass cutting, and did as good mowing as any. The machine was bought in 1868, and cost \$217. The first binders cost about \$300. Farm machinery was expensive in those days, and high prices were part of the contentions of the Grangers, who did some good work in regulating costs of implements.

“The first grain binder was the Walter A. Wood machine, and used wire, instead of twine. Wire binding material was dangerous in the straw stack, for stock feeding, and a nuisance in the barnyard or meadow. This binding material was abandoned, as soon as twine came into use.

IMPROVED HAYING MACHINES

“By the time mowing machines came into general use, we were raising lots of hay, both timothy and clover. For a number of years the hay rakes were made of wood. A headpiece of maple, about six feet long, was filled with a lot of fingers or teeth, which passed through the head and were pointed at each end. This head was held with a frame work, to which the horse was attached.

“The rake was pulled to slide along over the ground, and when a sufficient amount of hay had been gathered against the frame the operator walking behind gave the rear of the frame an upward lift, causing the fingers to catch in the ground and revolve the head, passing the whole machine over the hay and bringing the other points forward. On rough ground, or in tangled grass, the wooden fingers were often broken.

“Conservative farmers did not like to change to the spring toothed rakes, because they gathered more dirt and rubbish than did the old revolving rake. Our first spring toothed wheel rake cost more than \$50. Money at 10 per cent interest was hard to get. The bankers and farmers were not so chummy in those days, as they are today.

EARLY VARIETIES OF CORN

“Next to wheat, our most important crop, in the early sixties, was Indian corn. In feeding value, it was the basis of our developing live

stock industry, but to us corn in the general market had but little value and there was almost no demand for it. This we learned to our disappointment during the winter following the growing season of 1859. That summer the season was dry, with frost every month and a killing one on the night of August 29th.

“Our neighbors generally grew ‘Yankee corn’—that was the then prevalent name for the flint varieties. This class, on the average, was earlier than the dent varieties, and there was a general notion that the climate would change all varieties to flint, or Yankee class, in time. When winter came there was more money needed than was to be had from the wheat grown, so it seemed as if corn would be the next available cash-producer.

“In the East, all corn was shelled which was offered in the market, so we spent a number of evenings by the flicker of the stove light and the dim luster of a lard-burning lamp, shelling corn, until we had about twenty bushels ready for market. The usual plan of shelling corn was to push off the grains with a piece of cob. This was tiresome work on the smooth grains of not very dry corn.

“Later we learned to use the spade as a corn sheller. The spade was placed back-up over the edge of a washtub, with the tip of the handle resting on the floor. The operator seated on the spade scraped the grain off against the edge of it. When the corn was ready for market, father took it with the ox team to Reedsburg. No one wanted shelled corn. They said it would not keep that way, but at one store they would give store pay for a little on the ear at eighteen cents per bushel.”

EARLY INDUSTRIES

By Mrs. L. H. Palmer

“There was something very alluring to the first exploring homeseeker, as he followed the old Indian trails across the lovely prairies, over the beautiful bluffs, along the numerous streams with their prospects of unlimited waterpower, and through the gorges that were lined with splendid groves of fine timber that could be converted into lumber with comparatively little trouble and expense. The most of those ‘who came and saw’ stayed to conquer the many difficulties incident to pioneer life, nor were they disappointed.

“Sauk county has fulfilled the best hopes of her early settlers, as with varied soils, altitudes, splendid waterpower, fine timber and good climate she has bountifully repaid the efforts of those who settled within her borders.

“Agriculture, dairying, and fruit growing have been leading industries from the time of the first settlement. Grains and fruit of all

kinds that are adapted to a north temperate climate can be produced in great abundance. Good beef and mutton are produced on our hill-side pastures, and the butter and cheese have taken first prizes when placed in competition with the dairy products of other states. N. W. Morley won first prize at the National Dairymen's Fair in New York in 1879, also the sweepstakes and a first prize offered by the Higgins Salt Company.

"Sauk county was the banner hop growing section of the state and almost of the whole Northwest in the '60's.' There was probably more money made and lost by those engaged in the business than has ever been handled from any other product of the soil.

WILD HONEY AND GINSENG

"There are two products I wish to mention, because they are a little out of the ordinary business. These are wild honey and ginseng. The woods abounded in both and many a family were enabled to supply themselves with many home comforts from the money obtained from gathering and selling these wild products of the woods. Mr. Jassop of Ironton earned the money to pay the government price of forty acres of land by gathering wild honey and peddling it around in the adjoining towns. A widow woman gathered wild ginseng root enough, and sold for a dollar a pound, to pay off a mortgage on her home.

EARLY SAWMILLS

"Necessity is the mother of invention, also the lever that starts the wheels of progress moving, and as the first and greatest needs of our pioneers were lumber and flour, they grasped the opportunity offered by the Baraboo river and began to erect mills for sawing lumber and making flour.

"Abe Wood, the first white man to build a cabin in Baraboo, was also the first to build a dam across the river. He and his partner, John Rowin, erected a sawmill in 1840. Matson and Van Slyke commenced one about the same time. Draper helped Mr. Wood and became a partner, for a short time, selling his interest in 1842 to Levi Moore, Moses Nulph, and Henry Perry. In 1844 a flood washed out a part of the dam and destroyed the mill.

FIRST WOOLEN MILL

"Mr. Wood bought out his partner and rebuilt the mill the following summer. J. Clement did the work and soon after purchased Mr. Wood's interest and run the mill in partnership with Mr. Moore for two years. The mill not being successful it lay idle until 1859 when M. J. Drown

and J. H. Stewart of Beaver Dam took hold of the property. Stewart soon withdrew, and in 1860, there having been a company formed, a factory for the manufacturing of woolen goods was erected.

FURNITURE FACTORY

“The Baraboo Manufacturing Company was organized in 1866-7 by a number of prominent business men, and a factory was erected a little north of the woolen mill. They made bedsteads, tables and chairs mostly and did an extensive business. They also attempted to manufacture threshing machines, but the machines not proving a brilliant success, that project was abandoned.

DIVISION OF BARABOO WATER POWER

“There was some controversy among the different claimants of the Baraboo water power, but in 1847 James Maxwell purchased a portion of the lower water power and began the erection of a sawmill. In 1840 Maxwell sold a half interest to J. P. Flanders and James McVicker of Milwaukee and they agreed to build a \$10,000 mill, which was finished in the winter of 1848-9. In 1850 the property was divided, Flanders and McVicker keeping the sawmill surplus water power and land, Maxwell keeping the flour mill with two hundred inches of water to run the mill, also two acres of land. Brier, who owned a small interest, kept the carding mill with water to run it.

“Charles Cook purchased Mr. Flanders' portion in 1856 and erected a sawmill on the ruins of the old one that had burned down. He also built a tannery and purchased of Mr. Brier some machinery for the manufacture of woolen goods. He became badly involved in 1857 and the property went back to Mr. Flanders.

“John Dean leased the property from Flanders, installed a larger plant and did a thriving business for several years, assisted by his brothers, Wm. and James. He then purchased the Maxwell flour mill and water power and moved his woolen mill onto it. The property changed hands several times, and finally lay idle for several years.

“The middle water power was claimed by George W. Brown in 1844. He built a dam and sawmill that began operations December 1st. The following year he erected a better saw mill and the next season he built a grist mill on the north side of the river. This was the largest mill on the river at that time.

FIRST BRIDGE ACROSS THE BARABOO

Delando Pratt purchased a part of the water power in 1846 and erected shops in which he placed a turning lathe, a shingle machine,

chair factory and lath saw. This season the first bridge was built across the river, in the same place now occupied by the present Ash street bridge.

TANNERY ERECTED

“Philarmon Pratt purchased half of the water power and the saw mill in 1847. The mill being burned, he erected a larger one and in 1848 Donald Schermerhorn put up a tannery. In 1849 the Seaburn Brothers purchased the Pratt property, putting in more cabinet machinery, selling out in 1856 to J. N. and H. T. Savage, who added new features and conducted a much larger business. H. T. Savage sold his interest to L. Wild. The stock was increased and they did a fine business until December 1, when the stock and lumber, also Pratt’s hub and spoke factory, was destroyed by fire.

LARGE FLOUR MILL AND BARREL FACTORY

“P. S. Bassett and J. P. Sanford in 1853 purchased of the Brown estate their interest in the waterpower and erected a fine large flour mill, with a capacity of 20,000 barrels per year. Sanford soon withdrew and for many years Mr. Bassett did a large local and commercial business assisted by his son, William. Wheat was largely grown those times, and Mr. Bassett purchased large quantities, converted it into flour and drew it overland with oxen to Kilbourn, the nearest shipping point at that time.

“Mr. Bassett added a barrel factory to his mill business and not only supplied all of the surrounding mills with barrels, but shipped a great many to Minnesota and other parts of the northwest.

“Mr. Bassett, while conducting his business in Baraboo, formed a partnership with William Eikey of Greenfield and a saw mill was erected six miles east of Baraboo. They did quite a business in lumber and wagon stuff which was taken across the bluffs to Helena where it was loaded on flat boats and floated down to market. Mr. Alex Prentice purchased the mill, turned it into a flour mill and sold it to his son, Andrew, who in after years sold it to Charles Falkenstern, the present owner.

SAW MILL AND WAGON WORKS

“The Willard Brothers and D. C. Barry laid claim to the water power at the head of the Baraboo rapids and erected a mill in 1843. The property changed hands several times and in 1846 Paddock & Waterman, who then owned it, erected a large furniture shop adjoining the saw mill, and in 1855 they enlarged the mill, putting in more and better machinery. Times becoming dull the business changed hands

several times, finally becoming the property of Thomas, Claude and Thomas, who in 1868 placed a set of wagon gearing machinery, capable of turning out the wood for fifty wagons per day. This mill did the largest lumber business on the river.

“The Baraboo river has faithfully served the public in times past and, although it is still being used to some extent, it is to be hoped that the power that is going to waste will be more fully utilized in the near future.

“While Baraboo people were thus busy training natural resources to serve man’s needs, the residents of other parts of the county were by no means idle.

PRESENT UTILIZATION OF POWER

“The water power the farthest down the Baraboo river was the last one constructed, the surveys being made and the dam built by George McArthur & Son about 1896 and 1897. This power has about 6½ foot head, develops about 100 horse power and is used to operate a linen mill, towels being made.

“The Maxwell dam or City Water Works dam is now owned by the city of Baraboo and besides pumping 300,000,000 gallons of water yearly, develops power for the city owned hydro-electric plant. About 100 kilowats a day are made, the horse power developed by the dam for both plants being about 300. The hydro-electric plant was erected in 1915 and 1916.

“McArthur & Son also own the dam at the foot of Oak street, having purchased the property from the L. E. Hoyt interests and Mrs. Henry W. Wackler. This dam develops about 125 horse power, a linen mill and feed mill being operated.

“The upper power is owned by W. H. McFetridge, E. P. McFetridge and the other members of the McFetridge family, the 400 horse power being used to operate a large mill in which woolen goods are manufactured. An electric light plant is also operated.

“The dam at Reedsburg operates a flour mill for J. G. Heaton and a branch mill of the Appleton Woolen Company. The capacity of the dam is about 125 horse power.

“At La Valle the dam is owned by Harry Thornton and others, a flour mill and electric light plant being operated.

PRAIRIE DU SAC MILLS

“Robert Bryant built a dam and erected a saw mill in 1841 at the base of a prominent bluff near the mouth of Honey Creek at Prairie du Sac. He was not successful and sold in 1842 to H. B. Steins who converted the mill into a flour mill and sold it to Mr. Mix, who

enlarged and improved the property, then sold out to Wilson, who in turn sold to J. R. Woodruff. Henry Rowell purchased the mill but soon transferred it to Merrihew and Rowell. They enlarged and improved the mill so much that their flour took first prize at the state fair in 1859.

REEDSBURG INDUSTRIES

“Reed, Crosswell and Powell, erected a flour and feed mill at Reedsburg in 1848 which burned down in 1860, but in 1861 a new five story 40x60 mill was erected by Moses Mackey. It had four run of stone and was capable of grinding 1,200 bushels of wheat per year. Mr. Stafford ran a saw mill and factory for making tight barrel staves, for several years doing a fine business.

“It would take too long to give even a brief account of the many mills erected in the county. Local mills were erected on most of the small streams and did good work until scarcity of large timber on modern methods caused them to be back numbers.

BRICK YARDS AND LIME KILNS

“There seems to have been a disposition to dabble in all kinds of industries in early times. There were brick and lime kilns; also small breweries and distilleries scattered about the county. Some of the most important were a brick yard operated by English and Bassett not far from where the McFetridge factory is located. John Secker, Sr., and later his son, the late Charles Secker, did an extensive brick and tile business three miles west of the city. There was also a brick kiln at one time east of the Ringling winter quarters. There were several small potteries but none of them were of any commercial value and were soon abandoned.

“The burning of lime was quite an industry in the early '60's and later. William Eikey owned a quarry of magnesian stone that furnished a fine quality of lime for many years; also employment to a number of men quarrying and burning the limestone.

“What is known as cobble limestone was found in large quantities along Jeffries Creek three miles southeast of Baraboo. L. Davies, L. Messenger, N. Shultz, George Glover, Alex Crawford and others were all in the business and at one time there were four kilns in operation. The largest output of any one kiln in one season was 2,600 barrels burned by George Glover. Fruit culture has driven out the lime industry in that neighborhood.

LARGEST KILN IN THE COUNTY

“I am indebted to Mr. Jeff Beaver for the following account of his father's lime kiln, probably the largest of the kind in the county. Peter

Beaver came to Spring Green from Columbus, Columbia County, in 1861. He commenced to burn lime in 1862 but closed his kiln in '63 to enlist for his country's defence in Company A, 36th Regiment. He went on with the lime business on his return from the war burning from three to seven kilns a year to 1867, the great hop year when he burned ten kilns. The kilns contained seven hundred bushels each, and people came from all parts of the county, there being forty teams there at one time and taking all of one kiln in a day. Mr. Beaver kept in the lime business for twenty-one years, and then turned to general farming on the stage road leading from Spring Green to Reedsburg, on Beaver Hill.

SHORT SEASON OF COPPER MINING

“Mankind from pre-historic ages seems to have thought the royal road to wealth led to the hidden treasures of the earth, and the residents of Sauk County have been no exception. D. C. Barry was one of the many prospectors and in company with Harry Perry, while looking for a suitable lumber company in Reedsburg, discovered where Big creek had washed the soil away and uncovered a deposit of copper ore on the southeast quarter of section 1. Mr. Perry died the following spring and Mr. Barry took in partnership two Mineral Point miners. They got out two tons of copper ore that sold at Mineral Point for \$90.00 per ton. He was offered \$1,500 for his mine, but did not sell and after prospecting all summer was obliged to abandon the mine for lack of money.

IRON INDUSTRIES AT IRONTON

“G. W. Andrews kindly furnished the following account of the Ironton iron business: It is now over half a century, since James Tower, an iron master of Crown Point, New York, became imbued with the spirit of colonization and the firm belief that great opportunities lay in the ‘New West.’ He arrived at Mayville, Dodge county, Wisconsin, in 1850, and entered into partnership with Captain Bean of that place for the manufacture of pig iron. Four years later he learned of iron ore owned by William Reed, founder of the city of Reedsburg, and he made a trip of investigation. He stood on the big hill southeast of the site of the present village of Ironton and looked out over the beautiful little valley which lay before him. His trained eye gauged the value of the mineral indications about him, and he resolved to create a new home in this wilderness. He purchased the mining property for \$3,000 and returned East to make preparations for his final departure. A number of his former employes, mostly Irishmen with their families, decided to cast their fortunes with him and, together with his family and a number of relatives, among whom were Charles Keith, Putnam Fuller, Edward

and John Tower, he turned his back upon the comforts and refinements of civilization and bravely faced the trials and hardships inseparable from frontier life.

“Logs were hewn, and rude houses erected on the flats, near the Little Baraboo river while Indians came to gaze stolidly at the new people, and the first saw mill that was soon in operation. The construction of mill, foundry and blast furnace was now begun, and the installation of the heavy machinery, which was hauled from Portage, thirty-five miles distant, was attended with great difficulty. But in four years the plant was in working order and its products were of a superior grade. John Shaw, afterwards of Milwaukee, was the first bookkeeper. Others came from the old home to join the little colony among whom was John F. Smith, a young man destined to bear a prominent part in the later development of the place and who, in 1862, took charge of the office work.

DEATH OF THE FOUNDERS OF IRONTON

“For six years Mr. Tower labored unceasingly for the success and upbuilding of the new project, and the welfare of those who had joined in the undertaking. But he was not to enjoy the fruits of his industry, nor to see the fulfillment of his hopes and plans:—he was fated to be a sower that others might reap. His health had been undermined by the cares and responsibilities and various burdens imposed upon him and he succumbed after a brief sickness, October 24, 1864, at the age of 64 years. He was laid at rest in the little new cemetery within sight of the village, he had loved and founded. Two years previous Mr. Smith had become a partner in the firm and the business was continued under his management for three years when the Tower heirs sold to him their entire interest and he became sole owner of the estate. He was a man of lofty character and keen perception and recognized the value of the opportunity thus offered him. His possessions now included 5,500 acres of land and furnished employment to 150 men. Prosperity was at its height and the output of his foundry yielded an immense profit. Pig iron sold in Chicago, Rockford, Milwaukee, Eau Claire, Whitewater and Beloit, Wisconsin, and in Winona and Stillwater, Minnesota, for from \$60 to \$90 per ton. The castings were mostly sleigh-shoes and cauldron kettles were sold from the Kickapoo Valley to Iowa at corresponding prices. A ‘company store,’ blacksmith and repair shops were now a part of the equipment, and the whole formed a unique scene.

“Oxen were used to haul the crude ore from the mine and to cart out the slag left as refuse.

“It was a gorgeous sight at casting time to see the white hot molten mass pour out into the beds prepared for it in the black sand. In the surrounding forest, expert charcoal burners watched their kilns by night and by day, for much depended upon the quality of the fuel.

HISTORY OF SAUK COUNTY

“Strong teams with lusty teamsters took long hauls over dif-
sometimes almost impassable roads to the nearest shipping poi-
Mauston, 20 miles, and Lone Rock, 30 miles away. In 1870 the N
western railroad was extended from Madison to Sparta, and the
ness was brought into closer connection with the outside world.

“Mr. Smith’s wealth increased rapidly, but, lonely and reserve
was indefatigable as ever in his labor. He was stricken suddenly
the sickness that terminated in his death six weeks later, at the a
52 years. A handsome granite shaft from the quarries of his r
Vermont hills, marks his grave near that of Mr. Tower. When he
ized his earthly career was nearly ended he sent for his sister,
Jeanette Herrick, of Vermont, who became his heiress, and her s
law, M. R. Doyon, who had accompanied her, assumed the manage-
of the varied interests involved. Young in years, inexperienced i
iron business, and without previous knowledge of western conditior
position was a difficult one. But his grasp of affairs, his ready
unerring judgment, soon proved him a captain of industry, seco
neither of his predecessors. He was ably assisted by his cousin,
Doyon, now of Redfield, South Dakota, who was an efficient ally
contributed greatly to the success of the regime.

“In 1881 a sale of the property was effected to D. M. Sabi
Stillwater, Minnesota, afterwards U. S. Senator from that state.
formed a corporation known as Seymour, Sabin & Co., which
became the Iron Mountain Ore and Furnace Company. Francis E
who had entered the foundry in boyhood as a moulder, and had
closely identified with it during every stage of its progress, the for
and confidant of Mr. Smith, now became manager of the entire e
George W. Andrews was installed as bookkeeper.

“For several years the business was successfully conducted but
the advance in value of timber, the cost of charcoal was much incr
and along about 1890 there was a great slump in that price of pig
so that with a furnace that was not modern, the manufacture of
became much less profitable.

“Mr. Byrne resigned from his position in 1890, but still liv
the village in the old colonial house which Mr. Tower built for hi
occupancy and upon the dissolution of the Iron Company, about
Mr. Byrne purchased the original Tower lands, and he is still the
of them.”

HAULING GRAIN FROM BARABOO TO MILWAUKEE

By H. H. Flynt

In November, 1851, father packed his household goods at G
Erie County, Pennsylvania, and with mother and four boys, a te

horses and a wagon, boarded a steamboat at Erie and went by the lakes to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and thence overland, about one hundred miles, to Sauk County, and located on a farm about four miles northwest of Baraboo, the county seat. Wisconsin was then wilderness and away out on the frontier. Father had traded some Erie County property for some land in Sauk County, where he located, thinking to better his condition, and where his four growing boys could have a chance to develop their latent talents. This country was then undeveloped, and no one knew its possibilities. Everybody was poor, and, of course, had to do the best he could. Some farmers thought the soil better adapted to wheat than anything else, and as fast as they got their land broke up, put it to wheat.

MILWAUKEE NEAREST GOOD WHEAT MARKET

This venture proved well as far as yield is concerned, for the yield was twenty, thirty, and sometimes forty bushels to the acre. But where was the market? Baraboo was a place of only about three hundred people. Madison, the capital of the state, was the next nearest place of any consequence, forty miles distant, and that not large enough to afford any market for our wheat, and there was no railroad there then. Milwaukee was the nearest place, one hundred miles, that provided a market for our wheat; therefore the only alternative was to haul our wheat to Milwaukee and sell it for thirty, forty, fifty, and sometimes as high as sixty cents per bushel. This was pioneering and making money with a vengeance. Thus farmers kept growing wheat until about 1858 or 1860, when the chinch bug put in an appearance and reduced the farmers' yields down to from three to ten bushels per acre.

In hauling the wheat to Milwaukee, both horse teams and oxen were used; more oxen than horses. It took from two to three weeks to make a trip, depending upon the weather and the roads. Some seasons the weather would be fine and the roads goods; other seasons the weather would be rainy and the roads bad.

No settler ever indulged in the luxury of stopping at a hotel, unless compelled to do so by sickness or a bad storm. The time it took and the price of grain, forbade any luxuries. I heard one settler say that his load of wheat lacked sixty cents of buying a few groceries and incidental expenses of one trip. A settler would start out with his load of grain, a small sack of flour or corn meal, and would take a shot gun with which to get his meat on the way. Camping out was the alternative. At first the Wisconsin River was crossed by ferry at Portage. Portage had an eye single to the trade west of the river and after a few years erected a bridge. Later a ferry was established at Merrimack. I do not remember of hearing any settler say what the toll was at these places.

As I look back over the years that have passed, these lines of Wadsworth come to my mind:

“How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollections present them to view.”

FARMERS AT LAST IN THE SWIM

In the meantime, what is now known as the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad had built a railroad from Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien, and was building a line from Milwaukee to LaCrosse, and had it built as far as Kilbourn City, sixteen miles north of Baraboo. There was also built at this time a flouring mill at Baraboo. The farmers by this time began to think they were in the swim, by having a flouring mill at hand to buy their wheat and a railroad so near.

HAUL OF FOUR MILES, INSTEAD OF A HUNDRED

We well remember the first load of wheat we were sent with to that mill. The price received was eighty cents a bushel. Gee! What a contrast; eighty cents a bushel, and only a four-mile haul from a hundred-mile and fifty cents a bushel. After our load of wheat was disposed of—boy like, we thought we would see the sights of the new mill, and on our rounds, we saw the by-products, the bran and shorts, running through a spout out of the mill into the river. On returning home, we told the home folks the price we received for the load of wheat, and we all thought we had the world by the horns, and yet our yield that year was only eight bushels per acre.

How the farmers rejoiced over the erection of this mill. It would pay them ten cents a barrel to haul its flour from Baraboo to Kilbourn City, sixteen miles; they could haul ten barrels to a load, make one trip a day, thereby make one dollar a day for themselves and their team. Thus we thought we had raised one notch higher in the scale of prosperity.

MORLEY, THE MAGICIAN

We had in our midst at that time one very progressive farmer, Mr. N. W. Morley, who is known in the state over as one of the pioneer and successful dairymen of the state. Mr. Morley came from Mentor, Lake County, Ohio, in the early '50s and located in our midst. Many farmers in Lake County had entered the dairy business and were making money. Mr. Morley was a man of large views, a thorough business man, and a successful dairyman. When he first located in Sauk County, he entered into wheat growing the same as the rest. It was unsatisfactory to

him and he changed and went to growing peppermint and manufacturing it into oil. This was also too slow for him.

FROM WHEAT GROWING TO DAIRYING

The writer remembers him saying one day, "If the farmers of this section ever make their business pan out, they will have to change their tactics. I know the farmers in Lake County that have entered the dairy business have made money, and I believe we have every opportunity, every facility, and every condition just as favorable here for the dairy business as in Lake County." Thus he talked and thus he worked. He began to buy cows as fast as he could, and he kept at it until he had gathered up about forty head. He commenced by making butter, but later added the manufacture of cheese. His original quarters became too small for his expanding business, and he decided to build a large stone cheese factory. He had a fine stone quarry on his farm, and out of this quarry he took the rock and erected the cheese factory on the same spot. We had the pleasure of helping dig the rock and attending the masons that built this cheese factory, and also became a patron. After he had the cheese factory built and in operation, the surrounding farmers began to gather about them a few cows and took their milk to his cheese factory to be manufactured into cheese. It was but a few years until the appearance of that community was completely transformed. The farm mortgages were soon lifted. The old log house was replaced by a large and imposing dwelling. The old straw sheds and stables gave place to large frame barns, stables, and outbuildings. Now and then a farmer would stick to grain growing, but he remained in the same old rut—no enterprise, no improvements.

HOP DAYS IN SAUK COUNTY

By John M. True

Sauk County will probably never again be so overwhelmed by visions of general wealth as it was in the hop excitement of the '60s.

The raising of wheat for the market, that had for years been the leading pursuit of the farmers of the county, on account of the deterioration of the soil and the ravages of the chinch bug, was becoming unprofitable. Live stock husbandry and dairying had not established a foothold, and farmers were in position to welcome a new departure in business, when the raising of hops—to be sold at very remunerative prices—seemed to come as a veritable "Godsend."

Conditions of soil and climate were well adapted to the growing and curing of an excellent quality of hops, and soon Sauk County was among the leading counties of the West in acreage and production of the crop.

We find, from the statistical reports in the office of the secretary of state, that in 1867 Sauk County raised approximately 2,000,000 pounds of hops, this being considerably more than one-fourth of the entire crop of the state.

Pioneers in the industry in a small way had demonstrated that hops could be raised at a profit of from 10 to 15 cents per pound, and when prices suddenly went up to twice that amount, and higher, there was a general rush into the business, until it is safe to say that in 1866 and 1867 more than 60 per cent of the farmers in the townships of Greenfield, Baraboo, Fairfield, Delton, Dellona, Reedsburg, and Winfield had hop yards of very respectable dimensions, while other townships in the county were more or less extensively engaged in the work. Many who owned no land rented from two to ten acres, and started in to make a fortune.

Hop poles were in great demand, and timber lands were scoured for trees of proper size for making them; the value of such lands being reckoned upon the number of hop poles they would yield per acre. Poplar poles that would only last two or three years were extensively used, while oak poles brought as high as \$15.00 to \$18.00 per thousand. Tamarack, then found in large quantities upon the "Great Marsh" in Fairfield, made the most durable poles, lasting for a long time. I venture to say that some old tamarack hop poles are yet doing service as auxiliaries in fence building upon Fairfield farms.

The sale of hop roots became an important adjunct to the hop raiser's revenue, as the roots of the older plants needed trimming in, or "grubbing" in the spring, and as seed roots were very much in demand, these sold for from \$15.00 to \$25.00 for roots enough to set an acre.

The most expensive part of the hopgrower's outfit was the hop-house, affording room for storage and the drying kiln, the heat for which was furnished by huge cast iron heaters, denominated "hop stoves."

Many of these buildings were quite elaborate, and some of them even pretentious in style and finish. These old hop-houses are yet doing service as granaries or stables, upon many Sauk County farms, though in most instances the ventilators that adorned their roofs have been removed, and the great stove and kiln are no longer a part of the inside fixtures.

At the time of gathering the crop, hop-pickers were in great demand. Young women were brought in by scores, from other parts of the state, while the local force of women and children from non-hop-growing families deserted home duties for the excitement and profit of work in the hop yard.

Hop-raisers' homes were turned into boarding houses, and to attract and hold the much desired field help, elaborate bills of fare were furnished. To the merry, rollicksome routine of the day's work in the field,

was added the nightly dance or entertainment, one large grower vying with another in this particular.

Pickers were paid by the box for hops cleanly picked from the vines, and prices for picking were 50 cents and sometimes more, per box. In picking, hops were not pressed down in the boxes, but allowed to rest lightly as thrown in. Each stand contained four boxes.

A man, termed "pole-puller," was allowed for every two stands,—it being his duty to keep pickers supplied with vines upon the poles ready for picking, and later to strip the poles of the denuded vines and place them in large, round, upright stacks.

As boxes were filled, hops were emptied into sacks and carted to the hop-house for drying. After being cured they were pressed into large bales and covered with canvas, when the crop was ready for the market.

Competition in buying was usually sharp, and buyers drove through the county from farm to farm, bidding upon holdings of farmers, prices varying more or less according to the quality or extent of the product, but usually ranging from 40 cents per pound upward.

When a man had "sold his hops" he was supposed to be in funds and ready to pay the bills that for months had been accumulating upon the expectation of the sale now made.

During the years of good crops and high prices he easily met these obligations, though they ran into large figures, and had money left for the purchase of additional conveniences or luxuries, though he seldom deemed it necessary to "lay by" any present surplus against future needs, as he did not question the stability of his present source of wealth.

Few farmers were really enriched by the cultivation of hops, except as through the work, they had erected buildings for hop-houses, that, though not well calculated for the use to which they were later put, served as stables or granaries in later years, or in the possession of what had been considered luxuries, which bought, had remained as reminders of the days when they were rich, or thought themselves so.

HOP INDUSTRY IN DETAIL

By John Rooney

We came to Sauk County in October, 1857, and in the summer of 1859 I worked on the farm of Hopkins Locke in the Town of Westfield, Sauk County. Being then fourteen years old, and having a natural love of the soil, my mind was easily attracted to all subjects pertaining to the farm. Having occasion to visit the farm of John Donovan 1½ miles northeast of the Village of Loganville, I made a call at the village store, then kept by Eleiser and Elihu Newell and while in the store I heard some parties mention the name of Tom Pört in connection with hops. Whether he had a hop yard or was going to set one I do not

remember, but I know the question was under discussion at the time. The next year I went to work on Sauk Prairie and heard nothing more of hops until September, 1863, when home on a furlough.

I had at that time two sisters picking hops for Samuel Bliven, two miles southeast of the Village of Loganville who were getting 16 cents a box for picking. Mr. Bliven had contracted his hops for 17 cents per pound. A box of hops made a trifle more than ten pounds of dried hops. We also visited the yard of Andrew Kyle and Lyman Twist, south of Loganville, and while many of the pickers had husbands, brothers and friends then in the south, they were a jolly lot of women and girls and the hop dance was quite frequent. I got home from the war on the 12th of July, 1865, and immediately after getting home, James Kyle, a son of Andrew Kyle, called on me and engaged me to pull hop poles for them when the hops were ripe. Each pole puller was supposed to pull the poles for eight pickers and lay them carefully on the ridge pole so as not to jar the hops in the box. In addition the pole puller stripped the vines off the poles and then stacked the poles and piled up the vines. He then picked up all loose hops and placed them in the picker's box. This was a critical transaction for the box tender, because if he happened to forget and put a few more hops in one box than he did in another he was sure of either a tear or a frown. The box tender also emptied the boxes into the burlap sacks that held two boxes of the hops and, if a careful man, he would place them on a bunch of vines so they would not heat and color.

For the crop of 1865 the pickers got 40 cents a box for picking and Mr. Kyle got 42 cents a pound for his hops. He had four acres and the yard averaged 2,200 pounds to the acre. Mr. Kyle gave me \$2.50 a day. That was \$1 more than he paid the other pole pullers. I did not expect but \$1.50, as that was the going price, but I helped until the hops were at the kiln and he said he got 2 cents extra on account of the good sample of his hops. Many samples of hops were injured by the pickers sitting on the sacks. I advised the pickers to sit on the piles of vines instead of on the sacks of hops. Then I advised them to get up as soon as it was light and I soon had a very active lot of pickers, which meant much to the grower as well as the pickers. I mention these matters because pickers soon got from one and a half to four boxes a day and a few experts picked five boxes a day. I had three sisters and my present wife who picked five boxes a day, during the season of 1866, and got 50 cents a box for picking.

In the fall of 1865 a man by the name of Ashbel Post hired me to work on a shingle machine to make oak and basswood shingles, as they were being much used on hop house roofs and there were many houses being built. The oak shingles sold for \$2.50 per thousand and the basswood at \$2.00. The first week much time was given to the hop question, and he finally asked me to enter into partnership with him, he furnish-

ing the land and fitting it for the plants. But as I was only twenty-two years old I did not feel qualified to enter into any partnership. Then he asked me if I would work outside the shop to help him set out four acres. I said surely I would. The usual way to set out a yard of hops was to lay it out in eight foot squares and place a stake where the hill was to be; then take a pointed stick and make a hole about four inches deep; and insert the plants, usually about four plants being used. The plants were pieces of roots cut so there were four eyes or buds on each plant. But instead of using a line with eight foot spaces, I took a pole ten feet long and bored six holes in it, two for handles, two for shafts and two eight feet apart to make the marks. By marking both ways it left a cross where each hill was to be set. After platting this yard I was called on to plat many others.

In 1866 I learned the art of drying hops from John Palmer, father of Mrs. Jasper Odell of this city, and that fall entered into the excitement of growing hops in Sauk County.

In the year 1867 my stepfather asked me to go into the business with him. I did not like the idea, but when my mother asked me to do so, I could not say "No" and went in. I soon found I had made a mistake, but I am no kicker until attacked; then look out for breakers. Well, my stepfather proved himself a full-fledged obstructionist. I was determined to do the best I could in my poor condition of health. In 1867 we made \$1,100 over expenses. In 1868 we lost \$3,000. We picked 198 bales of hops and got \$172 less than the sacking cost us. We had fifteen acres of hops on shares, the yard being owned by O. Phelps, who was usually known at the time as Professor Phelps. Thus you will see I knew something of the rise and fall of hops in Sauk County. I sold hops in 1867 for 56 cents per pound and paid freight charges on some in 1868. I sold roots from \$5 an acre in 1867 to \$10 an acre in 1868. I sent roots to Ohio and Maryland. Many of the hop growers who paid a large income tax in 1866 lost not only their hops, in 1868, but lost their homes.

So I met the kissing bow and lucky branch of 1865, as well as the collapse of the hop trade in 1868. I also met some of the kindest of people of those times to the most disreputable of any time. Most of the hop growers had to pay \$1 a head premiums for pickers and transportation from Milwaukee, Janesville and Monroe, as well as intermediate towns. We did not pay any bounties and got many of our pickers in the Village of Loganville, Reedsburg and Sauk City. In 1868 we paid \$154 for tying hops. They usually had to be tied three times; first, from the ground; next, from a step ladder, and last from a horse's back. The food for the help was much the same at all meals, such as you would expect at any picnic dinner of the present day. We paid \$1 a day to young ladies for tying them to the pole.

In the fall of 1867 I rode three nights with A. L. Harris buying hops.

I got \$10 a night for myself and horse. One night we bought ten lots of hops. All but two of the growers we had to wake up to show their hops. The last lot we bought of John Hackett, of Hackett's Corners, now North Freedom. The reason for doing so was to keep the growers from getting excited. In 1867 many of the hop buyers tried to violate their contracts at delivering time and much annoyance resulted from this.

WONDERFUL HOP PICKING MACHINE

By Hugh Kelley

Several years previous to the "hop boom" John Dean was running the Dean woolen mill, located on the lower water power, where the city pumping station now stands. Being of an inventive turn of mind and seeing the straits the growers were subjected to in procuring pickers, Mr. Dean began evolving a picking machine and inside of a year had it revolving. The writer may experience a little difficulty in conveying a clear description of the machine after a lapse of so many years, although I was the engineer on the first completed machine and operated it during its initial trip. The motive power was steam, gasoline being then practically unknown. The steam was utilized through two cylinders, much after the pattern of our traction engines, only much smaller and about one-third the weight. On top of this carriage was mounted a crane-like arrangement much resembling a steam shovel, with a hood carrying eighty-four steel fingers working just the opposite from a hay tedder, gathering instead of scattering. This hood went up one side of the standing pole and down the other raking in all the hops and leaves. These dropped down through a pipe in which was working a cylindrical fan that sent the leaves scurrying across the field. At the lower end of this pipe was a heated drum into which the hops fell and where they were partially dried. Under this was another drum filled with the fumes of burning sulphur, and here the drying process was completed and the proper coloring given to the hops. They were then pressed by machinery into a burlap sack and when it attained about 200 pounds weight it was dropped from the machine. The boiler consumed a few barrels of water and one cord of four foot wood every twelve hours, and all the help required was two women to sew up the bales as they were dropped from the machine and two men with fish poles to push in the arms, or laterals, that stood out so far from the parent vine that the fingers could not reach them. Of course, after the hops were picked the poles were still to pull, strip and stack, but when you remember that it did away with the costly hop house, kiln, drier, press, pickers and boarding house, you can imagine what a boon it was to the growers. Unfortunately, it did not make its advent until the year that brought the crash and for this reason many who had been in the hop business never saw it. We

were to make the test in the yards of M. E. Spring, on the farm now owned by L. D. Burtch; and one morning in the early fall of 1868 we started from the woolen mills. On leaving the Lake Road at the late George Capener's home, we had to climb a sharp incline and in hitting the engine unusually hard I broke a link lifter. This let the forward end of the blade drop to the ground, breaking the eccentric strap into several pieces. We hurriedly took down the main rod on that slide, covered the steam ports and blocked the side valve. After several attempts we found the one engine unable to move the machine. Just then Abe Johnson came along with a yoke of oxen and helped us over the hill, when we made our way to the yards. Here we found that although we could do all the other work we did not have power to do the pressing. The nearest machine shop was at Mauston. Mr. Spring borrowed Wm. H. Canfield's buck-board, the lightest rig in the country, and hitching up the fastest horse in his barn, started the hired man for Mauston. At the shops of Benjamin Boorman he secured a machinist by the name of H. H. Hulbert, afterwards sheriff of Sauk County. They fastened their tool box onto the platform behind the seat, drove all night and next forenoon arrived here. Mr. Hulbert took the wheel out of the well-house, knocked the spokes out and made an eccentric strap out of the rim. The link lifter bothered him sorely for it was so thick we could not get a welding heat on the inside before the outside would burn. He finally took some soft solder and "sweat" the ends together and then shrunk a band of iron around it. At 4.20 P. M. we started up and as it was a bright moonlight night we worked until 11.00 o'clock. The next day at 6.30 P. M. we finished the yard of six acres.

These machines were shipped from the factory in Kenosha, Wisconsin, in a knocked down condition. The next morning, after finishing Mr. Spring's picking, Dick Suthcliffe took this picker over into Peter Buck's neighborhood and I returned to the mills to assemble the parts of another machine that had arrived. Here the bottom fell out of the whole hop business and the second machine never went into service.

After cold weather came Mr. Whitlock, a friend of Harry Slye's, took this picker down on the river bank, back of Isaac Gano's farm, now owned by Harley Langdon, and used it to rake bull heads and carp out of the mud. A brother of Mr. Dean's became so despondent over the turn in affairs that he attempted suicide in the basement under Tom Oats' wagon shop, where the late Arthur Briscoe had a blacksmith shop.

Now for my references. Some of the following named saw the picker working and all of them stand ready to testify that I would not make a statement that was not reliable: T. W. English, First National Bank; Charles Burrington, speculator; all members high school faculty; George Tinkham, farmer; William Fox, fruit grower; all of Baraboo; C. E.

Sherwood, engineer on Northwestern Railroad; Wm. St. George, engineer on D. & R. G. Railroad; H. E. Paddock, merchant, La Valle; W. O. Cannon, ex-sheriff, Valton; Fred Le May, engineer on Omaha Railroad, and Mack Williams, bookkeeper.

CHAPTER V

STORY OF ANIMATED NATURE

THE RETIRING AND RETIRED MOOSE—FRENCH HUNTERS IN THE BARABOO VALLEY—MOOSE KILLED IN SAUK COUNTY—VANISHING OF THE ELK—CANADIAN LYNX OF WISCONSIN—HUNTING THE LYNX IN SAUK COUNTY—CHUMMY WITH THE DOMESTIC CAT—DEER ITS FAVORITE PREY—LAST LYNX IN SAUK COUNTY—THE DEER, RARE, BUT WELCOME VISITOR—BRUIN, THE ROLLICKING FAVORITE—THE LAST BEAR HUNT IN THE BARABOO HILLS—WHEN COURT ADJOURNED TO HUNT A BEAR—ABRAHAM WOOD AND THE BEAR—A BEAR AND SOME BEANS—THE BEAR THAT ROLLED DOWN HILL LIKE A CART WHEEL—STATUS OF THE SMALLER ANIMALS—SAUK COUNTY BIRDS—THE FINNY KIND—REPTILES BEING STAMPED AND DRIVEN OUT.

With the development of Sauk County, as with every other section of the civilized world, bringing with it the denuding of wooded tracts and their transformation into cultivated fields, the draining of swamps and bottom lands, the building of houses and villages, the founding of cities and the general invasion of man, with all his noisy and smoky inventions—such agencies have driven away the wild animals and many of the birds and reptiles, which were native to this section of the state and flourished when the first settlers came upon the scene.

Lonely, wandering buffaloes, doubtless broken from the immense herds which covered the country further west, were occasionally seen by the early French voyageurs in Wisconsin and doubtless in Sauk County. A few moose were drifting down from the northern forests into the county, and as late as 1845 one was shot by the Indians in the present town of Dellona.

THE RETIRING AND RETIRED MOOSE

“According to Hornaday,” says Dr. Frank D. Hulburt, one of our advisory editors who has thoroughly investigated the subject, “the former southern limit or range of the moose in Wisconsin is about latitude 43 degrees. This places Sauk county safely within the range, but near its southern border.

“Although moose meat was often bought of the Indians by the fur

traders here, the writer has no authentic knowledge of moose having been killed or seen by the early settlers of our county. As the moose is of a retiring nature, preferring the deep solitudes and usually retreating in advance of civilization, it is probable that this animal shifted its range northward before our county was settled by whites to any considerable extent.

FRENCH HUNTERS IN THE BARABOO VALLEY

“It should be remembered in this connection that explorations in what is now Wisconsin, were begun by the French only fourteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims upon the wild shore of New England and that what is now Sauk County, was visited by white men more than one hundred years before the Revolutionary war began. At a very early date the French Canadians established a line of trading posts extending from Green Bay up the Fox River, across the Portage and down the Wisconsin River to the present location of Prairie du Chien; thus subjecting the whole southern border of Sauk County to the early invasions of white hunters and trappers.

“A map of this region, with tributary streams and Indian villages, made by Jerome Carver in 1768 has upon it a fairly correct delineation of the Baraboo river. This shows that the hardy whites had trapped and hunted in the Baraboo valley—including the town of Reedsburg—for at least seventy years prior to the first permanent white settlement in our county, at Prairie du Sac in 1838. This region was described by an early fur trader as ‘affording excellent hunting grounds, abounding in deer, elk and moose and very rich in bears and beavers.’

MOOSE KILLED IN SAUK COUNTY

“Although many moose may have been killed here in the early days; the writer knows of but one authentic record of moose having been killed within the present limits of Sauk County. Theodore Conkey—government surveyor—recorded the killing of a bull moose in what is now the town of Dellona, by a party of three Indians in 1845. The moose was followed by the Indians, from some point near the Wisconsin river, up Dell Creek valley where the animal was finally shot. Mr. Conkey and his surveying party at the time were at work in the township, subdividing it and saw the moose after it was killed.

“Moose are yet fairly plentiful in Northern Minnesota and occasionally a single individual may be found in Northwestern Wisconsin; but excepting an occasional straggler, moose, have now disappeared from our state.

“The moose is a solitary creature and not gregarious like the wapiti or elk.

VANISHING OF THE ELK

“From the number of dilapidated elk antlers found in the woods by early settlers in various parts of our county this animal was doubtless formerly quite numerous here. The disappearance of moose and for the most part elk from Sauk County, appears practically to have been contemporaneous with the ending of the long reign of the French Canadian fur traders, trappers and hunters, the white-tailed deer being still present in our county, although in greatly diminished numbers.

“Sauk County lay along the main line of active operations of the early fur traders, on the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, between Green Bay and the Mississippi River. This is an important factor in the early disappearance of wild animals from this region; for the fur traders kept the Indians well supplied with guns and ammunition, thus affording them the most effective weapons for the killing of all kinds of game. The valley of the Baraboo River and adjacent tracts appear to have been excellent hunting grounds which were easy of access to the early trappers and hunters. As a result the large deer were mostly killed off, or driven northwards into more impenetrable forests. As stated, the last moose killed in our county was shot by Indians in the town of Dellona in 1845. Elk continued to be occasionally seen here for a few years longer. In 1850 an elk was killed about five miles west of Loganville by a party of Winnebago Indians, A-ha-cho-ka being one of their number. This incident led to a three days' feast and no little ceremony on the part of the Indians.

“The last elk taken in Sauk County, was shot by John Cooper in the town of Franklin in 1854. He killed it near the home of Hamilton Wells. Its weight was estimated at 600 pounds; the antlers measuring about four feet in length. Mrs. Wells was requested to fry some of the steak, which she did and all present partook of elk venison. It is very probable that this is the last elk seen in our county. Thus vanished from Sauk County the last wapiti.

CANADIAN LYNX OF WISCONSIN

“There are four varieties of lynx common to the North American Continent, South America having none. These are known as the Canada lynx, the wildcat, catamount and the redcat. The catamount and redcat are common in the Rocky Mountains; only the two varieties first mentioned, being found in Wisconsin, where the term lynx as generally used, refers to the Canada lynx.

“The lynx is much the largest and most ferocious of its species; is over three feet in length and weighs from 30 to 60 pounds. It is distinguished from its feline relatives by its erect, sharply pointed, tufted and penciled ears and abbreviated tail usually not more than six inches

in length. The legs and feet are large; its claws are white and the neck has a pointed ruff on each side which gives the animal the appearance of wearing side whiskers.

“The lynx makes its den or home among rocks, in caves and hollow tree trunks, where it brings forth from one to four kittens at a litter, usually in the month of April. The color of the lynx varies somewhat with the locality where it is found. In Wisconsin, its color is usually dark gray, tinged with chestnut, the limbs being darker than the body. The back and elbow-joints are mottled with large indistinct blotches of a darker color, most of the hairs being white at their extremities.

“When leaping over the ground, which it does in a series of successful bounds with back arched, the lynx presents a quaint and weird appearance, which hunters describe as being peculiar and ungainly. The principal food of the lynx is the rabbit and small birds and animals of all kinds. It is fond of grouse and small deer is a much cherished dainty.

HUNTING THE LYNX IN SAUK COUNTY

“The early settlers of Sauk County had their proportionate share of trouble caused by the nocturnal visits of the lynx to their poultry yards, where it made occasional destructive raids among the chickens and turkeys usually taking, however, only one fowl at a visit. Although a powerful brute, which no dog, however large or fierce can match, the lynx is cowardly and will generally run from even a small dog and take to a tree when closely pressed.

“The settlers, who usually hunted the lynx with dogs, occasionally found an exception to its usually cowardly nature, for when chased, it would sometimes turn upon the dog or dogs and wage fierce battle. Burt Inman, who resided five miles west of Loganville, was fond of hunting the lynx and one winter killed five of them. He tracked the animals with a large hunting dog, which would rapidly follow the trail, until the lynx finally took to a tree, where the dog would remain and keep it treed until his master came upon the scene. At the last chase with this faithful dog, however the lynx suddenly turned upon the dog and killed it, then made good its escape before the hunter arrived. When Inman reached his dog, he found him terribly torn and lifeless. The dog was a good fighter and probably stood his ground and refused to retreat when the lynx turned upon him. But no dog, however courageous, can match a full grown lynx, which in combat, uses its sharp claws, with lightning speed and deadly effect.

“In the early sixties, a German farmer residing in the town of Honey Creek, killed a good sized female lynx only a few rods from his barn yard. His attention was attracted by the barking of his dog which had chased it up a tree. He went to the spot where the dog was located and looking

up into the tree, discovered the huge cat flattened out on a limb, in such a manner as to almost conceal itself. The farmer returned to the house and obtaining his shot gun, aimed at its head and brought the strange animal to the ground by shooting it. The man then took the lynx carcass to Loganville for exhibition and to learn its name, as he did not himself know what species of animal he had killed.

“When hunted, the lynx does not circle like many other animals, such as the fox, but will usually take an irregular course, traveling several or many miles away from the place it was started. J. A. Richards of Reedsburg once chased a lynx with a dog, about six miles before it took to a tree. On a cold December night, a disturbance was heard among a small flock of turkeys which roosted in a tree near the barn. As soon as daylight came Richards went out to learn the cause of the confusion. At the foot of the tree, in which the turkeys were roosting, were seen feathers and fresh blood and in the snow could be seen the tracks of a lynx, which from the signs present, had stolen a turkey and carried it away. Richards obtained a hunting dog from a neighbor and with rifle in hand, started out in pursuit of the marauder. The dog readily took the scent and was soon out of hearing but the snow on the ground enabled the hunter to follow on the trail. He soon came to the remains of the turkey which the lynx had partially devoured and which the animal had probably deserted on hearing the dog. The trail led through thickets, wooded ravines and over hills, the general course being in a southwest direction. Animated by the chase, Richards followed on the trail as fast as he could travel, using for his guide, the dog and lynx tracks in the snow. After much travel Richards finally thought he heard the barking of the dog in the distance. He stopped to listen. Yes, it was the voice of the dog; so he ceased to follow the tracks and with renewed energy made haste in the direction from which the sounds came. In due time he arrived near the place where the dog was barking and looking up into a tree, he saw the lynx sprawled out upon a limb about 40 feet above the ground, from which position the animal was hissing and snarling, with its eyes looking at the dog below. A well aimed shot from the rifle sent the brute tumbling from the tree and Richards was soon homeward bound, with the dead lynx swung over his shoulder. The animal had given him a merry chase, but he felt well paid for his efforts. This lynx was a full grown male and weighed 61 pounds.

CHUMMY WITH THE DOMESTIC CAT

“The lynx family has been known to associate with the common domestic house cat. In the early settlement of the town of Franklin John Norton, who took up land there and built a log house upon it, owned a house cat which frequently obtained its food from the surrounding wilderness. The cat was thoroughly domesticated and spent its time about the

house when not out in the woods in quest of small birds and young rabbits.

“One year, this cat became the mother of three kittens, all of which were bob tailed and had the color and all the markings of the lynx except the tufted ears. The fond mother was devoted to her litter and the kittens were playful like ordinary domestic kittens. As they grew to maturity, however, they became shy and finally ran off into the woods and did not return.

DEER ITS FAVORITE PREY

“From early settlers we learn that the lynx was formerly quite destructive to fawns and sometimes older deer would be killed by them. Although capable of tracing by the scent, its usual method of capturing its prey is by concealing itself on a limb of a tree, over a runway and pouncing upon the back of the unsuspecting victim as it passes along underneath. Having thoroughly imbedded its strong, sharp claws into the body of a deer, it will bite it in the neck, killing it after the fashion of its feline relative, the cougar.

“In the winter of 1870, William North while hunting deer in the big bluffs south of N. Freedom saw a lynx pounce upon a deer. North wounded a deer early in the morning and was tracking it, keeping a sharp lookout for a finishing shot, when he saw an animal spring from a tree into the brush below. The act was immediately followed by the furious bleating of a deer, which evidently had been attacked. With increased stealth, North slowly followed along the trail until he finally reached an eminence from which he could see his deer lying on the ground with the lynx upon it. He quickly dispatched the lynx with his rifle and coming up to his deer found it still alive but too exhausted to rise. The neck of the deer had been severely lacerated by the teeth of the lynx and the wounds made by its sharp claws showed with what strength it had clung to its prey. North had the lynx pelt tanned, keeping it as a trophy and ever after took delight in relating in detail, the circumstance by which he obtained it.

LAST LYNX IN SAUK COUNTY

“As far as known to the writer, the last Canada lynx killed in Sauk County was shot a few years ago, near Limeridge, by Ben Tyler, who discovered it in a tree, while out in the woods hunting rabbits. It was of medium size and evidently not full grown.

“The lynx, along with the bear, wolf, elk and deer was closely associated with the pioneer life of our county and state. To those who hunted it, the lynx afforded lively sport; as a savage prowler and denizen of the wilds, it held high rank and although not dangerous to

man unless attacked, its weird cries at night contributed to the loneliness of the woods and altogether it was a creature of much interest."

THE DEER, RARE, BUT WELCOME VISITOR

Of the larger animals which were indigenous to Sauk County, the bear and the deer, were the most persistent clingers to its soil. The deer have been protected for a number of years and have greatly increased in number. There have been a few complaints as a result of these animals eating the twigs of apple trees in winter and tender garden vegetables in the summer. On the bluffs they are now so numerous they are seen daily along the highways or in the woods and fields. Occasionally a hunter ventures to kill one at the risk of paying a heavy fine in court and sometimes farmers' dogs chase them to their death, especially when the snow is deep and with a crust. A conservation warden who has spent many days on the south range of the Baraboo Bluffs states he believes there are several hundred deer between Bear Valley and the Caledonia Hills.

BRUIN, THE ROLLYING FAVORITE

The bear was loth to leave, as, with the coming of settlers, he developed a growing appetite for many of the articles of food which they produced, such as young pigs, honey and sweet cultivated roots. He was easily tamed and, even in his wild state, not ill natured unless hungry or attacked. Of all the large animals Bruin was the favorite, and the stories told about his ridiculous playfulness and solemn wisdom have already made it necessary to issue several books in Sauk County alone. From such a wealth of material, the writer, who has been somewhat industrious himself in this line of literary output, selects a few "Baraboo Bear Tales," into which are worked several well known personalities of the county's pioneer period.

THE LAST BEAR HUNT IN THE BARABOO HILLS

Tales of bearing hunting in the Baraboo Bluffs cover a span of years from the coming of the first occupants of the region in the late '30s to treeing the last bruin in the early '90s. For fifty years, around the fireside of the section, stores of the chase were recounted with fervor again and again. This diversion had no counterpart in the annals of those early days, but is a distinctive thread running through the first half century of rural life among the hills. Hundreds of the plantigrade creatures were sacrificed on the altar of advancement of the new race and finally the last of the tribe played his part in the adventure which furnishes the data for this bear tale.

Around the eastern extremity of the Baraboo range of bluffs known as the Caledonia Hills, the Wisconsin River is forced to form a curve of many miles. After returning to its accustomed meridian, it follows a westerly direction until its confluence with the Mississippi near Prairie du Chien. The vast tract of timber land embracing the north-western portion of the state and lying north and west of the river was not open for settlement until long after the country to the east and south had felt the influences of territorial invasion. Into this inter-Wisconsin and Mississippi River region the explorers and trappers penetrated early in the century and, following them, came the lumbermen with tooth of steel before which the great forests fell like blades under the swinging scythe. Prior to the coming of the woodsmen the trees stood thick in solid ranks like an interminable phalanx, and after the slaughter an almost impenetrable tangle of undergrowth sprang up. Broken saplings and drying tree-tops, left lying as they fell among the discarded trees, were soon half covered with verdure. Through this partial clearing, hunters in their quest for game frequently journeyed, building campfires that often kindled vast conflagrations. Early settlers were no less thoughtless and, during the autumn season especially, fires raged among the neglected trees, brush, leaves, grass and weeds, creating a veritable inferno. Bear and other game fled before the flames. Nor did the darkened day and blackened night mean only the burning, of the domain of the animals, but the loss of their food supply as well.

One of these fire-driven unfortunates, after fording the streams and traversing the intervening country, finally reached the Caledonia Hills. It was Thanksgiving Day in the year 1891. The Farnsworth brothers, at their home on the headwaters of Jackson Creek, thought they recognized bear tracks near the house. Some years had passed since bear had paid a visit to that locality, but the young men were sure they had not mistaken the evidence of its proximity. As night fell they were off for a bear hunt. On they went, past the Karg home, across River Dale Farm and through the neighboring woods. This way and that, around and around in the darkness, they followed the trail. Tracks in the fallen snow served at times to guide them and at last, after crossing and recrossing the winding course of the animal, the dogs succeeded in treeing it. From this momentary refuge the bear escaped to another tree and in desperation climbed and pulled himself beyond dog danger. A rain of lead drove him still farther on in a leap and dash for safety. A nearby oak beside the river offered possible shelter and bruin sought protection in its branches. Again a shot sounded through the darkness and the bear fell dead before the excited hunters.

With feet tied, the animal was swung on a pole and carried several miles, its weight of 250 pounds demanding many a rest by the way. Weary, but filled with the excitement of the hunt, the Farnsworth brothers

reached their home. The bear was more of a curiosity than in an earlier day and as far as known was the last black bear seen in the Baraboo Hills.

WHEN COURT ADJOURNED TO HUNT A BEAR

Bounded by the high, rocky Baraboo bluffs on the north, the undulating terminal moraine on the east, the winding Wisconsin on the south and a succession of sandstone hills on the west, Sauk Prairie slopes with gentle incline to the southward. Early explorers found the Sac and Fox Indians dwelling together in this extensive prairie garden, their primitive cornfields scattered in methodless manner along the banks of the river. Traces of their early agricultural attempts, marked by irregularly arranged groups of hillocks, are visible to this day in the locality.

This fertile prairie of the Sacs and Foxes was the Mecca of the first homesteaders in the region lying north and west of the Wisconsin River. Here the first plowshares were thrust, their owners being rewarded with crops of prodigal abundance. Most of the pioneers of the forties and fifties were New Englanders and New Yorkers; later, in the sixties, came a wave of German emigration, and today the prairie is occupied, almost without exception, by the farms and firesides of sons and daughters of the Teutons.

To this picturesque and productive prairie came, in the year 1840, the romantic character known as Count Agoston Haraszthy. A native of Hungary, the count arrived in the new world full of enthusiasm for adventure, sport, commercial enterprise or whatever the unknown land might offer. Tales abound of the distinguished appearance of this individual of noble lineage, of the courtliness of his manners, of his prowess as a hunter and particularly of the fruitless efforts which he made to establish a city on the shores of the Wisconsin.

With his kinsman, Charles Halasz, the count platted a portion of Sauk Prairie, giving to the site the name of Haraszthy. Here he located with his family, hunted bear, deer and other game on the neighboring hills and speculated upon the city which was to spring into existence. The straggling community grew slowly, however, never attaining to the dignity of a county seat, which was located later one mile distant at the Village of Prairie du Sac. It was here in a rude, weather-boarded frame building, designated as the courthouse, that Judge Irwin of the territorial circuit held the first county court on the prairie. At one of the early sessions in the new bailiwick, proceedings were droning along with more than their usual monotony when court was unceremoniously interrupted by an individual shouting excitedly in a voice that filled the court-room: "Bear in the village! Bear in the village!" In the twinkling of an eye every man was on his feet. Like an alarm of fire the report was spread that a bear had been observed near the prairie's populous center. A suspension of proceedings was unnecessary. No

business of the community was of sufficient importance to demand attention under such circumstances. Judge, jury, prisoner and lawyers joined the excited exodus of spectators that poured from the court-room. As they rushed down the street in an excited foray, their numbers increased. The village blacksmith met them at the corner, his leather apron flapping in the breeze. The country doctor, returning from a distant call, dropped his saddle-bags without regard for pills or physic and joined the procession. The dominie burst out of the parsonage door as the crowd passed and excitedly pointed in the direction of bruin's appearance. Not a weapon was to be seen. Nobody had taken time to think of anything but the bear. The count happened to drop into Prairie du Sac at the moment the company was leaving the courthouse, and snatching a giant cheese knife from the village grocer waved it aloft as he fell in with the posse. As they hastened toward the outskirts of the village, doors flew open in house and shanty and busy housewives waved their hands at the excited crowd hastening by.

Judge Irwin shouted to Mrs. Crossman as they passed the Crossman cottage:

“Hold the dinner; we will have some bear meat.”

In this case, sure enough, the bear was easily located and captured and the neighborhood enjoyed a feast of its favorite delicacy.

ABE WOOD AND THE BEAR

To have seen Abe Wood placidly bartering with the Indians or deftly propelling his craft down the swiftly flowing Wisconsin, one never would have thought him a terror of territorial times. But the appellation was entirely fitting. A terror he was, with a character as rude and as varied as the roughly rising talused hills and deep rock-lined ravines of the region of his adoption.

Men sometimes seem to reflect in a remarkable degree the attributes of their surroundings. This was strangely true of Wood. Tall of stature and powerful of limb, the brawny backwoodsman was known the country round for feats of strength no less than for his wild outbursts of temper which intermittently shocked the community. While they endured, his tantrums struck fear to the timid members of the little colony in the Baraboo hills, incidentally serving as topics of conversation long afterward.

The quartzite bluffs were no whit more invincible than the will of this doughty pathfinder after his decision was made. Adventure or undertaking, nothing daunted him, and a project begun was invariably followed to completion. Along with his mighty will-power and dictatorial disposition, Abe possessed an open-hearted generosity and a certain rude sense of justice—qualities that stood him in good stead while bartering with the Indians.

In general appearance Wood was rough and untamed, yet his blue eyes looked out from their heavy brows with a kind of waggish good-humor during his intervals of mental placidity. His head, unusually large, was covered with a thatch of light reddish hair. This usually was topped by a small, dark-colored hat that long since had lost semblance to its original self and, transformed by years of service, looked more than anything else like a miniature haystack with an easing rim. A coat, when he wore one, usually presented ventilating apertures at the elbows and a pitiful scantiness as to sleeve and frock. In early days it was a common custom for the women to patch the pantaloons of the men when worn through at the knees. Later, when the repaired portion became threadbare, instead of casting the garment aside, the legs were amputated above the patch, reversed and sewed in place again, the mended portion falling back of the knee. This stroke of economy gave the wearer of the remodeled pantaloons a decidedly comical appearance. When Wood strode forth in a pair of turned trousers it was hazardous to say at first glance whether he was coming or going. These same trousers were held in place by two strips of hickory shirting containing a buttonhole at either end, the whole contrivance antedating modern suspenders. With the lower extremity of his trousers thrust into the tops of heavy boots, the soles thickly peppered with round-headed nails for economy and wear, Abe Wood traveled the country over. Returning from the village tavern at night, the big boots with their armored soles made such a thumping, thumping, thumping on the rough pine boards that many a wakeful child or housewife drew the bed covering closely overhead and whispered as he clattered by:

“There goes Abe Wood.”

By birth Wood was a Kentuckian, but early in life wandered toward the great Northwest, following close in the wake of Black Hawk's war-cloud. Like thousands of other daring spirits, he found the country of the subdued Indians a land of promise, the wildness and mystery of which answered to his own inborn thirst for adventure. He first located at the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, a favorite dwelling-place of the Indians of the Northwest. Here he kept a grog-shop, but sudden dissolution overtook the business when, in a quarrel with his red patrons, he was unfortunate enough to kill a Pawnee. Perhaps to avoid the consequences and to prove his protested friendship for the aborigines, he soon afterwards espoused a squaw. For several years he dwelt with the woman and her half-grown daughter some thirty miles from the portage and near the site of the present capital of Wisconsin. Later, after the birth of his daughter, by whom he set great store, the family drifted northward over the Baraboo bluffs to the rapids of the Baraboo. Here they tarried, and Wood erected a primitive sawmill around which a village soon sprang up. As the first settler of the community, Wood was a figure of more or less consequence. He also sought

to be the champion in all contests of strength in the neighborhood, and in the quarrels and fights of the settlement he always was an active participant.

His bodily strength and aggressive disposition frequently placed him in the position of dictator. When, as sometimes happened, he was appointed umpire in disputes, he invariably took matters seriously and in announcing his decision would push back his haystack hat, look the assemblage over and deliver his dictum in a tone that admitted of no appeal.

Always on hand at the political and social gatherings of the little circle of dwellers in the jerry-built houses along the river, rare was the occasion when Abe failed to find fault with the brand of amusement offered by anyone except himself.

It was at an independence day picnic that Wood's rage at an imagined slight smoldered and smoked until it burst into flames. The settlers with their wives and children were about to seat themselves under the spreading trees to partake of a feast when it was discovered that places had not been provided for Wood and his family. Whether the omission was by accident or design was never explained, but after some discussion the matter was adjusted and Wood and his Indian wife were apparently satisfied. But the fancied slight still annoyed Wood.

The blame he placed upon the master of ceremonies, W. H. Canfield, a young surveyor who had been instrumental in arranging the celebration. Meeting the young man in the village store a few days later, Wood opened fire upon him by discussing the affair in a loud voice, directing malicious shafts at him over the heads of others. A tumbler or two of grog added heat to the backwoodsman's anger, and as the excitement increased the discreet surveyor decided quietly to withdraw. This action brought Wood to his feet. Violently swinging his brawny arms, he shouted maledictions upon the picnic committee, and with a snort of rage plunged through the door after the departing man. As the surveyor neared the friendly shelter of the double log cabin of Mrs. Eben Peck, which stood a short distance from the store, Wood's voice rang out after him, his heavy boots pounding along with a vengeance. No time was there for deliberation. With a dash the young man dodged behind the cabin and disappeared. Wood, thinking the object of his wrath had taken refuge within, rushed into the large covered opening between the two portions of the cabin, thundered into the rooms on one side, then across the open way into those of the other. No surveyor was in sight. The dining-table stood in the open passage, with the crockery and remnants of food upon it, just as it had been left at the close of the noonday meal. Near-by was the housewife quietly attending to her work. Beside himself with rage at being outwitted, Wood gave one glance at the table, then leaping upon the unoffending piece of furniture he kicked the cups and plates right and left to destruction. The horrified woman stood

helpless. Back and forth the mad man stamped until naught but ruin remained. Then, without a word, he disappeared in high dudgeon.

Many versions of Wood's escapades traveled up and down the valley in those days. There was the story of his attempt to confiscate a keg of beer from the Webster cabin. Had not Mistress Webster arrived at the moment she did, the precious fluid undoubtedly would have been lost. Courageous lady that she was, she grasped the intruder by the back of the shirt and, hanging on stoutly, demanded that he relinquish the beer. This was far from Wood's intention, but as the lady's grip was firm he was only able to pull her along, bawling out the while at the top of his voice:

"Keep fast hold, madam, and I will take you straight to h—l."

The tale of "The Baraboo Rushers" was one often repeated. Wood and three companions, styling themselves the Baraboo rushers, took passage on a river steamboat from St. Louis. On the way, one of the boatmen was seized with cholera, then raging in the country. The knowledge that the fearful malady was aboard caused consternation, and after some discussion it was decided to put the sick man ashore. But how? Not a member of the crew would venture near the victim, so dreaded was the disease. At this juncture Abe, the fearless, came forward.

"Give us a blanket," he shouted; "the Baraboo rushers will take him ashore. We're not afraid of man or devil, much less a gripe in the stomach."

The blanket was furnished and at the next landing the four men carried the suffering fellow to the tavern.

"We want a bed for a sick man," Wood bawled out as they hove near.

"Beds all full," came the answer.

In a rage Wood retorted:

"Show me one; I'll empty it."

But the landlord was not anxious to accommodate them. As they discussed the matter, the captain of the boat, fearing the men had exposed themselves to infection, took advantage of the opportunity to push out from the landing without sounding the bell. In a moment the rushers realized their predicament and, dropping their blanket with its suffering burden on the tavern floor, they plunged into the river after the departing boat. They were good swimmers and speedily overtook the craft. As Wood landed on deck he poured forth a volley of curses upon the head of the wily captain. Tiring of the abuse, the officer threatened to put him ashore. This was a signal for the rushers. Flourishing their tomahawks, knives and pistols, with which, after the fashion of backwoodsmen, they were armed, the four men sprang forward ready for battle. The daring of the men with the suddenness of the attack so surprised the captain that he immediately surrendered. With a flourish of his tomahawk, Abe assumed control of the steamboat, crying:

"We'll teach you the Baraboo rushers are not to be trifled with. This boat never lands again until we order it and never starts until we get ready. If this doesn't suit we'll run her straight to h—l."

According to the annals, the rushers remained in control of the craft until it neared St. Louis.

Some years after locating on the Baraboo river, Wood's Winnebago wife decided to forsake the turbulent frontiersman and seek a refuge on an Indian reservation. Margaret, Wood's only child, remained with her father in the settlement, lodging here and there among the village families. At the time of her mother's departure, the girl was scarcely half grown, and by reason of her helplessness became more or less of a charge upon the housewives of the neighborhood. Wood was exceedingly fond of the child and, far from relinquishing his claim upon her, kept a sharp lookout that she be accorded equal social privileges with the other young folks of the settlement. Any fancied slight or appearance of discrimination aroused him to uncontrollable anger. To avoid unpleasantness, Margaret usually was treated with special consideration.

Wood spent his days at this time roaming the forests, rafting and fishing upon the river and trading with the Indians. The long guiding oar and the snubbing line were his playthings, and with kindred raftsmen many a journey was made to southern ports along the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers. The point of departure for these rafting trips usually was just below the dalles of the Wisconsin. Above were lodged great fleets of lumber and logs from the timber regions of the north, which were floated down the river in giant rafts. These cumbersome craft, unable to pass through the dalles, were here separated into "cribs," five or six of which bound together constituted a "rapids piece." With one of these reconstructed rafts an experienced pilot, with some degree of safety, could run the perilous dalles. Once through, several of these small "Wisconse rafts" were joined together and, guided by several raftsmen, proceeded slowly southward.

Wood's skill as a riverman made him in more or less demand in the rafting season. On one occasion, having hauled in his snubbing line, with several companions he set off on a trip in high spirits. All day long the panorama of verdant field and wood, of fleecy cloud and ever-changing sky passed them by as they drifted with the current or swerved from treacherous sandbars. From morn until night the craft continued its course, finally to be snubbed at the straggling Village of Prairie du Sac. For Wood, the path of least resistance led from the river-landing straight to the village tavern. Here he was refreshing himself leisurely with a glass of rum and exchanging incidents of his trip for fragments of country gossip when an hysterical voice shouted in the tavern doorway:

"A bear! A bear!"

Instantly the tavern emptied itself into the street.

"Where?" cried Wood vociferously.

Pointing, the carrier of the exciting information tried to tell that his friend, Tabor, and himself had spied a bear attempting to climb a fence in a field but a short distance from where they were at work. Tabor faced the intruder with a pitchfork while his companion hastened for aid. When the bear reared up in an endeavor to gain the fence, the doughty husbandman would thrust the fork between the rails and force the animal to drop on all fours. This performance, repeated several times, was beginning to tell upon the farmer as well as upon the bear when the relay from the tavern came in sight. With Abe in the van, the little company drew near. In a moment bruin was surrounded and dispatched without ceremony.

The excitement over, Wood calmly drew his knife and began the operation of removing the hairy coat from the carcass. The pelt of the animal was of unusual size, and as Abe proudly held it up for inspection Tabor eyed the trophy covetously. However, not a word was uttered as to the ownership of the hide and, after exhibiting it to his satisfaction, Wood folded the prize, calmly threw it across his shoulders and proceeded with even strides down the road to the tavern.

Tabor had fully expected to possess the bear skin, and Wood's presumption in appropriating it was a direct insult to the man who had kept the bear at bay with a pitchfork. Chagrined at his loss, the farmer spent the remainder of the afternoon nursing his injured feelings to a point of action. At length his decision was made. Though no match physically for the brawny Abe, let come what might, he would have that bear skin.

With purpose defined, the angry man strode toward the tavern, pausing as he neared the entrance to assure himself that Wood and his ill-gotten prize were within. His face like a thunder-cloud, Tabor stood for a time watching the movements of the men as the flickering light from a single pair of tallow candles revealed them. He could hear the hum of their voices, the occasional clink of glasses, and now and again an uproarious outburst of rough laughter fell upon his ears. There in a corner lay the hide. At no great distance sat the brawny Abe, as unconcerned as a few hours previous when he had stalked away with the pelt. At last the farmer entered the tavern door. With a determined glance round the room, he reached for the disputed treasure and, firmly grasping it, flung it savagely into the center of the company. Then, deliberately unfolding the skin, he planted himself upon it and gave verbal utterance to his defiance:

"If any man thinks he has a better right to this hide than I have, let him take it," he blazed.

Tabor straightened his slender body, much inferior in size to Wood's, and drew himself to his full stature. With folded arms and heaving breast he stood a moment, then threw out again:

"If any man here thinks he has a better right to this hide than I have, let him take it."

The suddenness of the challenge struck the tavern loungers like a shock of electricity. Instantly every eye turned toward Wood. In silence, "the terror" of the community took in the significance of the farmer's outburst. With a movement familiar to all, the haystack hat went up, the massive head trembled and shook like a storm-tossed tree, and Abe, the mighty, bending double, broke into a roar of uncontrollable laughter. In a moment the shouts of the onlookers mingled with those of Wood, echoing and re-echoing through the rafters of the old tavern. The atmosphere was cleared. The spectacle of a man of Tabor's size defying Abe Wood, the redoubtable, was too much for the gravity of a Prairie du Sac assemblage. It was not long until the glasses were merrily clinking, and Tabor, without presenting further argument, shouldered the precious skin and went his way.

THE BEAR THAT ROLLED DOWN HILL LIKE A CART WHEEL

Otter Creek is a peculiar stream. From a deep ravine in the Baraboo hills it flows to the southward, sometimes hugging the low range of sandstone bluffs until it disappears in a sandy bed a mile or more from the Wisconsin River. For a distance it flows beneath the surface of the earth, following a stratum which gives it a subterranean passage until it emerges and mingles with the river a few miles below the Village of Prairie du Sac. From its hide-and-seek attribute, the little stream is known as Lost Otter Creek. At flood season it frequently overflows the region where it ordinarily disappears, and the spreading of the water over this territory is usually so unexpected that rabbits and other small animals often are forced to seek available grassy knolls in the district where they are taken easily by the sportsmen in hip-boots or boats.

At the time of this tale, the newly discovered Sauk Prairie was being rapidly peopled by New Englanders and New Yorkers, whose efforts were directed more toward tilling the fertile prairie than to the occupations of fishing and hunting which had sufficed for the redmen. The hilly land to the west of the prairie remained a wooded tangle infested by wildcats, wolves, lynx and bear long after the prairie had felt the prod of pioneer plowshares.

Near Lost Otter Creek, one windless September day in the middle '50s, Herman Albrecht was calmly plowing in a field on the Samuel Crockett Farm. The place is almost surrounded by bluffs and is known in the neighborhood as the pocket. On this early autumn day the maples and sumac on the upland stood a blaze of fire amid the green of oak and elder. From their involucre the acorns had rattled down and lay a scattered harvest in the drying grass beneath a thousand parent oaks. Congregated birds flew and fed for hours in the harvest fields in anticipation of their approaching migration to the southward.

It was a day of drowsy contentment. Albrecht, following the furrows with monotonous regularity, paused a moment as he came to a turn in the field, in leisurely enjoyment of the landscape. As he rested, his roving eye fell upon a dark object moving slowly upon one of the distant hills. "A hog," he thought, and looking toward his friend, Ephraim Crockett, plowing on an adjoining farm, he shouted across the fence to him:

"Look there! Payne's old black sow is out again."

Crockett's eyes turned in the direction of the bluff, and in an instant came his reply:

"That is no hog; that is a bear. I'll unhitch my horses and call the Johnson boys."

During the brief colloquy, the bear, oblivious to danger, wandered slowly from tree to tree in quest of food. Crockett, meanwhile, hastened across the fields and breathlessly announced the presence of bruin on the neighboring hill. Commotion at once took possession of the Johnson household. Roswell Johnson and his brothers, William and Joseph, hurried toward the upland with eagle speed and readily sighted the animal moving contentedly along, feeding here and there upon the mast on the steep hillside. When near enough to aim, Roswell Johnson fired. With the first crack of the gun, the bear, without a moment's hesitation, thrust his head between his forelegs and, cartwheel fashion, rolled over and over, down the steep incline, before the eyes of the astonished onlookers.

It was a laughable performance, resembling nothing in the world so much as the tumbling of an acrobat in the ring of a sawdust-scented circus. It is well known that a bear when pressed will take this mode of accelerating his movements, but the feat is one that is rarely witnessed. With precision and in perfect silence, bruin gave his vaudeville act. At the foot of the incline his fat body struck a tree, squarely, rebounding like a huge rubber ball. A vociferous grunt was his only audible complaint. As the bear unwound himself from his circular position, Johnson's dog, plunging through the thick underbrush, rushed upon the animal. A cuff from the huge paw and the dog went rolling down a declivity, clutching at available weeds and stones, in a vain endeavor to regain his feet. The bear's chances for escape seemed about even with those of his capture, when Roswell Johnson, aiming through the trees and heavy undergrowth, felled bruin with a single shot. The following day the housewives on Sauk Prairie along Otter Creek served meat on their tables, while the story of the bear that rolled down hill was repeated from every corner of the prairie.

A BEAR AND SOME BEANS

Among those doughty pioneers who made up the little group of first families locating among the Baraboo Hills, no member of the settlement was so widely known as Dr. Charles Cowles. He was

the country doctor, a familiar figure in every household, as necessary a factor in the development of a new country as any tiller of the soil. The friend of everyone, no ailing wayfarer, no matter how unworthy, ever summoned Doctor Cowles in vain; and his kindly words and cheerfulness often comforted when pills and potions failed.

Doctor Cowles' skill as a physician made calls from remote localities of frequent occurrence, and many a weary hour he passed in the saddle, his horse struggling over root and rock on winding Indian trails, frequently fording streams, and often being compelled to stop to blaze the trees that he might have a pathway by which to return.

As years passed, the good doctor's journeys of necessity grew shorter and less arduous, and more often than before his evenings were spent with old-time friends and acquaintances at the village drugstore. Here he chatted and frequently took a hand at cards, playing a good hand, as those of his comrades who remain will tell you. They also recall how they used to wait with a smile and a wink for the doctor's invariable remark, "In the spirit of love let us begin," with which he always opened the game.

But this is not the doctor's story. He only heard it from the trembling lips of his wife when, unnerved from the experience of the night, she met him as he returned from the Village of Portage, whither he had gone in answer to a call the evening before. He sometimes related it afterwards, dwelling humorously upon his part in the adventure, which had nothing whatever to do with the bear, being merely the matter of making a door.

Spring was opening in the year 1843 when the Cowles family, consisting of the doctor, his young wife and infant daughter, came to Wisconsin. The doctor had experienced some of the hardships of pioneering in his boyhood days in Ohio and was not altogether unequipped for the privations which confronted the early settlers among the Baraboo Hills.

From the hour of their arrival the days were filled with interesting experiences which caused the severity of the life to sink into insignificance. There was the building of the cabin, the universal habitation of the early settler, the clearing of the woodland and endless preparation for the long, cold winter which the newcomers were gravely informed began in November, and continued until May.

The Cowles cabin was situated some four miles east of the present City of Baraboo on the road leading to old Fort Winnebago. The farm is designated to this day as "the Cowles place," though no member of the family has occupied it for some years.

Three miles distant, at the lower narrows of the Baraboo River, the Garrison sawmill was located. Here, under the management of "Mother Garrison," logs were sawed, a ferry operated and numerous other activities commenced. The expectations were that the mill would influence

the location of a village site and Doctor Cowles had this in mind in selecting his farm. The dream of "Garrisonville," however, was never realized, and later years found the old mill and primitive ferry decaying landmarks.

In their haste to take possession of their home, the Cowles moved their few household belongings into their cabin as soon as it was habitable. The single room served as living and sleeping-room, dining-room and kitchen combined. One side of the rude structure was almost entirely occupied by the huge fireplace. On the long crane hung an iron pot for cooking, and strung across like decorations were various utensils, such as long-handled cooking spoons and forks, and the inevitable wooden paddle for stirring Indian pudding. Hanging on hooks were smaller kettles of brass and copper, and below, the wide stone hearth awaited the gridirons and skillets and bake kettle.

Instead of windows, two small openings were cut in opposite sides of the cabin in which window sash containing small panes of glass would be placed before the winter season opened. A heavy blanket hung in the doorway would later be replaced by a strong door. In the farther corner of the room stood the bed, corded with strong cord and covered with a gay patchwork quilt.

"This looks like home," the doctor declared when the last article was in place. His wife smiled. It was home.

Not many weeks after the occupation of their cabin, a messenger came for Doctor Cowles from the Village of Portage, some twelve miles distant. A patient needed medical attention at once and, throwing his pill-bags over his saddle, the doctor, with a hurried adieu to his wife, rode away.

It was late in the afternoon of a summer day. The young wife loitered about the cabin for a time, drinking in the beauty of the surrounding bluffs whose rugged outlines rose softly blue in the distance. As evening drew on she rocked her baby to sleep with no fear of harm to herself or the little one. Before retiring she set the room in order, glancing at the smoking hearth to assure herself that the embers of the fire, kindled to cook a savory pot of beans, were nearly extinguished. Lulled by the note of bird and insect, mother and babe soon sank into deep slumber.

What aroused her, Mrs. Cowles could never explain. Oppressed by a sense of danger and with a vague consciousness of an unknown presence, the woman opened her eyes and was horrified to see squatting before the fireplace, but a few feet from her bed, a huge black bear. With a shudder of fear, she followed with fascinated gaze the movements of the marauder. The moon shone brightly through the window opening, throwing a radiant track of light across the room, and plainly revealing the bean pot with the bear near-by. One stroke of the powerful paw and the savory beans were pouring upon the hearth. The escaping odors hastened the bear's movements. Like a half-famished creature he gulped mouthful after

mouthful of the unaccustomed delicacy. At last pausing, the animal turned his head toward the frightened woman on the bed. His eyes appeared to her like two balls of fire as he gazed into the shadowy corners of the room. Trembling, the mother pressed more closely the babe at her side; a cry, and the bear might be upon them. Stories of hairbreadth adventures with starving wolves came to her mind. Would the baby sleep on? Perhaps—perhaps they might remain undiscovered, if—but something, what was it, was attracting the bear's attention. A vagrant breeze blowing gently through the window opening stirred the folds of the blanket at the door. The bear's watchful eye caught the slight movement. The strange surroundings made the animal wary. He turned once again to the bean pot. The vessel was empty. The scattered contents were licked clean. Apparently there was nothing more to eat, therefore no reason for longer tarrying. With a contemptuous sniff at the devastated hearth, bruin at last slowly turned and shambled away.

To the frightened woman on the bed it seemed hours before she could bring herself to rise and barricade the doorway. At last, however, with every movable piece of furniture arranged to prevent further interruption from unwelcome visitors, she lay down beside the sleeping child to await the break of day. The morning hours brought the doctor, who listened intently as his wife recited the experience of the night. When she had finished her story, he turned without a word and remounted his horse, riding away in the direction of the Garrison sawmill. Before another nightfall a door had replaced the blanket in the Cowles cabin.

STATUS OF THE SMALLER ANIMALS

As to the smaller animals wolves have almost been exterminated, as the settlers have made unrestricted war upon them from the first. Red and grey foxes are somewhat rare, as are the fierce badgers, the mortal enemy of the dog. Raccoons are quite plentiful, and the little collection at the State Park will probably be increased. The only land animal of fair size which the first settlers found in Sauk County, and which is more numerous now than in the pioneer times is the skunk. That disagreeable breed has been encouraged by the householder's disposition to raise chickens and eggs and other food which the pretty little beast greatly favors. The porcupine is now very rarely seen; probably one has not been caught wild for many years. The gray rabbit is plentiful; the water rabbit a rarity. Woodchucks, gophers and squirrels have apparently suffered no decrease in numbers, while the common field mouse, with more to eat than in the old days, is ever with the farmer and his grain. The improvement of various water-powers for industrial purposes, and the investigation of every stream and run of the county by the sportsman, the canoeist, the fisherman and the pleasure seeker, have long since driven away the beaver which formerly frequented them.

The white weasel (brown in summer and white in winter) and the mink are frequently taken, while the muskrat, bolder and more prolific, lingers in lessening numbers. Wolves are occasionally captured and a few otter have been observed during the past year in the Wisconsin River between Kilbourn and Portage.

SAUK COUNTY BIRDS

Charles Deiniger, who came to Sauk City at an early day and engaged in business first as a brewer and afterward as a real estate man, was, for many years, a hunter in the Honey Creek bottoms and in other parts of the county. He commenced at once to mount the finest of his game and other birds and, as the years passed became an expert taxidermist, with a remarkably complete collection of native birds of the county. A number of years ago, with Professor E. F. Hobart, of Baraboo Collegiate Institute, and William H. Canfield, a close friend and frequent companion in his out-door excursions, Mr. Deiniger completed a classification of his specimens, which included virtually representatives of the entire range of bird life in Sauk County.

The list was as follows: Prairie falcon, pigeon hawk, sparrow hawk, marsh hawk, American buzzard, goshawk, Coopers hawk, red tailed hawk, sharp shined hawk, broad winged hawk, rough legged hawk (?), American fish hawk, golden eagle, bald eagle, great horned owl, snowy horned owl, barred owl, screech owl, hawk owl, long eared owl, black billed cuckoo, red headed woodpecker, golden winged woodpecker, yellow bellied woodpecker, hairy woodpecker, night hawk, whippoorwill, belted kingfisher, great northern shrike, white breasted nut hatch, king bird, pewee, humming bird, golden crowned kinglet (golden crested warbler), ruby crowned kinglet (red crested warbler), Maryland yellow throat, black throated blue warbler, Myrtle warbler, chestnut sided warbler, black and yellow warbler, black throated green warbler, black poll warbler, bay breasted warbler, black and white creeper, mourning warbler, brown thrush, wood thrush, water thrush, green blackeye flycatcher, American redstart, scarlet tanager, purple martin, chimney swallow, white bellied swallow, barn swallow, bank swallow, cedar waxwing, Bohemian waxwing, cat bird, snow bunting, brown creeper, blackeyed titmouse, prairie horned lark, gold finch, purple finch, song sparrow, fox sparrow, tree sparrow, indigo bird, crossbill, red breasted grosbeak, pine grosbeak, ground robin, bobolink, red winged starling, yellow headed blackbird, rusty blackbird, purple grackle, meadow lark, Baltimore oriole, mourning dove, passenger pigeon, blue jay, pinnated grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, ruffed grouse, quail, albino quail, sandhill crane, great blue heron, bittern, least-bittern, Bertraman sandpiper, night heron, golden plover, killdeer, ring plover, Wilsons or English plover, pied-billed grebe, black bellied plover, yellow legs, king rail, sora rail, coot or mud hen, Canada goose, brant, green

heron, black duck, red head duck, ruddy duck, blue winged teal, mallard duck, wood duck, shoveler or spoon-bill duck, bald pate or American widgeon, scaup duck, pintail duck, buffle-headed duck, green winged teal, shell drake, goosander, American-merganser, loon, canan cormorant, double crested cormorant, marsh tern, sea gull, golden eye, tufted duck, robin, tawny bunting, blue bird, snowy heron, white throated sparrow, snow bird, red winged blackbird, Bob White, cow bird and pheasant.

The Deiniger collection of mounted birds is one of the most complete and finest in the state. The specimens are in the high school building at Baraboo.

In mentioning the wild birds which the early settlers knew so well, and upon which they largely depended for a varied meat diet, it may be said, the wild turkey is a thing of the past.

Mrs. W. T. Kelsey, of Baraboo, who has made a study of birds for many years and who has also reported them, furnishes the following list of specimens observed in Sauk County.

American bittern, crow blackbird, red-winged blackbird, rusty blackbird, yellow-headed blackbird, bluejay, bobolink, Bob White, brown-thrasher, indigo bunting, catbird, chickadee, chewink, American coot, cowbird, brown creeper, crow, black-billed cuckoo, yellow-billed cuckoo, dickeissel, buffle-head duck, golden-eye duck, American merganser duck, ruddy duck, scaup duck, blue-winged teal duck, mourning dove, purple finch, crested flycatcher, kingbird flycatcher, least flycatcher, pewee flycatcher, green-winged teal, mallard duck, canvas back duck, wood duck, red-head duck, blue-bill duck, fish duck, spoon-bill duck, saw-bill duck, phoebe flycatcher, Traill's flycatcher, yellow-bellied flycatcher, Florida gallinule, blue-gray gnat catcher, goldfinch, Canada goose, pied-billed grebe, evening grosbeak, pine grosbeak, rose-breasted grosbeak, cardinal grosbeak (rare), ruffed grouse, herring gull, fish or osprey hawk, marsh hawk, pigeon hawk, red-tailed hawk, sparrow hawk, great-blue heron, little-green heron, little-blue heron, ruby-throated "hummer," junco, killdeer, kingfisher, golden-crowned kinglet, ruby-crowned kinglet, prairie horned lark, loon, meadowlark, nighthawk, red-breasted nuthatch, white-breasted nuthatch, prairie hen, Baltimore oriole, orchard oriole, barred owl, great-horned owl, screech owl, snowy owl, sora rail, Virginia rail, red-poll, least sand-piper, solitary sand-piper, spotted sand-piper, loggerhead shrike, northern shrike, Wilson's snipe, snowflake, chipping sparrow, field sparrow, fox sparrow, grasshopper sparrow, Harris's sparrow, lark sparrow, Lincoln's sparrow, Savanna sparrow, song sparrow, swamp sparrow, tree sparrow, vesper sparrow, white-crowned sparrow, white-throated sparrow, bank swallow, barn swallow, cliff or eaves swallow, purple martin swallow, rough-winged swallow, tree or white-bellied swallow, chimney swift, scarlet tanager, black tern, blue-bird thrush, gray-cheeked thrush, hermit thrush, olive-backed thrush, robin thrush, Wilson's or veery thrush, wood thrush, blue-headed vireo, Philadelphia

vireo, red-eyed vireo, warbling vireo, white-eyed vireo, yellow-throated vireo, bay-breasted warbler, blackburnian warbler, black-poll warbler, black and white creeping warbler, black-throated blue warbler, black-throated green warbler, Canadian warbler, Cape May warbler, cerulean warbler, yellow breasted chat warbler, chestnut-sided warbler, Connecticut warbler, golden-winged warbler, magnolia warbler, mourning warbler, yellow-rumped Myrtle warbler, Nashville warbler, ovenbird warbler, palm warbler, parula warbler, pine warbler, prothonotary warbler, red-start warbler, Tennessee warbler, water-thrush warbler, Louisiana water-thrush warbler, Wilson's warbler, yellow warbler, northern yellow-throat warbler, Bohemian waxwing, cedar waxwing, whippoorwill, downy woodpecker, flicker woodpecker, hairy woodpecker, red-headed woodpecker, sapsucker woodpecker, house wren, long-billed marsh wren, winter wren and greater yellow legs.

THE FINNY KIND

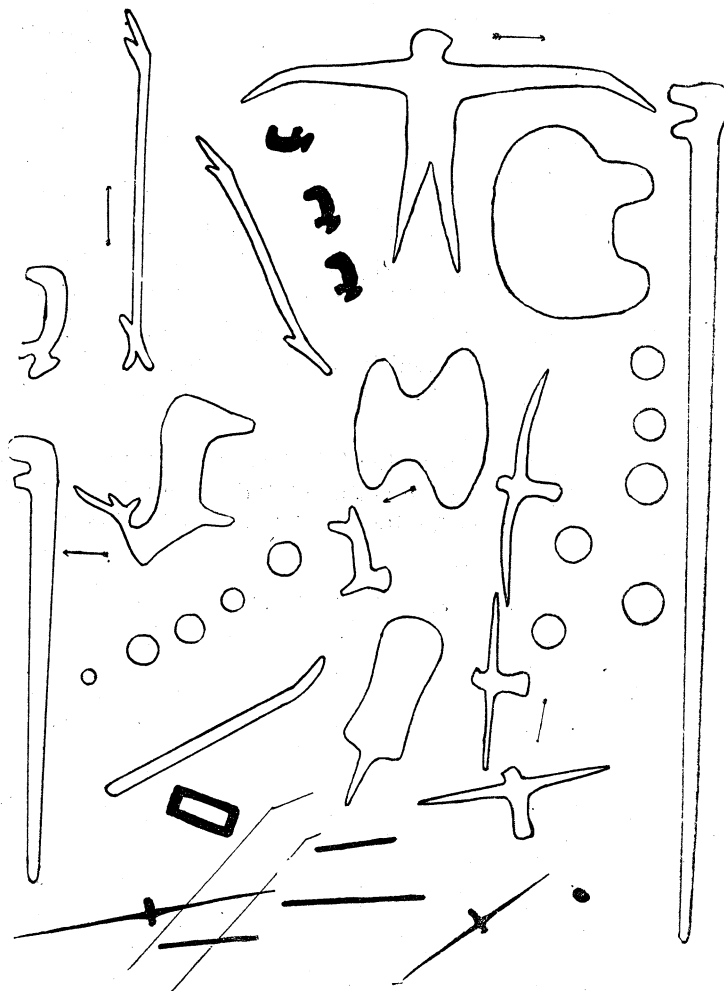
Although there is a manifest diminution in the quantities of fish caught in the waters of Sauk County, it is also evident that all the varieties originally found are still represented. In one of his papers dealing with this feature of the subject W. H. Canfield lists the following as "native fish": Perch, beam, bass, pickerel, trout, silver eel, shovel-billed sturgeon, lamprey, yellow perch, striped bass, cove bass, darter, lake sheepshead, eel pout, shiner, dace, white sucker, black sucker, red horse, horned pout, river whitefish and gar pike. It is a scientific fact that running waters are self-purifying; it is also known that those which are invaded by man, and receive the varied refuse of his kind, deteriorate as breeders of fish. It has been suggested therefore that it is more the continuous disturbance of the waters than any marked difference in their purity which interferes with nature in her dealing with the finny tribe. On the other hand, with the planting of settlements along the streams much new food material reaches their waters. With the increase in the activities of the State Fish Commission, also, it is believed that the balance of fish life will be maintained and even increased over the abundance of the primitive times.

REPTILES BEING STAMPED AND DRIVEN OUT

The reptilian phase of animal life played a very disagreeable part in the early period of the county's history. Every man's hand is still against the pests, and every foot is instinctively raised to bruise and crush the head of every reptile which ventures into the open. The yellow rattlesnake, the massauger, the bull and the blow snakes were common when the country was new. The hills of the Baraboo Ranges, and especially the cliffs around Devil's Lake, were so infested with them

that huntsmen and travellers in those districts never started on a trip without being well supplied with whiskey and other antidotes for the poisonous bite. The black rattlesnake was uncommon. The milk and the blue racer snakes were quite rare, but the green grass snakes and the water snakes were everywhere. Fortunately, there is a distinct dwindling of the venomous varieties, albeit the dread sound of the "rattle" is still sometimes heard by the frequenter of the rocks, gorges and cliffs around Devil's Lake. But the snake is lazy and a coward; loud noises are said to be especially distasteful to him; he does not like to be disturbed while lying in the sun on a hot rock; he enjoys having a long sun-bath and then cooling off in some shadowy gorge at his leisure. Few of these conditions are now ideal for his snakeship, and he is seeking other habitat than the rocks and dens of Sauk County.

We gauge the rise and fall of the fish-stock, because we value it as a desirable food asset; we note the status of the snake tribe, with joy in its decline and of fond hope for its complete extermination.



TYPES OF MOUNDS FOUND IN SAUK COUNTY

The bird at the top is located on the Kirkland shore of Devil's Lake; the long lizard like mound to the right is near the center of section 5 in the town of Greenfield, is 656 feet long, the longest mound in the county; the mound between the bird and lizard is found near the line between sections 24 and 25 in the town of Delton; the three bear mounds near the top (black) are near the H. C. Langdon home in Greenfield; the three to the left of the three bears are in a group on the bank of Draper Creek near the William Donald home between Baraboo and Devil's Lake; the deer mound (part of which has been destroyed) is at the home of Mrs. J. G. Train, 727 Eighth street; the three birds are in section 23 in Delton; the panther mound between the birds and deer is on the north shore of Devil's Lake; the mound shaped like a short handled paddle is located in section 32, Fairfield; and the rectangular mound with the other dark ones at the bottom are in the Stage Road group, sections 25 and 36, Delton.

CHAPTER VI

TRACES OF THE NATIVE RACES

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The prehistoric peoples, who may have been the forebears of the Red Man of North America, like the Indian of historic times, evidently had an eye for beauty, as well as forethought in the ways and means of sustaining life; for both selected as their favorite abiding places, their hunting and their fishing grounds, their villages and the homes of their dead, broad and invigorating rivers flowing through forests which teemed with wild game and rendered inexhaustible supplies of fish; and pretty inland lakes sparkling in the open sunshine or somberly buried in the rough embrace of beetling cliffs. None of the noble waterways of the United

States are so abundant and impressive with the proofs of that obvious truth as the valleys of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. Sauk County is the central jewel of that superb chain, and the eastern part of the county which is stamped with all the varied features ranging from soft-curving beauty to ragged grandeur, bears many and wonderful proofs that the primitive peoples of recorded and unrecorded ages have made their homes and graves on the shores of its rivers and lakes.

SIGNIFICANCE OF INDIAN TOTEMS

The conditions would seem to be reciprocal for the creation of those sentiments instinctive to all mankind, and therefore founded on universal truth, which recognize powers beyond the flesh and outside the compass of the physical senses; which not only recognize the super-natural but endeavor to express infinite ways, and by comparison with worldly objects, some measure of that instinctive recognition of those mysterious influences above, beyond and everywhere just outside the powers of the human grasp.

In various degrees of intricacy and yet distinctiveness, the tribes of North American Indians have endeavored to leave memorials upon the earth expressive of their conceptions of the powers beyond themselves and yet intimately influencing themselves, their kindred, their clans and tribes. Those who have made a scholarly study of this phase of the primitive life of the red race, such as Emma H. Blair, in her "Indian Tribes of the Upper Mississippi Valley," conclude that such representatives of the Indian race as the Iroquois and the Pueblos, which were outside the territorial scope of that work, were further advanced socially and politically than those of the Mississippi Valley, which include the great families of the Algonquins and the Dakotas—they, in turn, embracing, respectively, the Foxes and Sauks and the Winnebagoes, of Sauk County. The former belonged to the division of the Algonquins which included the Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Menominees, Miamis and Shawnees, and, within historic times, at least, seemed to have advanced to a higher plane of living and supernatural beliefs than the Dakotas.

The French travelers and missionaries came in contact with the Sauks and Foxes at an earlier day than with the Dakotas, and from the first gave them a higher character than the Winnebagoes. The former always acknowledged that they were once Chippewas and, like their more northern kindred, they seem to be possessed of rather a fiery and open temperament, somewhat romantic and eloquent, and far less predisposed to the slothful and vicious habits which from the time of the early Jesuit fathers to modern times gave the Winnebagoes an unenviable notoriety. There were not a few noteworthy exceptions to such racial traits among their leaders, our own Yellow Thunder being among the most prominent.

The Sauks, or "people of the yellow earth," were identified with the central group of Algonquins, and were noted, even as late as the first quarter of the eighteenth century for their proneness to symbolize their belief in the influence of guardian spirits upon their lives. They had their good spirits and their demons, who came to them and talked to them; and some of the wisest of the old Greek philosophers believed as much. Such American observers as Maj. Morrell Marston and Thomas Forsyth, military commander and Indian agent respectively, in the '20s of the nineteenth century, found them divided into a dozen or fourteen tribes, and expressing their belief in spirits of such varied dispositions as were symbolized by the bear, the wolf, the dog, the elk, the eagle, the partridge, the sturgeon, the sucker, the panther, the swan and thunder. Different clans or tribes adopted various deities, or spirits, as their own, and were known as Bear people, Eagle people, Wolf people, etc. The Indians did not worship the objects themselves, as many incorrectly suppose; none believed that they were descended from bear, eagle or wolf, but simply adopted some predominating trait as the one which they would incorporate into their own natures, as the strength of the bear, the ferocity of the wolf, the swiftness of the eagle in the upper air.

This interrelation of totems and clans and individuals is so interesting and complex, and bears so directly on the significance of the effigies among the earthworks of the prehistoric mounds, that several extracts are reproduced from "The Handbook of American Indians."

In that work, J. N. B. Hewitt says: "An American Indian clan, or gens, is an intertribal exogamic group of persons, either actually or theoretically consanguine, organized to promote their social and political welfare, the members being usually denoted by a common class name derived generally from some fact relating to the habitat of the group, or to its usual tutelary being. In the clan lineal descent, inheritance of personal and common property, and the hereditary right to public office and trust are traced through the female line, while in the gens they devolve through the male line. Clan and gentile organizations are by means universal among the North American tribes; and totemism, the possession, or even the worship of personal or communal totems by individuals or groups of persons, is not an essential feature of clan and gentile organizations. Clans and gentes are generally organized into phratries, and phratries into tribes. Usually only two phratries are found in the modern organization of the tribes. One or more clans may compose a phratry. The clans of the phratries are regarded as brothers one to another, and cousins to the other members of the phratry, and are so addressed. The phratry is the unit of organization of the people for ceremonial and other assemblages and festivals, but as a phratry it has no officers; the chiefs and elders of the clans composing it serve as its directors. The government of a clan or gens seems to be developed from

that of the family group and, in turn, gives rise to the tribal government, and a confederation is governed on the same principle."

Alice C. Fletcher: "Totem is a corruption by travelers and traders of the Chippewa 'nind otem,' or 'kitotem,' meaning 'my own family,' 'thy own family—' thence, by extension, 'tribe, or 'race.' The totem represented an emblem that was sacred in character and referred to one of the elements, a heavenly body, or some natural form. If an element, the device was symbolic; if an object, it might be represented realistically, or by its known sign or symbol. An animal represented by the totem was always generic; if a bear or an eagle, no particular bear or eagle was meant. The clan frequently took its name from the totem and its members might be spoken of as Bear people, Eagle people, etc. Variants of the word totem were used by tribes speaking languages belonging to the Algonquin stock, but to all other tribes the word was foreign and unknown. The use of this term is too often indiscriminate and incorrect, which has obscured its real meaning. As the emblem of a family or clan it had two aspects (1) The religious, which concerned man's relations to the forces about him and involved the origin of the emblem, as well as the methods by which it was secured; and (2) the social, which pertained to man's relation to his fellowmen and the means by which an emblem became the hereditary mark of a family, a clan or society. There were three classes of totems: The individual, the society and the clan totem. Research indicates that the individual totem was the fundamental. This personal totem was most often selected from the objects seen in dreams or visions, since there was a general belief that such an object became the medium of supernatural help in time of need, and for this purpose would furnish a man, in his dreams, with a song or a peculiar call by which to summon it to his help. The religious societies were generally independent of the clan organization; but sometimes they were in close connection with the clan and the membership under its control. The influence of the totem idea was most developed in the clan, where the emblem of the founder of a kinship group became the hereditary mark of the composite clan, with its fixed obligatory duties on all members. The idea of supernatural power was attached to the clan totem. This power, however, was not shown as in the personal totem by according help to individuals, but was manifested in the punishment of forgetfulness of kinship. While homage was ceremonially rendered to the special power represented by the totem of the clan or of the society, the totem itself was not an object of worship. Nor was the object symbolized considered as the actual ancestor of the people; the members of the Bear clan did not believe that they were descended from a bear, nor were they always prohibited from hunting the animal, although they might be forbidden to eat of its flesh, or to touch certain parts of its body. The unification and strength of the clan and tribal structure depended largely on the restraining fear of supernatural punishment by

the totemic powers, a fear fostered by the vital belief in the potency of the personal totem.”

With these explanations of the significance of the Indian totems, represented by the effigy mounds of prehistoric times, greater interest should attach to a literary examination of archaeological relics in whatever part of the United States they are found.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF EASTERN SAUK COUNTY

The most complete survey of this portion of the county, which embraces all that is most valuable within its area, from the standpoint of the archeologist, was made under the general supervision of A. B. Stout, of Baraboo, vice president of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society, in 1906. The results of his investigations were published in “The Wisconsin Archaeologist and Transactions of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society.” From that publication is extracted most of the salient points which appear in this chapter, the additions made by the author of this work being mainly confined to the light task of bringing the subject historically up to the present.

EARLY SURFACE SURVEYS

In his “summary of the archaeology of Eastern Sauk county,” Mr. Stout says, first, under the sub-head of “early surface surveys”: “Several important groups of mounds located within the area herein considered, have, in the past, been carefully surveyed and platted by Mr. Wm. H. Canfield, of Baraboo, who settled in Sauk county in 1842. Throughout his long residence in this locality, Mr. Canfield has taken a deep interest in local history and archaeology. His duties as a civil engineer gave him a wide acquaintance in the county and afforded an opportunity for a considerable knowledge of its antiquities. He has contributed two works on local pioneer history entitled, ‘Outline Sketches of Sauk County,’ and ‘Historical Sketch of Baraboo and Greenfield,’ both of which contain important information concerning local archaeology. He has also furnished valuable surveys and descriptions for the ‘Antiquities of Wisconsin,’ published in 1855, and for various other publications, and in this way has done much to acquaint the outside world with the archaeological features of Sauk county.

“In 1850 Dr. I. A. Lapham conducted certain surveys in the southern part of the county, and plats and descriptions of several groups of mounds made at that time are accessible to the student in the before mentioned work. Some which he did not describe are indicated on his map. Dr. F. W. Putnam, of the Peabody Museum at Cambridge, Massachusetts, the distinguished archaeologist, visited various mounds about Baraboo in 1883, and Rev. Stephen D. Peet, editor of the ‘American Antiquarian,’ also visited and collected archaeological data in the county.

“The fields, village sites and mounds of Sauk county have in the past yielded thousands of valuable and interesting aboriginal implements in clay, stone and metal. Of these, several good collections are still owned by residents, but a great majority have been removed from its limits by persons, who for many years past, have invaded the county in the interest of private or public collections elsewhere. Thus, for years it has been known in a general way that Sauk county was rich in antiquities, yet no systematic effort has ever been made to secure an adequate record of the evidences of any given section until the writer began the present somewhat methodical survey. This work pursued out of a personal interest and as a means of recreation, has occupied his leisure time during the past two years.

WORK OF THE SAUK COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

“This organization was incorporated in 1905 as an auxiliary of the Wisconsin Historical Society. One of the principal features in its plan of work is the collection and maintenance of a public museum, and in which it desires to assemble, among other materials of educational value, a representative collection of the antiquities of the county. Already the effort in this direction has met with creditable success. It is now endeavoring to retain local aboriginal materials within the county, where they may forever be accessible to the public and students, and to check further losses through commercialism, from which Sauk County has suffered severely in the past.

“It also aims to co-operate with the State Archaeological Society for the encouragement and progress of local archaeological research, and the preservation of Wisconsin antiquities.

“Mr. H. E. Cole, President of the Society, is one of the editors of the ‘Baraboo News.’ Through his personal interest and through a series of articles published in his paper, he has already done much to stimulate the latent interest, and instruct the residents of Sauk County in the educational and other values of its remarkable and interesting aboriginal landmarks and other remains.

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

“The seven townships included in this report form a belt of territory that stretches across a large bend of the Wisconsin River. This does not, however, include the extreme inner portion of the bend which is a part of Columbia County.

“Extending across this belt from west to east are two ranges of quartzite bluffs, one either side of the Baraboo River. These occupy a considerable area and stand out as conspicuous landmarks. The forces

of erosion have made them irregular in outline with picturesque gorges and many precipitous rock faces. Between these ranges is the rather narrow troughshaped valley of the Baraboo.

“In the southwestern portion of the area under treatment are abrupt sandstone bluffs and sandy areas of considerable extent. The western and northern parts of Delton Township are also very sandy. Between these bluffs and the Wisconsin River, both north and south of the quartzite ranges, is a gently rolling strip of country.

THE TERMINAL MORAINE

“A well-defined terminal moraine crosses this area in a general north and south direction. It enters the county just south of the lower Dells of the Wisconsin River, passes west of the city of Baraboo, winds around to the east of Devil’s Lake, and leaves the county a short distance north of Prairie du Sac. East of this moraine are found many typical features due to glaciation, among which are the several rapids at Baraboo, which are caused by the river flowing through recessional moraines.

“Devil’s Lake is the only body of water of any size within the area, although there are several small glacial lakes, some of which are now extinct. The eastern part of Fairfield is part of a large marsh. Dell Creek with its sandstone gorge, a miniature of the Wisconsin River Dells, crosses Delton. Several smaller creeks rise in the bluffs and flow to the Wisconsin and Baraboo rivers.

ALTITUDES OF VARIOUS LOCALITIES

“These streams are shown on the accompanying map, as are also the main contour lines, which are reproduced from the United States topographical survey maps of this section. The Wisconsin River at Merrimack is 748 feet above sea-level; Devil’s Lake has an elevation of 968 feet; the railway depot at Baraboo is 862 feet, in altitude, and the highest point in the bluffs is a trifle over 1,600 feet. In some places the crest of the South Range is from 500 to 800 feet above the Baraboo River. The general topography, as shown on the map, will indicate better than words the relation of the local mounds, trails, and village sites to natural land features.

“The bluffs, with their slopes, are clothed with forest, covering several square miles, where may still be found a few deer, wolves, wild-cat and other wild animals, mere remnants of the abundant animal life of earlier days.

“The eastern line of the area passes within a few miles of the historic portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. The southern part

of the county, therefore, lies in the central part of the natural highway between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi."

DEALS CHIEFLY WITH EARTH WORKS

Mr. Stout states in his introduction that it was his original intention to conduct an archaeological surface survey of the entire county, but the undertaking proved too great a tax on his time and means, and he therefore deemed it advisable to confine his researches and investigations to the cream of the territory, eastern Sauk. His publication deals principally with the earthworks of that section, "leaving the treatment of the artifacts to some future worker." He adds: "Special acknowledgment for interest and assistance is due H. E. Cole, W. H. Canfield, Roy Langdon, J. W. Carow, L. H. Palmer, Roy Palmer, H. J. Webster, William Toole and sons (William and Eben), V. S. Pease and Joseph Johnson, all of Baraboo; E. C. Perkins and Robert Patterson, of Prairie du Sac. From Charles E. Browne, secretary of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society, from V. S. Pease and from Mrs. H. E. Cole, the author received helpful suggestions and criticisms on the subject matter."

FIELD OF THE SAUK COUNTY SURVEY

The townships covered by the survey were Fairfield, Baraboo, Greenfield, Merrimack, Sumpter and Prairie du Sac and all but the northern tiers of sections in the Town of Delton, in which there are no mounds.

It appears from a summary of the results of the entire survey that, in eastern Sauk County, there is a total of 734 mounds, whose existence is fully established. Of that number, fifteen are solitary, with no mounds nearer than 80 rods; thirty-seven groups contain from 2 to 5 mounds each; eleven groups, from 6 to 10; ten groups, between 11 and 20 inclusive; and three groups have between 20 and 30 mounds each. Beyond this number one group is composed of 36 mounds, two of 63 each, and one of 65. It is definitely known that 337 of these earthworks were constructed as tumuli, one as an enclosure, 183 as effigies and the rest as ridges (with the exception of a few mounds of unknown shape). Of the effigies whose shapes are definitely known, there are 43 birds, 47 bears and 12 mink, with other miscellaneous types. More than 300 of the total number of mounds are now leveled, and are only here recorded by virtue of previous surveys, or other authentic data. A total of 198 mounds still remain undisturbed, and others are in various stages of destruction (in 1906).

The surface survey of the seven townships, from north to south, yielded the following results.

DELTON

1—Newport Group: Two lizard mounds, southeast quarter of section 15; lie close to the Wisconsin River bank, just south of the mouth of Dall Creek. The Village of Newport was formerly located on the level ground which stretches back from the high river bank at this point. One of the effigies is destroyed; the other preserved.

2—Lower Dells Group: Comprises three bird effigies in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, section 23, located on the crest of the river bluff about seventy-five feet above the water. The Dells Indian trail passed about twenty rods to the south. Only one of the effigies is well preserved.

3—Chaffee Mounds: Several tumuli on the low land near the bend of the river, nearly three-quarters of a mile to the east of the Lower Dells Group.

4—Herwig Village Site: Indications of a former village site, southwest corner of section 24, on sandy, slightly elevated land. Pieces of pottery and flint chips quite abundant. The Dells trail passes through this site.

5—Early white settlers discovered Indian cornhills scattered over the higher land to the west of the L. M. Steele homestead. Subsequent cultivation leveled the hills.

6—The sixty-three mounds comprising this group are crossed by the line between sections 24 and 25, and the Indian trail leading to the Dells passes along the ridge which bounds them. They represent the largest well preserved group within the scope of the survey. The location of the group is particularly favorable for their preservation. They lie partly on the sandy ridge, slightly elevated above the river, which flows some thirty rods to the east; there is an abrupt drop of about ten feet to the immediate east of the row, and to the west is a strip of low marshy land. The mounds stretch along for more than half a mile. Five of the number are effigies, one is a lineal or a wall-shaped mound, and the others are tumuli, varying from six inches to four feet in height and from thirteen to thirty-nine feet in diameter. The effigies of the Wisconsin River group are unique. Some of them resemble the lizard mounds, excepting for the shorter tails. Most remarkable of all is the mound at the south end of the group. The head is seven feet in height, from which the mound tapers down until it is hardly a foot in height, when it suddenly enlarges into an arrow-like termination three and one-half feet in height. The total length of this mound is 411 feet. Close to it is a lineal mound 126 feet in length.

7—State Road Group: On and near the line between sections 25 and 36, the old stage road from Milwaukee to La Crosse passed through this group of thirteen mounds, and the public road of today skirting the bank of the Wisconsin River, still invades them. The mounds are on a

series of gently rolling bluffs. An effigy bird with a wing extent of 396 feet has been cut in two by the road. The northern mounds, including a rectangular enclosure nearly seventy feet long and about fifteen feet wide, are on wooded land and well preserved; those to the south are less perfect.

8—Atkinson Mounds: Further south in section 36, near the old homestead of Mrs. M. L. Atkinson, the remains of a tumulus in the state road, and near by and not far from the high river bank was once an animal effigy which has been effaced.

YELLOW THUNDER'S FORTY

9—Yellow Thunder's Forty: For many years after the whites settled in the county, Yellow Thunder, the famous chief of the Winnebagoes owned the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 36. There was quite an Indian settlement there; the settled members of which cultivated enough corn, beans and potatoes for their vegetable menu, and the locality long served as a favorite rendezvous for wandering Winnebagoes in general. It became popular known as Yellow Thunder's Forty, and shortly before his death in the year 1874 he sold it to John Bennett. The old chief was buried on the quarter adjoining his forty, and a few paces distant was the grave of his squaw, who had preceded him a few years before. Thirty-five years after the death of Yellow Thunder, after his remains, as well as those of his faithful spouse, had been desecrated by relic seekers, the final resting place of the good old couple was honored by the erection of an appropriate pillar at the Corners, five miles north of Baraboo on the East Street road.

All of the prehistoric mounds in Delton Township lie close to the Wisconsin River. Sixty-six are on low ground. All but twelve are well preserved. Seventeen are effigies, and of these five are birds.

FAIRFIELD.

1—Polson Group: A mile and a half east of the Atkinson Mounds the public road passes through a group of sixteen earthworks in the vicinity of the Charles Polson farm house. A small stream crosses the highway just west of the homestead, and south of the road and on the higher land to the west of the brook are nine effigies known as the Polson Group. Of these, two are birds, two are bear, four are of the mink type and one is non-descript, with a tail-like projection. With the exception of one of the mink effigies, 249 feet long, the others have been virtually obliterated. North of the Polson house are two well preserved tumuli, in the woodland bordering the river.

2—Porter Group and Village Site: These are located in the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 3. The six mounds constituting the group are southwest of the residence of Wallace Porter. They lie on the lower slopes of a ridge, near the head of a valley half a mile wide, which spreads out into a marsh extending to the Wisconsin River. On the crest of the slopes have been found fragments of pottery, fine arrow points and flint chips, indicative of an old village site. As to the mounds, two have been effaced; two are bear effigies, 72 and 78 feet, respectively; one is a lineal mound; one is cross-shaped, perhaps a bird; and two are of the mink kind.



INDIAN MOUND OF THE POLSON GROUP (1905)

3—Big Marsh Group: A few rods east of the road, in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 8, is a group of six tumuli located on pasture land which lies but a few feet above the surrounding marsh.

4—Leach Creek Group: Leach Creek crosses near the center of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 17, and on its north bank, which here rises some twenty feet above the stream, close to the public road, were seven mounds to which the foregoing name was given. About all that are left of them is a lineal mound 150 feet long and the head of a bear effigy.

5—Lower Narrows Series (Group 1): This series (here divided into three groups), is in the north half of sections 23 and 24, not far from the Lower Narrows of the Baraboo River. Group 1 comprises ten tumuli located about forty rods northeast of the Butterfield Bridge. They are

on rather low land. The Baraboo River comes within eight rods of the nearest mound, and the foot of the bluffs is a quarter of a mile to the south. Six of the mounds are well preserved and several of them are easily seen from the public road which skirts the foot of the range. The group forms rather a crooked row at nearly right angles with the river.

HUMAN REMAINS

One of the six well-preserved mounds, which was excavated in April, 1905, by V. S. Pease, H. E. Cole and A. B. Stout, yielded quite interesting contents. Five feet from the center and at a depth of about four feet were found several charred sticks, some three feet and a half long, which extended to a bed of charcoal one foot thick and five feet in diameter. A layer of soft red loam several inches in thickness was distributed above and below the charred sticks; otherwise, the material of the mound was a rich, black loam. Below the charcoal, and nearly in the center of the mound, were discovered a tooth, with fragments of skull, arm and pelvic bones. Extending from these were traces of a femur. Evidently the body had been placed in a sitting position facing the east, some dirt piled around the body, and then a fire built above the logs and in front of the trunk. The charred, but intact sticks, would seem to indicate that the fire was covered with dirt before the fuel was consumed. No artifacts were found.

6—Lower Narrow Series (Group 2): A row of eight to ten tumuli once existed a short distance east of group 1, a few rods from the river and nearly parallel with it. As a boy, L. H. Palmer remembers these mounds as fine tumuli thirty feet in diameter and some ten feet high. In the early '70s the owner of the farm commenced to plow them down and, finding human bones in one of them, sent for William H. Canfield and the Palmer boys (L. H. and J. S.), to investigate the mounds thoroughly. They were dug into and Mr. Canfield stated that between ten and twenty skeletons of various aged persons were found. The bodies had been buried in a sitting posture, forming a circle with the feet toward the center. L. H. Palmer recollected that the dirt around and over the skeletons was a blue clay, apparently packed or baked; at least it was compact and rather difficult to remove. Over this was black loam. No implements or utensils were found. Many of the bones crumbled on exposure; a few of the best preserved were kept for a time in the school at Lyons.

7—Lower Narrows Series (Group 3): This collection of twenty-three mounds is located in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 24, near the county line. As with the other groups of the series, their site is low land which slopes gently upward from the river to the north base of the North Quartzite Range. The Baraboo River is about

twenty rods to the north of this group. Some of the mounds are almost leveled by cultivation, although easily located by the discs of dark soil of which they are composed, which form a marked contrast with the lighter colored land surrounding them; other mounds are fairly well preserved. All but two are tumuli, varying from fifteen to thirty-nine feet in diameter, and from a few inches to three feet in height. Two of the mounds are rectangular.

Finally, all of the eighty mounds located in Fairfield Township are near a permanent stream, except those of the Big Marsh Group. Four of the groups consist of fifty-two tumuli, nine are linear mounds, fifteen are effigies and four are undefined. The effigies are generally of the bird, bear and mink varieties. Forty-nine are on low ground; thirty-four are in good condition.

GREENFIELD

1—Garrisonville Mound: About fifty rods southeast of the Baraboo Rapids, in a wooded pasture a short distance from the public road, is a well preserved mound 247 feet in length, 3 or 4 feet high and 14 feet wide. Close to its northern rim and extending to and along the Wisconsin River were the scattering houses which stood for the defunct Village of Garrisonville; hence the name. Fifteen rods to the north is a small dry ravine, through which the Indian trail led down to the rapids of the Baraboo about forty rods distant.

2—Vanished Mounds: About forty rods from the road near the line of section 27 were once three mounds, all traces of which have long since disappeared.

HUGE MAN EFFIGY

3—The Man Mound: This huge effigy of a super-man, 214 feet in length, whose lower extremities have been cut away by the public road, about twenty rods west of the Hoege Schoolhouse, in the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 28, was preserved from further violation in 1907 by the purchase of its site, with adjoining land, through the efforts of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society, the Sauk County Historical Society and the Landmarks Committee of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs. The Man Mound was first surveyed by William H. Canfield in 1859, and the movement for its preservation was launched at the psychological moment when its destruction was most seriously threatened. The final purchase of the property, the unveiling of the tablet marking the site of the wonderful mound, and the creation of Man Mound Park in the fall of 1908, constituted an archaeological event only secondary in importance to the preservation of the great

Serpent Mound and the establishment of Serpent Mound Park in Adams County, Ohio. The ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the beautiful bronze tablet mounted on a granite base, presented to the cooperating societies by Jacob Van Orden, the Baraboo banker, were of deep significance to all interested in prehistoric studies and investigations.

PRESERVATION OF THE MAN MOUND

Charles E. Brown, secretary of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society opened the program by giving an address on "The Preservation of the Man Mound." After referring to the successful efforts of Prof. Frederick W. Putnam, of the Peabody Museum, to save the Serpent Mound and the passage by the Ohio Legislature of the first law in the United States on archaeological remains, Professor Brown addressed his audience as follows:



THE MAN
MOUND

"Dear fellow members and guests of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society, the Sauk County Historical Society and the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs: We have gathered here to-day to celebrate with brief but fitting ceremonies the preservation of this great masterpiece of Wisconsin ancient effigy builders, to us and the people of our state and county scarcely less important than the wonderful Serpent Mound of Ohio. After several years of work incident to its acquirement we have met to dedicate this great work to the cause of education and to commemorate its saving from destruction by the erection of a monument and tablet generously provided by one of our most loyal members.

"It becomes my pleasant duty, as keeper of the records and a member of the original committee, to detail to you the history of the 'discovery,' in an early day by one of our members, of the Man Mound and of the recent efforts, by members of three Wisconsin organizations, to secure its permanent preservation to the people of the state.

MAN MOUND DESCRIBED BY DR. I. A. LAPHAM AND DR. STEPHEN D. PEET

"In the year 1859 the attention of W. H. Canfield, a pioneer civil engineer and antiquarian of Sauk County and co-worker of Wisconsin's distinguished Archæologist, Dr. I. A. Lapham, was directed by some pioneer settler to this great mound. He visited the locality and on July 23, 1859, prepared an accurate survey of it, an illustration of which he afterward caused to appear in his 'Outline Sketches of Sauk County,' published by him in 1861. He deemed the mound of sufficient importance to report its discovery to Dr. Lapham, who published a brief description and

figure of it in an article appearing in Vol. 4, Wisconsin Historical Collections, of the year 1859, in which he said: 'I wish to announce the discovery by Mr. William H. Canfield, near Baraboo, in Sauk county, of an ancient artificial mound, or earthwork, of the most strange and extraordinary character of any yet brought to light. It represents, as will be seen by the accompanying drawing, very clearly and decidedly, the human form, in the act of walking, and with an expression of boldness and decision that cannot be mistaken. The figure is no less than 214 feet in length; the head 30 feet long; the body 100, and the legs 84. The head lies toward the south and the motion is westward. All of the lines of this most singular effigy are curved gracefully, and much care has been bestowed upon its construction. The head is ornamented with two projections or horns, giving a comical expression to the whole figure. The arms and legs are too short for the proper proportion, and the lower part of the body is too narrow, but with these exceptions the general proportions are good.'

In more recent years, brief descriptions of the Man Mound by Dr. Stephen D. Peet appeared in Vol. 1 of the American Antiquarian, and in Emblematic and Animal Effigy Mounds (Prehistoric America, Vol. II), of which he is the author. In the latter work he offers the suggestion that the Man Mound bears a resemblance to some of the descriptions of, and may have been intended by its ancient Indian builders to represent the powerful Dakotan Divinity, Hekoya, who is frequently shown in their picture writing as having his head surmounted by a pair of horns.

"The mound has been frequently described by other authors in other articles and publications and largely through these its existence and interest are now known not only throughout our own state and other states, but also in foreign lands.

MESSRS. STOUT AND COLE START PRESERVATION MOVEMENT

"During the year 1905, when the Messrs. A. B. Stout and H. E. Cole, present officers, were conducting an archaeological survey of the mounds and other aboriginal evidences in Eastern Sauk County for the Wisconsin Archaeological Society, they visited the site of the Man Mound and became greatly impressed with its interest, importance and value. They also learned upon inquiry that the owner of the land, which was then overgrown with wild vines, brush and small trees, cared nothing for the great earthwork and intended to soon grub and break up the ground and to place the tract under cultivation. With laudable zeal they endeavored to create an interest in the preservation of the mound by the acquirement of the property. They appealed to both the Wisconsin Archaeological Society and the Sauk County Historical Society which appeals were favorably received and plans for its preservation gradually matured.

SUBSCRIPTION COMMITTEES APPOINTED

“An option on the property was secured by Mr. Stout and at a special meeting of the Executive Board of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society, held in Milwaukee on December 27, 1906, he appeared and introduced the matter of raising by popular subscription a special fund of \$300 for its purchase and improvement. His proposal was received with enthusiasm and it was decided to appoint two committees one consisting of local and the other of Baraboo members, for the purpose of securing the required amount. The committees named were the Messrs. A. B. Stout, H. E. Cole and Jacob Van Orden, of Baraboo, and E. P. Nemmers, T. D. Schilling and Chas. E. Brown. Mr. Schilling being unable to serve, was succeeded on the committee by Miss Julia A. Lapham, of Oconomowoc, daughter of the famous scientist.

SUPPORT OBTAINED OF WISCONSIN FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

“The Sauk County Historical Society had already promised its aid, and through the enthusiasm of Miss Lapham, then and now chairman of its landmarks committee, the assistance of various clubs of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs was obtained. Each organization issued appeals for subscriptions to its members and friends and at a meeting of the Executive Board of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society held on July 8, 1907, Secretary Charles E. Brown was able to report a total of \$240.85 collected from all sources and the preservation of the Man Mound was assured. Other subscriptions followed and soon the entire amount of money desired had been obtained. In the meantime it was learned with regret by the other societies that the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs not being incorporated could not legally share, as had been intended, in the title of the property.

SITE OF MAN MOUND PARK PURCHASED

“On October 12th, therefore, the tract of land upon which we now stand and including the great Man Mound was purchased from Alba Hoege and wife, Nellie Hoege, for the sum of \$225 by the Wisconsin Archaeological Society and Sauk County Historical Society, the Messrs. Jacob Van Orden and H. E. Cole acting as the agents of those organizations.

JOINT MAN MOUND COMMITTEE IN CHARGE

“The committees appointed by the societies have been discharged with grateful recognition of their work and efforts and in their place has been named a joint Man Mound committee, now consisting of H. E.

Cole, A. B. Stout, J. Van Orden, Miss Julia A. Lapham, C. E. Brown and Mrs. L. H. Palmer. Of the custodianship and improvement of Man Mound Park these ladies and gentlemen have charge under the direction of the societies. With only a small fund at his disposal Mr. Cole, its chairman, has in a short space of time already accomplished much toward the beautifying of the park, and has thereby further deserved our gratitude. Further improvements are, however, in contemplation and to secure these contributions will be at all times welcome.

COVENANT SEALED BY WAMPUM BELT

“In acquiring this mound and park the societies have entered into an agreement to perpetually preserve and care for it as a free public state park. As a fitting and formal seal to this covenant between them, there has been caused to be constructed this belt, which I now exhibit to you (constructed after the manner of the old wampum belt, the significance of its symbolism is plain). Its author is a Winnebago woman, skilled in the beadworkers' art, a member of a once brave and powerful tribe of Wisconsin redmen, and whose ancestors, if we accept the judgment of the leading authorities of our state and country, constructed in prehistoric time upon the soil this great mound and thousands of other interesting monuments, which remain to us and which we desire to preserve to our descendants as indications of their early dominion, religion, arts and customs.”

At the close of Secretary Brown's address he unfurled the Chippewa Indian flag presented by Chief LeFleur of the Sac Court Oreilles band to the Wisconsin Archaeological Society, in grateful remembrance of the care and courtesies shown there by its members and officers at the Wisconsin State Fair of 1906, to which they were brought by the society as an educational exhibit for the school children of the state, nearly 100 Indians participating at that time. This flag was exhibited during the Man Mound Park ceremonies.

THE DISCOVERY

In telling of the discovery of the mound, W. H. Canfield, the well known local historian and archaeologist, said that while surveying for Mr. Hoege in the vicinity he was told of the unusual effigy. Soon after, or in 1859, he made a survey of the mound.

WORK OF THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

Mrs. Clara T. Runge, of Baraboo, state treasurer of the Wisconsin Federations of Women's Clubs, spoke for this organization which had greatly assisted in the work of securing the site. Mrs. Runge's subject

was, "Interest of the Women's Clubs," and she said: "Much good work is being accomplished by the organizations at whose invitations we are here to-day, our Wisconsin Archaeological Society and our local Historical Society. The movement has appealed strongly to the women of this county and in various localities they have interested themselves in the preservation of places and data of historical importance. In this state the Federation of Women's Clubs has for some years maintained a standing committee known as the Landmarks Committee, which forms the center of activity among clubs and club women.

"The work of this committee has been for several years under the leadership of its present chairman, Miss Julia A. Lapham, of Oconomowoc, daughter of Dr. Increase Allen Lapham, Wisconsin's distinguished and pioneer archaeologist and author of the 'Antiquities of Wisconsin.' She is well and widely known throughout our own and other states for her active interest in the landmarks work. Miss Lapham has the honor of being a charter member of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society, and was one of the organizers and ever the stimulating current behind the landmarks movement in the Federation.

"At previous meetings of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society, reports have, I believe, been given of the Federation Landmarks Committee and it would be a repetition were I to tell you of the annual landmarks day of the Federated Clubs, which cultivate an interest in matters of local history and have frequently resulted in the collection and preservation of valuable historical data. It would be a repetition to say that within the past three years Wisconsin club women have spent no less than \$1,000 in preserving landmarks, and marking mounds, Indian trails and points where events of historical importance occurred.

"When at a meeting of several officers of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society at Milwaukee, December 27, 1906, it was decided to purchase this celebrated Man Mound as a means of saving it from impending destruction, it was proposed by Secretary C. E. Brown that the societies endeavor to enlist the interest and assistance of the Landmarks Committee of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs in securing the amount of money required to purchase the property and improve it (\$300). Miss Lapham was communicated with and the cooperation of her committee readily secured. The committee issued a circular letter to the clubs, calling attention to the movement to preserve the Man Mound and asking money contributions for this purpose. As a result of this appeal the sum of \$66.75 was raised from the several clubs throughout the state.

"The Woman's Literary Club, Evansville, has the honor of being the club which contributed the largest amount, namely, \$15. The Twentieth Century Club, of Baraboo, was second with its contribution of \$10. It had been the intention of the participating societies that each should share equally in the ownership of the property, but in August,

1907, it was discovered that the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs was not incorporated under the laws of the state, and hence could not legally share in the title to property. It was deemed unwise also for the Federation, because of its limited financial resources, to participate, in view of future expenses which might be incurred in its care and improvement. This circumstance the Wisconsin Archaeological Society and the Sauk County Historical Society both greatly regretted at the time, and so, although the Women's clubs may not participate in the ownership of Man Mound Park, their interest and assistance have been remembered in other ways. Miss Julia A. Lapham now holds, by their gratefulness, an appointment of two societies as a member of the Joint Man Mound Committee, the official custodian of this great earthen memorial and the park in which it is included.

"Whatever be the legal form which shows in whom the title to this property is vested, the great object has been achieved; this remarkable earthwork shall now be preserved for the benefit of the science of antiquities. All humanity holds an interest in this property which will descend to children and children's children. May this far reaching movement grow and flourish, and thus contribute valuable material towards American history of civilization."

PRESENTATION OF TABLET

Miss Portia Martin, of Baraboo, presented the tablet and said: "Within our State of Wisconsin the preservation and marking in a fitting manner of some of the more important and interesting remains of our aboriginal predecessors on this soil, is a movement of comparatively recent, yet of certain and steady growth. The custom of erecting commemorative monuments of earth, stone, wood, or of other lasting materials is as old as humanity itself, and is common to savage and civilized people alike in every part of the world. As is evidenced by their thousands of imitative and other earthworks distributed over its length and breadth, the custom of constructing such memorials was common also to the primitive red men of our own state.

"To now attempt to penetrate, after the passing of centuries and the long discontinuance among the aborigines of the ancient custom of mound building, the hidden significance of these earthen records of the past, is a task of great difficulty, yet one in which modern research is making great progress.

SUPPOSED TO REPRESENT A DAKOTAN GOD

"What may be the significance of this particular monument which we have saved from destruction and which we are to day assembled to

of huge proportions, its head surmounted with a curious headdress, and in the attitude of walking towards the setting sun, this noble monument is considered to represent a wakando, or superior divinity of the great Dakotan family of Indians, conceded to have been once the possessors of the land now included within the bounds of our state. An eminent student of Wisconsin archaeology has concluded that of all Dakotan divinities, this effigy was probably intended by its builders to portray the god Hekoya, concerning whose power there are many curious beliefs and folk tales, and who is sometimes represented in their mythology as armed with a bow and arrow from which frogs and birds are discharged. He is pictured as wearing a curious two-horned headdress, bearing a resemblance to that here shown. How correct may be the conclusion concerning the identity of this figure we may never know.

“Men and women alike probably shared in the labor of its construction and it is interesting that to-day men and women of another race have aided in its purchase and share in the honor of its preservation to the people of the state. Its erection was undoubtedly attended with impressive and extended religious ceremonies, feasts and dances in which as is the Indian custom one or several tribes or clans participated.

NO COUNTERPART IN THE WORLD

“Among the large number of symbolic earth works which still remain uninjured within Wisconsin’s borders, mute records of early Indian occupancy, this great monument, by its peculiar character, stands alone. Nor has it a counterpart in any part of the world and for that single reason alone, if for no others, is deserving of the prominence we today accord it by its preservation and appropriate marking.

THE MEMORIAL TABLET UNVEILED

“Through the great interest and generosity of Mr. Jacob Van Orden, an honored member and citizen of Baraboo, this artistically designed tablet is now presented to the Wisconsin Archaeological Society and Sauk County Historical Society, joint owners of this park and the celebrated earthwork which it encloses. This tablet we now unveil.”

At the close of Miss Martin’s address, Miss Mary Louise Van Orden removed a large flag and exposed the beautiful piece of art to view.

At this juncture President Habegger stepped forth and asked that a vote of thanks be recorded by the secretaries of the three societies for Mr. Van Orden for the good work he had done. Mr. Van Orden graciously acknowledged the favor bestowed.

THE ACCEPTANCE

The park and tablet were then accepted for the societies by Hon. John M. True of Baraboo who said: “I am pleased this afternoon to

represent the Joint Committee appointed by the Wisconsin Archaeological Society and the Sauk County Historical Society, through whose united efforts—ably assisted by members of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs—this interesting park, appropriately named, Man Mound Park, has been purchased and improved; and, in the name of these organizations, I gratefully accept this artistic commemorative tablet that has just been presented and unveiled, as a result of the public spirited interest and generosity of Mr. Jacob Van Orden, of Baraboo.

“We are pleased to note the increasing interest that is being manifested in the discovery and preservation of this class of relics of a people long since forgotten, of which the Man Mound is considered of the greatest interest and importance of all Wisconsin's celebrated emblematic earthworks, and we feel confident that future generations will show an increased appreciation of the educational and historic value resulting from work now being done.

“A tribute of recognition is due to leading spirits in our county organization for active work done by them in the discovery of this and other representative mounds and groups of mounds, in which this part of the state is rich; as but for their timely action this important earthwork would not have been recognized in time to save it from complete destruction. In the name of the societies here represented, I desire to extend thanks to those who have by their presence shown an interest in these exercises, and we hope that in the future as this park may be further improved, that it, and the work it commemorates, may become more and more of interest to guests of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society for their unstinted hospitality and the courteous treatment received at their hands during the two days of the joint assembly of the two organizations in Baraboo and at Devil's Lake on August 7th and 8th. When our members reach their respective homes, the echoes of the assembly and of its achievements in the preservation and dedication of Man Mound Park and of the fine commemorative monument erected there, will reach every nook and corner of the state. These will have the effect of interesting many others everywhere throughout Wisconsin in the preservation of its antiquities.”

OTHER GREENFIELD RELICS

4—Cole Mound: A solitary linear mound, which lies about sixty rods southeast of the Man Mound, on a nearly level plateau. Its site commands an extended view of the Baraboo Valley, and the mound itself is 165 feet long, 15 feet wide and 2 feet high.

5—McGilvra Mounds: In the southwest quarter of section 30, about thirty rods east of the McGilvra homestead, are two tumuli and a bear effigy. Forty rods to the southeast was once a lizard-like effigy, which is entirely effaced.

6—Cook Mounds: In the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 32, traces of two tumuli may be seen near the Cook Homestead. Northeast of these close to the section line is the site of an obliterated bear effigy.

7—Spring Run Group: This consists of eight mounds, also on the Cook Farm, not far from the line between sections 32 and 5. They are scattered over slightly elevated land bordering the river bottom, and are somewhat separated by Spring Run. There are six lineal mounds, one tumuli and a bear effigy which is well preserved.

8—Carlson Mounds: On the Carlson Farm, northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 33, there is a group of four lineal mounds and a well preserved bear effigy.

9—Jackson Creek Group: In the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 35, close to the west side of the road and near the south bank of Jackson, sometimes called Rowley Creek, is a bear effigy nearly leveled. An old resident states that there was also another effigy, resembling a lizard, very near the bear mound.

10—Jackson Creek Cornfields: On the rather level stretch of land southeast of the Falkenstern Mill, extending into the farm of Louis Helm, were several acres of cornhills.

OLD PROVISION CACHES

11—Palmer Mound and Village Site: About five rods west of the line between sections 34 and 35 were a cluster of at least a dozen provision caches, two of which may still be seen in the edge of the public road. These are on a low ridge that extends from the bluffs down toward the river. Some twenty rods from these caches there is an area of three-fourths of an acre upon which are still found many flint chips, often in clusters. Some of these chips and two crude stone axes from this site are now in the collection of the County Historical Society. This site has been plowed over for many years. Between the caches and the residence of L. H. Palmer was once a lineal mound twenty rods long and several feet high. Mr. Palmer and his son, Roy, also located several provision caches on the higher land bordering the foot of the bluffs. One cluster of caches is located on a crest of a knoll near the west part of the Palmer Farm, at a point a few rods south of the road.

12—Langdon Group: A short distance west of the farms of H. C. Langdon and Mrs. Eva Cook, in the woods near the public road, are three bear effigies and one lineal mound. Two of the effigies have been rather badly disfigured. The group lies on gently sloping land and less than thirty rods from the foot of the abrupt slope of the bluff. The Wisconsin River is eighty rods north.

13—Long Lizard Group: Near the west center of section 5, on the Cook Farm, is the well preserved Lizard Mound, 656 feet long. At the

widest part of the head end it measures over 47 feet in width and 4 feet in height. From this point it stretches off across slightly lower marshy land, gradually tapering to a point. The river flows some thirty rods to the south. Of all the mounds considered in Mr. Stout's report, this lizard is constructed on the lowest ground. It is partly covered with water during the spring, and throughout most of its length is overgrown with wild marsh grasses and sedges. A tumulus about ten rods from the lizard is partly plowed down.

14—Linen Mill Group: Five tumuli are arranged in a row, just east of the Linen Mill and on the very brink of the north bank of the Baraboo River, overlooking its rapids. All have been mutilated by relic hunters or in the processes of cultivation.

15—Greenfield Mounds: These four mounds about sixty rods north of the Linen Mill have almost disappeared. The group was originally composed of a bird with wings spread 300 feet, a bear 65 feet long, a mink 150 feet in length and a lineal mound 180 feet.

16—Glen Creek Mounds: Three effigies were situated on the rolling land east of Glen Creek northeast of the home of Levi Pearson. They occupied the crests of knolls that gave a splendid view of the Baraboo Valley. One mound lying close to the public road still shows the outlines of a bear effigy, but the other two, which were thirty rods further north, have been destroyed.

The forty-seven Greenfield Mounds are much scattered, and comprise no large groups. The bear seemed to have been the favorite animal of these mound builders, as he is represented in twelve of the eighteen effigies, and the bird but once. Fourteen are linear mounds. Most of the works are found along or near the Baraboo River, but as far as known they were never constructed on the high lands of the South Bluff. But twelve are in good condition.

BARABOO

1—Fair Ground Mounds: Just north of the Fair Grounds, in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 36, were two tumuli in front of the residence of Bradbury Robinson. In the process of improving his grounds, in 1895, they were leveled. Among the relics unearthed was a brass tomahawk pipe, subsequently described in the "Wisconsin Archaeologist."

2—Crandall Group: In the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 36, on the property of Mrs. Katherine Crandall Train, was once a fine group of mounds. One of the most interesting was a deer effigy, 135 feet long, the hind quarters of which were destroyed by the excavation for a building. The part of the figure representing the head and antlers lies in the yard to the east of the Train Residence, the single beam of the antler being easily traced although much of it is

not more than three inches in height. A lizard effigy formerly could be traced with its head close to the antlers of the deer, but much of it (when perfect 330 feet in length), has been leveled, as well as various tumuli to the west of the house.

3—Cornfield Group: The eastern line between sections 36 and 1 crosses a rather abrupt sandstone ridge, on the crest of which are to be seen traces of a few tumuli. At the foot of the near north slope the later Winnebagoes cultivated corn. As is evident from one of Mr. Canfield's early plats, in this group were originally twelve tumuli and eight effigies. A few relics, including a crude iron axe, have been unearthed from these mounds.

4—Council House Group: In the midst of a group of seven effigies, now effaced, the Winnebagoes of early times had a council house. The location is near the junction of Mound and Water Streets, near the rapids of the Baraboo River. Mr. Canfield states that when he arrived in Baraboo in 1842, a pole flying a flag made of skins was still standing to mark the site of the council house, which was located there by Cal-i-mi-ne, the head chief of the Winnebagoes.

5—Remington Mounds: These mounds lay on the crests and upper slopes of the irregular ridge that skirts the north side of the Baraboo River and upon which a portion of the City of Baraboo is built. Beginning at Hickory Park, close to Fifth Street, they formed an almost unbroken series extending across Second Street onto the property of Mrs. S. S. Remington. Near the residence the string of mounds branched, one short row extending eastward and the other following the crest of the ridge along both sides of Mound and First streets as far as Rosaline Street. Nearly all the mounds are leveled, but traces of them are still to be seen at the junction of Mound and Remington streets. When visited by Mr. Canfield and Dr. F. W. Putnam, of the Peabody Museum, as early as 1883, most of the effigies had been obliterated by city improvements.

A PERFECT POTTERY VESSEL

In 1890 one of tumuli lying south of Mound Street was opened by Edward Dudley, who found a vase and a few bones near its base. The vase was broken by a blow of the pick, but from one of the mounds near the Remington residence a perfect pottery vessel was obtained. It measures about 5 inches across the top of the lip and is about 7½ inches deep. It is now the property of Mrs. John M. Olin, of Madison. A clam shell and a piece of the shell of a turtle were found within the vase. Pieces of flint, some arrow points, a stone hammer and a stone pipe, were found either in the same mound or in others close by. Also human bones were found in adjacent tumuli, several of which are in the collection of the Sauk County Historical Society.

6—Ridge Street Mound: It is reported that a long linear mound formerly existed on the crest of the ridge overlooking the river just west of Ridge Street.

FLINT CHIPPERS AND INDIAN VILLAGE SITE

7—At the time of the arrival of the earliest whites in Sauk County, a band of Indians had a village near the river in what afterward became the east part of the Village of Lyons. It was at the crossing of the rapids, one part of the village being located on the Island, or inner portion of the oxbow loop, and the other, and larger section, along the opposite bank to the west. About one acre of the latter tract was a slightly elevated piece of sandy land and so unproductive that it escaped cultivation until 1880. In this sandy area David Sansum, who owned adjoining property, found three piles of flint chips lying on the ground. They were about sixty feet apart, three feet in diameter, and consisted of nearly a bushel of small chips. At each pile were indications of a fireplace. It is likely that these were the sites of the lodge fires of the flint chippers. Three quartzite knives were found near one of the chip heaps. Two grooved axes and three celts were also found nearby, as well as many arrow points. Of the latter many are of the three cornered equilateral type. The eastern and northern parts of the oxbow bend is bordered by high steep banks of moraine material. Over twenty years ago, while road builders were moving some of the drift, a shallow burial place was unearthed with a number of human bones.

8—Lyons Mound: Mr. Canfield's plat of the City of Baraboo and Village of Lyons shows a long mound in a position now occupied by Oak Street between Walnut and Cedar streets.

9—Lyons Cache: Some years ago this beautiful collection of twenty-one light colored, leaf shaped flints, was unearthed on the farm of George Tinkham, in the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 34, about twenty rods south of the public road. A high terminal moraine passes close to the east and the river is not far to the west. The cache was on the overwash plain, and the flints, which were turned up by the plow, lay about three inches below the surface of the ground. The collection was first purchased by E. C. Perkins, of Prairie du Sac, who donated it to the Sauk County Historical Society.

10—Upper Mill Power Mounds: The property which controlled the Upper Mill power borders the north bank of the Baraboo River, a short distance above the bridge, and extends across the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 34. At the west end of this strip of land there is a sharp spur of the terminal moraine extending down to the river, and on its slopes, about twenty-five rods from the water's edge, are two bird effigies. They are represented as flying away from the river in a southwesterly direction, one near the slope of the ridge

with head near the crest as if flying over it, and the other on the opposite slope. Both are in fair condition, but are being gradually leveled by the natural erosion of the slopes.

11—Canfield Group: On the high lands along the south side of the river opposite Lyons were formerly ten linear and effigy mounds, only one of which has escaped destruction due to the railroad cut and cultivation. The row of mounds to the south of the railroad track crosses the properties of Willis Ryan and Volney Moore, the only member of the group which is well preserved being the linear mound in Mr. Moore's pasture. All of these earthworks were originally platted by Mr. Canfield.

12—Case Mounds: Near the southwest corner of the corporation limits of the City of Baraboo were fifteen mounds, including two mammal and one serpent effigies, first surveyed by A. T. Case, (on whose grounds they were located) and A. B. Stout, the author of the Report. Some of the mounds are entirely leveled and others are in various states of preservation.

13—Tyler Group: This includes a mammal effigy and four tumuli, near the residence of M. J. Tyler on Lynn Avenue, Baraboo, and were originally located by Messrs. Canfield and Tyler. The latter, who moved to the location in 1866, stated that the effigy had already been leveled at the time. Mr. Tyler has unearthed several skeletons from the nearly leveled tumuli, three feet below the surface.

14—South Side Mounds: On the crest of rather a prominent knoll directly south of the Baraboo depot, and extending nearly parallel with Walnut Street, was a row of six tumuli. One of them shows quite plainly in the Blake grounds corner of Walnut and Blake streets; another was destroyed when the former thoroughfare was put through, the workmen finding a few relics therein; two tumuli, much leveled, but still discernible, are in the same block as the old Third Ward schoolhouse, and another mound, which was considered a man effigy by Dr. S. D. Peet, lay on the south slope of the knoll with the lower portion of the figure where Elm Street now is.

15—Crest Mound: A well preserved linear mound, on the crest of a ridge on the south side of the Baraboo River in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 1. It is 168 feet in length, from 2 to 12 feet wide, and from 2 to 3 feet high.

16—Potter Mounds: Two linear or effigy mounds on the Potter property, between the corner of Hill and Lake streets and the railroad yards. They extend into Hill Street. Further south, along the track, were three tumuli and one oblong mound now entirely effaced.

17—Maxwell Mounds: Several tumuli and an oblong mound on or near the block upon which the residence of James Maxwell (deceased) was built, extending from near the corner of Maxwell and Grove streets into Lake Street. They have been leveled long ago.

18—Williams Intaglios and Mounds: In the Williams addition, near the Maxwell residence, were two intaglios of bear effigies—that is, depressed representations of that animal, about 6 feet deep and 50 feet long; also, four oval mounds. These are the only excavations of the kind known to exist in Sauk County, and they, as well as the mounds, have almost been destroyed.

19—Glover Mounds: Some sixty rods south of the Williams collection stands the Glover farmhouse, built upon a part of a long prehistoric mound, 400 feet of which are still traceable. On the grounds are also two effigies (one that of a bird) and a tumulus, all much defaced, and a bear effigy and a linear mound have quite disappeared.

20—Draper Mounds: In the cultivated fields southwest of the Draper residence (southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 1) there were several mounds on the level land above the creek which flows to the west and north.

21—Draper's Creek Mounds: Where the line between sections 1 and 12 crosses that stream four mounds are to be seen. Three linear works lie close to the west bank, one of the mink type is on the opposite side, and twenty-five rods up the creek a fairly well preserved bear effigy lies with its nose at the water's edge.

22—Cemetery Group: On the floor of a basin slightly elevated above Draper's Creek, it is reported that the Winnebagoes had a cemetery; some of the early settlers are, in fact, said to have observed native burials in that locality. The five mounds composing the group are remarkably well preserved, and lie in a secluded dale to the west of the residence of William Donald. Of the mounds, one is 230 feet long, with a head terminating in two parts, or a prong; another is a typical bear effigy, eighty-two feet long; the third, a mink 185 feet in length; the fourth is in the shape of a rather sturdy looking beast sixty-four feet long lying on a slope, with braced feet toward the bottom and short tail extended and erect head pointed upstream; and the fifth is a linear mound with a bent and pointed termination, the length of which is 152 feet. So far as known this is the only perfectly preserved group near Baraboo.

23—Ryan Mound: A linear mound, entirely effaced, was located on the farm of Willis Ryan, twenty rods from the public road, in the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 3.

24—Skillet's Creek Mounds: On the overwash plain about half a mile east of Skillet's Creek and near the line between sections 3 and 4, were a group of mounds which have virtually been effaced. They included a tumulus standing in front of the residence of C. Kunzelman (entirely destroyed for grading purposes); a large indistinct mound, bear-shaped, on the farm of A. Kunzelman; further to the south, three linear mounds, and to the east of these, on the Rodwell farm, a tumulus and a bear effigy.

25—Howlett Group: Some thirty rods from the public road to the southeast of the residence of H. H. Howlett, in the northwest quarter of

the northeast quarter of section 10, was the west end of a row of at least nineteen tumuli, from four to six feet in height, with an effigy near the center. They have long been effaced by the processes of cultivation. Mr. Howlett remembers the effigy as resembling "a moose, with nose thrown forward and head and antlers thrown back." A stone celt plowed from one of these mounds is in the collection of the Sauk County Historical Society.

26—Tinkham Mounds: These comprise two bird effigies and two tumuli, all in "Indian file," with the birds in the center, and lie close to the foot of a terminal moraine on the Tinkham Farm, in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 10. The birds are represented as flying to the southeast, each with a wing-spread of 125 feet. All are considerably leveled by cultivation.

27—Maple Grove Mounds: A grove just north of the residence of Edson Langdon was a favorite maple sugar camp for the Winnebagoes. Large maple trees stand on and around a bear effigy, which is naturally somewhat disfigured. In another nearby grove is part of a long linear mound, the two comprising the Maple Grove Group.

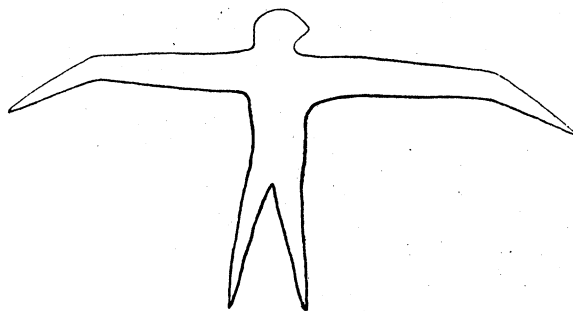
28—Cliff House Mounds: On the wash plain at the north end of Devil's Lake and in the vicinity of the old Cliff House are three mounds—a long low earthwork severed by the railroad which is located a few rods north of the hotel and two linear mounds some thirty rods to the west. Of the latter, one extends into the public road, and the other is nearly parallel with the lake shore.

29—Terminal Moraine Group: The five mounds comprising this group are also at the north end of Devil's Lake, toward which the three effigies are headed. The bear lies on the level land at the foot of the moraine close to the path that leads from the well-known Claude Cottage to the lake. The tail of another effigy extends up the slope until destroyed by the drive that passes in front of the house. The head and fore limbs lie near the foot of the slope directly in front of the cottage. On the crest of the terminal moraine, sixty rods northeast of these mounds and a linear mound in the same locality, is the well preserved effigy of an animal with a head remarkably large in proportion to the body. The tail slopes down to the level of the ground with a distinct point of termination, which makes the entire figure rather unusual. The effigy is surrounded with trees, and is otherwise so protected that its preservation is somewhat assured.

BIRD EFFIGY AT KIRKLAND

30—The Bird Mound: At Kirkland, on the southeast shore of Devil's Lake, is the famous bird effigy, its wings extended 240 feet from tip to tip, and its body stretched to a length of 115 feet. It now lies secure within the limits of the State Park, marked by an appropriate tablet,

honored and embalmed in history. Fortunately, also, only small parts of the tail and the tip of one wing have been disfigured. The remarkable mound was first brought to public notice by William H. Canfield in 1875. He made a careful survey and plat of it, which he sent to Dr. Lapham, and his original drawing is preserved in the archives of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society. Since that day many thousands of visitors to the park have seen the bird mound, but many have also failed to notice it because of the absence of a marker to call attention to its pre-historical interest. That deficiency the members of the Archaeological Society and the Sauk County Historical Society decided to remedy. A joint meeting of the two organizations was therefore held at Kirkland, on Labor Day, 1916, at which H. E. Cole, at that time president of the Historical Society, presented the tablet which marks the site of the Bird Effigy, which shares with the Man Mound the honors of being the most remarkable archaeological relic in Sauk County.



THE BIRD MOUND

In the summary for the Township of Baraboo Mr. Stout says: "A total of 225 mounds are here listed in the town and city of Baraboo, Of these only sixteen remain undisturbed, 134 are entirely obliterated, and the rest are more or less leveled. Fifty-eight are known to be effigies, 120 are tumuli and 27 are linear earthworks. Of the effigies it is positively known that seven are birds, seven are bear and six are of the mink type. None of these mounds lay more than three-quarters of a mile from water, and occur in great numbers on the high land bordering the Baraboo river adjacent to the series of rapids. It is to be regretted that of the 134 mounds now entirely leveled, not one large scale plat or survey is in existence. Much of the information which they might have contributed to our knowledge of Wisconsin's prehistoric inhabitants is forever lost."

MERRIMACK

1—Schneider Mounds: A group of mounds on the farm of Eli Schneider in the extreme northeast corner of the township.

2—Devil's Nose Effigy: A bear effigy located near the headwaters of Searl's Creek in the southeast quarter of section 28, and thus named because of the sharp point of the bluff at Devil's Lake, called the Devil's Nose, which is one mile to the west.

3—Mink Effigies: In the southeast quarter of section 31 was a group of three effigies surveyed by Mr. Canfield, two of which were of the mink type and one lizard-like. They were in a natural depression close to a pond and, with the exception of one of the mink effigies, all have been leveled. In the immediate vicinity were other mounds which have disappeared, and about a mile west Mr. Canfield stated was a strange effigy that had "pointed ears, a sunken abdomen, a natural crooked leg, and a general build that resembled that of a greyhound."

4—Lapham Mounds: Along the public road near the farm house of Fred Goette and on the slopes surrounding a pond, or little lake, was formerly a fine group of thirty-six mounds. They were surveyed by Mr. Canfield in 1851, and as they were further recorded in a plate published in the "Antiquities of Wisconsin," they have since been known as Lapham's Mounds. There are remains of only a few tumuli of this once magnificent group.

5—Eagle Mound: On section 3, close to the line bordering on section 34, lying mainly in a thick second growth of woods, is a well-preserved bird effigy known as the Eagle Mound. Its first survey was made by Mr. Canfield in 1850, who describes it as "in the shape of a night hawk with a small flat mound under its left wing, having the bill turned toward it as though it were carrying it." Doctor Lapham said the mound was "seven feet in diameter, a very true circle at the base." It is reported that two bear effigies were formerly located not far from the Eagle Mound on the southeast quarter of section 34.

6—Merrimack Mounds: On a sandy ridge between the river and public road and about three-quarters of a mile west of the Village of Merrimack was a group of at least five tumuli, all of which are razed.

7—Solitary Mound: A mound seventy-five feet long, fifteen feet wide and two feet high, which can readily be traced, lying on the low ridge bordering the river bottom on the fraction of the eastern part of section 10. Near the Solitary Mound are others of which the outlines are very indistinct.

8—Island Tumulus: A low conical mound, a short distance south of Solitary, situated on a slight elevation in the river bottom. When the water is high it is an island.

9—Gross Effigy: A well-preserved bird effigy which lies on the rolling land included in the Gross Farm, about eighty rods from the Wisconsin River on the southeast quarter of the west quarter of section 3. Its wing spread is 212 feet; length of the head and body, 72 feet. This mound, as well as others in the vicinity, was located by George Gross.

10—Gross Mound: A few rods southwest of the Gross residence are slight traces of a linear mound which was originally about ten rods long and fifteen feet wide.

11—Lookout Mounds: Two mounds, some twelve rods apart, located on the western part of fractional section 10. They are on the extreme edge of the bluff, which slopes abruptly to the river about seventy-five feet below. This site gives a view of the quartzite bluffs, the Village of Merrimack and points for miles in every direction. Nearly half of one tumulus has slid down the steep bluff face. The other mound appears to be a double earthwork formed by the building of a large tumuli so as to overlap a smaller one. This double mound is well preserved.

12—Mother and Cub Effigies: Within a few rods of the west line of section 10 are two distinct bear effigies. The larger one, eighty-two feet in length, is represented as leading a smaller one, sixty-two feet in length. They are on rolling land which is covered with timber, and are headed toward a small valley that leads to the river some thirty rods distant.

13—River Bank Group: Two mounds are all that remain undisturbed of a remarkable group of eight mounds that were situated on the eastern part of fractional section 9. The mounds lie close to a river on slightly rolling land, a part of which has long been under cultivation. When visited by Mr. Stout in 1906 one bird effigy had been plowed over but once, and a survey of it in that condition was made. One linear earthwork 150 feet long extends down to the bank of the river, where a part has been eaten away by the water. Four mounds of this group are leveled. One of them, a remarkable mound called a panther effigy, has been reproduced in such standard archaeological works as "Antiquities of Wisconsin" and "Prehistoric Man," besides being identified in casts deposited in the Milwaukee Museum and the State Historical Library at Madison. One of the well-preserved mounds of the River Bank Group is a bear effigy ninety feet in length.

14—Train Cache and Mounds: On the nearly level land bordering on the east of Searl's Creek, on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 4, J. G. Train, former owner of the land, found a cache consisting of a peck of dark colored flints ranging from two to four inches in length. They were found between two roots and under the edge of a black oak stump. About twenty rods further south Mr. Train remembers that there were three fine deer effigies, now entirely leveled.

15—Searl's Creek Group: These mounds are scattered along the west side of the creek, on sections 4 and 9, on rolling land somewhat elevated above the stream. Those south of the section line are in the woods. Five are linear mounds; there are two bird effigies, the wings of which are extended 250 and 226 feet respectively; and there are effigies also of a bear, a mink and other less distinctly defined animals.

16—Kruger Creek Group: The Searl's Creek and the Kruger Creek

groups of mounds are separated by a distinct ridge semi-circular in form. The works of the Kruger Creek Group lie on sections 5 and 8. The former are either leveled, or nearly so, with the exception of the one near the corner of the sections named. Most of the mounds on section 8 lie on wooded land and are hence well preserved. They include several effigy mounds, identified by various authorities as probably those of a bear, an elk or deer, a beaver, etc. There are also several linear mounds. At the foot and on the slopes and crest of the bluff to the immediate south of the creek are still seen the excavations of several cellars, which mark the site of the former cluster of houses which afforded stopping places for the raftsmen of the early days, at the Village of Rosendale, or Rosalie Town. Close to the edge of the crest was a bear effigy, now nearly effaced.

17—Siebecker Mounds: On the knolls and ridges of the rolling ground sloping from the bluffs to the Wisconsin River, here about two miles apart and located in the upper rim of the triangle which forms the southern part of Merrimack Township, was a group of thirty mounds which were surveyed by Mr. Canfield in 1850. They are almost obliterated. Among the effigy mounds are several the outlines of which are characterized by humps, and they are supposed to represent the buffalo.

The "summary for Merrimack," made by Mr. Stout, notes that there are 142 mounds in that section of the county. "Of these only thirty-four are in a good state of preservation. Four mounds were solitary. Nearly all are close to a river, pond, or a small stream. Among the effigies are seventeen bear and ten bird mounds, a larger number than is found in any other of the townships considered. Eighteen linear mounds with pointed curved ends are located here. In fact, this type of linear mound is almost entirely confined to this township."

SUMPTER

1—Devil's Lake Grave: About sixty rods from the southeast corner of Devil's Lake and about twenty-five rods from the foot of the south bluff, the early settlers of the locality noticed a rectangular enclosure, 5 by 12 feet, formed by a wall of quartzite boulders, the area thus marked forming a slight mound. Some thirty years ago a pit was opened into the center of the enclosure, but nothing more than charcoal was then unearthed, and later excavations have been without interesting results.

2—Quartzite Slab Group: In plowing over one of the several mounds located on the farm of J. L. Hill, on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 4, Andrew Hodgett discovered a slab of red quartzite 6 feet in length, with ends 4 by 8 inches and 6 by 6 inches. Eventually the shaft or slab was broken and worked into the wall of a house, and all the mounds on the farm leveled and made a part of the cultivated field. The group has long been listed as the

Quartzite Slab Group. No artifacts or other materials have ever been found in the mounds or in the immediate vicinity.

3—Meyer's Mill Cache: In 1898 Louis Zerbel was clearing and breaking a piece of ground on the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 5, about half a mile to the southwest of Meyer's Mill, when he discovered a low mound of earth. He leveled this with a spade and discovered in the center of it a cache of eighty-seven reddish flint blanks and one double iron nodule. The latter does not appear to have been worked, but is a marblelike concretion of the kind found in sandstone. The collection, with the exception of five rude stone blanks that were lost, was obtained by E. C. Perkins, of Prairie du Sac.

4—School Yard Mound: In the school yard of District No. 3, southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 8, is a well-preserved linear mound ninety feet in length. It lies on level land close to a high bank of Otter Creek.

5—Kingston Mounds: At an early day when the present towns of Sumpter and Merrimack were included in the one Town of Kingston there was a remarkable group of mounds on the Page and Stone farms. They were located on the southwest quarter of section 9 and the northeast quarter of section 16 and on the rich lowlands of Otter Creek. Sixty-three in number, they were arranged in a row 200 rods long, with a group of six a short distance to one side. From the Canfield survey of 1891 it appears that twenty-nine of this collection were tumuli, four were bird effigies, eight were oval and linear mounds, five may have been intended to represent raccoons or similar small animals, and two were formed by two long mounds, crossing near their middles and forming a scissors-like figure.

6—Stone Mounds: Close to the road near the line between sections 8 and 9, and about sixty rods north of the residence of H. E. Stone, there were once four tumuli. The Kingston Group were about eighty rods distant on lower ground. The Stone Mounds were plowed down about twenty-seven years ago, and quite a number of skeletons were unearthed.

7—Johnson Group: One mile to the east of the Kingston Group and separated by a narrow sandstone ridge 150 feet high is the group of ten mounds lying on the slopes to the west of Otter Creek, the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 15. The land upon which they are located is a portion of the farm owned by Joseph Johnson at an early day, and later by Martin Moely. Several of the mounds are well preserved, but most of them have been leveled. Four of the group are bird effigies, one of which has a wing-spread of 230 feet, and one mound is a bear effigy.

8—In the extreme southeastern part of the township, on the property of O. S. Young, are three or four conical mounds situated on low ground near the Wisconsin River. They have yielded only bits of charcoal.

Eighty-six mounds are listed for Sumpter Township, and of these

but six or seven can be considered as well preserved. With the exception of three mounds, all are situated close to Otter Creek. Were it not for Mr. Canfield's survey of the large Kingston group, the data for the township would be much more unsatisfactory.

PRAIRIE DU SAC

1—Prairie du Sac Cornfields: There were perhaps forty acres of cornfields to be seen in the early day on land in the immediate vicinity of the Village of Prairie du Sac, on land now owned by A. M. Bickford, northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 1.

FEW TRACES OF OLD SAUK (INDIAN) CITY

2—Sauk City Indian Remains: Sauk City, about a mile below Prairie du Sac, was the site of the village founded by the Sauks and Foxes in 1746. It is said that their corn cultivation covered some 400 acres, but of that large area only about an acre remains undisturbed. This is on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 12, on land belonging to John Richie. Although the Indians must have resided at this locality nearly forty years, their cemeteries have not been located. In all the excavating that has occurred in connection with the building of the cities of Sauk and Prairie du Sac, but one burial has been disturbed. That was discovered in 1905 by John P. Weiler while excavating a stump that stood in the rear of his butcher shop in Sauk City. The skeleton was that of an Indian, and the skull, teeth, arm and leg bones were well preserved. The body had been buried in a prone position in the sand at a depth of eighteen inches. Encircling the bones of each wrist was a German silver bracelet, and stains on the skull indicated the probable former presence of earrings. The bones and one bracelet were secured by E. C. Perkins for the Sauk County Historical Society.

3—Ortel Mound: A small conical mound standing alone on land belonging to C. Ortel, a few rods west of the public road near the line between sections 25 and 36.

4—Sauk City Mounds: Half a mile southeast of Sauk City, on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 13, is a group of three long linear mounds and one tumulus. The linear earthworks are 120, 150 and 180 feet long, respectively. The tumulus is further to the east and not far from the quarter line. Altogether, they form a row almost parallel to the public road, which passes along the line between sections 12 and 13. All have been much disfigured.

5—Sauk Prairie Groups: These mounds lay east of the mill pond, along the higher land bordering the creek bottom just north of the junction of Honey and Otter creeks. Doctor Lapham first visited and sur-

veyed all but two of the groups in 1850. His plat published in the "Antiquities of Wisconsin" shows four bird effigies, six linear mounds, one bear and two earthworks that are evidently tumuli. One of the bird effigies had a forked tail and a wing-spread of 360 feet. Besides the Lapham Mounds, Mr. Stout located a tumulus and a linear mound which had not been previously discovered. With the exception of the two thus located and surveyed, all the mounds of the groups have been effaced. One of them was used in the dam at the time that Sauk Mills were built on Honey Creek. In this mound were found the entire skeleton of a man and a number of well-formed spears and flint arrow heads.

6—Patterson Mounds: To the east of the residence of Robert Patterson, on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 7 and on a ridge overlooking the mill pond, is a linear mound which is still well preserved. Southeast of his house, on lower land, were once two mounds, one of them a bear effigy, which have been entirely leveled.

REMARKABLE BIRD EFFIGY

7—Saxer Group: A bird effigy and a tumulus are located on the crest of a sandstone knoll 100 feet high, which rises from the lower land to the immediate north, on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 7, the owner of the site being Christ Saxer. The body of the bird is on higher land than the wings of irregular length, which extend down the gentler slopes of the crest. One wing is 129 feet in length; the other, 108 feet. A sandstone rock protrudes from the body under one of the wings. Also remarkable, is the irregular height of the body, which is built up over the stomach, forming a sort of tumulus nearly five feet in height. About six rods from the bird effigy is a tumulus, 21 feet in diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and at the foot of the knoll to the north are traces of two linear mounds that were originally six rods long. They have suffered severely through cultivation.

8—Von Behren Group: This group, chiefly located on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 7 (land owned by C. Von Behren) has been surveyed by E. C. Perkins and the party who made the 1906 investigations. It comprises a bird effigy and a tumulus in a cultivated field, and a number of tumuli in a heavy growth of timber. In the latter group is probably the largest tumulus in the county—13 feet in height and over 60 feet in diameter.

9—Honey Creek Mounds: This group comprises the fourteen mounds surveyed and platted by Doctor Lapham located on the margin of the marsh which borders Honey Creek, west of the central part of the township. These earthworks have been leveled long ago.

10—Moseley Group: Toward the mouth of Honey Creek, on sections 18 and 19 near the Moseley residence, were fifteen rather compactly grouped earthworks. Seven of them were effigies and the remainder

linear mounds, the largest of which measured 980 feet and the smallest, 75 feet. They were less than twenty feet in width throughout. The former is the largest mound yet located in the county. The effigies are at least of five distinct types. Doctor Lapham made the first and only thorough survey of this once fine group.

Sixty-seven mounds have thus far been located in Prairie du Sac Township. They are mostly grouped about Honey Creek in the vicinity of Lodde's Mill Pond, about which are also indications of aboriginal village sites. Of the mounds in this township seventeen are effigies, of which there are nine birds, five bears and three of uncertain form. Only thirteen of the mounds remain undisturbed.

It may be added to the record of the archaeological survey as made by Mr. Stout that a bear mound was located on the edge of the ravine where the ferry crossed the Baraboo River at the time Garrisonville flourished. The mound is near the home of H. H. Porter in the northwestern part of section 26, Town of Greenfield.

On the east fork of Skillet Creek, southwest part of section 14, Town of Baraboo, there is also a group of several effigy mounds discovered after the survey was completed. One or two in a field have been obliterated but the others in the woods are well preserved.

THE WESTERN HALF OF SAUK COUNTY

The western half of Sauk County is not as rich in Indian earthworks as the eastern. There are but few mounds or other evidences of Indian occupation.

Near the center of the southwest quarter of section 17, Town of LaValle, there were several oval mounds on land once owned by P. J. Milbauer. The group was west of the Chicago & Northwestern track and has been obliterated by cultivation.

There are seven conical mounds on a high bluff south of the residence on the farm of the late R. C. Robson, northwest quarter of section 3, Town of Spring Green. The mounds occupy a fine commanding position on the bluff and can be seen for a considerable distance.

In the southwest quarter of section 4, Town of Spring Green, there were a number of effigy mounds in pioneer times but they have yielded to the advance of civilization.

PRIMITIVE HIGHWAYS OF TRAVEL

If the reader has considered the details presented in the foregoing pages he will have decided that the remains, both of prehistoric life and those of somewhat doubtful origin in Sauk County go to prove the general statements made in the introductory matter—that all the primitive peoples of North America hovered along and around the streams

and the lakes, in making the choice for their homes, their hunting grounds and their habitat as a whole. The same may be said of their highways of travel; the forerunners of the iron and steel ways of the white man.

How long the natives of the soil, as found by the first white men who invaded it, had been using the beaten trails along the streams, through the valleys and the easy grades of the land, is perhaps more difficult to determine than the age of some of the prehistoric mounds, as no such data is available as soil deposits and tree growths. In the case of the trails, all is a matter of pure, or rather blind, conjecture. It is simply known that neither memory nor tradition runneth beyond the time when the correlated valleys of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers were not well worn passageways between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Valley. The southern part of Sauk County was a central link in that superb chain.

THE WISCONSIN RIVER TRAIL

The commencement of the great Wisconsin River Trail was Portage, whence the main route was to Dekorra, which was a favorite point for crossing the river. At that point the trail branched, one line passing to the south of the Wisconsin to the Galena lead region, and the other following the valley in a general way to Prairie du Chien. This, which was generally considered the main route, cut across what is now the southern part of Sauk County. In Merrimack it passed over the rolling land between the bluffs and the river. In Prairie du Sac it left the Wisconsin and crossed the prairie to the valley of Honey Creek which it followed for some distance. In Prairie du Sac the trail has been definitely located where it cut off the southeast corner of section 26, and the northwest corner of section 35, and passed almost diagonally through section 34.

Several other trails, besides that of the Wisconsin River, centered near the Honey Creek Valley. One of these passed diagonally from southeast to northwest across sections 8 and 9, thence in the same general direction, through Westfield and Ironton townships toward LaCrosse.

SAUK PRAIRIE TO BARABOO RAPIDS

The Indian trail from Sauk Prairie to Baraboo Rapids crossed the South Bluff in nearly the same course as does the present West Sauk road. South of the bluff it evidently led to the villages about Honey Creek, near the site of Lodde's Mill of today, although in earlier times it may have led to the Sauk village. In a letter to Mr. Canfield ("Outline Sketches of Sauk County") C. O. Baxter says: "Some time in October, 1839, five of us crossed the bluffs over to the Baraboo Valley. The trail led us over the bluffs immediately back of what is now known as the

Teal's Place, the highest peak, I think, in the center range between the prairie and Baraboo. The trail led us directly to the Baraboo River at the place where Maxwell's Mill Dam now stands. Here we forded the river and entered the Indian chief's (Caliminee's) village."

Teal's Place, mentioned by Mr. Baxter, was about half a mile east of King's Corners, the West Sauk Road in the town of Sumpter.

BARABOO VALLEY TRAILS

Several Indian trails followed the general trend of the Baraboo Valley between the bluffs; one wider and more pronounced than the others met them all, like a trunk line, at the Baraboo Rapids. Thence it followed along the foot of the north range to the ford at Garrisonville, whence several trails radiated. Another trail connected the same points, but followed closer to the river bottoms. Still another from the Rapids extended along the base of the south range, through the Palmer Village site, up Rowley Creek and so on to Dekorra. From the ford at Garrisonville, an important trail led up the ravine north of the residence of Samuel Brown to the upper slopes of the quartzite range; thence, in almost a direct line, to Dekorra. Possibly this trail joined with the one from Jackson Creek. From the ford another trail led through the Lower Narrows on the east side of the river to Portage.

NORTH AND SOUTH FROM THE BARABOO

Two important trails led north from the Baraboo River—one from the Baraboo Rapids and the other, from the Garrisonville Ford. They met on Yellow Thunder's Forty, a leading rendezvous of the Winnebagoes in the extreme eastern part of what is now the Town of Delton. The trail from the Rapids still shows quite distinctly about forty rods east of the public road and nearly opposite the residence of Edmund Calvert. The trail from Garrisonville Ford passed through the Lower Narrows on the west bank of the Baraboo River, followed the upland bordering the Big Marsh, crossed near the Leach Creek Group of mounds, and led almost directly to Yellow Thunder's Forty. This trail may be easily traced on the Thomas Farm, northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 7, in the southwestern part of the Town of Delton. There is also said to have been a southern trail from Garrisonville Ford to the Merrimack region.

THE DELLS AND THE PORTAGE ROUTE

The Dells and Portage Trail followed the Wisconsin River along the northeastern corner of Sauk County. It crossed Dell Creek near the Newport Mounds and passed close to the Lower Dells Group. There, on

the Eaton property, the trail is well defined for a distance of nearly half a mile. Hence it passed to the lower lands through the Herwig Village site along the Wisconsin River Group of mounds and on through the Stage Road Group, meeting other trails near Yellow Thunder's Forty. In its course along the river from this point the trail passed through the Polson Group, and for several miles in Fairfield Township substantially followed the public road. Between that highway and Chapman's Lake the trail still shows plainly. In the northeast corner of Fairfield it led to the edge of the river opposite Pine Island, which was a favorite camping site of the later Indians. Thence the trail followed the river to Portage.

WERE THEY TRAVELED BY THE MOUND BUILDERS?

The trails noted, and doubtless others, were used by the Winnebagoes and the pioneer whites. As a rule, and the map upholds the statement, the trails followed the easier routes of travel, led for objective points and passed through many important groups of mounds. It therefore seems reasonable to conclude that they were used in part by the original builders of the mounds, and that the natives who came after them continued to use the main lines of travel established by their forefathers. After the establishment of Fort Winnebago that point of special interest to the Indians of this section and, as noted, many of the trails led toward that place. But the Sauk Village on the Prairie and Yellow Thunder's Forty, with the numerous and remarkable region of prehistoric mounds in Eastern Sauk County, have tended to set apart this section of the state as an area of sacred ground for the red man and of absorbing scientific and speculative interest for the white man.

CHAPTER VII

SAUK COUNTY INDIANS

THE MASCOUTENS OF SAUK COUNTY—FORCED COMING OF THE SAUKS AND FOXES—INFLUX OF THE WINNEBAGOES—THE WINNEBAGO WAR—THE BLACK HAWK WAR—BATTLE OF WISCONSIN HEIGHTS—BLACK HAWK'S FLIGHT THROUGH SAUK COUNTY—YELLOW THUNDER VISITS WASHINGTON—MRS. FLANDERS' RECOLLECTIONS OF YELLOW THUNDER—MEETS THE DAUGHTER OF WHITE CROW—CHARACTER SKETCH OF MADAME WASHINGTON—THE EXODUS OF 1840—YELLOW THUNDER ENTERS HIS "FORTY"—JAMES H. HILL'S MEMORIAL ADDRESS—THE YOUNG BRAVE, YELLOW THUNDER—CHEATED OUT OF THEIR LANDS—OUTRAGE UPON OUTRAGE—BECOMES A LAND OWNER IN SAUK COUNTY—STATELY IN MIEN, NOBLE OF CHARACTER—BURIAL OF YELLOW THUNDER'S SQUAW—DEATH AND BURIAL OF YELLOW THUNDER—THE MEMORIAL PILLAR—REMAINS REMOVED FROM FORMER GRAVES—REMAINS INCLOSED IN MEMORIAL PILLAR—THE NAME PLATES—FINAL EXPULSION OF THE WINNEBAGOES.

The Indians directly and historically identified with Sauk County were the Sacs (Sauks) and Foxes and the Winnebagoes. The two tribes first mentioned seemed to have been distinguished for their invariable and close association, and yet for the persistency with which they maintained their separate existence. Members of the dual nation were forced into what is now Eastern Sauk County from the Green Bay Region shortly before the middle of the eighteenth century, left, after a residence there of some forty years, and never returned. The Winnebagoes drifted after them and had several villages in what is now Sauk County when the territory commenced to be settled by the whites. But there were many shiftings and changes among the tribes who occupied the Fox and Wisconsin valleys, which determined their more or less permanent occupancy in the periods of fragmentary history.

THE MASCOUTENS OF SAUK COUNTY (?)

The first positive knowledge of the native tribes of this region which sifted into history came to Champlain who heard of a family of Indians living many leagues beyond Lake Huron called the Fire Nation, or Mas-

coutens. It is believed that their homes, at that time, were upon the Fox River; at least, they were visited by French missionaries and travelers a score of years later, and they claimed as their hunting grounds so much other territory to the south as probably to have included what is now Sauk County. Further south, well up Rock River, was the country of the Illinois. The latter, who lived in a region "where there was a quantity of buffaloes," were afterward driven beyond the Mississippi, but returned to the river which bears their name.

FORCED COMING OF THE SAUKS AND FOXES

Meanwhile, there commenced an emigration of the mass of the Mascoutens, with their kindred, the Kickapoos and Miamis, toward the southern shores of Lake Michigan. They were replaced by the Foxes and Sauks, who later migrated to the west and southwest. For some time they had established the seat of their considerable power around the shores of Green Bay and some distance up the Fox River, and had become very autocratic in their dealings both with the whites and neighboring Indian tribes. The result was disastrous to them, one incident of their expulsion from the Green Bay and Lower Fox River Region being the founding of a village by them in Sauk County.

Augustin Grignon, the famous fur trader, Indian agent and land holder of Green Bay and of the Fox and Wisconsin valleys, gives the following account of that event as he heard it from his grandfather, Charles De Langlade, who actively participated in some of the occurrences narrated; "The Outagamies or Foxes were at this time (1746) located at the Little Butte des Morts, on the western bank of Fox river and some thirty-seven miles above Green Bay. Here they made it a point, whenever a trader's boat approached, to place a torch upon the bank as a signal for the traders to come ashore and pay the customary tribute, which they exacted from all. To refuse this tribute was sure to incur the displeasure of the Foxes, and robbery would be the mildest punishment inflicted. This haughty, imperious conduct of the Foxes was a source of no little annoyance to the traders, who made their complaints to the commandants of the western posts, and, in due time, these grievances reached the ears of the governor of Canada.

"Captain De Velie was at this time commandant of the small garrison at Green Bay. He was relieved by the arrival of a new officer whose name I have forgotten, and the new commandant brought with him demands for the Sauks of the village opposite the fort, who had hitherto demeaned themselves well, to deliver up the few Foxes living among them in consequence of intermarriage, or otherwise. All were readily given up, except a Fox boy who had been adopted by a Sauk woman. De Velie and his successor were dining together and, becoming somewhat intoxicated by wine, some sharp words passed between them relative

to the tardiness of the Sauks in delivering the boy; when De Velie arose and, taking his gun and a negro servant, crossed the river to the Sauk village which was surrounded with palisades or pickets. He found the Sauks in council and was met by the Sauk chief, of whom he demanded the immediate surrender of the remaining Indian. The chief said he and his principal men had just been in council about the matter, and though the adopted mother of the youth was loath to part with him, yet they hoped to prevail upon her peaceably to do so. The chief proceeded to visit the old woman, who still remained obstinate, and De Velie, renewing his demands for immediate compliance, again would the chief renew his efforts; and thus three times did he go to the sturdy old woman and endeavor to prevail upon her to give up the boy, and returning each time without success, but assuring De Velie that if he would be a little patient he was certain the old squaw would yet comply with his demands, as she seemed to be relenting. But, in his warm blood, the Frenchman was in no mood to exercise patience; and he at length drew up his gun and shot the chief dead. Some of the young Sauks were for taking instant revenge, but the older and wiser men present begged them to be cool, and refrain from inflicting injury on their French father, as they had provoked him to commit the act. By this time De Velie, whose anger was yet unappeased, had got his gun reloaded by his servant, and wantonly shot down another chief, and then a third one; when a young Sauk only twelve years of age, named Ma-kau-ta-pe-na-se, or the Black Bird, shot the enraged Frenchman dead.

“The garrison was too weak to attempt the chastisement of the Sauks, but upon the arrival of a reinforcement joined by the French settlers, Charles De Langlade among them, the Sauks were attacked at their village, where a severe battle occurred in which several were killed on both sides and the Sauks finally driven away. In this Sauk battle, two of my father’s uncles were among the slain on the part of the French.

“The Sauks now retired to the Wisconsin river and located at Sauk Prairie, where they still resided and had a fine village, with comfortable houses, and were apparently doing something in mining lead, when Carver visited the country in 1766; but which appears to have been several years deserted when I first saw the place in 1795, as there were then only a few remains of fireplaces and posts to be seen. The brave young Sauk, Black Bird, became a distinguished chief among his people, and Mr. Laurent Fily, an old trader, told me many years since, that he knew Black Bird well at the Sauk village at the mouth of Rock river; that he lived to a good old age, and, Fily added, that he was the same person who in his youth had so fearlessly shot De Velie.”

INFLUX OF THE WINNEBAGOES

As the Sauks and Foxes were pressed toward the southwest, the Winnebagoes came down from the north in a strong current. From

the head of Green Bay they gradually moved up the Fox River, having outlying villages on the shores of Winnebago Lake and in the valley of Rock River. They finally reached the Portage and pressed down the valley of the Wisconsin. They now became so powerful and occupied so much territory that the Government of the United States began to make treaties with them. The first of these was with the Wisconsin River Winnebagoes, who occupied the soil of Sauk County as a small portion of their great domain; it occurred at St. Louis June 3, 1816, and was a treaty of peace, not one of cession. They had served with the British in the war of 1812, and were considered the most treacherous and dangerous tribe opposed to American sovereignty east of the Mississippi. In 1820 they had five villages on Winnebago Lake and fourteen on the Rock River. The acknowledged southeast boundary of their territory stretched from the sources of that stream to within forty miles of its mouth in Illinois, where they had a large village. On the west it extended to the headwaters of the small streams flowing westwardly into the Mississippi, and to the northward as far as Black River and the Upper Wisconsin, or to the region occupied by the Chippewas. The Winnebago country, however, did not extend across the Fox River to the lands of the north side, although they contended for the whole of Winnebago Lake. In 1824, when a rough enumeration of the tribe was taken, the Winnebagoes were found to number about 6,000. At that time Sauk County was well within their domain.

THE WINNEBAGO WAR

The Chippewas and Winnebagoes often clashed on the borders of their territories, and in 1827 the Winnebago war was precipitated by the attack of a war party of Winnebagoes upon some Chippewas who were on their way to Fort Snelling. The commandant of the United States troops at the fort took four of the Winnebagoes prisoners and delivered them into the hands of the infuriated Chippewas, who immediately put them to death. This act was generally resented by the chief of the Winnebagoes, Red Bird, who harbored an additional grievance against the whites in the invasion of the Galena mining country, which was Winnebago territory. Red Bird first led a war party against the Chippewas, by whom he was defeated, and then turned against the United States. The result, which culminated at the mouth of the Bad Axe, is familiar history, and does not directly concern the progress of this history, only so far as it marks the decadence of the Winnebagoes as a nation claiming dominion over the present area of Sauk County.

By treaties held with the Winnebagoes in 1829 and 1832 all their territory south and east of the Wisconsin River was acquired by the general Government. West of the Wisconsin, including the present County of Sauk, the country was still Winnebago land, but on the first

of November, 1837, they ceded to the United States all of their lands east of the Mississippi, which, of course, included the present County of Sauk.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR

The Black Hawk war of 1832 put as definite a period to the strength of the Sauks and Foxes, as the so-called Winnebago war had to the aggressiveness of the Winnebagoes. It is thought that the treacherous Winnebagoes even instigated the more serious campaigns led by the brave and able chief of the Sauks. The first campaign, in the spring of the year, resulted in the defeat of the white volunteers and the continued occupancy of the defiant Indians of the country which they claimed along Rock River.

In June of the same year (1832) a new force was raised and placed in command of General Henry Atkinson, of the regular army, who commenced his march up Rock River. Before the campaign reopened a number of settlers and miners in the lead region of Southwestern Wisconsin and Northwestern Illinois had been killed by the Indians. Squads of volunteers had encountered the red men on several occasions, and at Pecatonica, Lafayette County, Wisconsin, an entire band of seventeen Sauks and Foxes had been exterminated. Atkinson's march up Rock River was attended by some skirmishing; when, being informed that Black Hawk and his force were at Lake Koshkonong, in the southwest corner of what is now Jefferson County, the American commander moved thither with a portion of his little army, where the entire force was ordered to concentrate. But the Sauk chief with his warriors had disappeared. Cols. Henry Dodge and James D. Henry, with the troops under them, discovered the trail of the Indians leading toward the Wisconsin River. It was evident that the retreating force was large, and that it had but recently passed. The pursuing troops hastened their march.

BATTLE OF WISCONSIN HEIGHTS

On the twenty-first of July, 1832, the American troops arrived at the hills which skirt the banks of that stream in what is now Roxbury Township, Dane County. At that locality Black Hawk's entire camp, including women and children, the aged and the infirm, were frantically hastening to escape across the Wisconsin. That this might be effected, it became necessary for the chief to make a firm stand in order to cover the retreat. The Indians were in the bottom lands when the pursuing whites made their appearance on the heights in their rear. Colonel Dodge held the advance and sustained the first attack of the Indians. He was soon joined by Colonel Henry, with his force, the combined party obtaining a complete victory. The action commenced about 5 o'clock in the after-

noon and ended at sunset. The Indians, numbering not less than 500, sustained a loss of about 60 killed and a large number wounded. The loss of the Americans was one killed and eight wounded. This conflict has since been known as the battle of Wisconsin Heights.

BLACK HAWK'S FLIGHT THROUGH SAUK COUNTY

During the night of the battle Black Hawk sent the women and children, with other helpless members of the tribe, down the Wisconsin in canoes, while he himself with a band of chosen warriors crossed the river and landed near the present site of the Village of Prairie du Sac. It is believed that the war party under the noted chief then crossed the northeast corner of what is now Prairie du Sac Township to the Wisconsin River Trail, followed up Honey Creek Valley to its head, leaving the valley at that point and striking toward the west. The Indians were pursued in their flight and were not brought to a stand until they had reached the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Bad Axe, on the western boundary of what is now Vernon County, Wisconsin. About two o'clock on the morning of the second of August, 1832, the line of march began to the scene of the last conflict in the Black Hawk war. Dodge's volunteers, Taylor's regulars and a military force which attacked from a steamboat which had moved up the Mississippi, made the battle of the Bad Axe the complete overthrow of Black Hawk and his power. The Sauk chief temporarily escaped, but was captured and brought under the sovereignty of the general Government.

But the Sauks and Foxes had long since relinquished claim upon the soil of Sauk County, and, as stated, the Winnebagoes ceased to hold any title in it by their treaty of 1837. Surveys of the lands in Sauk County were at once made. In the following year successful settlements were made on the present site of Sauk City, and in 1839 the regular sales commenced for the two land districts, the land office of the Wisconsin District (in which Sauk County was situated) being at Mineral Point and that of the Green Bay District being at the town by that name.

YELLOW THUNDER VISITS WASHINGTON

While the Winnebagoes were negotiating with the general Government, in 1837, their venerable and beloved chief, Yellow Thunder, went to Washington, accompanied by two young hereditary chiefs, to see the President. He then resided in Columbia County and was universally honored by the Winnebagoes and the white settlers. As the last war chief of his tribe he received many marks of attention, but history has reached the verdict that he and his people were deceived and induced wrongfully to make over their lands to the Government of the United States.

MRS. FLANDERS' RECOLLECTIONS OF YELLOW THUNDER

Among those who knew Yellow Thunder best during his residence in Columbia County was Mrs. Lydia A. Flanders, of Portage, who in her "Personal Recollections" speaks of him thus: "More than fifty years ago, when a child of nine years, I wandered one October day, a short distance from my home, then a settler's cabin. Glancing along the trail, I saw an Indian approaching. Terrorized and unable to move, I stared, but did not utter a sound. He approached nearer and held out his hand and in the most pleasant of voices said, 'How? How?' I still felt unconvinced of my safety, even if the face before me was not at all formidable, and the expression one of extreme good nature, and murmuring something that I suppose was meant as a farewell, he passed on. That was my introduction to Chief Yellow Thunder, and the beginning of a friendship which lasted many years, in fact, to the time of his death.

"On a stream of water flowing through my father's farm and near the point made memorable by Mrs. Kinzie in that most delightful book, 'Wau-Bun,' is an old-time camping ground of the Indians. On the outside curve of this stream, on a slight elevation thickly covered with trees, is where, on their journeys to and from Madison, where they went for their annuity, they camped sometimes for days and often for weeks, hunting, fishing, and some of the tribes begging, in which last-mentioned pastime, however, our chief did not in the slightest degree participate. Combined with the dignity of his bearing was an air of self-respect, which enveloped him as a mantle. He was tall and well proportioned, with a hand that was shapely and slender, and a voice deep and clear, devoid of the gutturals which are characteristic of the voices of many of these people.

"He was not in the least affected by his visit to Washington, which was made about the year 1828. Such was not the case, however, with his wife, who was greatly set up by her traveled experience. Apparently with him it was a natural event, of which he talked freely; with her it was greatness achieved; with him, a part of the expected; with her, one more feather in her head band, and ever after she demanded the greatest deference from her people, as well as the title 'Madam Washington.'

"Whenever any of the tribe partook too freely of firewater the old chief ordered them tied and a guard set, but when this disgrace came to his own dwelling, in the person of his wife, he took himself off, no one knew whence or whither, until quiet and order were again restored to his household.

"I never saw him in paint or feathers. A small braid of hair near the crown, into which a small black ribbon was woven, was all his head ornament. Otherwise he wore his hair as did the white man, parted on the left side and brushed to the right. His garments were very similar to the white man's in fashion though not in texture, except that his

blanket was always a part of his apparel. He was a firm believer in noble lineage, and repudiated any and all of the so-called 'chiefs' who found their way to back doors, or, in fact, to any doors, to beg, and in an apologetic manner told my father that his wife was a tribes-woman, meaning not his equal, though always appearing kind and courteous to her. Incidentally she was the hewer of wood, and the drawer of water, as well as the doer of all other menial tasks. His affair was to furnish the game, hers to see that it was prepared, either for cooking or, if peltries, stretched and dried.

"Few there are living today who can tell of good deeds and courtesies extended to them by this son of the wilderness, but many there were who could during our long acquaintance with him. Many times he cheered and sheltered lost and belated settlers, and when wishing to return the value of some favor it was sent by the hand of his wife, who I grieve to say, often tried to bargain his generosity by the gain of something for herself. Once he engaged a settler to carry himself, wife, and belongings to their home near Delton. The conveyance was a wagon into which their outfit was piled, and among these she, of Washington fame, calmly seated herself. Not so the Chief. He sat beside the driver erect and dignified, and appeared not to see how unprincesslike was the position she had assumed.

"Always on approaching my father's house he gave some signal, perhaps a few light taps on the porch or door, and never did he enter without permission and a word of welcome, something he was sure of from all its inmates.

"His instincts were gentle and had fortune placed him among the 'fittest' he would readily have been recorded as one of nature's noblemen, a title, knowing him as I did, I cheerfully accord him.

"As years came on apace, his visits to the old camping ground became more rare and finally ceased altogether, followed in February, 1874, by the tidings of his death, sincerely mourned by many of the early settlers as well as by his own people. I am glad to chronicle the fact that a portrait of Yellow Thunder, done in oil, by the distinguished artist, S. D. Coates, hangs in the gallery of the Wisconsin Historical Society, with many others, whose names are prominently connected with the history of Wisconsin."

MEETS THE DAUGHTER OF WHITE CROW

This was the second visit of Yellow Thunder to the National Capital. With the daughter of White Crow, at the time a beautiful Indian girl of eighteen, he had formed one of the delegation of Winnebago chiefs which visited Washington in the fall of 1828, to look over the seat of Government and some of the chief cities of the East, inspect the navy yards and other evidences of the white man's civilization, following the

signing of a treaty with the United States at Green Bay in the preceding August, as an aftermath of the Winnebago war. Yellow Thunder and the beautiful princess received many marks of attention. The venerable chief is said to have been unaffected by them and retained his old simplicity of manner and friendly bearing when he returned to his own people and the small unspoiled communities of his white neighbors.

CHARACTER SKETCH OF "MADAME WASHINGTON"

It is said that Yellow Thunder made the acquaintance of the princess during the Washington trip and married her soon afterward. Mrs. Kinzie, in her book, "Wau-bun," draws the following character sketch of the wife of Wau-kaun-zee-kah (Yellow Thunder) :

"Among the women with whom I early made acquaintance was the wife of Thunder. She had accompanied her husband who was one of the deputation to visit the President and from that time forth she had been known as the 'Washington Woman.'

"She had a pleasant, old-acquaintance, sort of air in greeting me, as much as to say, 'You and I have seen something of the world.'

"No expression of admiration or surprise escaped her lips as her companions, with childlike laughing simplicity exclaimed and clapped their hands at the different wonderful objects I showed them. Her deportment said plainly, 'Yes, yes, my children, I have seen all these things before.'

"It was not until I put to her ear some tropical shells, of which I had a little cabinet, and she heard it roaring in her ear, that she laid aside her apathy of manner. She poked her fingers into the opening to get at the animal within, shook it violently, then put it to her ear again, and finally burst into a hearty laugh and laid it down, acknowledging by her looks that this was beyond her comprehension.

"I had one shell of peculiar beauty—my favorite in the whole collection—a small conch shell covered with rich, dark veins. Each of the visitors successively took up this shell and by words and gestures expressed her admiration, evidently showing that she had an eye for beauty. This was on the occasion of the parting visit of my red daughters.

"Shortly after the payment had been made and the Indians had left, I discovered that my valued shell was missing from the collection. Could it be that one of the squaws had stolen it? It was possible—they would occasionally, though rarely, do such things under the influence of strong temptation.

"I tried to recollect which among the party looked most likely to have been the culprit. It could not have been the 'Washington Woman'—she was partly civilized and knew better.

"A few weeks afterwards Mrs. Yellow Thunder again made her appearance and carefully unfolding a gay colored chintz shawl, which

she carried rolled up in her hand, she produced the shell and laid it on the table before me.

"I did not know whether to show by my countenance displeasure at the trick she had played me, or joy at recovering my treasure; but at length decided that it was the best policy to manifest no emotion whatever. She prolonged her visit until my husband returned, and he then questioned her about the matter.

"She had taken the shell to her village to show to some of her people who did not come to make the payment.

"Why had she not asked her 'mother's' leave before taking it away?

"Because she saw that her 'mother' liked the shell and she was afraid she would say 'No.'

"This was not the first time that 'Madame Washington' had displayed the shrewdness which was a predominant trait in her character.

"During the visit of the Indians to the eastern cities they were taken to various exhibitions, museums, menageries, the theater, etc. It did not escape their observation that some silver was always paid before the entrance and they inquired the reason. It was explained to them. The woman brightened up as if struck with an idea.

"How much do you pay for each one?"

"How do you say that in English?"

"Two shillings."

"Two shinnin—humph' (good).

"The next day, when, as usual, visitors began to flock into the rooms where the Indians were quartered the woman and a young Indian, her confederate, took their station by the door, which they kept closed. When anyone knocked, the door was cautiously opened and the woman extending her hand exclaimed, 'Two shinnin.' This was readily paid in each instance and the game went on until she had accumulated a considerable sum.

"But this did not satisfy her. At the first attempt of a visitor to leave the room the door was held close and the hand extended and 'Two shinnin' again met his ear. He tried to explain that having paid for his entrance he must now go out free. With an inexorable shake of the head, 'Two shinnin' was all the English she could understand. The agent who heard the dialogue and sat laughing behind his newspaper, now came forward and interfered, and the guests were permitted to go forth without a further contribution.

"The good woman was moreover admonished that it was far from the custom of white people to tax their friends and visitors in this manner and that the practice must be laid aside in the future."

THE EXODUS OF 1840

When the Winnebagoes disposed of their lands in 1837, they stipulated that within eight months they would move west of the Mississippi

River; it is said that they understood they were to leave in eight years. About 900 of them were forced from the Fort Winnebago Region soon after the signing of the treaty, while about 300 remained in the swamps, inaccessible to the two regiments of United States troops looking for them. Some of them, more versatile in staving off the evil day, delayed their departure under various pretenses. After a few years of unavailing efforts to effect a removal of the Winnebagoes en masse the Government decided to adopt stringent military measures.

Living at the Portage at this time was John T. De La Ronde, an educated Frenchman, at different periods of his life connected with the Northwest, Hudson Bay and American Fur companies. Afterward he became an independent trader and a farmer and an Indian interpreter for the Government. "In 1840," says De La Ronde, "the troops came to Portage to remove the Winnebago Indians—a part of the Eighth Regiment of Infantry under command of Colonel Worth and a part of the Fifth Regiment under General Brooke, with General Atkinson as commander-in-chief. There were three interpreters employed by the Government—Antoine Grignon, Pierre Meneg and myself. Meneg was sent after Yellow Thunder and Black Wolf's son, inviting them to Portage to get provisions; but instead of that as soon as they arrived they were put into the guardhouse with ball and chain, which hurt the feelings of the Indians very much, as they had done no harm to the Government. The general had understood that they were going to revolt, refusing to emigrate according to treaty stipulations but as soon as Governor Dodge came here they were released. They all promised faithfully to be at Portage, ready for removal in three days, and they were all there the second day.

"There were two large boats in which to take down such of the Indians as had no canoes. Antoine Grignon and Pierre Meneg went down with the boats. I was kept here by the order of General Atkinson at the suggestion of General Brady, to assist the dragoons commanded by Captain (Edwin V.) Sumner and Lieutenants McCrate and Steele. We went down to Rock River to look for Mas-i-ma-ni-ka-ka; from there we went to Madison and thence to Fox River. We picked up 250 Indians, men, women and children, and took them down to Prairie du Chien. Before we got there, at the head of Kickapoo River, we came to three Indian wigwams. The captain directed me to order the Indians to break up their camp and come along with him. Two old women, sisters of Black Wolf, and another one came up, throwing themselves on their knees, crying and beseeching Captain Sumner to kill them; that they were old, and would rather die and be buried with their fathers, mothers and children, than be taken away, and that they were ready to receive their death-blows. The captain directed me to go with them and watch them, and we found them on their knees; kissing the ground and crying very loud, where their relatives were buried. This touched the captain's feelings

and he exclaimed 'Good God! What harm could those poor Indians do among the rocks?' "

It might interest the reader to know that the Captain Sumner, whose good heart did him such credit, not only served with credit as a commander of dragoons in the Black Hawk war and elsewhere, but distinguished himself for his bravery and ability as a cavalry officer in the Mexican war and in many Indian campaigns in the Southwest. At one time he was military governor of New Mexico, and during the Civil war, after being three or four times wounded and reaching the rank of major general, through personal bravery and military genius, became so shattered in body that he went to his Syracuse home to die.

YELLOW THUNDER ENTERS HIS "FORTY"

The attempt of the Government to include Yellow Thunder and the royal daughter of White Crow in the enforced hegira of the Winnebagoes to their homes beyond the Mississippi was a rank failure; for they eluded their captors, walked back several hundred miles and the head of the tribe and family entered the Forty in Sauk County which remained his and the refuge of the few Winnebagoes who haunted their old hunting grounds and homes for more than thirty years.

JAMES H. HILL'S MEMORIAL ADDRESS

When the memorial tablet was unveiled which marked the final resting place of Yellow Thunder's remains, as well as the grave of his honored consort, the following connected account of his life was presented in the address made at the time (August 27, 1909) by James H. Hill, then clerk of the Circuit Court: "During the closing years of the eighteenth century, a Winnebago lad roamed with his tribe, through the beautiful country lying between Lake Winnebago and Green Bay, and extending southward to the Rock River.

"A Winnebago, called by the Sioux O-ton-kah the large, strong people, tall and lithe and active was he; skilful with bow and spear. A thoughtful youth, too, and observant.

"Occasionally white explorers and traders visited the tribe, and their stories of the encroachments of the pale faces filled the hearts of the Indians with fear and dread. So, when one day in 1812, an emissary from the British invited them to help destroy a common enemy, many of the braves went with those of other tribes to Detroit. But the campaign was a failure, and after losing many by disease and hunger, the remnant made their way back home.

THE YOUNG BRAVE, YELLOW THUNDER

"A peaceable tribe were they, but little is recorded of them until fifteen years later, when we find our young brave with a name, Yellow

Thunder, wedded to a daughter of the neighboring tribe of Algonquins; the head of a village not very far from Portage, and promoted to the rank of war chief.

“This title was not hereditary, and was never bestowed on account of birth, but any brave who had done valorous service in war, was recognized as a war chief. His followers were volunteers who, while not exactly obeying him, looked to him for directions and council.

CHEATED OUT OF THEIR LANDS

“The white people were covetous of the land occupied by the Winnebagoes, and conspired to take it from them. Yellow Thunder and two young hereditary chieftains, War Eagle and the Elder Dandy, were enticed into going to Washington, ostensibly to see the President, but really to wrest from them, by treaty, their domain. When the subject of a treaty was brought up, Yellow Thunder and the young chieftains declared they had no legal authority to act; that a treaty signed by them would not be legal, but their arguments were of no avail, and they were finally prevailed upon to sign a treaty, giving away hundreds of thousands of acres of land, and agreeing to a removal of the tribe to Iowa. They were assured that they would be allowed eight years in which to move, when, in fact, the treaty, which the chiefs were unable to read, stipulated that they should go within that many months.

OUTRAGE UPON OUTRAGE

“Three years later in 1840, troops arrived in Portage, forcibly to remove the Indians. Interpreters were sent to the different villages, inviting their head men to go to Portage to receive provisions. When they arrived, they were locked in a guard house, and fastened by ball and chain. Yellow Thunder was one of the numbers so shamefully treated. It is said he felt the disgrace so keenly he wept. They were released after a few days, upon promising faithfully that they would return within three days, bringing their bands with them. Yellow Thunder returned the second day.

“Then followed a scene that, for pathos, equaled that other ‘removal,’ so graphically described by Longfellow in *Evangeline*. Like the Arcadians, they were put into boats, to be taken far from their homes, into strange lands and among strangers away from everything dear to them, and never to return.

BECOMES A LAND OWNER IN SAUK COUNTY

“But Yellow Thunder was determined not to leave the land he loved so well. With his wife, and a few of his band, he at once returned to

Portage, walking nearly 500 miles, and arrived before the troops who had taken them away.

“Yellow Thunder foresaw that the whites would soon occupy this country, and that he might have the right to remain here, he resolved to become a land owner. With an interpreter, he went to the land office at Mineral Point, and entered a 40-acre homestead ‘on the west side of the Wisconsin River about sixteen miles above Portage.’ There he lived for over thirty years, with his faithful wife, his death occurring in February, 1874.

“Yellow Thunder lived to see his land pass from barbarism to civilization; his own race disappear, and another take its place; ‘the dugout give way to floating palaces; Indian trails become railways burdened with commerce,’ and proud cities where once he saw his own villages.

STATELY IN MIEN, NOBLE OF CHARACTER

“Personally, Yellow Thunder is described as having been a tall, stately man of much dignity, respected by all, a zealous Catholic, and a generous friend. We know he was brave, because he had earned the title of war-chief; he was honest and conscientious, because he so long refused to sign that infamous treaty in 1837; faithful to his promises, even to his own injury. Brave, honest, faithful, though unlettered, he was one of Nature’s noblemen.”

BURIAL OF YELLOW THUNDER’S SQUAW

Edmund Calvert, who knew the Yellow Thunder family spoke concerning the burial of Yellow Thunder, said: “Members of the Sauk County Historical Society and Twentieth Century Club: Concerning the burial of Yellow Thunder and his squaw, recalls the winter of 1868, in which occurred the death of Yellow Thunder’s squaw, in a wigwam at their home. Isaac Flinn, former sheriff Seneca Corbin and William Calvert assisted in her burial. The grave was dug according to custom, 4 feet long and 2 feet wide, the west half 4 feet deep and the east half, 2 feet deep. She was removed from the tent on a sled and laid beside the grave in her blanket. She was then placed in the grave in a sitting posture, with her blanket wrapped around her and her face to the west. Then the Indians danced around the grave chanting their death song according to custom.

DEATH AND BURIAL OF YELLOW THUNDER

“After the death of his squaw Yellow Thunder lived but little in his log house, which was about three-fourths of a mile northeast of this pillar erected in memory of them. A short time before his sickness and death,

late in the fall of 1874, he located his tent one-half mile north of his home close to the Wisconsin River, where his white neighbors brought him something good to eat, for which he was very grateful. His death was caused from an injury to his knee, followed by blood poison. He realized he had but a short time to live, and requested to be buried in a wooden box. He asked to be first taken back to his home and allowed to remain there three days; the first day to visit another tribe; the second, I cannot recall for what; and the third, to go to the Happy Hunting Grounds. The same formality was used as in the burial of his squaw. The ceremony was performed by the Indians and the career of the redman and squaw, who often ate with their white friends, was ended.



INDIANS OF LOCAL FAME

Photograph taken near Linen Mill, Baraboo (1905)—From right to left: Smoky Smoke, a Menomonic; Yellow Thunder, son of the old chief; Bill De Korra (with club), child and wife. Camp near south bank of Baraboo river.

“I wish to extend congratulations to the societies who have so successfully located and erected this pillar to the memory of Chief Yellow Thunder and his squaw.”

THE MEMORIAL PILLAR

The pillar is erected where two roads cross at the northeast corner of the C. C. Allen Farm in Fairfield. It stands under some old oak trees on the main road from Baraboo to Kilbourn, passing the Asa Shults Farm. The pillar is five miles from Baraboo. It was first decided to build the pillar where Yellow Thunder was buried in 1874. After considering the matter, it was thought best to remove the remains of the departed chief and his wife from the forty acres owned by George Har-

risson to the public road. The Indians were buried almost a half mile from the main road just east of the home of Q. A. Loveland, and it was necessary to cross private property in order to reach the place. The present owners of the land were very kind about people going upon the property, but fearing that there might be difficulty in future years it was thought best to make the change.

REMAINS REMOVED FROM FORMER GRAVES

“During the year of the great fair at Chicago, 1893, William Calvert came from the west and found the bones of the Indian chief and his wife on the ground. They had been thrown to the surface by some curious persons hunting for relics and were not replaced. Mr. Calvert put them back as best he could, and there they remained until removed. There was some question about the correct location of the graves, but both William and Edmund Calvert were present with the members of the society when an investigation was made and it was established beyond a doubt that the graves were correctly located. On Tuesday, August 17, 1909, Joseph Johnson, chairman of the curator committee of the historical society, and H. E. Cole, the president, exhumed the remains of the chief and his wife. Some of the smaller bones had either disappeared, or were lost, when first thrown out by the relic hunters. Most of the bones were there, however, and they were taken out to be placed in the pillar. There was abundant evidence that Yellow Thunder had been buried in a box.

REMAINS INCLOSED IN MEMORIAL PILLAR

“On Thursday, August 19th, the pillar was erected by City Engineer H. E. French, Edmund Calvert, Charles Goette and H. E. Cole. Field stones were used and they were supplied by Mr. Calvert. A hole two feet deep was dug for the base and the whole laid up with cement. The remains of Yellow Thunder and his squaw were placed in an earthen receptacle and closed. This was placed in the structure and became a portion of the pillar. It stands about 4½ feet high and is 3 feet square. A framework was made and the pillar laid up inside of that; afterwards the boards were removed. Cement and lumber were kindly furnished by Frank M. Stewart of the Stewart Lumber Company.

THE NAME PLATES

Two name plates appear on the monument. On the east side is:

YELLOW THUNDER
Chief of
THE WINNEBAGO
Born 1774—Died 1874

—
And His Squaw
Died 1868

On the north side is:

Erected by
The Sauk County
Historical Society
and the
Twentieth Century Club
of Baraboo
1909

FINAL EXPULSION OF THE WINNEBAGOES

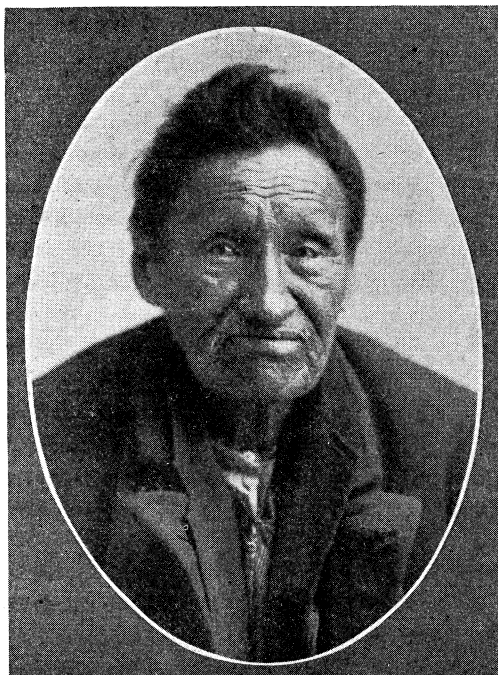
The last days of Yellow Thunder were doubtless saddened by the final forcible expulsion of his people from Wisconsin. Gradually, while he lingered on the Forty in Delton Township, the soil of the state had been swept of Winnebagoes and the Indians, in detachments, collected on their western reservations. In 1846 a treaty had been effected by which they were to be moved about 500 miles north of their allotted lands in Iowa. Some 1,300 did so in the summer of 1848, 400 lingering in Wisconsin and Iowa. In February, 1850, quite a band of them located between the Bad Axe and Black rivers and became threatening and insolent; but they yielded to cautious councils. Other removals followed.

The last of these enforced departures occurred two days before the Christmas of 1873, about two months before the death of Yellow Thunder. Early in the morning of that day Capt. S. A. Hunt and ex-Sheriff Pool crossed the old Wisconsin River bridge at Portage, heading a detachment of United States troops. The little expedition was bound for the Baraboo River, where, near the Crawford Bridge, a considerable number of Winnebagoes had gathered for a feast and an annual meeting.

Almost every lodge for forty miles around had its delegate. The Winnebagoes (Bagoes, they were called) had pooled their wigwams, their feathers, their paint, their wampum, and were having a hilarious time, when their powwow was interrupted by the appearance of the uninvited

boys in blue. The greatest consternation immediately prevailed, for the Indians knew that they must follow the bulk of their tribe to the reservation in Nebraska. A parley followed and, as the Bagoes refused to be persuaded by mildness, they were surrounded by Captain Hunt's men and made prisoners to the number of nearly one hundred.

With as little delay as possible, the captives were arranged in marching order and just before noon, with their families and all their festive paraphernalia, sullenly wound over the hill near the Catholic Church



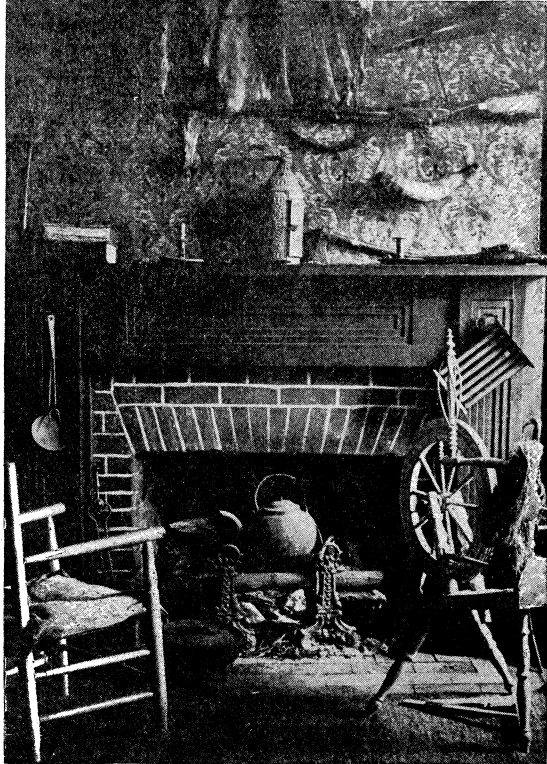
CHIEF A-HA-CHO-KA

Taken about 1898

escorted by the United States troops. They were marched to the depot, safely lodged in the cars, and a full supply of rations dealt out to them. After they had been housed, Captain Hunt set about to inform himself whether any of his captives had become real estate owners, or had done anything else to show that they had abandoned their tribal relations and were entitled to remain as citizens. In that connection, inquiry was made for Yellow Thunder, Good Village, War Club, Snake Swallow, McWima and Pretty Man, but it was found that only two of them were among the captives and they were allowed to depart as American citizens. John Little John and High Snake were taken with the more common Winnebagoes. Although not legally entitled to remain, as their characters

were quite warmly endorsed by a number of respectable citizens, they were informed that they could return to Columbia County later, if they so desired. The ponies and all the other belongings of the Indians were then collected and loaded into the baggage cars, and at 6 o'clock the train was under way for Sparta, Monroe County, which was to be the rendezvous for all the Winnebagoes gathered by Captain Hunt, who was the official Government agent for the removal of the remnant of the tribe from Southern Wisconsin.

Sunday and Monday were busy days and nights for ex-Sheriff Pool, his specialty being the collection of the squaws and families of the Winnebago braves who had not accompanied their lords to the Baraboo celebration. A writer of that time and event puts the matter thus: "As an Indian dance is very like a white man's frolic in some of its characteristics, it was not a matter of surprise to learn that a number of braves were alone at this dance, while the squaws were doing the menial work of housekeeping at home and attending to the papooses. Now Big Jim was just one of that kind, and several others might be named, but out of respect for their families we will not put their names in print. The circumstances, however, made it necessary for Captain Hunt to dispatch Mr. Pool and other messengers for their families, which were at Briggsville (Marquette County, just above the Columbia line) and other places. By Monday evening Mr. Pool had two or three dozen of them congregated here, and on Tuesday evening they were forwarded to Sparta." It would thus appear that the Christmas festivities of the Winnebagoes were rather rudely disturbed in 1873. As we have seen, their beloved and venerable chief, Yellow Thunder, remained in Sauk County and died shortly after the last forcible removal of his people from the State of Wisconsin.



INTERIOR OF PIONEER HOME

CHAPTER VIII

SETTLEMENT BEFORE COUNTY ORGANIZATION

BARIBEAU, VOYAGEUR OF 1747—FIRST REAL ITEMS OF COUNTY HISTORY—OTHER SCATTERED REFERENCES—MAP RECORDS—WINNEBAGOES CEDE ALL THEIR LANDS—CAME TOO SOON—SETTLERS ON SAUK PRAIRIE—FIRST WHITE FAMILY IN THE COUNTY—ABE WOOD, FATHER OF BARABOO—KILLS AN INDIAN—MARRIES A SQUAW—RESIDES NEAR MADISON—THE LODESTONE AT BARABOO—THE FIRST DAM—BIG HEART UNDER ROUGH CRUST—ABE WOOD'S DEATH—ALBERT JAMESON—UNCLE WILLIAM JOHNSON—WILSON, OF WILSON'S CREEK—THE SAUK VILLAGES—FIRST FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION—COUNT HARASZTHY AND HIS COLONY—FATHER AND SON—FOUNDING SAUK CITY—RETURNS TO EUROPE FOR FAMILY—THE OLD COUNT—STEAMBOAT VENTURES—OTHER ENTERPRISES OF HARASZTHY & BRYANT—A TOWN BUILDER AND BOOMER—AS A FARMER—COUNTY SEAT FIGHT—PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS—ABANDON HARASZTHY VILLAGE—LAST OF THE HARASZTHYS—THE PECKS COME TO MADISON—FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN MADISON—MRS. PECK ENTERS THE BARABOO VALLEY—MRS. PECK HOLDS CAPTAIN MOORE—SURVEYS IN SAUK COUNTY—THE COUNTY'S FIRST CENSUS—WILLIAM H. CANFIELD—DELL CREEK (NEWPORT)—FIRST SETTLERS OF GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP—TOWN OF SPRING GREEN—JONESVILLE—HONEY CREEK SETTLERS—TOWNS OF FAIRFIELD AND MERRIMACK.

All intelligent readers are fairly familiar with the steps and characters long since solidly incorporated into the human and historic chapter covering the pioneer explorers and explorations of the interior of North America, via the Fox and Wisconsin valleys. Only distantly and indirectly does the romantic journey of Joliet and Marquette from the upper lake regions to the strange villages of the Mascoutens and the Kickapoos in the Valley of the Fox, during the late spring and early summer of 1673, concern those of this day and county; or even their passage down the Wisconsin, under the guidance of the more civil and intelligent Miamis, toward the greater waterway supposed to lead to the South Sea. It adds to the human interest of this phase of the subject to be quite certain that these great and intrepid men were the first of the white race to float along any of the borders of the present County of

Sauk and to look upon some of its beautiful hills and vales. Perhaps they even set foot upon its soil.

Within the succeeding twenty years Louis Hennepin, the friar, and Le Sueur, the French traveler and explorer, "made the portage" between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers; and the same may be said of them as was said of Joliet and Marquette. They left graphic descriptions of the two valleys and of the Indians who occupied them—of the "Saukies" and "Ottigauemies" (Foxes), and all the rest—which may be read by all who are within the radius of a circulating library.

BARIBEAU, VOYAGEUR OF 1747

A matter which has caused prolific speculation, without bringing definite results, is the origin of the name Baraboo. The only point upon which the speculators all agree is that the word is of French derivation. It has also been ascertained that there was a Canadian voyageur, once upon a time, who might have roamed through the Baraboo Valley and the euphony of his name sunk into the consciousness of some of the early cartographers and thus become fixed on the maps. The first mention of the name BaribEAU in American history is in the register of baptisms of the mission of St. Ignace de Michilimakinac. The original, from which an English translation has been made, is kept in the parish church of Ste. Anne, at Mackinac, and under date of July 22, 1747, is the following: "I solemnly baptized in the church of this mission a female neophyte, sufficiently instructed and desiring holy baptism, about 35 years old, born at Nipissing and her two children: the elder about three (thirteen) years and the younger about nine years of age, both born in the direction of Matchidock, of the aforesaid neophyte and of Jean Baptiste Tellier, dit la fortune. The neophyte took the name of Marie Josephe in holy baptism. Her godfather was Mr. de Noyelle, the younger, the commandant of this post, and the godmother Mlle. de Selles, wife of Sieur Thomas Blondeau, voyageur. The older child took the name of Francois Xavier; his godfather was Sieur BaribEAU, voyageur." "Possibly," says Doctor Thwaites in a footnote, "the person for whom the Baraboo river in Sauk county, Wisconsin, is named." And there let the matter rest.

FIRST REAL ITEMS OF COUNTY HISTORY

The first scars upon the soil of Sauk County, traces of which are still discernible, records of which are definite and authentic, and which mark the legitimate birth of its history, were those left on the Sauk Prairie in 1746 by the band of Sacs and Foxes who had been driven by the French from the military post at Green Bay. The reason for their flight has been given in the preceding chapter. Jonathan Carver, the English traveler,

on his way to St. Anthony's Falls and the upper Mississippi, in 1766, passed down the Wisconsin River from the portage and visited the Indian village on Sauk Prairie. In an account of his voyage he says: "On the 8th of October we got our canoes into the Ouisconsin river, which at this place is more than a hundred yards wide, and the next day arrived at the great town of the Saukies. This is the largest and best built Indian town I ever saw. It contains about ninety houses, each large enough for several families. These are built of hewn plank, neatly joined and covered with bark so compactly as to keep out the penetrating rains. Before the doors are placed comfortable sheds, in which the inhabitants sit when the weather will permit and smoke their pipes. The streets are regular and spacious; so that it appears more like a civilized town than the abode of savages. The land near the town is very good. In their plantations, which lie adjacent to their houses, and which are neatly laid out, they raise great quantities of Indian corn, beans, melons, etc., so that this place is esteemed the best market for traders to furnish themselves with provisions of any within eight hundred miles of it.

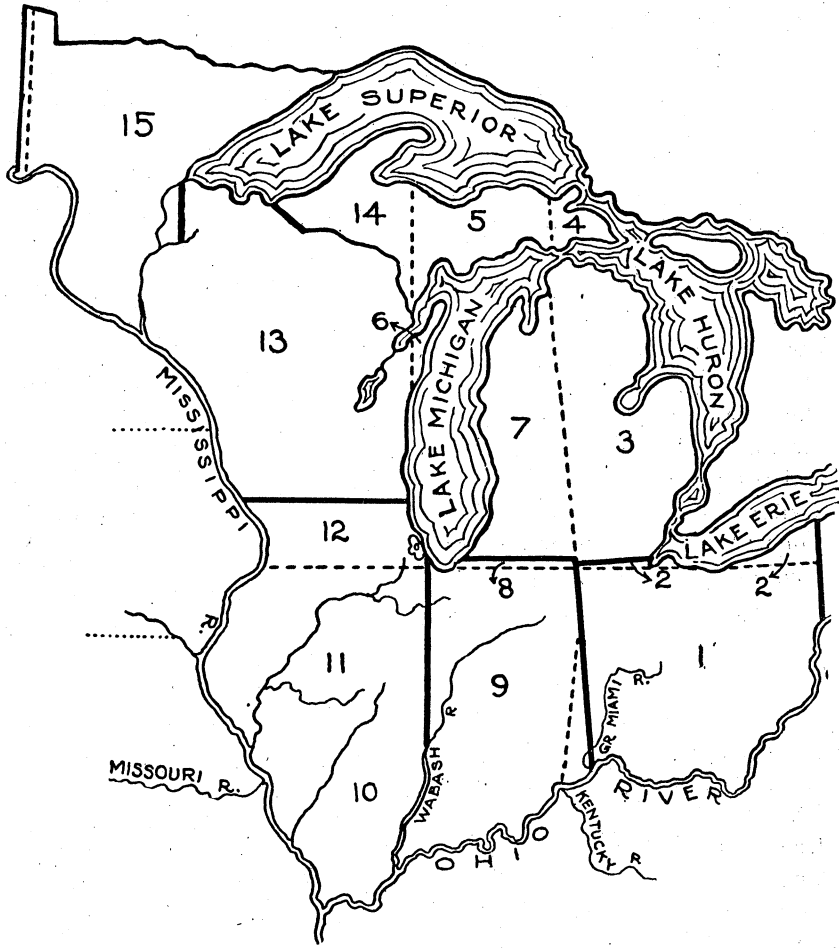
"The Saukies can raise about three hundred warriors, who are generally employed ever summer in making incursions into the territories of the Illinois and Pawnee nations, whence they return with a great number of slaves. But those people frequently retaliate, and in their turn destroy many of the Saukies, which I judge to be the reason that they increase no faster.

"While I stayed here, I took a view of some mountains that lie about fifteen miles to the southward and abound in lead ore. I ascended one of the highest of these, and had an extensive view of the country. For many miles nothing was to be seen but lesser mountains, which appeared at a distance like haycocks, they being free from trees. Only a few groves of hickory and stunted oaks covered some of the valleys. So plentiful is lead here that I saw large quantities of it lying about the streets in the town belonging to the Saukies, and it seemed to be as good as the product of other countries."

This same Carver was the first traveler in the great Mississippi Valley to map any portion of Sauk County away from the Wisconsin River. In 1768 a map was published in his book of travels, not only locating the "Saukies' Chief Town" but giving a fair delineation of the course of the Baraboo River.

OTHER SCATTERED REFERENCES

In the first third of the nineteenth century various leaders of military expeditions, commanders of American posts and Government Indian agents, record their observations regarding the country embraced in the present County of Sauk; also descriptive of the Indians then occupying it, as has been narrated in the previous chapter. Capt. Henry Whiting,



PRESENT STATES OF OLD NORTHWEST TERRITORY

for instance, commanding the Fifth United States Infantry, which made the voyage from Fort Howard to Prairie du Chien in 1819, says in one of his reports: "The limestone bluffs and highlands begin on the Wisconsin about eight miles below the portage. Just above Prairie du Sac appears to be the apex of the highland of that river, and the head of the great valley through which it winds." In 1827 General Cass passed over the Fox-Wisconsin River route to ascertain the feeling among the Winnebagoes toward the United States Government, but left nothing of record which particularly interests the historian of Sauk County.

MAP RECORDS

John Farmer, the historian and cartographer of Detroit, was the first to attempt anything like an accurate mapping of the new parts of the territories of Michigan and "Ouisconsin." In one of his maps issued in 1830 is noted "Bonibau's Creek" (Bariboo River) and several Winnebago villages along its course. Soon afterward appeared the first "Map of Wisconsin Territory compiled from the Public Surveys," with villages along its course. His revised map of 1836 does not even attempt to trace the Baraboo River, although there is a rude representation of the bluffs, and the present area of Sauk County is otherwise a blank; it is simply a virtually unknown attachment to Dane County, out somewhere in the wilderness. Soon afterward the first "Map of Wisconsin Territory, Compiled from the Public Surveys," locates the Village of Prairie du Sac; and that is about all.

WINNEBAGOES CEDE ALL THEIR LANDS

When the Winnebagoes ceded their lands east of the Mississippi to the United States, in 1837, the attention of those who were looking for fertile lands and a beautiful country north of the Wisconsin River was drawn to what is now Sauk County. Although the surveyors of the general government did not commence their work until three years later, the lands were thrown upon the market and quite a number staked out their claims, awaiting the time when they could have their lands accurately recorded and their titles made clear.

CAME TOO SOON

Even before the Winnebagoes had signed the treaty, but doubtless knowing that they would do so, Archibald Barker and Andrew Dunn attempted to pre-empt a piece of land in the Indians' corn fields near the present site of Baraboo, but the Winnebagoes destroyed their shanty and compelled them to leave the country. Mr. Barker returned two years

afterward and assisted Abe Wood and Wallace Rowan, in the improvements of the Baraboo River at the Rapids.

SETTLERS ON SAUK PRAIRIE

But before the coming of the Baraboo pioneers, Sauk Prairie received its first settlers. Early in the spring of 1838 Berry Haney, who was then staging between Mineral Point and Fort Winnebago, learned of the ratification of the Winnebago treaty, and on his next trip after receiving such information took with him Jonathan Taylor and Solomon Shore for the purpose of making a claim on Sauk Prairie. Taylor was left opposite the Prairie, while Shore accompanied Haney to Fort Winnebago (Portage City), and returned to him with a skiff in which they crossed the river. The two then marked out a claim for Haney on the present site of Sauk City. Taylor made a claim on an adjoining tract above, and Shore took a third claim further up the river. In June, 1838, Haney employed James Ensminger and Thomas Sanser to break ten acres, but when they came to perform their work the Indians threatened to burn their camp. They therefore dug a pit, walled it with logs, and protected it with a covering of earth as a fireproof dwelling. These were the first permanent locations and improvements made by white men in Sauk County.

FIRST WHITE FAMILY IN THE COUNTY

James S. Alban, on the twentieth of December, 1838, moved with his family to the south end of Sauk Prairie, where he built a cabin in the midst of a small cluster of trees. His was the first white family in the county. Mr. Alban was an Ohio man, and as a boy of eight years moved with the family from Jefferson to Stark County, that state, where he reached manhood and married Miss Amanda Harris, daughter of Stephen Harris. In 1836 they started for the West, spent the winter of that year and '37 near Chicago, and in the following spring set their faces toward Wisconsin. They stopped for a time at Blue Mounds, Dane County, and their next move was to the Wisconsin River opposite what is now Sauk City. There they remained a few months watching the negotiations between the United States and the Winnebagoes. At the first notice of the extinguishment of the Indian title to the lands north of the Wisconsin the young couple crossed the river and became "squatters," as stated, on the southern end of Sauk Prairie. There the pioneer family of the county remained until the death of Mrs. Alban on October 5, 1843, when Mr. Alban moved to Plover, Portage County. At that place he commenced the practice of law, in which he attained prominence, and as the brave colonel of the Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry was killed in the Civil war, at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

ABE WOOD, FATHER OF BARABOO

In the meantime, probably in the late fall of 1838,* Abe Wood, the first permanent settler of Baraboo, had built his cabin on the bank of the Baraboo, at a point which has been located just west of the house on the Ochsner place at the end of Seventh Avenue. It is said that "the chance for water power and quick riches was the lodestone that drew Wood to the Baraboo rapids."

As Mr. Wood was also one of the most eccentric characters who ever lived in the county, and materially pushed along its development, the events of his life are here given in detail. They are incorporated in a paper read before the Sauk County Historical Society by the author, in November, 1909.

"Abe Wood was from Kentucky; his wife, a Winnebago halfbreed," said Mr. Cole. "He was an adventurer; she was a child of the wilderness. It was Abraham Wood who first established a home at Baraboo, then on the outer rim of civilization. Abe Wood's wants were few and simple; in manners and customs he was but slightly in advance of the Indians amongst whom he associated during much of his life. It was only the accident of his being the first to bring a family to Baraboo to establish a home that has led to a perpetuation of his name in the chapters of local history.

"Just when Wood came to the territory of Wisconsin is not recorded, nor is it known from whence he journeyed. He was probably born in Kentucky. He came to Illinois possibly because a brother resided there. About 1836 or 1837 he is first mentioned in the local history of Madison and Portage. Black Hawk had been driven from Illinois, past the Madison lakes and across Sauk county to his defeat and doom on the banks of the Mississippi only a short time before. Like thousands of others, Wood followed in the wake of the subdued Indians, finding in the new country opportunity for speculation and adventure. Wood's friend Wallace Rowan, was in this region before the Indian war and possibly Wood was in the territory also, but if so he left no record of his presence.

KILLS AN INDIAN

"John T. De La Ronde and others record that Abe Wood once kept a grog shop at Portage and that White Pawnee came to the place to get some liquor by force, with his knife in his hand. Wood was a very strong man and pushed the Indian and struck him with a club. White Pawnee's

* The exact date of the arrival of Wood is not certain. He may have come in 1838 or 1839. Mrs. Bella French in the "American Sketch Book" (Baraboo and Devils' Lakes) 1876, says that James S. Alban and Eben Peck met Abraham Wood and Wallace Rowan on Peck's Prairie in 1839. Just how long he had been here is not stated.

skull was broken and he fell dead. White Pawnee was sometimes called Vane Blanc. Pawnee was an Indian tribe on the Missouri and Platte rivers; however, as this was the tribe from which captives were frequently made, the term 'Pawnee,' called 'Pania' by the French, came to mean any Indian slave or servant. Probably Pania Blanc was the son of some such captive mother whom White Crow, his father, had married according to the Indian custom. The use of the term, 'White Pawnee,' may indicate that the mother was some white woman captured or brought into servitude. The term might readily have been used for any fancied lightness of complexion or peculiarity. The dead Indian was the son of White Crow, a conspicuous figure in the Black Hawk war.

"As soon as the deed had been committed the Indians collected around Wood's place to butcher him in their own way. De La Ronde made a road through them to Wood's habitation for his protection. The next day De La Ronde advised Wood to go to Henry Merrill, a justice of the peace in Portage, and give himself up. Wood replied that Merrill had advised him to run off. Merrill, however, did issue a warrant at the request of the sub-agent, Thomas Buoy, which was served by Satterlee Clark, who overtook Wood at Springer's and brought him back to the portage. Wood was sent to Green Bay for trial, but the grand jury did not find a bill against him.

"White Pawnee was buried in a large conical mound five or six feet high at the city end of the Wisconsin river bridge in Portage. Afterwards the mound was leveled for street improvement but whether or not the bones of White Pawnee came to the surface is not known.

MARRIES A SQUAW

"The killing of the Indian probably resulted in Abe Wood taking the daughter of Chief DeKaury for his wife. John L. Rowin, who now resides in Wonewoe, says that on account of Wood killing an Indian at Portage he had to marry the squaw to save his life. It may have been a romance as it was with John Smith down in Virginia.

"Mrs. Wood was partly white. In that early day the races were much mixed, French and Winnebago especially, and in some degree, American and Winnebago also. All the DeKaury's were descended from a half breed. The original DeKaury was a fur trader on Doty's Island, located at Neenah, and married the daughter of the chief of the nation at that place. He left a large progeny, when, summoned to defend New France, he went to the lower colonies and was mortally wounded at Quebec, April 28, 1760. He died of his wounds at Montreal soon after.

"Now Mrs. Wood was the daughter of one of the numerous DeKaurys, partly white, and quite likely her mother was a half breed. The degree of relationship cannot definitely be determined.

"In this case there was probably no ceremony. That was the custom

then. It is recorded that after Wood and his wife came to Baraboo they were legally married by Eben Peck, a justice of the peace.

“Abe Wood’s wife was called Sarah. Previous to her marriage to Wood she had a Frenchman for a husband and there was a daughter named Hannah aged 10 years, born on the Rock river. This daughter became one of the family and was known as Hannah Wood. Unions between whites and Indians by mutual consent was a common occurrence in those days. Philip Covalle, Joseph Pelkie, Michael St. Cyr, Oliver Ermell and Lavec all resided on the Madison lakes, and all had Indian women for wives. Like Wood three of them were married in the presence of their children after the advent of a justice of the peace.

RESIDES NEAR MADISON

“Wood and his wife were residing at Winnequah on the south shore of Lake Monona early in 1837. His home was on the northeast fractional quarter of section 19, which contains 52 acres. The place has been variously known as ‘Old Indian Garden,’ ‘Wood’s Point,’ ‘Strawberry Point,’ ‘Squaw Point,’ and now Winnequah. The first name was derived from the fact that the Indians cultivated the land there before the advent of the whites.

“While residing here in the early months of 1837 Wood assisted two Frenchmen, Joe Pelkie and Lavec, in building the first house in Madison. It was occupied by Eben Peck and family, also early settlers in Baraboo.

“When Simeon Mills came to Madison from Chicago by way of Janesville he crossed the Catfish three times and finally landed at Winnequah. Here he found Wood and through him was able to bargain with two Indian boys for 50 cents apiece to carry him across the lake to Madison, a service which he was unable to persuade the boys to do before.

“While Wood lived across the lake from Madison he kept a little store and traded with the Indians. He, no doubt, knew where the sunfish bedded and the deer came down to drink. Here, in the humble cabin on ‘Squaw Point,’ March 7, 1837, Margaret, his only daughter, was born.

THE LODESTONE AT BARABOO

“The chance for water power and quick riches was the lodestone that drew Wood to the Baraboo rapids. Two years before the Winnebago Indians had ceded to the government all their land east of the Mississippi, which included the present location of Baraboo. This land was not to be occupied by the whites for several years. Very soon after the treaty, however, Archibald Barker and Andrew Dunn came across the country from Mineral Point to lay claim to choice locations at the rapids. Here at the site of an old Indian corn field they commenced the erection of a cabin, but when the walls of the shanty had reached the dignity of

five or six feet in height, a party of Indians appeared and demanded that the newcomers leave immediately. The irate savages gave vent to their disapproval by tearing down the log shanty and thus vanished the golden dream of the adventurers. Eben Peck laid claim to the land at the lower rapids of the Baraboo about the time Wood came but he did not bring his family here until some time afterward. Wood was followed by Wallace Rowan, the first settler in Columbia county, and a resident of Dane county before the Black Hawk war. Previous to the coming of Wood Jean Baribault had trapped and fished along the stream which bears his name. When Wood built his first campfire in the sound of the falling waters of the river, his nearest neighbors to the east were at Portage and to the south at Sauk City. To the last named place James S. Alban had brought his family across the Wisconsin river on the ice the winter before. Wood probably came in the fall of 1838, and Rowan came the following January. When Rowan moved from Poynette to Baraboo it was in midwinter and the family almost perished from exposure.

“Wood built his cabin on the bank of the Baraboo river just west of the house on the Ochsner place at the end of Seventh avenue, and Wallace Rowan put up his home of logs near the road in front of the location of the present residence of James H. Hill between Baraboo and Lyons.

“The first house in Baraboo erected by Wood may have been as large as 12x12 feet. There was half a window and the drippings from the roof fell to the east and west. The house was not large but big enough for four. There was a stick chimney laid up with mud made from a bank of clay. There was a floor of dirt, a board door and a few wooden pegs to hang things on. The material cost nothing as trees were free and hardware was not essential. As to the out of doors there was much to spare in Wisconsin at that time.

THE FIRST DAM

“Wood and Rowan made a claim to the land where the Island Woolen mill now stands and they built the first dam in the Baraboo river just north of where the mill is located. A portion of the dam has survived the frosts and floods to this day. They made but little progress with the mill until the fall of the next year. Capt. Levi Moore had arrived in the meantime with a set of tools and assisted in the completion of the improvement. In June, 1844, came the flood which carried away the mill and all the logs toward the Gulf of Mexico. Abe Wood's daughter, Mrs. Margaret Gardner, now residing at Wayne, Nebraska, says that she can remember sitting on the river bank with her Indian mother and sister and seeing the mill go down. Rowan sold his interest in the dam site to Captain Moore and Wood disposed of his interest to Henry Perry and Moses Nuff.

“Only a few months ago Mrs. Margaret Wood Perry Gardner visited Baraboo and the scenes of her childhood. She rode about the place and noted that practically every thing was changed. The deep woods along the thoroughfares to the west were cut away, Indian trails were paved, roads and houses dotted the landscape. The only thing she could recognize at her old home and where the first log cabin stood was the bend in the river.

“Wood built a log cabin across the river to the south of the location of the Island Woolen mill and moved his family there. He also lived for a time near the Maxwell dam at the foot of Mound street. He occupied the days in hunting, fishing, rafting on the river and converting odd jobs into cash.

“In 1845 Wood was one of a committee to select a site for the county seat of Sauk county. Besides Wood the committee was composed of Captain Levi Moore, W. H. Canfield, Thomas Remington, Edward Rentdorff and Count Haraszthy. The last two were Saukites. While on the expedition the provisions became exhausted and failing to get game the party was without food for two days. They had about concluded to kill and eat a dog that bore them company, so the records state, when Captain Moore was fortunate enough to shoot a deer which supplied them with an abundance of food. The committee reported that this section of Sauk county was habitable and the county seat was afterward located at Baraboo.

“Warner and Palmer once had a store on Third avenue where the Stanley Company is now located, and E. W. Palmer of the above named firm relates that during the '50s they had a surplus of potatoes when spring came. A barge was built 70 feet long and 10 feet wide, and Wood took the load down the Baraboo river and the Wisconsin and Mississippi river pilots afterwards saw that the craft was safely landed in St. Louis. While the venture was like finding a pot of gold at the end of a rainbow yet Wood engineered the deal successfully so far as the transportation was concerned.

“Mr. Palmer said that Wood assisted in making good terms with the Indians. He bought furs, but if the Indians would not sell to him he would persuade them to sell to the Baraboo firm.

“In those days there were many Indian dances at Delton and Wood with his family was usually there.

BIG HEART UNDER ROUGH CRUST

“Mrs. Jennie Clark Van Orman of Omaha has written the following to Mrs. J. G. Train of Baraboo which shows that evidently under the rough crust there was a big heart: ‘Indeed we did know Old Abe Wood. He used to come to our house very often, and he was quite a character. A very large man, over six feet in his stockings, dark, with large, dark,

kindly eyes, a tower of strength physically and ready to fight for his friends. As he was sometimes given to drink, he was liable to be put to bad uses by immoral people who used his strength to gratify their desires for revenge. He was fond of children and I can well remember how he used to seat me on his shoulder and carry me about. * * * One event is strongly impressed upon my mind. Some one of our boarders gave a dancing party at our house, the old Clark hotel on the south side of the river. Some of the Baraboo tough element was not invited; that always meant trouble as those neglected gents usually appeared at the ball with their pants in their boot-tops, their hats carelessly tipped over one eye and a general "devil may care" attitude that never failed to intimidate the ladies, the party would close immediately. This outfit appeared at our house with big Abe in the midst. Of course the party closed. The toughs picked up a quarrel with some man and a fight seemed imminent. My mother, who was yet very weak (as the twins were only about two weeks old), was terribly excited, and rushed into the room where my father was trying to get the fellows out. Mother insisted upon leaving the house. Old Abe stood calmly looking on and when he saw her distress he said, "Mrs. Clarke, do you want these fellows put out?" She answered, "Yes." Then in a slow, quiet way he said, "Now Mrs. Clarke, you go right back to your room. I will take care of these fellows." And in a moment one rowdy found himself outside, the others scattered after him, and peace was restored. Afterwards big Abe came over and said to father: "Mr. Clarke, you and your wife have always been kind to me and I came with the boys last night just to protect you, for I saw they meant trouble; they thought I was going to clean out the house; they were fooled."

SEPARATES FROM WIFE

"About 1850 the family went to Prairie du Chien to draw their annuities from the government. There Wood saw his wife for the last time. Just what occurred is not known, but Mrs. Wood and Hannah went to Minnesota with other Indians. In later years Captain Moore went to Mankato to see if Mrs. Wood had signed the deed to the Baraboo claim. He found this to be true. In Minnesota he learned that Mrs. Wood was living with Gassy Bill and she was known as Man-unc-tioncy. Levi Cahoon, now of Baraboo, resided there at the time. Hannah died and was buried in Minnesota. Mrs. Wood sleeps in the reservation cemetery in Nebraska.

"Wood and his daughter, Margaret, went from Prairie du Chien to Illinois, where his brother resided. Later the brother and his family, Wood and his daughter came to Baraboo.

"The brother stopped at the log cabin which had been deserted by the Wood family months before, and later moved to the vicinity of Caze-

novia. From there he went to California and all trace of the family has been lost.

ABE WOOD'S DEATH

“For a time Wood was employed on the rafts on the river and was at Newport quite often. His daughter resided with different families and became acquainted with Charles W. Perry, whose home was in Milton, Wisconsin. They were married at Newport and soon after he went to



MRS. MARGARET WOOD GARDNER

Milton expecting to return. After some months he finally came back and Wood was so incensed that he shut his son-in-law up when he returned. They all finally decided to go to Milton to visit his family. While there Wood fell from a light wagon, as the result of the team starting up suddenly. Mrs. Abigail Mills, George W. Perry, and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Perry were in the vehicle besides Wood. He fell backward over the rear seat, striking on his back and head. His spine was injured and after being at Milton for two weeks was taken to the home of Elder N. A. Perry at Albion, Dane county, where he died three weeks later. He was attended by Dr. R. S. Head, the only physician in that country at the

time. He died in great agony, September 25, 1855, aged 60 years. His daughter and her husband were his constant attendants. He was buried in the little church yard at Albion and fifteen years later his remains were moved one and a half miles north to a new cemetery. Like the grave of his friend, Wallace Rowan, and many other pioneers, the tomb is not marked and its exact location is not known."

The Margaret Wood, mentioned as having been born on Squaw Point, across the lake from what is now Madison, Wisconsin, was twice married. In 1855, when eighteen years of age, she married Charles W. Perry, to whom she bore one son and three daughters. Her first husband died many years ago and in the early '80s she moved to Nebraska, and settled at Emerson, that state. There, in 1905, she married Henry H. Gardner, and at the time of her death, at that place in 1914, she left her husband three married daughters, eighteen grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Thus passed away the last member of the pioneer family of Baraboo.

ALBERT JAMESON

In December, 1838, not long after Abe Wood settled at Baraboo Rapids and James S. Alban on Sauk Prairie, the beauty and fertility of the valley lands of the Wisconsin a little further west than the Prairie commenced to attract settlers thither. At the time mentioned, Albert Jameson, Andrew Hodgett, Alexander Bills and Nelson Lathrop located claims near the present southern boundary of the Town of Sumpter. William Johnson arrived soon after from Belmont, crossing the Wisconsin River on the ice, and established himself near Jameson in the valley of Otter Creek. Erecting a cabin, during the winter he employed himself in getting out rails to fence his claim. Both Johnson and Jameson brought their families about a year later.

Fortunately, Messrs. Jameson and Uncle William Johnson have told the simple stories of their settlement in the valley of Honey Creek, where the latter long enjoyed the distinction of the oldest settler of his locality.

The following letter, written to William H. Canfield, explains itself:

"KINGSTON, Nov. 25, 1870.

"FRIEND CANFIELD: I received a few lines from you wishing me to give you a few of the particulars respecting my coming into this county. My first visit here was December 12, 1838, in company with Andrew Hodgett, Alexander Bills and Nelson Lathrop. We crossed the Wisconsin river on the ice; the snow was about six inches deep. After meandering as much of the prairie as we could, we camped in what has since been called the Hoover Hollow, from John Hoover who settled at the mouth of it. We swept away the snow and made preparations for the night; some making a fire, some collecting pine boughs—there being in this gorge, as well as others along this range of bluffs a few pine trees—

for a bed. These we had to substitute for blankets, for we had none. I was engaged in getting supper, which consisted of rather a plain fare, simply corn meal wet with cold water and baked upon a stone. After our repast we retired to our lodgings and spent the night pleasantly. We located our claims on the 20th; my claim I am now living upon. We then started for the river. Esq. Alban had moved over the river with his family that day. We put up that night with him, and was entertained as well as could be expected under the circumstances. To the best of my knowledge Mrs. Alban was the first white woman living within what is now the county of Sauk. William Johnson came in a short time after we had located our claims. Cyrus Leland, I think, came here the following June; he brought his family with him, and Mrs. Leland was the second white woman upon our prairie. I did not bring my family until I had been here a year or thereabouts. I had been here about a year before I knew anything about the Baraboo except by the Indians. The first woman who crossed the bluffs was Mrs. Peck, in company with Eben Peck, her husband. They had to cut their road through the brush over the bluffs. Like other new places, the very first settlers labored under many and great inconveniences. Our nearest mill was south of Mineral Point some twenty miles, owned by I. J. Sheldon. I never expected to have seen so great a change take place as has in the settlement of this county, in so short a space of time. The improvements, commerce, etc., are nearly equal to the older states already. Yours truly,

“A. JAMESON.”

Mr. Jameson spent two years (1853-55) in California and Oregon and during 1859-75 was most of the time in the Pike's Peak Region. His son Orrin was with him in 1861, but joined the Union army and was killed at Atlanta. While in the West Mr. Jameson was occupied in mining, building bridges and merchandizing. During the last few years of his life he suffered much from rheumatism and other ailments, but came home to Baraboo to die. His death occurred November 17, 1875.

UNCLE WILLIAM JOHNSON

In one of his "Outline Sketches" Mr. Canfield gives the following account of Uncle Johnson's settlement: "I have learned from Mr. Johnson and family that he left Belmont in the fall of 1838. When they arrived at the Wisconsin river it was sufficiently frozen over to cross on foot. They left their team at the river with a man to care for it, went to the bluffs near the Honey Creek Valley, and crossed over into what was called the Pocket, to a cabin occupied by one Lathrop, where they spent the night. The next day they went to the point of the bluff where he now resides and, liking the location, set his men immediately to work. There had been a storm, commencing with rain and then freezing, which

festooned every twig and branch with ice. The day was clear, making, says Mr. Johnson, the most brilliant display of ice adorning that he ever saw. They threw up a small cabin near the spot where now stands the steam sawmill, and spent the winter in getting out rails. Thirty or forty Indians lodged near them. They were fair neighbors and dealt with their white friends considerably, never, but in one instance, having any difficulty. Then an Indian insisted on having flour when they could spare no more and was about helping himself, when Carey (his eldest son) caught hold of his clothes in such a way as to walk him hastily on tip-toe out of doors, to the great amusement of the other Indians.

“The next spring Mr. Johnson came on with five ox teams, a set of blacksmith’s tools, a large breaking plow and a mill similar to an overgrown coffee mill. He got the mill of Colonel Moore, of Belmont, Iowa, and Moore got it of an old pioneer, who, it is said, ground for toll. It is believed to have cracked the first kernel of corn in the Northwest, as well as the first in Sauk County. It was capable of grinding nearly a bushel an hour. The old mill should be preserved as a memorial.

“The Johnsons got J. S. Alban to help them across the river. It was with much difficulty that they got the cattle into the water, but finally succeeded. One yoke, however, would not swim, sinking and rising like a drowning person. They finally got them started beside their two canoes and made good progress until their feet struck a sandbar, where they made a stubborn halt and effectually anchored them out. They coaxed and whipped; the cattle turned their yoke. They unyoked them to keep them from drowning, tied each one to a canoe and put the boys (John Robbins and George Folen, both of whom are now dead) into them; and Johnson and Alban got into the water and crowded them off the bar. They then made a great effort to get into the canoes. The boys were frightened almost to death, for neither of them could swim. They might have taken hold of their horns and kept the canoes away from them; but instead of so doing they broke everything except the paddles over their heads. They soon got them unfastened and let them go their own way, and the boys landed upon an island. They were two poor canoeemen to get to Alban and Johnson, who were obliged to swim to them. But they had time to do that and get back to the oxen before they landed on the opposite shore. One ox was thought to be dead. They hauled him out and he finally came to and got well; but from that day to the day of his death he could not be got near the Wisconsin river. They started in above Upper Town and landed upon this side, below town, a distance of a mile and a half from where they started.

“That summer Mr. Johnson broke sixty acres for themselves and as much more for their neighbors. The next summer they fenced and put into crops what land they had broken; and their harvest was never better. In the fall he moved his family here. After this harvest the little mill was of much use. It was a rule of the family that one man should grind

before breakfast enough for the day's use. The neighbors also made much use of this mill.

"When the land came into market Mr. Johnson entered 640 acres. He has sold none except what he has deeded to his sons; having now 400 acres. He had three girls and a boy by his first wife, and eight boys by his present wife—some of whom are married. He has been and now is, an energetic man, and has probably assisted in laying more roads than any other man in the county, excepting surveyors."

WILSON, OF WILSON'S CREEK

Probably John Wilson, a Scotchman, located his claim in the southwestern part of what is now the Town of Troy on the creek which bears his name, as early as the spring of 1838. It was said of him: "Mr. Wilson was a somewhat restless and adventurous person in his youth and had, before he came here, in his more advanced years, 'been about a good bit,' here and there. Governor Washburn and partner employed him to come from St. Louis to Helena (Iowa County) to work in their shot-tower at a very early day and, being so close after the treaty with the Winnebagoes was concluded, he must needs come over the river and examine the country. Upon seeing it, he determined to locate. How early it might have been when he first came over prospecting cannot be determined, but possibly in the spring of 1838. Afterward, as early as 1840, he had moved in his family and was living there permanently. The old Government canoe that used to carry provisions up the Wisconsin to the forts, that was cut out of a log and was large enough to carry fifty barrels of flour and the men to row it, was in Mr. Wilson's possession and served him in navigating the river. Mr. Wilson was a man of no mean ability and talents. He was somewhat of a scholar, and could paint, draw and carve very artistically. Alexander Stuart had a Highland scene painted admirably, and there were many other relics of his genius scattered about the country."

THE SAUK VILLAGES

It was in the year 1839 that the two settlements on Sauk Prairie took such permanent form as to seem really like villages. What is now Sauk City became known as Lower Sauk and Prairie du Sac as Upper Sauk, the names being adopted with reference to location on the Wisconsin River. Lower Sauk obtained a somewhat earlier start.

In the spring or summer of 1839 Albert Skinner put in an appearance with his family, settled at Lower Sauk and built a boarding house, or bought the residence of J. S. Alban for that purpose. His boarders were confined to single men, and his was the second family to settle upon the present site of Sauk City. Soon afterward Charles Parks and family

occupied a house built by D. B. Crocker on his claim, now including the principal part of the village of Prairie du Sac, or Upper Sauk. The first house erected at Prairie du Sac stood upon the lot subsequently occupied by the residence of the late Jacob Ochsner.

Mr. Crocker laid out a portion of his claim into village streets and lots, and soon afterward erected a log house and placed a small stock of merchandise in it. This was the first store in the county, and said to have been the pioneer store west of Madison (?). Before that undertaking nearly all the goods used by the settlers of Eastern Sauk County were brought from Milwaukee. The store building at Prairie du Sac stood a little south of where the Baxter House was subsequently erected and was not torn down until the late '70s.

FIRST FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION

The first Fourth of July celebrated in the county, that of 1839, occurred at Upper Sauk, and drew a crowd of twenty-five grown-up inhabitants. Quite a feather in Prairie du Sac's cap. Not long afterward John Le Measure and William Frink purchased half of Mr. Crocker's claim, and the three so advanced the interests of Upper Sauk that it soon overtook the twin village. In 1840 they platted the Village of Prairie du Sac only two miles above Sauk City, and the two were fairly launched on their career of rivalry.

COUNT HARASZTHY AND HIS COLONY

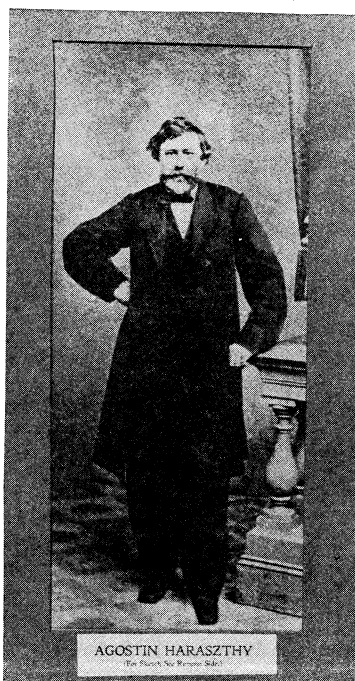
A decided accession to the strength of Lower Sauk came in the summer of 1840 in the persons of Agostin Haraszthy, with his father, Charles, and his cousin, Charles Halasz. The Haraszthys were of an ancient and noble Hungarian family, Agostin being of a restless and energetic, yet self-contained and practical nature, adaptable and liberal in his disposition. He was a born promoter and colonizer, and a pioneer with a breadth of view and a romantic inclination which marked him as the most remarkable man whose career was identified with the history of the Wisconsin Valley in the mid-period of the nineteenth century. The most complete and authentic account of his life and the most clear-cut description of his remarkable character have been given by Verne S. Pease and published in the "Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin" for 1906.

FATHER AND SON

The father of Count Haraszthy, as he was generally known in Wisconsin, was a scholarly, scientific gentleman, quiet, gentle and unobtrusive, the opposite in every respect of his vigorous, progressive and popular son. They were both radical and democratic in thought and

deportment, but each in his way. Charles Halasz was so young in years that his character does not stand forth in the early part of the narrative. It seems quite probable that the Haraszthys came to America in the spring of 1840 as a result of the Kossuth liberal movement of the previous year. Many of the supporters of the great Hungarian took flight during that period.

The three shipped from Hamburg in March, 1840, with the intention of going to Florida, but on shipboard met Edmond Rendtorff, whose brother, Adolph, had already settled in Illinois. Captain Marryat was



COUNT AGOSTIN HARASZTHY

then one of the most popular authors of the day, and his description of the beauties and possibilities of the Wisconsin Valley, with corroborative testimony of some Englishmen bound for Mineral Point and the lead regions, brought about an agreement to locate in that section of Wisconsin. After some months of reconnoitering, including a temporary settlement near Rock River, above Lake Koshkonong, Messrs. Haraszthy and Halasz pitched camp on Sauk Prairie, accompanied by a number of German workmen.

“This was the middle of July, 1840,” says Mr. Pease. “Their paradise was already claimed by a few Americans, and Haraszthy bought a small piece of river frontage from Burk Fairchild, one of the earliest settlers.

A return trip was made to Milwaukee for supplies, and it is said that the summer and fall were mostly given over to the hunting of deer, prairie chicken, and pigeon. The serious affairs of life occupied enough of their time to arrange for the building of a log house, where they resided when, in the autumn, Adolph and Edmond Rendtorff joined them in accordance with their pre-arrangement. In his written recollections, Edmond Rendtorff says that when he and his brother Adolph arrived at Prairie du Sac they were met by Haraszthy and Halasz and 'some Germans they had working for them.' What the nature of this employment was, does not appear, although it is possible they had already started upon some of the many projects of development that they afterward undertook—all before the condition of the country justified them.

FOUNDING SAUK CITY

“Later in the fall Haraszthy made a trip to Milwaukee, and while there made the acquaintance of an Englishman named Robert Bryant—a man of social worth and some financial resources. This chance acquaintance marked the beginning of an epoch for the little settlement on Wisconsin River. Mr. Bryant was induced, by Haraszthy's eloquence, to visit the proposed town-site, where now stands the village of Sauk City. A partnership was arranged between Bryant and Haraszthy, probably covering a wide range of enterprise, although the building of a town was the principal undertaking of their joint effort. Bryant bought of Berry Haney, the reformed stage-driver, who was the first upon the land, his claim, paying \$1,000 for it. Although there were few public records at that time, where conveyances might be legally preserved (the land office for this section was not yet opened), it seems that this transfer covered the present town-site of Sauk City and extended back some distance from the river. If Bryant became a member of the pioneer colony for any considerable time, it does not appear from any of the earliest recorded instruments bearing his name. He conveyed first as Robert Bryant, of Sauk County, Territory of Wisconsin, and the year following as a 'citizen of Milwaukee.' Bryant bought Haney's claim apparently late in the fall of 1840, presumably on the joint account of Haraszthy and Bryant; but when the land came upon the market in October, 1843, it was entered by Charles Haraszthy, father of Agoston.

“How the year of 1841 was passed is not recorded, unless we accept the statement made by Mr. Halasz at the old settlers' meeting, as covering the life they led at this time. 'Why we stayed on the Wisconsin River we knew not. We were not used to that kind of scenery, nor to the mode of getting a living. But we stayed.' They may have had the Haney claim surveyed during that summer, as has been stated, although the plat was not recorded until the year 1845. It is more probable that the allurements of hunting and fishing drew their attention, for their commercial

and industrial enterprises were then scarcely begun. It is probable that some food crops were grown on the open prairie, an easy task at any time, although it is not to be presumed that more was raised than was needed for use by man and beast in that immediate community, as there was no market. The Rev. T. M. Fullerton, a frontier itinerant preacher, read from his journal, before the Sauk County Old Settlers' Association, the following: 'June 23, 1841—There is here a Hungarian Count—so he calls himself—who claims to have large quantities of money, and is expending it liberally in improvements. There is also an Englishman here (Bryant, of course) who claims to have been a Lord in the old country. He is in partnership with the Count. They both look like savages, wearing a long beard above as well as below the mouth. And they are the great men of the place, and others adopt their customs, and make themselves as ridiculous as possible.' At the time of this reading (1872), Mr. Fullerton wore a beard, and confessed to the 'havoc 30 years will make in one's opinions of taste.' As a young preacher, ardent and zealous, he foreswore whiskers and evidently all who cultivated such facial appendages; but his meagre description of the personal characteristics of Agoston Haraszthy has value, because it is almost the only one extant for that period of his life.

RETURN TO EUROPE FOR FAMILY

"In the spring of 1842 Count Haraszthy returned to Europe and the following summer brought out his wife, Eleanora de Dodinsky; their three sons, Gaza, Attila F., and Arpad; his father and mother. The mother soon died, and the father afterward married the mother, or mother-in-law, of the late William H. Clark, Sauk City's pioneer attorney. In the selection of names for his sons, Haraszthy had particular regard to the past glory of Hungary. Gaza, the eldest, was named for the fourth ducal sovereign (usually spelled Geyza), who came into power in the year 972; Attila F., for the hero, more or less mythical, under whose strong hand the Huns crossed the river Don, established themselves in Pannonia and threw off the authority of Rome; Arpad the conqueror, was the first of the ducal dynasty that began in 889, the son of Almos, who led the Magyar hordes over the Carpathians and subjugated Hungary and Transylvania; Bela, the youngest son, born at Sauk City, was named for the sixth king, or tenth sovereign, of the Arpad dynasty, who ascended the throne in the year 1061.

THE OLD COUNT

"From the time of his arrival the elder Haraszthy became intensely popular. We are told that all who knew him in his frontier home regarded him with esteem and veneration. He was generally known as the 'Old

General,' although he was sometimes spoken of as the 'Old Count.' His studies had led him into natural science, and soon after arriving in Wisconsin he opened an apothecary shop, and was accounted a good chemist. This drug store he continued to conduct until late in the year 1848, when, with his son Agoston and their families, he set out for Madison to prepare for the overland trip to California. Many tales are yet current of the parental devotion of the gentle father to the enthusiastic son. 'Mein son, Agoston,' was the most agreeable subject for the father's conversation; the adventures, the commercial enterprises, the hunting excursion of the younger Haraszthy, were topics that called forth hearty praise from the elder. When the son was at home, the father haunted his presence and followed him about from place to place. He seemed to worship in the son what he lacked in his own individuality—the spirit of daring. In his reference to the Haraszthys before the Sauk County Old Settlers' Association, the late William H. Clark said: 'Who that ever knew can forget the "Old General," the father of the count! Father and only son and child, in the structure of their minds, in their habits, tastes and dispositions, they were the very antipodes of each other, as unlike as ever could be. Nevertheless their attachment for each other was unbounded. Naught but death could separate them; where went the son, there accompanied or followed the father. In sunshine and storm, through good and evil report alike, he cherished "mein son Agoston," as he called him.'

"With the arrival of his family, Haraszthy began a series of industrial and commercial activities that lasted to the end of 1848, when he suddenly pulled up stakes and moved on westward. Unfortunately, the records of those early days are incomplete, and those who participated in or observed the erratic manoeuvres of the firm of Haraszthy and Bryant have died. Hence, in an enumeration of their various enterprises, no effort at chronological order will be attempted, save as the surviving records cover all or a part of such endeavor.

STEAMBOAT VENTURES

"Frequent mention in the reminiscences of those days is made of Haraszthy's ventures in steam-boating. William H. Clark mentions that Agoston Haraszthy was engaged in steam-boating on the Wisconsin River and even on the lower Mississippi. This appears to be the only statement by a contemporary, of such extensive operations. Other such references base themselves on this of Clark's. But the written recollections of Edmond Rendtorff recount the adventures of the packet 'Rock River,' in which Haraszthy and Bryant owned a share. Rendtorff was for a time clerk, and recounts three round trips between Galena and Fort Snelling (St. Paul), and one trip from Fort Crawford (Prairie du Chien) to Fort Winnebago (Portage) and return. The craft was frozen in at its

dock when they got back to Prairie du Chien, and, except for some thrilling experiences he had in attempting her release, no further mention is made of the 'Rock River.' The firm of Haraszthy and Bryant had a way of abandoning any enterprise of which it tired, with an abruptness really heroic; and it is probable that this precarious venture—for steamboating was then a dangerous and uncertain business—was dropped after one season's experience.

“At an early day Haraszthy operated a ferry boat across the Wisconsin at Sauk City. The first record of it is in a deed of conveyance from Robert Bryant, dated October 14, 1844, granting to Augustus Haraszthy the right to land ferry boats at any point on the river without incurring liability to him (Bryant), and in which the grantor bound himself not transfer to any other person a like privilege. Haraszthy sought in this document to make his ferry franchise exclusive and perpetual. This conveyance is the first recorded in Sauk County bearing the name of Haraszthy. The ferry was operated many years. John C. Hawley, of Mazomanie, Dane County, worked on the boat, beginning June, 1847, and writes under date of January, 1906, that the boat, at the time of his service, was under a fourteen years' lease to Robert Richards. The boy Hawley knew Haraszthy and has recorded a lively picture of his personal appearance and characteristics, as will appear later in this sketch. This boat was pushed with poles, no other power being used, and it was Hawley's duty to steer it. Foot passengers were carried over in a skiff. Soon after horse-power was instituted. The tales of Haraszthy's prowess as a hunter, his courtly manners, his distinguished and aristocratic bearing, his picturesque dress, fill the hills and valleys of Sauk County. But these are growing more vague and dim with the rushing years. Sometime early in the partnership career of Haraszthy and Bryant, there was platted, where is now the village of Sauk City, a town-site which was named Haraszthy. The plat was filed for record with the register of deeds for Sauk County on April 26, 1845, and was drawn into volume one. This survey was made by Charles O. Baxter, at what time is not shown, and the plat made by the surveyor was certified by William H. Canfield, then county surveyor. This town-site comprised fifty blocks, twenty-six of which were sub-divided into lots. The survey still stands, except that some of the remaining twenty-four blocks have since been cut into lots, although the name has been twice changed—first to Westfield, then to Sauk City. The title to the lands covered by the survey and plat was in Charles Haraszthy, Robert Bryant, and Stephen Bates. It would seem that this plat was acknowledged and in a fashion dedicated, after Bryant had ceased to be a citizen of Sauk County, for his name appears to the instrument 'by C. Haraszthy, agent.' Bates, too, evidently was a non-resident owner, for he signed 'by A. Haraszthy, agent.' Mr. Canfield recollects that Baxter was engaged in 1841 to lay out the town-site, but the probability is that nothing was

done until a subsequent date. The acknowledgment and intended dedication were about contemporaneous with the recording, 1845.

“No sooner was the plat on record than a lively sale and transfer was begun. Lots singly and in bunches were transferred by Agoston Haraszthy, although it is not easy to discover from whom he acquired his right, since the recorded title was not in him; but this matter of legal ownership did not seem to daunt the adventurer. No less than fourteen transfers are noted in volume one of Sauk County records, covering thirty separate lots and one entire block. Ground was set aside for a school house; and lots 1 and 2, in block 31, were deeded to the Right Reverend John Martin Henni, Bishop of Milwaukee, on which was soon built a Catholic church. This ground is still used for the purpose, and is the seat of the oldest Catholic church and parochial school in Sauk County. Many houses were built and a season of prosperity was ushered in. The German population increased, but it would seem that Edmond Rendtorff, with his brother Adolph, were the nucleus, and through them the earliest permanent residents of Teutonic blood were attracted to the town of Haraszthy. Many kinfolk of the Rendtorffs came and remained as citizens.

AS A FARMER

“With all his diverse enterprises Haraszthy found time to dip extensively into farming. The beautiful prairies to the north and west of his namesake village—fertile, easily broken, and marvelously productive—would have beckoned a less impulsive man. It does not appear that he held title to any considerable acreage; but as only a small portion of Sauk Prairie was then occupied by settlers or claimed by purchasers, he probably helped himself to such parts of the desirable land as he could use. At one time he had a contract to supply corn to Fort Winnebago. One crop that went to the fort was grown west of Sauk City, and as Haraszthy had given too much time to hunting, the harvesting was delayed until late in the fall. Then came a rush. The corn was pulled, thrown into wagon boxes, and the hands rode to the river, husking as they went. At the river it was thrown into a flat-boat and transported to the portage. This incident was related to me by one who witnessed it, as an illustration of the energy and resourcefulness of Agoston Haraszthy.

“Charles Naffz told of Haraszthy’s operations in growing swine. He claimed a large piece of marsh land across the river from the village, from which he cut hay for his stock. On this he kept his hogs, and as the weather grew cold with the approach of winter, the porkers burrowed under the haystacks for protection. One day Haraszthy asked Mr. Naffz to go with him to help catch and slaughter a pig. They crossed the river to the marsh, and as they approached the pigs took to shelter. Haraszthy, with a mighty shout, dove into a hole in a haystack and backed out, pull-

ing a young swine by the hind legs. They dispatched him with a hunting knife, and then Haraszthy said to Mr. Naffz: 'Now, Charley, for your pig!' And with a shout he dove into another hole in the haystack and pulled forth another hog. Mr. Naffz related that when they got back to the village with their game, they singed it, as there was then no other provision for scalding and dressing.

"One of the last of Haraszthy's farming schemes was that of sheep raising. He had at one time nearly 2,000 head of these animals, and engaged to tend them a young Swiss, Edward Guesser. By accident the shepherd set fire to the prairie grass, killing many sheep and causing a mighty fire. He ran away and hid in the bluffs until the next day. Guesser afterward became a leading lawyer in Columbus, Ohio. When Haraszthy prepared to leave Wisconsin in the winter of 1848, he sold the remnant of his flock of sheep, about 500, to Charles Naffz and his brother-in-law, Charles Duerr, then but recently arrived from Germany. These gentlemen leased 320 acres of land, also claimed by Haraszthy, on which to herd and feed their flock.

COUNTY SEAT FIGHT

"During the year 1844 Sauk County was cut off from Dane and organized. Haraszthy, the village, was 'boomed' for the county seat, and the citizens offered the Haraszthy and Bryant store building, estimated to be worth \$3,000, for a court house. But Prairie du Sac temporarily won the location. The next year it was proposed to move the seat of government, and Baraboo became a competitor. Citizens of Haraszthy, chagrined that their near neighbor had beaten them in the first contest, turned their support to Baraboo. Many meetings were held in the various settlements in the county; Haraszthy was one of the most zealous advocates of the change, and appeared at all the public demonstrations urging the claims of the new town for the honor. Finally a committee was appointed to investigate the wilderness in the west and central portions of the county, to see if it possessed resources that would support a reasonably dense population, for the people of Prairie du Sac were industriously circulating the report that the unsettled part of the new bailiwick was a rocky waste, and that Baraboo could not become a centre of population. Agoston Haraszthy and Edmond Rendtorff, from Haraszthy; Levi Moore, Abraham Wood, Thomas Remington, and William H. Canfield, from Baraboo, as such committee set off to explore the unknown regions of Sauk County. They were away on this expedition several days, and suffered greatly from hunger because of the uncertainty of their rifles. Two days and a half they had only one partridge, the victim of Haraszthy's gun. But their report settled the controversy and Baraboo became the county seat. Soon after this, Haraszthy opened a store in the new capital, as already related.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

“The fireside tales concerning Haraszthy, that are rapidly approaching the delightful stage of uncertainty that makes folklore, deal almost entirely with him as a hunter and with his picturesque characteristics. One who saw him but once, and then on a hunting expedition, describes him as wearing a green silk hunting shirt with a wide silken sash of flaming red. Thus accoutred, he walked or rode through brush and bramble, disdainful of the wear and tear of his expensive dress. Others who knew him say this is a true and characteristic incident, and not at all unusual. Edmond Rendtorff has left an extended account of an eight days' hunting trip in which he accompanied Haraszthy, particularly notable for their being lost in forest, bemired in marshes, empty of stomach, and flood-bound by swollen streams. He closes: ‘Our German settlers glared and stared at us. I believe they could not make out whether we came direct out of hell, or from the moon. In fact, we looked worse than any European beggars, Winnebagoes, or chimney sweeps.’ He says they were torn and dirty, having been in the woods through several heavy rain storms without any sort of shelter.

“John C. Hawley describes the personal appearance of our adventurer as that of a man about six feet in height, very dark, with black hair and eyes. According to Hawley he invariably wore a ‘stovepipe’ hat and carried a cane. Hon. Edwin C. Perkins of Prairie du Sac, who as a boy saw Haraszthy many times, and attended the public schools in the summers of 1847 and 1848 with Gaza and Attila F. Haraszthy, says that the first time he saw the Hungarian his boyish memory was impressed with the fierce black mustache that adorned his upper lip. The late Satterlee Clark records: ‘He was a nobleman in every sense, and he and his wife were among the most refined people I ever knew; and both were exceedingly good looking. I saw them both frequently, both at home and at Madison.’ The veteran historian of Sauk County, William H. Canfield, tells a characteristic incident illustrative of the mercurial temperament of the fiery Hun. It seems that Mr. Canfield was in Sauk City (then the village of Haraszthy), and Haraszthy took him to the stable to show his horse stock. Haraszthy kept a saddle mare, a fine beast of which he was fond, and on the night before this visit a work horse had gotten loose and kicked the mare, leaving a vicious wound. Every time Haraszthy came near the offender he hit him a cut with his walking stick, saying: ‘You damned Cod, you no gentleman; to kick a lady!’ This he repeated several times, administering physical rebuke with his cane with each remark. Charles Naffz tells of a patriotic celebration held in Agoston Haraszthy's house in the fall of 1848, in sympathy with the revolutionary movement in Hungary led by Louis Kossuth. Speeches were made in English by several present, but Haraszthy became so impassioned and enthusiastic that he lost control of his adopted tongue and had to talk

in his native Hungarian. Toasts were drunk, a spread furnished, and a real jollification, of the hearty, frontier variety, was had.

ABANDON HARASZTHY VILLAGE

“Christmas day, 1848, Agoston Haraszthy, his wife, their six children, Gaza, Attila F., Arpad, Bela, Johanna, and Ida, with the father, Charles Haraszthy and wife, bade farewell forever to the village of Haraszthy. Charles Naffz and Charles Duerr, with two sleighs, drove them to Madison where they made preparations for the overland trip to California. They started with the opening of spring and were a considerable caravan, including Thomas W. Sutherland, sometime United States district attorney for the Territory of Wisconsin.”

LAST OF THE HARASZTHYS

Count Haraszthy lived in California nearly twenty years, and became prominent in the Golden State. He was the first sheriff of San Diego County, was elected to the General Assembly, was appointed assayer of the San Francisco mint, after his resignation of that office built metallurgical and smelting works, and during the last years of his life became one of the foremost viticulturists of California. Bancroft, in fact, speaks of him as the “father of viticulture in California.” He was a pioneer in what is known as the dry culture of grapes; was the first to employ Chinese labor on the farms of the state; made an official investigation of the vineyards of Europe and imported numerous varieties of the grape to California, and a few years before his mysterious death organized the Buena Vista Viticultural Society and conveyed to it his vineyards near Sonoma, then the largest in California. About 1868 he went to Nicaragua, where he originated various schemes of development, and in the following year disappeared forever. It is thought that he was drowned in crossing a swollen stream during one of his numerous journeys of exploration and investigation.

The father died on shipboard between Nicaragua and San Francisco about the time of the death of his son, and was buried at sea. The Count's wife (nee Eleanor de Dodinsky), a noble woman of Polish descent, survived her husband's death but a few months. Charles Halasz, the cousin and companion of Agoston Haraszthy, lived a highly respected citizen of Sauk City for many years. He was a lumber merchant. For several terms he was a justice of the peace, was the first president of the Old Settlers' Association and died during the '70s.

THE PECKS COME TO MADISON

The government surveyors who run the township lines and the boundaries of the subdivisions in the region of the Wisconsin River had the

best of opportunities to learn the truth about the potential value of its lands. Among the pioneer surveyors of this class were Eben and Stephen Peck, young New Yorkers and sons of Vermont parents. Several years before making his surveying trip, Eben had clerked in a drygoods store at Middletown, Vermont, and married one of the village girls, Miss Rosaline Willard. His surveying trip in Wisconsin had so aroused in him a love for the new frontier country that as soon as possible after completing that work he returned to his wife and infant son, who were living on the old New York homestead, and made arrangements to seek a home in Southern Wisconsin. They finally started on their long journey in a carriage; in July, 1836, reached Blue Mounds, where Mr. and Mrs. Peck kept tavern through the winter, and in the spring moved on toward the site of Madison.

The Peck family arrived at the state capital, then in process of the making, on the fifteenth of April, 1837, in the midst of a snow storm. The winter previous Mr. Peck had hired some Frenchmen to build a log house for him, but they had only erected the walls and put on the roof and there were wide cracks between the logs. So the family went into winter quarters with no roof over them but a cloth tent. But as the Pecks constituted the first white family to arrive at Madison, the men upon the ground—Governor, Supreme Judges, lawyers and others interested in the new government—had a lively time the next day after the snow storm, “taking hold and working with a will to chink up and mud on the outside the cracks of their log-cabin to make the family comfortable.”

FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN MADISON

Victoria Wisconsin Peck was born at Madison, September 14, 1837, to Eben and Rosaline (Willard) Peck, the first white child native to the new capital of the new territory. The pretty baby opened her eyes in the new log house completed a few months before, and was soon looking upon the oak brush and oak openings around. Naturally the babe became the pet of the government, and the parents reciprocated by naming her Wisconsin.

MRS. PECK ENTERS THE BARABOO VALLEY

But the Valley of the Wisconsin was the real lodestone which had drawn the family to the West, Eben Peck having already made a claim on the site of Baraboo. In the fall of 1839 Mrs. Rosaline Peck set out from Madison in a carriage, with her husband and her brother-in-law, Luther Peck, in order to see the claim and the country in general. At Sauk Prairie they were obliged to leave the vehicle, and travel on horseback along an Indian trail to the Baraboo River. Mrs. Peck was the first

white woman to enter the Valley of the Baraboo. The water was very high, and Mr. Peck advised his wife not to cross the river, but she was determined to see the claim, and so swam her horse over at the expense of a thorough soaking. In the following fall the Pecks brought their children, and the family settled on the claim made along that part of the river banks known as the Lower Ox-bow, afterward platted as Manchester. There they lived for seven years, when they were dispossessed of their claim, and moved to the locality where she lived for so many years, known as Peck's Prairie. Soon after the improvements on the farm were commenced the husband and father started for California, overland, and was massacred by the Indians. Mrs. Peck was thus left with her two children, but protected them, as well as her homestead, through many years of brave perseverance and hard trials. In the early days before the coming of a physician Mrs. Peck treated the sick with much success. She once told of setting the broken leg of a neighbor's child who lived five miles away, she being compelled to ride behind her husband along an Indian trail after dark to reach the house. When she arrived there was no candle and the father of the child walked half a mile to a neighbor's who had some lard, from which a grease dip was made. The operation was successful, and the child rapidly recovered. Mrs. Peck added that "there were no deaths in the Valley until after the doctors came." The later years of Mrs. Peck's long life were made comfortable and pleasant through the devotion of her son and daughter, and her death occurred in October, 1899, in her ninety-second year.

Victoria Wisconsin Peck cared for her good and faithful mother during the last years of her life. She had married the talented lawyer and author, N. W. Wheeler, and, with the exception of a residence of nine years at Chippewa Falls, had lived at Baraboo since babyhood; and as a kind old lady, waiting for the mysterious summons she is still a resident of it. Mr. Wheeler died in July, 1885, and their home was long a center of elevated enjoyment.

MRS. PECK HOLDS CAPTAIN MOORE

Mrs. Rosaline Peck was the personal means of drawing not a few permanent settlers to Baraboo. Capt. Levi Moore, who developed the first water power at the Rapids, came to investigate the locality in 1840 and was about to leave the wild country for some locality more civilized. Mrs. Peck's bright, hopeful face caused a reaction, and he remained to become one of Baraboo's inspirations and supports.

SURVEYS IN SAUK COUNTY

The surveys in Sauk County previous to its civil and political organization in 1844 included virtually the southern two-thirds of its area—

the south half of Baraboo and Greenfield townships, and the whole of Washington, Westfield, Freedom, Sumpter, Merrimack, Honey Creek, Franklin, Bear Creek, Spring Green, Troy and Prairie du Sac. William A. Burt ran the township lines in 1840 and the subdivisions were surveyed as follows: Alvin Burt, the southern portions of Spring Green and Troy, in 1842, and the northern part of Troy in 1840; Robert D. Lester, southern part of Bear Creek and Franklin, in 1843; Alvin Burt, all but the northern two tiers of sections in Prairie du Sac Township, 1842; Robert D. Lester, the northern portion of Bear Creek, 1843; James M. Marsh, north half of Franklin, 1840; Alvin Burt, the northern portion of Prairie du Sac and the southern parts of Sumpter and Merrimack, in 1842; James M. Marsh, Town of Washington, 1844; James E. Freeman, towns of Westfield and Freedom, and south half of Town of Baraboo, 1844; Alvin Burt, southern portion of Greenfield, 1842.

The remainder of the county was surveyed in 1845, both township lines and subdivisions, by J. E. Witcher, Garret Vliet, Theodore Conkey and John Brink. Thus the entire county was practically preparing for settlement.

THE COUNTY'S FIRST CENSUS

There was another indication that civilization was on the way. A census of the region now included in Sauk County was taken. In the spring of 1842, Sheriff A. A. Bird, of Dane County, to which Sauk County then belonged, under official instructions and in accordance with an act entitled "An act to provide for the taking of the census of the inhabitants the Territory of Weskonsan, approved February 18, 1842," returned the names of the following persons, as "heads of families," then residing in the county. The figures set opposite the names indicate the number of persons belonging to each family, though they really included others:

Sauk Prairie.—Prescott Brigham, 4; E. P. Brigham, 4; Josiah E. Abbott, 7; J. Waggoner, 5; Andrew Garrison, 2; Nathan Kellogg, 6; William G. Simons, 5; H. F. Crossman, 6; John La Messeure, 15; W. Langdon, 3; Calvin Frink, 11; John Gallard, 3; A. Morgan, 4; George Dunlap, 3; Jonathan Hatch, 9; Albert Skinner, 7; J. Hayden, 8; Adolph Rendtorff, 6; James S. Alban, 8. Total, 116.

Baraboo.—M. Crain, 2; Robert V. Allen, 2; Levi Moore, 5; Moses Nulph, 4; John Meads, 1; M. Gillson, 6; Orrin Hudson, 1; Peter Manaar, 3; John Rainey, 2; John de la Ronde, 1; Thomas Kelsey, 1; C. Randall, 7; Henry Lewis, 6; Milo Blood, 5; Don Carlos Barry, 6; James Christie, 6; D. Gilson, 7; Edward Kingsley, 5; Mrs. V. B. Hill, 6; Abram Wood, 3; Wallace Rowan, 11; John Draper, 5; Lewis Brunson, 5; William H. Canfield, 3; Simeon Griffith, 5; Richard Clark, 1; Thomas Clark, 3; Solomon Shaffer, 3; Edward Johnson, 5; Daniel Brewster, 3; Eben Peck, 5; William Stephens, 1; S. Knox or Traux, 5. Total, 134.

Helena.—The name of the census district which is supposed to have included a strip of territory south of the Wisconsin River. It is well known that Charles Halasz, Robert Bryant and others whose names are familiar in the history of this county, lived on the lower end of Sauk Prairie, north of the river, but, as the taking of this census occurred two years before the organization of the county, and while it belonged to Dane County, it may be that Helena census district lay on both sides of the Wisconsin. Such is the opinion of an old settler of Baraboo. The record was: P. M. Nichols, 4; Charles Halasz, 13; Robert Bryant, 10; Birosh, 8; Alvin Crane, 8; H. B. Staines, 9; E. Brown, 1; Cyrus Leland, 10; John Russell, 2; Henry Teal, 6; M. Blodget, 1; John Hoover, Jr., 3; John Hoover, Sr., 4; Zenas Herrington, 8; Albert Jameson, 5; Albert Myers, 4; John Kellogg, 4; Andre Hodgett, 1; William Johnson, 9; Samuel Mather, 3; D. R. Baxter, 4; George Cargill, 5; Samuel Woodruff, 9; William Tanner, 4; John Wilson, 7; Frank Pravoneil, 5. Total, 146.

This census was by no means a correct one. It is the only one in existence, however, taken at that early day. It is known to be incomplete, for the reason that the names of several of the first settlers in the county who were the heads of families were omitted. The census-taker seems to have contented himself with the names of those at the head of families, and those engaged in business, overlooking many persons then engaged as "hired hands." For instance, it will be observed that there were thirteen persons in the "family" of Charles Halasz. This doubtless included ten or a dozen men then in the employment of Mr. Halasz. The same may also be said in reference to the figures opposite the names of many others.

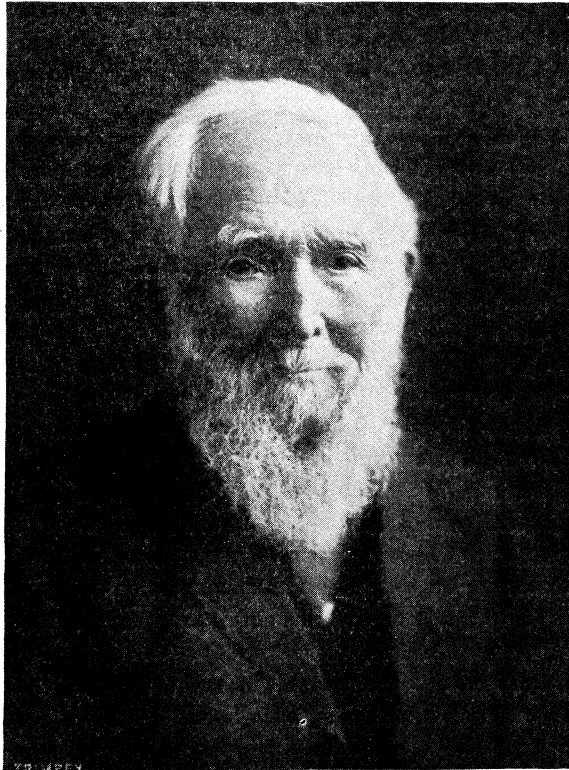
WILLIAM H. CANFIELD

William H. Canfield, the well-known historian, surveyor and archaeologist, who did as much as any one man to introduce Sauk County to mankind and womankind, came to Baraboo from his native county of Onondaga, New York, in time to be enrolled in the 1842 census. When he came to the little settlement at the Baraboo Rapids in that year there were few families with whom his own might associate. Abe Wood, his Indian squaw and two daughters had come in 1838, and Wallace Rowan and family followed the next year. About this time Eben Peck and his family came over the bluffs from Madison, and they were doubtless a godsend to the Canfields, who settled on Skillet Creek on the farm afterward occupied by O. Knopp. Later Mr. Canfield moved to his father's farm on the edge of Lyons, which remained his home until his death June 23, 1913. During his later years his daughter, Mrs. D. A. Darby, resided with him, and gave him the care of a devoted daughter.

Mr. Canfield was a surveyor and made many plats in the county which are now in the courthouse. For many years he filled the office of

county surveyor, and at one time he knew nearly all the people in the county. His business took him to almost every farm and to every village.

Mr. Canfield was a member of the democratic party and of the Seventh Day Advent Church. He was active in the fight against liquor in the very beginning of the City of Baraboo, and continued to be a temperance advocate during his long and active life. He left but few relatives. Mrs. Darby is the only daughter and the only son, E. F. Canfield, resides



WILLIAM H. CANFIELD

at Monterey, California. There are two granddaughters, daughters of Mrs. Darby, at Vallejo, California. They are Mrs. J. C. Loney and Miss Cornelia Darby. The late H. H. Howlett, of Baraboo, was a cousin and Mrs. Charles Walrath, Walnut Street, is a second cousin. There are a few other distant relatives who did not reside at Baraboo.

Mr. Canfield was one of the most active men that ever lived in the community. He planned and worked as if he would always be here. Within recent years he talked of continuing his local history work and expected to do other things. Especially in recording early events of the county, his influence will long remain. He was firm in his convictions

and most dependable. His friendship was wide, although the chain of friends from the time of territorial days has been broken by the passing of those he best knew.

This local historian was the chief spirit of the Sauk County Old Settlers' Association for many years, and was not only its secretary but placed much of its history into print. He succeeded in purchasing a plat of ground at Devil's Lake State Park which he hoped to make a permanent home for the organization. He wrote much local history during his life. "Outline Sketches" and "Historical Sketch of Baraboo and Greenfield" are two volumes which contain the most that he has written. Not only is there much of local history, but there are pencil sketches of the scenery, catalogues of birds and other features of the county. He was interested in archaeology and surveyed the celebrated Man Mound as early as 1859. He also surveyed many other Indian mounds in the county, the greater number of which have been destroyed. He was a lover of all nature, the birds, the animals, the rocks and the flowers coming under his careful observation. Given early advantages of a thorough education and opportunities for careful investigation in his chosen fields, Mr. Canfield might have earned wide fame. At it was, his labors were highly valued, and his fine worth as a man was never called in question.

DELL CREEK (NEWPORT)

Through the efforts of John Metcalf and Daniel Whitney, the former subsequently owner of the upper or Lyons Sawmill on the Baraboo River, and the latter owner of the present site of Portage, a settlement was established at the mouth of Dell Creek near the northern boundary of Sauk County. It was a resting place and a revictualing station for the lumbermen, after their rafts had "shot the Dells" and they were about to start on their long run to the mouth of the Wisconsin River and the Mississippi. It was known in the early '40s as Dell Creek; at a later date, as Newport.

FIRST SETTLERS OF GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP

In the meantime several settlers had located in the southwest corner of what is now the Town of Greenfield, three or four miles from Baraboo, Edwin Johnson came thither with his family, consisting of a wife and three children, and resided in the town until his death. The next settler was Thomas Clark, who came to the same locality in 1842, and two years later built a grist mill on a small stream near what is known as the Red Schoolhouse. Mr. Clark purchased a couple of small millbuhrs from someone who had been unsuccessful in operating a mill on Honey Creek and attached them in the usual way to a centrifugal water wheel. There

was no bolting apparatus in the mill, and the early settlers who patronized it took their flour or meal with the bran in it. One of them related that having carried a bag of corn to be ground at Clark's Mill, and not finding the proprietor at home, he poured his grist into the hopper, turned on the water and ground it himself. He was not positive whether he left the usual toll, but was inclined to believe that he paid himself for his labor in grinding the grist.

In 1843 there also settled in this section of Greenfield Township Lorrin Cowles, Sauk County's first probate judge; R. G. Cowles, son of the judge, and Solomon Shaffer, his son-in-law. The Cowles bought the claim of Meeazer Thacker, a Turk, being half of section 33, with five acres of wheat on it.

TOWN OF SPRING GREEN

In the far southwestern part of the county, besides Thomas Wilson, the godfather of Wilson's Creek in the present Town of Troy, one Turner located on what is section 18, Spring Green Township, near the village. It is believed he came as early as 1841, but as he died soon afterward of sunstroke with only Indians for neighbors, knowledge of him and his doings is very meager. It is known that he left a widow and two children, and that they remained until the arrival of Thomas Williams, a few months afterward. The Widow Turner soon became Mrs. Williams, who, as will appear hereafter, became a well-known character.

JONESVILLE

Shortly after Mr. Williams arrival Evan Jones and family of two sons and two daughters settled on the banks of the river a little southwest of where the Village of Spring Green stands. He located there with the intention of building up a town. At one time three men from the East came to the locality on a prospecting tour and offered to purchase Mr. Jones' claim and start a town; but he would not sell, and the few who settled on his land and near by constituted Jonesville. Not long after its proprietor located, one of his sons and two daughters were drowned while canoeing on the Wisconsin, and he left the country after several years of half-hearted efforts. His remaining son, Thomas, opened a store about this time, his establishment being one of the first in that section of the county. Before he started it the settlers in the southern part of the county had either to go to Prairie du Sac, Richland City, or even into Iowa County for needed supplies.

HONEY CREEK SETTLERS

The first settlers of the Town of Honey Creek were members of the Ragatz family. In July, 1842, Bartholomew Ragatz and his sons, Chris-

tian and Thomas, settled on section 36, in the extreme southeast corner of the township. There were no white neighbors on the west or south of them nearer than Wilson and Turner in Troy and Spring Green, and on Sauk Prairie, than V. Accold and A. Wolf. The Ragatzs immediately erected a cabin and provided outhouses and provender for their stock. The head of the family had brought fifteen head of cattle and as many hogs, with the intention of following stock raising and dairying. At that time it was a very uncertain venture to raise swine, especially, as the woods were infested with wolves, and few of the early settlers made the attempt to go into the live stock business; but Mr. Ragatz and his sons made the venture and were successful, for within three years they had forty head of cattle and a hundred hogs. They also made the first butter and cheese in town years before any other of the settlers became dairymen. They also built the first bridge over Honey Creek. The land in the town of Honey Creek did not come into market until three years after the Ragatz family located; consequently before they could enter and pay for their claim they had made valuable improvements on their property.

TOWNS OF FAIRFIELD AND MERRIMACK

The principal other sections which were settled previous to 1844 are included in the townships of Fairfield and Merrimack. The first settler in the town of Fairfield was Amon Anderson, a Norwegian, who in 1843 settled on the Wisconsin River in the north part of the town. He built a log cabin, prepared a plat of ground for sowing, and in the following year raised a good crop; the commencement of a long and prosperous career as a farmer. He left a fine farm to his son, which passed, in turn, to John Lamar.

Several settlers located in the Town of Merrimack about the time the county was organized—George Wood, the year before, and Zaeth Eldridge and H. Searl about 1844. He built a small grist mill on what is known as Searl's Creek, section 4, in the southern part of the township, about two miles west of the present Village of Merrimack, which had not yet appeared above ground. The Searl Mill had not been ready for business more than two months before a freshet undermined the dam, which went out so completely that it never was rebuilt.

CHAPTER IX

COUNTY AFFAIRS

ELECTION WHILE IN CRAWFORD COUNTY—PRAIRIE DU SAC, FIRST COUNTY SEAT—FIRST ELECTION—FIRST MEETING OF THE COUNTY BOARD—ROAD DISTRICTS AND ELECTION PRECINCTS—TERRITORIAL COUNTY OFFICERS—THIRD ELECTION PRECINCT CREATED—FINAL ORGANIZATION UNDER TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT—JUNEAU COUNTY ATTACHMENTS—CREATION OF OTHER TOWNS—COUNTY ROSTER CONTINUED—COURT HOUSE AT PRAIRIE DU SAC—COUNTY SEAT AT BARABOO—FIRST BARABOO COURT HOUSE—THE BRICK COURT HOUSE—TWO COURT HOUSES BURNED—THE 1905-06 COURT HOUSE—COUNTY POOR FARM AND INSANE ASYLUM—COUNTY JAIL AND SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE—STATISTICAL POPULATION, 1875, 1880 AND 1885—POPULATION, 1890, 1900 AND 1910—NATIONAL DISTRIBUTION IN COUNTY—DR. KATE LEVI ON THE GERMAN ELEMENT—PROPERTY VALUATION, 1880-1916—FIRST EVENTS IN SAUK COUNTY.

It appears from the records that nearly a decade passed after Sauk County had a separate political existence before a town organization was effected. The eastern counties of the territory were generally favorable to the township system, and voted for it when the legislative act was submitted in 1841 "to provide for the government of the several towns in this territory and for the revision of county government," but the southern and southwestern counties, such as Green, Crawford and Iowa, favored the old system of county commissioners, which had been in force since 1837.

ELECTION WHILE IN CRAWFORD COUNTY

In the fall of 1839, while Sauk Prairie was yet a part of Crawford County and there were only a few settlers in that locality and at the Baraboo Rapids, an election was held at Prairie du Sac. Fourteen votes were cast, and the returns were made to Prairie du Chien, the county seat, the ballots being taken by a messenger who took a canoe down the Wisconsin River. At the session of the Territorial Legislature of 1839-40 the Sauk Prairie settlers petitioned to have a county named Sauk set off from Crawford. Their petition was granted the following year, and in

1841 a new voting precinct was created including the Valley of the Baraboo. It is said that at the fall election of 1842 the settlers in that part of the county were first represented at the polls. As the new county had been attached to Dane for judicial and political purposes, the returns of that election were made to Madison.

PRAIRIE DU SAC, FIRST COUNTY SEAT

At the session of the Territorial Legislature of 1843-44, the voters of Sauk Prairie petitioned that body to fully organize Sauk County, but the residents of the Baraboo Valley remonstrated on the ground that there were not enough voters in the county from which to draw a jury list and fill the county offices. Besides the foregoing objections they did not desire the county to be burdened with the expense of a county organization. The remonstrance availed nothing, the bill went through the Legislature and was approved March 10, 1844. After looking over the county the commissioners appointed to locate the county seat decided upon one of the Sauk villages, the one that would make the largest donation. Sauk City came forward with the Bryant-Harszthy House valued at \$3,000 and Prairie du Sac offered some village lots supposed to be worth more than the property tendered by Lower Town.

Some months later the people of Prairie du Sac offered the deeds of the donated lots to the county board. It was then discovered that they contained a clause that the land was revertible to the original owners in case of the removal of the county seat. In the summer of 1845 a rousing meeting was held in the town of Sumpter and a committee was appointed to explore the interior of the county to see if the land was suitable for habitation. In October the committee consisting of Count Harszthy, and Edmund Rendtorff of Sauk City, Levi Moore, Abe Wood, Thomas Remington and William H. Canfield of Baraboo.

FIRST ELECTION

An election was held at the house of Samuel Shaw, on the 11th of March, 1844, at which the following persons received the number of votes mentioned: For sheriff, Joshua E. Abbott received 39 votes, and Burke Fairchild, 1 vote; for county commissioners, John Hoover, 43 votes, Levi Moore, 44 votes, William G. Simons, 46 votes, Arba M. Seymour, 1 vote, and Thomas B. Cowles, 1 vote; for clerk of the board of commissioners, Burke Fairchild, 38 votes, and William Eikey, 1 vote; for register of deeds, Eben M. Hart, 46 votes, and Samuel Riggs, 1 vote; for treasurer, Nathan Kellogg, 38 votes, and William Eikey, 1 vote; for district surveyor, William H. Canfield, 44 votes; for coroner, John C. Kellogg, 44 votes, and H. P. Kelsey, 1 vote; for collector, James I. Waterbury, 46 votes; for school commissioners, Cyrus Leland, 46 votes, W. H. Canfield,

45 votes, and A. M. Seymour, 43 votes; for assessors, Harris Searle, 45 votes, Jonathan Hatch, 46 votes, Luther C. Peck, 43 votes, George Williams, 2 votes, A. M. Seymour, 1 vote; for justices of the peace, Cyrus Leland, 43 votes, Prescott Brigham, 43 votes, Alvin Crane, 34 votes, Burke Fairchild, 1 vote, A. M. Seymour, 1 vote, and Daniel B. Crocker, 1 vote; for constable, John B. Skinner, 38 votes, A. M. Seymour, 1 vote, Samuel Kelsey, 1 vote, and John Hoover, 1 vote; for judge of probate, Prescott Brigham, 44 votes, and Samuel Kelsey, 1 vote. The judges of election were Lyman Crossman, Prescott Brigham and Daniel R. Baxter; clerks, George H. Howard and Henry Wagner. There were 47 votes cast.

FIRST MEETING OF THE COUNTY BOARD

The first meeting of the board of county commissioners was held at the house of Joshua E. Abbott, at Prairie du Sac, the county seat, on the first Monday of April, 1844; present, John Hoover, William G. Simons and Levi Moore. Mr. Hoover was elected chairman of the board, and Andrew Garrison was appointed clerk, as Burke Fairchild, who had been elected to that position, did not appear.

ROAD DISTRICTS AND ELECTION PRECINCTS

The first business of importance disposed of was the organization of the county into five road districts and the appointment of the supervisors over them. District No. 1 began at the north line of township 9, extended west and south to the county line; thence east to the county line, along the Wisconsin River, to the place of beginning. Jonathan Hatch was named its supervisor.

No. 2 began at the line of township 9, ran west to the line between sections 34 and 35, town 10; thence north, three miles, into town 11; east to the county line and south, to the place of beginning. Philip Blodgett, supervisor.

No. 3 began on the section line between 34 and 35, town 10, was extended west to the county line, thence north three miles into town 11, east to the corner of district No. 2, and south to the place of beginning. William Johnson, road supervisor.

No. 4 commenced half a mile east of the northeast corner of No. 3, running north to the county line, thence east to the county line, south to district No. 2 and west to the place of beginning. Chester P. Matson was appointed supervisor.

No. 5, which began half a mile east of the northwest corner of No. 2, ran north and west to the county line, south to the northwest corner of No. 3, and east to the place of beginning. McCager Thatcher, road supervisor.

It was then ordered that Sauk Prairie Election Precinct consist of road districts Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and Baraboo election precinct of Nos. 4 and 5. The judges and places of election were also named. Three assessors were moreover appointed for the different road districts—Jonathan Hatch, Harris Searle and Luther Peck.

SEALS OF THE COUNTY BOARDS

Another item of interest: The clerk of the board was directed to procure a seal from Milwaukee, or elsewhere, for the use of the commissioners, "the design of which shall be an engraving of a breaking-team, with one or more yoke of oxen and plow in the foreground, with the words surrounding the margin 'Seal of the Board of County Commissioners, Sauk County, Wisconsin Territory.'" Upon the introduction of the township system in 1849 the seal was remodeled so as to conform to the size of a silver dollar and bearing a sheaf of wheat, a plow and a grain rake, the design being surrounded by the words, "Board of Supervisors of Sauk County, Wisconsin."

Lyman Crossman, Cyrus Leland and Daniel B. Crocker entered into bonds, with accepted sureties, to erect a two-story frame court house, 20 by 30 feet in dimensions, on the public square at Prairie du Sac. A jail was ordered built at a later date, but, with the loss of the county seat, the latter enterprise was never carried out.

TERRITORIAL COUNTY OFFICERS

A second election for county officers took place on September 23, 1844, resulting as follows: Sheriff, John B. Woodruff; county commissioners, Prescott Brigham, John Russell and Levi Moore; assessors, Jonathan Hatch, Abraham Wood and Harris Searle; collector, James J. Waterbury; register of deeds, E. M. Hart; treasurer, Charles O. Baxter; surveyor, W. H. Canfield; clerk, Andre Garrison; judge of probate, Lorrin Cowles; coroner, Thomas L. Clarke.

1845—Commissioners, Alexander Crawford, Prescott Brigham and John Russell; clerk, Edmund Rendtorff; register, Prescott Brigham; assessors, John Gallard, Isaac Gibbs and Valencia Hill; collector, Harris Searle; coroner, Richard Clark; surveyor, W. H. Canfield; treasurer, Charles O. Baxter.

1846—Sheriff, H. F. Crossman; register, Prescott Brigham; treasurer, Curtis Bates; commissioners, James Christie, A. Jameson and Egbert Cary; clerk, R. H. Davis; judge of probate, George Cargel; collector, James H. Haines; coroner, Lewis Benson; surveyor, Charles O. Baxter; assessors, Edward Cadwell, J. B. Crawford and Francis Webster.

1847—Commissioners, Jabez T. Clement, James Christie and Curtis Bates; clerk, R. H. Davis; register, Prescott Brigham; treasurer, James

Maxwell; collector, Charles Halasz; coroner, Andrew Hodgett; assessors, J. H. Haines, Uriah Kendall, Cyrus Hill and J. B. Crawford. At this election a vote was taken on the ratification of the proposed state constitution and the extension of negro suffrage. Vote on the matter of the constitution in Sauk County: For, 111; against, 157. As to giving the colored man equal suffrage with the white: 58 for, and 143 against.

1848—Commissioners, Charles Kearns, Charles Halasz and Jacob Slentz; sheriff, William Dunlop; treasurer, Harvey Canfield; clerk, R. H. Davis; judge of probate, William H. Clark; clerk of circuit court, Roswell R. Clement; register, E. P. Spencer; district attorney, C. C. Remington; surveyor, Charles O. Baxter; coroner, Philip Slaymates. The cause of the new constitution had gained, so that the vote cast in 1848 favored it by 245 to 12.

THIRD ELECTION PRECINCT CREATED

Until Wisconsin was about to enter the union of states, Sauk County continued to be divided into two election precincts—Sauk Prairie and Baraboo—but on April 5, 1848, a third was created called Bluff Precinct. It was bounded as follows: Beginning at the town line between towns 10 and 11, running south two miles; thence commencing with the county line and running west to the west line of towns 10 and 11; thence north five miles and east to the easterly line of Sauk County. The County of Adams was also elected into an election precinct.

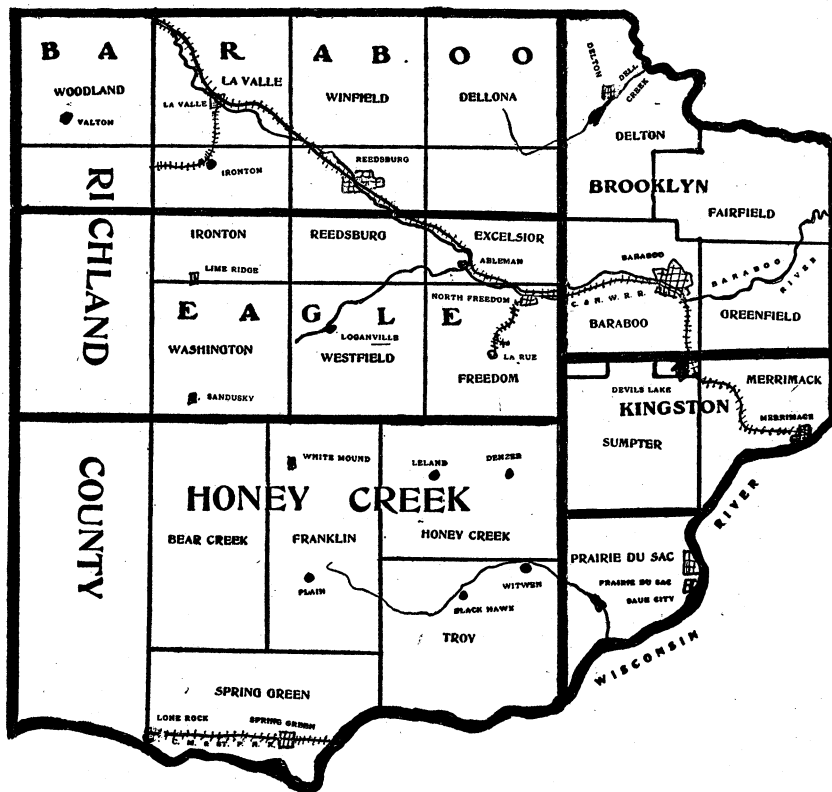
FINAL ORGANIZATION UNDER TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT

On the 10th of January, 1849, under the new state government, Sauk County was divided into the six towns of Honey Creek, Prairie du Sac, Kingston, Eagle, Brooklyn and Baraboo. The accompanying outline map indicates their boundaries more definitely, to the average reader, than any word description could convey. Elections were ordered to be held in each township on the 3d of April following.

The house of Jonathan W. Harris was designated as the place for holding the first election in the town of Honey Creek, which resulted in the choice of the following: Supervisors, James Cass (chairman), Dewitt Houghton and Joseph Davis; clerk, H. B. Stames; treasurer, J. A. Taylor; assessor, Henry Keifer; school superintendent, J. N. Cassel.

The Upper Town was designated as the place for holding the election in Prairie du Sac. Nathaniel Perkins, Samuel Kelsey and Charles Halasz were chosen supervisors, the first named chairman; Cyrus Leland, clerk; Archibald Hill, assessor; P. B. Slaymates, treasurer; J. B. Woodruff, school superintendent.

The election for the Town of Kingston was held at the house of John Hoover and resulted as follows: Supervisors, J. I. Waterbury (chair-



SAUK COUNTY IN 1849

man), Samuel Shaw and Isaac Gibbs; clerk, Prescott Brigham; assessor, S. Mather; Cyrus Hull and David Randall tied for treasurer; R. E. Stone, school superintendent; James Moreland, sealer of weights and measures.

The election for the Town of Eagle resulted: Supervisors, James Christie (chairman), J. W. Henthom and Reuben Ward; clerk, L. B. Swallow; treasurer, Hiram Hubbard; school superintendent, Josiah Hunter; assessor, George Randall.

It was ordered by the commissioners that the first election for the town of Brooklyn be held in the court house in the village of Adams (Baraboo). The choice of the electors fell upon John B. Crawford (chairman of the Board of Supervisors), Solomon Soule and Lyman Clark, members; D. K. Noyes, town clerk; William Griffiths, treasurer; A. A. Noyes, assessor, and Harvey Canfield, school superintendent.

The house of D. C. Reed was designated as the place for holding the election for officers of the Town of Baraboo, and resulted in the selection of the following: Supervisors, D. C. Reed (chairman), William Adams and Lewis Butterfield; clerk, William McClung; assessor, Don Carlos Barry; treasurer, Thompson Shepard; school superintendent, Patrick Hickey.

Under the new system of civil organization, the chairman of the town boards of supervisors became members of the county board. The following, its first members, met in special session on the 13th of August, 1849: James Christie, John B. Crawford, James Cass, James J. Waterbury, Nathaniel Perkins and David C. Reed. On the 13th of November an election took place for county officers resulting in the choice of Alexander Ostrander for district attorney, Charles Halasz for treasurer, George Cargel for clerk of the board, and W. H. Canfield for surveyor. At this election twenty-six votes were cast in favor of equal suffrage for colored people and eighty-one against.

JUNEAU COUNTY ATTACHMENTS

At the session of the Legislature of 1849, all of township 15 and the south half of township 14, extending from the west line of the present County of Juneau, east to the Wisconsin River, were attached to the County of Sauk, and so remained until the session of 1853. This nine-mile strip in width, north and south, included nearly all the settlements at that time in the Lemonweir Valley. The first election of officers in that district was held at Delton, Sauk County, in 1851, when Chauncey B. Strong was elected justice of the peace—and was probably the first justice to serve either in that valley, or what was afterward Juneau County.

In the year 1852 an election precinct was established at Necedah (now Juneau County), by order of the board of supervisors of Sauk

County, to which Adams and Juneau were then attached. An election for state and county officers was held the same fall. At this election Sauk County polled quite a heavy democratic majority, but Adams County, thinking best to act a little independent in political matters, cast nearly a unanimous vote for the whig candidates for county officers, electing the latter by a fair majority. This result, not proving satisfactory to the democratic politicians of Sauk County, hastened the organization of Adams as an independent county.

CREATION OF OTHER TOWNS

On the 8th of January, 1850, were created the new towns of New Buffalo and Flora, irregular divisions in the northeastern part of the county. Several sections were also taken away from Brooklyn and added to Eagle. In November, Honey Creek received an addition, after which it was divided by the erection of Spring Green, and Dellona was set off from Baraboo; in the following month Reedsburg was created from parts of Baraboo and Eagle, the Town of Freedom erected and Eagle blotted from the map.

The year 1851 was also prolific in township changes. Lemonweir was set off from territory in what is now Juneau County; what is now the Town of Woodland was annexed to the Town of Reedsburg; Marston was formed out of what are now Woodland, La Valle, Ironton and Washington; what is now the southeast section of Delton was taken from Flora and annexed to New Buffalo; Dells was organized from territory in the Juneau County of today, and the boundaries of Lemonweir also underwent a change.

In 1852 the Town of Greenfield was organized from Brooklyn, and Jackson and Quincy were formed in what is now Juneau County; other changes were made in Dells and Lemonweir, of that county; the present Town of Winfield was set off; Dells was changed to the Town of Kildare; Freedom was increased by two sections; an effort to divide the Town of Prairie du Sac was defeated. In December of this year three sections belonging to the Town of New Buffalo were annexed to the Town of Flora; Hillsdale, which was taken from Lemonweir, then embraced the north half of the towns of La Valle and Woodland. At the same session of the board of supervisors the name of Brooklyn was changed to Baraboo, and the southern division of the Town of Prairie du Sac was christened Lower Prairie du Sac.

The name of the Town of Flora was changed to Fairfield in December, 1853.

Reedsburg was divided in November, 1854, and Westfield created; Kingston gave place to Merrimack; which had been set off from Reedsburg, and Franklin was set off from Honey Creek.

In December, 1855, Washington was separated from Marston, then

embracing the two southern tiers of sections in the present Town of Ironton.

Woodland was set off from Marston in January, 1857, and in December of the same year Troy was organized from Honey Creek and Spring Green and Excelsior from Dellona and Freedom; Baraboo also drew six sections from Freedom at about the same time.

In November, 1859, the Town of Ironton was created from parts of Marston and Washington, and in November, 1861, the name of the Town of Kingston was changed to that of Sumpter.

From time to time there have been other slight changes in the boundaries of the towns, but no new ones have been created since 1861, the number remaining at twenty-two.

COUNTY ROSTER CONTINUED

1850—Board of supervisors (elected in April)—Lewis Butterfield, Ebenezer Martin, Joseph Davis, Harvey Hulbert, Diah Remington, Lyman Clark (chairman); succeeded by Cyrus Leland in November; Calvin Danforth, and Leonard Thompson. County officers (elected in November)—Sheriff, David F. Baxter; register, E. P. Spencer; clerk of the board, James T. Moseley; clerk of the court, Boswell R. Clement; district attorney, Alexander Ostrander; surveyor, W. H. Canfield; coroner, John Marshall.

1851—Board of supervisors (elected in April)—James B. Avery (chairman), William Huntington, James Christie, Solomon Soule, G. F. Albertus, Samuel Shaw, Diah Remington, Joseph Lester, John H. Rork and Daniel B. Young. County treasurer, Richard H. Davis.

1852—Supervisors (chosen in April)—Bela Warner, Patrick Hickey, James Heany, Solomon Soule, James Waddle, Henry Myres, Ransom E. Stone, Chauncey B. Strong, Reuben Thornton, John Marshall, Joseph Lester, John H. Rork and John Wilson. County officers (chosen in September)—Sheriff, Daniel W. Wheeler; treasurer, Curtis Bates; clerk of the board, James S. Moseley; register, Edward P. Spencer; clerk of the court, George Mertens; district attorney, J. B. Quimby; surveyor, W. H. Canfield; coroner, Royal C. Gould. At this election, there were 1,013 votes cast for and 150 against the business of banking.

1853—Supervisors (chosen in April)—R. H. Davis, Lemuel Thompson, Putney Fuller, Diah Remington, Samuel Northrop, Ebenezer Martin (chairman), E. G. Wheeler, Ezra Gregory, A. H. Brownell, J. I. Waterbury, G. F. Albertus, Alexander Stewart and Joseph Lester.

1854—Supervisors (chosen in April)—Charles Armstrong, Caleb Cook, Ebenezer Martin, Putnam Fuller, Isaac Palmer, G. F. Albertus, John Dennett, A. H. Brownell, Solomon Brown, Charles O. Baxter, E. G. Wheeler, Alex. Stewart, Ezra Gregory. County officers (chosen in November)—Sheriff, Ebenezer Martin; treasurer, G. F. Albertus; clerk

of the board, J. S. Moseley; register, Edward P. Spencer; clerk of the court, John Bear; district attorney, J. B. Quimby; surveyor, G. Stevens; coroner, Charles Halasz.

1855—Supervisors (chosen in April)—James A. Maxwell, Samuel Northrop, Harvey Lippitt, P. Chapman, Nathaniel Mitchell, Lemuel Thompson, William Benham, John Dennett, A. H. Brownell, S. W. Hobey, E. B. King, J. B. Woodruff, John H. Rork, Evan Evans, Ezra Gregory and James A. Thompson.

1856—Supervisors (chosen in April)—C. C. Remington, W. F. Longley, C. Christie, Benjamin Teel, John Bear, H. Bailey, J. F. Grone, Eli Denis, P. Fuller, M. G. Todd, S. Brown, Charles Halasz, J. S. Strong, O. Thomas, E. Gregory, J. K. Thompson and D. H. Borland. County officers (chosen in November)—Sheriff, John E. Donovan; treasurer, Henry Ochsner; register, James M. Clark; clerk of board, E. W. Olin died in office and H. H. Potter appointed; clerk of court, G. Mertens; surveyor, Josiah Dart; district attorney, N. W. Wheeler; coroner, E. P. Newell.

1857—Supervisors (chosen in April)—E. Martin, S. Northrup, P. Chapman, Matthew Hill, N. Mitchell, H. Bailey, J. I. Waterbury, H. S. Archer, M. G. Todd, S. Brown, C. O. Baxter, H. W. Andrews, E. Evans, N. Wheeler, H. Pelton, W. L. Clemens, F. Lickam and S. N. Kinsley.

1858—Supervisors (chosen in April)—E. Martin, M. Temple, J. Monroe, J. S. Tripp, John Bear, G. Nippert, W. Palmer, C. H. Rice, A. W. Starks, J. Cottoington, C. Root, J. G. Blakeslee, Alexander Stewart, N. Wheeler, R. E. Stone, E. Evans, A. R. McCoy, P. Chapman, A. B. Bradley and H. W. Andrews. County officers (chosen in November)—Sheriff, Ebenezer Martin; register, James M. Clark; treasurer, Thomas D. Lang; district attorney, Smith S. Wilkinson; clerk of board, J. J. Gattiker; clerk of court, F. M. Stewart; surveyor, E. Norris; coroner, B. W. Strong.

1859—Supervisors (chosen in April)—Hiram Cook, J. G. Blakeslee, George Hufnail, S. J. Seymour, Marsena Temple, P. Chapman, Otis Ryder, H. W. Andrews, John Monroe, Charles Armstrong, A. R. McCoy, William Palmer, D. H. Boland, J. G. Train, R. E. Stone, Henry Ochsner, Eli Jones, D. D. Thompson, J. S. Tripp, H. McKenna, Alexander Stewart and C. W. Hayes.

1860—Supervisors (chosen in April)—Evan Evans, James A. Taylor, C. O. Baxter, G. C. Bancroft, Eli Jones, George Nippert, R. E. Stone, N. Furst, D. H. Boland, William Palmer, James C. Lamb, D. K. Noyes, John Monroe, William All, Elijah Gleason, E. C. Watson, J. W. Luce, Hiram Cook, J. G. Blakeslee, George Hufnail, S. J. Seymour and Marsena Temple. County officers (chosen in November)—Sheriff, R. M. Strong; register, Charles Armstrong; treasurer, T. D. Lang; district attorney, N. W. Wheeler; clerk of board, J. J. Gattiker; clerk of court, F. M. Stewart; surveyor, D. Woodward; coroner, N. Peck.

1861—Supervisors (chosen in April)—Edward Sumner, J. D.

Dewey, S. J. Seymour, William C. Cody, P. Chapman, J. B. Carpenter, A. R. McCoy, L. Thompson, G. F. Albertus, W. W. All, O. S. Knapp, W. P. Cobb, Norman Wood, M. Temple, J. S. Tripp, Austin Seeley, W. G. Spencer, Orison Thomas, D. H. Boland, W. Palmer, Ezra Gregory and N. C. Harvey; county judge, J. B. Quimby.

1862—Supervisors (chosen in November, 1861, in accordance with an act of the Legislature providing for the division of the county into three districts, and the election of a supervisor from each to serve two years)—J. I. Waterbury, B. U. Strong and Jonas Tower. At this election, J. W. Morley was chosen superintendent of schools. County officers (chosen in November, 1862)—Sheriff, N. Stewart; register, J. G. Train; treasurer, T. D. Lang; clerk of board, J. J. Gattiker; clerk of court, F. M. Stewart; district attorney, S. S. Barlow; surveyor, Josiah Dart; coroner, B. L. Brier.

1863—Supervisors (chosen in November)—First district, B. U. Strong; second district, J. I. Waterbury; third district, Jonas Tower. County superintendent, J. W. Morley.

1864—County officers (chosen in November)—Sheriff, S. M. Burdick; register, J. G. Train; treasurer, T. D. Lang; district attorney, S. S. Barlow; clerk of board, J. J. Gattiker; clerk of court, W. F. Carver; surveyor, D. B. Hulburt; coroner, A. West.

1865—County judge (chosen in April)—J. B. Quimby. Supervisors (chosen in November)—First district, C. C. Kuntz; second district, J. I. Waterbury; third district, S. J. Seymour; clerk of court, F. M. Stewart; county superintendent, R. B. Crandall.

1866—Supervisors (chosen in November)—First district, J. S. Walser; third district, J. G. Blakeslee. Sheriff, Eli Jones; register, M. Pointon; treasurer, R. M. Strong; district attorney, S. S. Wilkinson; clerk of board, Anton Fischer; surveyor, J. Dart; coroner, N. Wheeler.

1867—Supervisor, second district, T. D. Lang; school superintendent, R. B. Crandall; district attorney, W. N. Wheeler; clerk of court, J. J. Jenkins. All chosen in November.

1868—Supervisors, first district, J. S. Walser; third district, George B. Swain. Sheriff, N. Stewart; register, M. Pointon; treasurer, R. M. Strong; clerk of board, A. Fischer; surveyor, H. Muehlberg; coroner, N. Wheeler. All chosen in November.

1869—County judge (chosen in April), C. C. Remington; supervisor (chosen in November)—Second district, T. D. Lang; district attorney, N. W. Wheeler; clerk of court, J. J. Jenkins; school superintendent, C. F. Viebahn.

1870—Supervisors (chosen in April, in accordance with an act of the Legislature providing for the election of one county supervisor, chairmen of the town board from each town)—George Mertens, D. D. Thompson, Thomas Timlin, Charles H. Williams, D. Felt, William Hudson, A. R. McCoy, Amos Johnson, Henry Ochsner, William All, William

Rathbun, Hiram Bailey, J. N. Vanderveer, J. I. Waterbury, Austin Seeley, James A. Taylor, W. W. Perry, Alexander Stewart, R. S. Inman, William P. Noyes, Nicholas Rossiter, Uriah Gregory. Village representatives in the board—Baraboo, T. D. Lang; Sauk City, J. S. Tripp; Reedsburg, T. S. Mackey; Spring Green, B. U. Strong. County officers (chosen in November)—Sheriff, Benjamin G. Paddock; register, M. Pointon; treasurer, R. M. Strong; clerk of board, Anton Fischer; clerk of court, Philip Cheek, Jr.; surveyor, H. Muehlberg; coroner, A. West.

1871—Supervisors (chosen in April)—E. Walbridge, D. D. Thompson, T. Timlin, S. W. Rudd, Royal Ayers, William Hudson, N. Stewart, Amos Johnson, George Nippert, Peter Crook, S. P. Burney, Norman Wood, J. N. Vanderveer, J. B. Quimby, Alexander P. Ellinwood, James A. Taylor, W. W. Perry, John Young, R. S. Inman, W. P. Noyes, A. Cottington, Nathan C. Harvey. Village representatives—Baraboo, J. G. Train; Sauk City, J. S. Tripp; Reedsburg, S. Mackey; Spring Green, B. U. Strong. Superintendent of schools and district attorney (chosen in November)—Moses Young and H. J. Huntington.

1872—Supervisors (chosen in April)—E. Walbridge, George I. Bancroft, Caleb Cook, David E. Welch, S. W. Rudd, Royal Ayers, William Hudson, Charles Hirshinger, Amos Johnson, Henry Ochsner, Peter Crook, Thomas Wilcock, N. Wood, Adam Clas, A. P. Ellinwood, E. W. Evans, R. E. Stone, John Young, James Lunn, W. P. Noyes, S. T. Houghton, N. C. Harvey. Village representatives—Baraboo, J. G. Train; Sauk City, J. S. Tripp; Reedsburg, John Kellogg; Spring Green, B. U. Strong. County officers (chosen in November)—Sheriff, Alexander McGinnis; register, M. Pointon; treasurer, R. M. Strong; county clerk, Anton Fischer; clerk of court, Philip Cheek, Jr.; surveyor, George Welch; coroner, A. West; school superintendent, J. H. Terry.

1873—County judge (chosen in April), James W. Lusk. Supervisors (chosen in April)—E. Walbridge, George I. Bancroft, D. E. Welch, Caleb Cook, Newton M. Burt, P. Chapman, William Hudson, Charles Hirshinger, John M. True, W. Denzer, N. Stowe, W. W. Rathbun, N. Wood, George Owen, A. P. Ellinwood, B. U. Strong, W. W. Perry, John Young, James Lunn, D. B. Hulburt, H. A. Darrow, Caleb Corgell. Village Representatives—Sauk City, J. S. Tripp; Reedsburg, W. I. Carver. School superintendent and district attorney (chosen in November)—James T. Lunn and John Barker.

1874—Supervisors (chosen in April)—E. Walbridge, R. H. Thurber, D. E. Welch, Caleb Cook, James Hell, P. Chapman, William Hudson, John Dickie, John M. True, H. Ochsner, N. Stowe, F. P. Sanford, N. Wood, George Owen, A. P. Ellinwood, James A. Taylor, H. B. Knapp, John Young, A. C. Harris, John Mephram, Albert Hawkins, Caleb Corgell. County officers (chosen in November)—Sheriff, William Hudson; register, John M. True; treasurer, Alfred L. Slye; county clerk, Anton

Fischer; clerk of court, Philip Cheek, Jr.; surveyor, D. B. Hurlburt; coroner, A. West.

1875—Supervisors (chosen in April)—James Dykins, R. H. Thurber, D. E. Welch, Patrick Timlin, Fred Baringer, Royal Ayers, Anthony Rick, John Dickie, A. F. Kellogg, H. Ochsner, N. Stowe, John Tardoff, Levi Wright, George Owen, A. P. Ellinwood, John R. Lewis, H. B. Knapp, Peter Schneller, A. C. Harris, D. B. Hurlburt, Amos Cottington, Chr. Meffert. School superintendent and district attorney (chosen in November)—James T. Lunn and John Barker.

1876—Supervisors (chosen in April)—George Mertens, R. H. Thurber, H. P. Barlow, Patrick Timlin, Fred Baringer, P. Chapman, J. H. Carpenter, John Dickie, Jr.; Amos Johnson, H. Ochsner, N. Stowe, W. H. Rathbun, M. M. Cooper, George Owen, W. H. Young, John R. Lewis, H. B. Knapp, Peter Schneller, David Row, E. G. Christman, Amos Cottington, A. J. Corgell. Village Representatives—Baraboo, J. J. Gattiker; Reedsburg, S. Mackey; Sauk City, J. S. Tripp; Spring Green, E. W. Evans. County officers (chosen in November)—Sheriff, R. A. Wheeler; register, John M. True; treasurer, A. L. Slye; county clerk, John P. Witwen; clerk of court, D. E. Morgan; surveyor, D. B. Hurlburt; coroner, O. I. Glazier.

1877—County judge (chosen in April), Giles Stevens; supervisors (chosen in April)—Matthew Hill, R. W. Cunningham, H. B. Barlow, Caleb Cook, Fred Baringer, Davis Hackett, J. H. Carpenter, Charles Hirshinger, Amos Johnson, Frank Magerlein, N. Stowe, William Young, Levi Wright, George Owen, H. J. Smith, S. F. Nickey, H. B. Knapp, Albert Sprecher, D. Rowe, E. G. Christman, A. Cottington, A. J. Corgell. Village Representatives—Baraboo, J. J. Gattiker; Reedsburg, H. C. Hunt; Sauk City, J. S. Tripp; Spring Green, E. W. Evans. School superintendent and district attorney (chosen in November)—J. T. Lunn and John Barker.

1878—Supervisors (chosen in April)—Matthew Hill, James L. Ward, William Hayes, J. T. Huntington, Lawrence Watson, A. Christie, J. H. Carpenter, E. Maxham, A. F. Kellogg, F. Magerlein, N. Stowe, Lyman Beery, N. Wood, G. Owen, J. B. Clark, S. F. Nickey, J. M. Highland, A. Sprecher, A. M. Lee, E. G. Christman, L. G. Grover, S. W. Sherman. Village representatives—Baraboo, J. J. Gattiker; Sauk City, J. S. Tripp; Reedsburg, H. C. Hunt; Spring Green, E. W. Evans. County officers (chosen in November)—Sheriff, John Young; register, John M. True; treasurer, A. L. Slye; county clerk, John P. Witwen; clerk of court, D. E. Morgan; surveyor, R. G. Evenden; coroner, O. L. Glazier.

1879—Supervisors (chosen in April)—Robert Wood, Abijah Beckwith, Thomas Timlin, J. T. Huntington, Lawrence Watson, A. Christie, Joseph Bandel, Gustave Scharnke, John Munroe, F. Magerlein, N. H. Austin, Lyman Beery, N. Wood, S. Kleimer, John Hagenah, S. F. Nickey, H. B. Knapp, Samuel Babington, C. J. H. Erffmeyer, E. G.

Christman, L. G. Grover, S. W. Sherman. Village Representatives—Baraboo, George Mertens; Reedsburg, Paul Lachmund; Sauk City, Paul Bishop; Spring Green, E. W. Evans. School superintendent and district attorney (chosen in November)—J. T. Lunn and Philip Cheek, Jr.

1880—Supervisors: J. J. Gattiker, Andrew Dwyer, Patrick Timlin, J. T. Huntington, Lawrence Watson, Royal Ayers, Evan M. Davis, E. Maxham, John Munroe, William Denzer, Seneca Corbin, Lyman Beery, N. Woods, Sam'l Kleiner, A. P. Ellinwood, S. F. Nickey, H. B. Knapp, George Bonham, C. J. H. Erffmeyer, J. H. Reighard, A. Cottington, A. J. Coryell. Villages—Baraboo, George Mertens; Reedsburg, H. C. Hunt; Sauk City, J. S. Tripp; Spring Green, E. W. Evans.

County officers chosen at general election of November, 1880: Sheriff, O. H. Perry; register of deeds, F. N. Peck; treasurer, A. L. Slye; county clerk, J. P. Witwen; clerk of court, D. E. Morgan; surveyor, R. G. Even-den; coroner, O. L. Glazier.

1883—Supervisors (chosen in April)—R. A. Morley, John Walsh, Michael Donahue, Jacob Lawsha, E. P. Richardson, A. Christie, E. M. Davies, Chas. Hirschinger, Ames Johnson, Ulrich Buehler, David Bryden, E. A. Miller, Geo. A. Gross, F. A. Oertel, H. J. Smith, W. T. Hayes, H. B. Knapp, Sam Babington, B. L. Myers, E. G. Christman, Martin Con-way, N. C. Harvey. Baraboo City representatives—D. E. Welch, J. J. Gattiker and C. H. Williams. Village representatives—La Valle, Lyman Beery; Reedsburg, W. A. Wyse; Sauk City, Francis Magerlein; Spring Green, E. W. Evans.

1884—Supervisors—R. A. Morley, J. Walsh, M. Donahue, J. Lawsha, E. P. Richardson, A. Christie, E. M. Davies, Chas. Hirschinger, Pat Kelley, H. Grotophorst, D. Bryden, E. A. Miller, George Gross, F. A. Oertel, Edw. Blank, S. Jones, H. E. Stone, Samuel Babington, H. R. Newell, E. G. Christman, A. Cottington, W. O. Canon. Baraboo City—Frank Avery, J. J. Gattiger and C. H. Williams. Villages—La Valle, Lyman Beery; Reedsburg, W. A. Wyse; Sauk City, F. Magerlein; Spring Green, E. W. Evans.

County officers (elected November, 1884): Sheriff, J. B. Ashley; register, F. N. Peck; treasurer, A. Christie; district attorney, R. P. Perry; county clerk, J. P. Witwen; clerk of the court and surveyor, R. G. Even-den; coroner, M. E. Spring; superintendent of schools, E. C. Wiswall.

1885—Supervisors—R. A. Morley, Martin McNulty, Wm. Hayes, I. K. Ainsworth, E. P. Richardson, D. E. Palmer, George Hutter, E. Maxham, Patrick Kelley, H. Grotophorst, N. G. Blakeslee, Lyman Beery, George Gross, F. A. Oertel, Edw. Blank, J. L. Beardsley, G. C. Astle, Samuel Babington, H. R. Newell, Molby Colvin, A. Cottington, Wm. O. Canon. Baraboo City—Frank Avery, J. J. Gattiker and Chas. H. Williams. Villages—La Valle, B. G. Paddock; Reedsburg, W. A. Wyse; Sauk City, Frank Magerlein; Spring Green, B. U. Strong.

1886—Supervisors—Levi Cahoon, James Ferguson, S. J. Seymour,

I. K. Ainsworth, E. P. Richardson, Royal Ayers, George Hutter, John Dickie, Jr., John Munroe, Henry Grotophorst, N. G. Blakeslee, Lyman Beery, George A. Gross, F. A. Oertel, A. P. Ellinwood, J. L. Beardsley, G. C. Astle, Samuel Babington, H. R. Newell, E. G. Christman, Patrick Daley and Wm. O. Canon. Baraboo City—Frank Avery, D. K. Noyes and Charles H. Williams. Villages—La Valle, B. G. Paddock; Prairie du Sac, M. L. Patterson; Reedsburg, W. A. Wyse; Sauk City, Paul Lachmund; Spring Green, B. U. Strong.

County officers elected in November, 1886: Sheriff, W. H. Harris; register, J. W. Blake; county treasurer, A. Christie; district attorney, R. D. Evans; county clerk, C. J. H. Erffmeyer; clerk of the court, R. G. Evenden; surveyor, Lee Swift; coroner, H. Albrecht; superintendent of schools, E. C. Wiswall.

1887—Supervisors—Levi Cahoon, James Ferguson, Wm. Haynes, Dr. A. Jones, E. P. Richardson, J. L. Hackett, Joseph Bandel, John Dickie, Jr., John Munroe, Henry Grotophorst, N. G. Blakeslee, F. M. Groat, Geo. A. Gross, Frank Magerlein, W. H. Young, Thomas Hill, G. C. Astle, George Bonham, Wm. Blackburn, Henry Brandt, Amos Cottingham, S. W. Sherman. Cities—Baraboo, Frank Avery, J. J. Gattiker and F. N. Peck; Reedsburg, Charles Keith and W. A. Wyse. Villages—Prairie du Sac, M. L. Patterson; La Valle, B. G. Paddock; Sauk City, Paul Lachmund; Spring Green, B. U. Strong.

County officers chosen at the general November election of 1888: Sheriff, Wm. O. Canon; county clerk, C. J. H. Erffmeyer; county treasurer, A. Christie; register, John Blake; district attorney, R. D. Evans; clerk of the court, C. Coleman; county surveyor, D. B. Hurlburt; coroner, S. W. Cornith; superintendent of schools, E. C. Wiswall.

1889—Supervisors: Chas. Hirschinger, James Ferguson, Geo. Timlin, J. T. Huntington, J. S. Hall, Royal Ayers, J. H. Carpenter, John Donaghey, Amos Johnson, W. H. Denzer, N. G. Blakeslee, W. W. Rathburne, Geo. A. Gross, Anton Von Wald, J. O. Spring, J. L. Beardsley, G. C. Astle, Wm. S. McCreedy, David Rowe, Nicholas Hasz, E. W. Fish and Abner Stanbery. Cities—Baraboo, D. E. Welch, F. N. Peck and Philip Bock; Reedsburg, William Riggert and W. A. Wyse. Villages—La Valle, B. G. Paddock; Prairie du Sac, W. T. Kelsey; Sauk City, Paul Lachmund; Spring Green, E. W. Evans.

1890—Supervisors: T. W. English, James Ferguson, George Timlin, J. T. Huntington, E. P. Richardson, C. H. Dame, J. H. Carpenter, John Donaghey, George Kellogg, Henry Grotophorst, N. G. Blakeslee, W. W. Rathburn, James Morey, Anton Von Wald, Henry Sorge, Daniel J. Davis, L. W. Stone, Samuel Babington, David Rowe, Nicholas Hasz, E. W. Fish, Abner Stanbery. Cities—Baraboo, Frank Avery; G. H. Bacon and F. Effringer; Reedsburg, Charles Keith and W. A. Wyse. Villages—La Valle, B. G. Paddock; Prairie du Sac, F. A. Oertel; Sauk City, Paul Lachmund; Spring Green, E. W. Evans.

Chosen at general election of 1890: Sheriff, James Miles; county treasurer, M. H. Mercer; county clerk, A. F. Herfort; clerk of the court, J. E. Buckley; register of deeds, M. L. Patterson; district attorney, H. Grotophorst; surveyor, S. P. Barney; coroner, George B. Gibbons; superintendent of schools, E. C. Wiswall.

1891—Supervisors: James Hill, Abijah Beckwith, Wm. Hayes, S. P. Searle, E. P. Richardson, J. L. Hackett, John H. Carpenter, John Donaghey, G. T. Kellogg, Henry Grotophorst, N. G. Blakeslee, W. W. Rathburn, Henry Pigg, Anton Von Wald, Henry Sorge, Daniel J. Davis, L. W. Stone, Peter Schneller, August Krueger, Henry Stekelberg, Albert Hawkins, C. B. Gibeant. Cities—Baraboo, Frank Avery, John M. True and W. F. Wackler; Reedsburg, William Riggert and W. A. Wyse. Villages—La Valle, B. G. Paddock; Prairie du Sac, F. A. Oertel; Spring Green, E. W. Evans; Sauk City, Paul Lachmund.

1892—Supervisors: James Hill, Abijah Beckwith, N. G. Blakeslee, Thomas Steele, E. P. Richardson, W. H. Baxter, George Hutter, Jacob Hirn, G. T. Kellogg, U. Buehler, N. G. Blakeslee, W. W. Rathburn, Geo. A. Gross, Anton Von Wald, Henry Sorge, Watson Hayes, L. W. Stone, Peter Schneller, August Kruger, Henry Steckelberg, M. S. Rossiter, C. B. Gibeant. Cities—Baraboo, Frank Avery, John M. True and H. H. Hulbert; Reedsburg, William Riggert and W. A. Wyse. Villages—La Valle, W. T. Kinney; Prairie du Sac, J. S. Tripp; Sauk City, Frank Magerlein.

County Officers Elected in November, 1892: County clerk, Ulrich Buehler; county treasurer, L. W. Stone; sheriff, B. S. Doty; coroner, G. B. Gibbons; clerk of court, Charles Coleman; district attorney, H. N. Winchester; register, N. G. Blakeslee; surveyor, D. B. Hurlburt; superintendent of schools, W. H. Schulz.

1893—Supervisors: James Hill, John Walsh, M. Donohoe, Henry Sarrington, Aug. Monthey, Robert Attridge, George Hutter, Jacob Hirn, W. C. Pruyn, H. Grotophorst, G. Stone, Sr., C. H. Wilkinson, Geo. A. Gross, Anton Von Wald, Henry Sorge, Watson Hayes, Charles Teel, Peter Schneller, August Kruger, Henry Steckelberg, Ames Cottingham, C. B. Gibeant. Cities—Baraboo, Frank Avery, John M. True and H. H. Hulbert; Reedsburg, Wm. Riggert and A. P. Ellinwood. Villages—La Valle, B. G. Paddock; Prairie du Sac, J. S. Tripp; Sauk City, Francis Magerlein; Spring Green, E. W. Evans.

1894—Supervisors: James Hill, John Welch, M. Donohoe, Henry Sarrington, Aug. Monthey, Robt. Altridge, George Hutter, Jacob Hirn, W. C. Pruyn, H. Grotophorst, G. Stone, Sr., C. H. Wilkinson, Geo. A. Gross, Anton Von Wald, Henry Sorge, Watson Hayes, Charles Teel, Peter Schneller, August Kruger, Henry Steckelberg, Amos Cottingham, C. B. Gibeant. Cities—Baraboo, Frank Avery, John M. True and H. H. Hulbert; Reedsburg, A. P. Ellinwood and William Riggert. Villages—La Valle, B. G. Paddock; North Freedom, John Wiggins; Prairie du Sac,

J. S. Tripp; Sauk City, Frank Magerlein; Spring Green, E. W. Evans.

County Officers Elected in November, 1894: County clerk, N. Buehler; county treasurer, Leander W. Stone; sheriff, H. H. Hulbert; coroner, Geo. B. Gibbons; clerk of court, Edward F. Dithmar; district attorney, Richard D. Evans; register, Mark L. Patterson; surveyor, David B. Hurlburt; superintendent of schools, John S. Roeseler.

1895—Supervisors: James Hill, John Walsh, John E. Hickey, Theo. Steele, John S. Hall, Robt. Attridge, J. J. Cooper, John Dickie, Jr., Patrick Kelley, J. M. Kindschi, Henry Sorge, Erastus Mercer, Henry Thaelke, Samuel Babbington, J. P. Selden, Henry Steckelberg, M. E. Joyce, E. G. Wallace. Cities—Baraboo, Frank Avery, John M. True and F. N. Peck. Villages—Ableman, E. P. Richardson; La Valle, H. E. Paddock; North Freedom, John Wiggins; Prairie du Sac, J. S. Tripp; Sauk City, Paul Lachmund; Spring Green, Erastus Mercer.

1896—Supervisors: Norman North, John Walsh, J. E. Hickey, Theo. Steele, John S. Hall, Robt. Attridge, Paul Luther, Wm. Rice, W. C. Pruyn, B. F. Roll, Charles Pearson, C. H. Wilkinson, Geo. A. Gross, J. M. Kindschi, Henry Sorge, Erastus Mercer, Herman Thaelke, Samuel Babbington, J. B. Selden, Henry Steckelberg, Samuel Skinner, C. B. Gibeant. Cities—Baraboo, J. B. Ashly, J. M. True and F. N. Peck; Reedsburg, W. Schoephoester and Peter Byrne. Villages—Ableman, E. P. Richardson; La Valle, H. J. Baumgarten; North Freedom, J. W. Wiggins; Prairie du Sac, J. S. Tripp; Sauk City, Paul Lachmund; Spring Green, E. M. Davies.

County Officers Elected in November, 1896: County clerk, U. Buehler; county treasurer, John S. Hall; sheriff, Conrad J. Meyer; coroner, Paul Lachmund; clerk of the court, Edward F. Dithmar; district attorney, Frank R. Bentley; register, William Faller; surveyor, David B. Hurlburt; superintendent of schools, John Roeseler.

1897—Supervisors: Norman North, A. L. Ochsner, Theo. Timlin, Theo. Steele, J. A. Martiny, Charles Polson, Paul Luther, Wm. Rice, W. C. Pruyn, H. Grotophorst, Charles Pearson, C. H. Wilkinson, Geo. A. Gross, J. M. Kindschi, Henry Sorge, W. J. Hayes, Herman Thaelke, Albert Walster, John Wadleigh. C. B. Gibeant. Cities—Baraboo, J. B. Ashley, J. M. True and F. Effinger; Reedsburg, A. P. Ellinwood and Peter Byrne. Villages—Ableman, D. B. Smythe; La Valle, Harry Thornton; North Freedom, John Wiggins; Spring Green, J. W. King.

1898—Supervisors: Norman North, John Lins, Theo. Timlin, Theo. Steele, J. A. Martiny, Charles Polson, Paul Luther, John Hanley, W. C. Pruyn, H. Grotophorst, Chas. Pearson, C. H. Wilkinson, G. A. Gross, J. M. Kindschi, Henry Sorge, W. T. Hayes, H. E. Stone, Albert Walster, John Quinn, Henry Steckelberg, John Wadleigh, E. G. Wallace. Cities—Baraboo, J. B. Ashley, J. M. True and F. N. Peck; Reedsburg, A. P. Ellinwood and Peter Byrne. Villages—Ableman, D. B. Smythe; La Valle, Henry Thornton; North Freedom, John Wiggins; Prairie du Sac,

F. Buehler; Sauk City, Paul Lachmund; Spring Green, Thomas King.

1900—Supervisors: Norman North, John Walsh, Wm. Hayes, Theo. Steele, Henry Behnke, Robert Attridge, George Liegel, John Hanley, Henry Netcher, Henry Grotophorst, Charles Pearson, Jr., Charles Wilkinson, Geo. A. Gross, Eugene Burton, Henry Sorge, Erastus Mercer, Herman E. Stone, Albert Walster, David Rowe, Henry Steckelberg, Saml. Skinner, C. B. Gibeant. Cities—Baraboo, D. Ruggles, Jr., John M. True and Ferd. Effinger; Reedsburg, C. A. Clark and John D. Devon. Villages—Ableman, D. B. Smythe; La Valle, Harry Thornton; North Freedom, L. Voll; Prairie du Sac, Florian Buehler; Sauk City, J. N. Reuter; Spring Green, Thomas Evans.

County Officers Elected in November, 1900: County clerk, Ed H. Huebing; county treasurer, Edgar J. Battles; sheriff, Wm. Stackhouse; coroner, George B. Gibbons; clerk of the court, Ulysses C. Keller; district attorney, James L. Bonham; register, Stuart A. Pelton; surveyor, David B. Hurlburt; superintendent of schools, Harry D. Keyes.

1901—Supervisors: Henry Hill, Joseph Fargen, Jere. McHugh, S. P. Searles, Henry Behnke, Robert Attridge, George Liegel, E. B. McCoy, Henry Netcher, Henry Grotophorst, Charles Pearson, Jr., C. H. Wilkinson, Geo. A. Gross, W. J. Steuber, Henry Grote, Mike Bindl, H. E. Stone, John E. Witwen, David Rowe, Henry Steckelberg, J. E. Wadleigh, Charles E. Jordan. Cities—Baraboo, D. Ruggles, John M. True and Ferd. Effinger; Reedsburg, C. A. Clark and John D. Devon. Villages—Ableman, Henry Weidman; La Valle, Harry Thornton; Merrimack, F. A. Cooper; North Freedom, Louis Voll; Prairie du Sac, C. J. Meyer; Sauk City, Paul Lachmund; Spring Green, Thomas Evans.

1902—Supervisors: Henry Hill, Joseph Fargen, Wm. Hayes, S. P. Searle, Henry Behnke, Robt. Attridge, Paul Luther, E. B. McCoy, W. C. Prunyn, Henry Grotophorst, Charles Gasser, C. H. Wilkinson, Richard Barry, W. J. Steuber, Henry Grote, Mike Bendl, Herman Stone, J. E. Witwen, David Rowe, Charles Koenig, J. E. Wadleigh, E. G. Wallace. Cities—Baraboo, Daniel Ruggles, J. M. True and Ferd. Effinger; Reedsburg, C. A. Clark and John D. Devon. Villages—Ableman, David Smythe; La Valle, C. F. Eder; Merrimack, F. A. Cooper; North Freedom, John Wiggins; Prairie du Sac, J. B. Ragatz; Sauk City, Paul Lachmund; Spring Green, Thomas Evans.

County Officers Elected in November, 1902: County clerk, Charles Junge; county treasurer, Edgar J. Battles; sheriff, Seneca Corbin; coroner, George B. Gibbons; clerk of the court, U. C. Keller; district attorney, James L. Bonham; register, S. A. Pelton; surveyor, D. B. Hurlburt; superintendent of schools, George F. Snyder.

1903—Supervisors: Henry Hill, J. T. Fargen, Wm. Hayes, S. P. Searle, Henry Behnke, Robt. Attridge, Paul Luther, E. B. McCoy, W. C. Prunyn, H. Grotophorst, Adelbert Pettit, C. H. Wilkinson, Richard B. Barry, W. J. Steuber, Henry Grote, R. F. Mercer, Herman E. Stone,

Albert Walster, David S. Rowe, C. Koenig, L. M. Kelley, W. O. Cannon. Cities—Baraboo, Daniel Ruggles, John M. True and Ferd. Effinger; Reedsburg, C. A. Clark and John D. Devon. Villages—Ableman, D. B. Smythe; La Valle, C. F. Eder; Merrimack, F. A. Cooper; North Freedom, John Wiggins; Prairie du Sac, J. B. Ragatz; Sauk City, F. Magerlein; Spring Green, Thomas Evans.

1904—Supervisors: Henry A. Hill, John M. Mears, Wm. Hayes, Theo. Steele, Henry Behnke, Robert Attridge, Paul Luther, Jack Dickie, Frank S. Cook, Henry Grotophorst, A. G. Pettit, C. H. Wilkinson, Richard B. Barry, John Schneider, Fred Peters, R. F. Mercer, H. E. Stone, Albert Walster, David Rowe, Henry Steckelberg, L. M. Kelley, Wm. O. Canon. Cities—Baraboo, Charles Hirschinger, John M. True and Ferd. Effinger; Reedsburg, Charles A. Clark and John D. Devon. Villages—Ableman, Gustav Scharnke; La Valle, C. F. Eder; Merrimack, Frank A. Cooper; North Freedom, John Wiggins; Prairie du Sac, J. B. Ragatz; Sauk City, Francis Magerlein; Spring Green, E. M. Davies.

County Officers Elected in November, 1904: Ed C. Gottry, district attorney; Harry Thornlow, register; J. E. Witwen, county treasurer; U. C. Keller, clerk of the court; Charles Junge, county clerk; W. C. Hill, sheriff; Gustav Scharnke, surveyor; George B. Gibbons, coroner.

1905—Supervisors: Henry A. Hill, John Mears, Wm. Hayes, Theo. Steele, Henry Behnke, Robt. Attridge, George Liegel, Jack Dickie, F. S. Cook, Henry Grotophorst, A. G. Pettit, C. H. Wilkinson, Richard A. Barry, John Schneider, Fred Peters, R. F. Mercer, H. E. Stone, A. T. Sprecher, John Quinn, Henry Steckelberg, Samuel Skinner, Henry Gibbons. Cities—Baraboo, Charles Hirschinger, John M. True and J. C. Bunn; Reedsburg, C. A. Clark and John Devon. Villages—Ableman, August Manthey; La Valle, H. E. Paddock; Merrimack, F. A. Cooper; North Freedom, John Wiggins; Prairie du Sac, Paul B. Conger; Sauk City, Robert Buerki; Spring Green, E. M. Davies.

1906—Supervisors: George Carpenter, John Mears, T. F. Howley, Theo. Steele, Henry Behnke, Robert Attridge, George Liegel, Robt. B. Dickie, W. C. Pruyn, Henry Grotophorst, A. G. Pettit, C. H. Wilkinson, Richard B. Barry, John Schneider, Wm. Halbersleben, R. F. Mercer, H. E. Stone, A. T. Sprecher, John Quinn, Nick Hasz, Saml. Skinner, W. O. Canon. Cities—Baraboo, Charles Hirschinger, John M. True and J. C. Bunn; Reedsburg, C. A. Clark and John Devon. Villages—Ableman, August Manthey; La Valle, H. E. Paddock; Merrimack, F. A. Cooper; North Freedom, John T. Donaghey; Prairie du Sac, Paul B. Conger; Sauk City, Robert Buerki; Spring Green, E. M. Davies.

County Officers Elected in November, 1906: County clerk, S. H. Wood; county treasurer, J. E. Witwen; sheriff, W. W. Stackhouse; coroner, George B. Gibbons; clerk of court, J. H. Hill; district attorney, Ed. C. Gottry; register, Harry Thornton; surveyor, Gustav Scharnke; superintendent of schools, Geo. W. Davies.

1907—Supervisors: George Carpenter, John Mears, T. F. Howley, Theo. Steele, L. D. Rudd, C. H. Dame, George Liegel, Robt. B. Dickie, W. C. Pruyn, Henry Grotophorst, H. E. Pettit, C. H. Wilkinson, Richard B. Barry, John Schneider, Wm. Halbersleben, R. F. Mercer, H. E. Stone, A. T. Sprecher, John Quinn, Henry Steckelberg, Peter J. Horkan, W. O. Canon. Cities—Baraboo, F. E. Shults, R. B. Griggs and D. N. Case; Reedsburg, C. A. Clark and John N. Devon. Villages—Ableman, Gustav Scharnke; La Valle, H. E. Paddock; Merrimack, F. A. Cooper; Spring Green, E. M. Davies; North Freedom, John T. Donaghey; Prairie du Sac, J. B. Ragatz; Sauk City, Robert Buerki.

1908—Supervisors: George Carpenter, John Mears, T. F. Howley, Theo. Steele, Henry Behnke, Geo. W. Harrison, George Liegel, Robt. B. Dickie, A. Fry, Henry Grotophorst, A. G. Pettit, C. H. Wilkinson, R. B. Barry, John Schneider, Wm. Halbersleben, R. F. Mercer, H. E. Stone, Albert Walster, John Quinn, Henry Steckelberg, P. J. Horkan, W. O. Canon. Cities—Baraboo, F. E. Shults, R. B. Griggs and Charles Ruhland; Reedsburg, C. A. Clark and John D. Devon. Villages—Ableman, Gustav Scharnke; La Valle, H. E. Paddock; Merrimack, F. A. Cooper; North Freedom, John T. Donaghey; Prairie du Sac, J. B. Ragatz; Spring Green, E. M. Davies; Sauk City, Robert Buerki.

County Officers Elected in November, 1908: County clerk, S. H. Wood; county treasurer, Carl M. DuBois; sheriff, Grant Dryer; coroner, George B. Gibbons; clerk of the circuit court, James H. Hill; district attorney, John A. Malone; register, S. Z. Hudson; surveyor, Gustave Scharnke; county highway commissioner, John T. Donaghey; supervisor of assessments, Samuel Babbington; superintendent of schools, George W. Davies.

1909—Supervisors: James M. Terry, John Mears, F. F. Hawley, Sheridan Squires, Henry Behnke, E. R. Thomas, George Liegel, John L. Alexander, A. Fry, Henry Grotophorst, A. G. Pettit, Thomas Pearson, Richard B. Barry, John Schneider, William Halbersleben, R. F. Mercer, H. E. Stone, Albert Walster, Daniel Rice, Henry Steckelberg, P. J. Horkan, W. O. Canon. Cities—Baraboo, F. E. Shults, R. B. Griggs and Charles Ruhland; Reedsburg, C. A. Clark and John D. Devon. Villages—Ableman, Gustav Scharnke; La Valle, F. S. Bennett; Merrimack, F. A. Cooper; North Freedom, Henry M. Eschenbach; Prairie du Sac, J. B. Ragatz; Spring Green, E. M. Davies; Sauk City, Robert Buerki.

1910—Supervisors: James M. Terry, John Mears, L. E. Montgomery, S. S. Squires, Henry Behnke, E. R. Thomas, George Liegel, Robert B. Dickie, A. Fry; Charles Steuber, A. G. Pettit, John Gallagher, Richard B. Barry, John Schneider, William Halbersleben, R. F. Mercer, H. E. Stone, Albert Walster, Daniel Rice, Henry Steckelberg, Peter J. Horkan and W. O. Canon. Cities—Baraboo, Wesley Nehs, R. B. Griggs and William Welk; Reedsburg, C. A. Clark and R. P. Perry. Villages—Ableman, Gustav Scharnke; La Valle, F. S. Barnett; Merrimack, F. A.

Cooper; North Freedom, H. M. Eschenbach; Prairie du Sac, J. B. Ragatz; Sauk City, Robert Buerki; Spring Green, E. M. Davies.

County Officers Elected in November, 1910: County clerk, S. H. Wood; county treasurer, Carl M. Du Bois; clerk of circuit court, Albert H. Clark; coroner, Otto E. Westedt; district attorney, John A. Malone; register of deeds, Samuel Z. Hudson; sheriff, Leonard Meyer; surveyor, Gustav Scharnke; highway commissioner, George F. Post; superintendent of schools, George W. Davies.

1911—Supervisors: James M. Terry, John Lins, L. E. Montgomery, Sheridan Squires, Henry Behnke, E. R. Thomas, George Liegel, R. B. Dickie, A. Fry, Charles A. Steuber, L. B. Kilbourn, John Gallagher, George A. Gross, John Schneider, James Gregory, R. F. Mercer, Martin Moely, Albert Walster, William Schenck, Henry Steckelberg, Peter J. Horkan and H. G. Harvey. Cities—Baraboo, Wesley Nehs, R. B. Griggs and William Welk; Reedsburg, C. A. Clark and R. P. Perry. Villages—Ableman, Gustav Scharnke; La Valle, F. S. Barnett; Lime Ridge, F. W. Goodell; Merrimack, Frank A. Cooper; North Freedom, H. M. Eschenbach; Prairie du Sac, J. B. Ragatz; Sauk City, Robert Buerki; Spring Green, J. H. Carpenter.

1912—Supervisors: James M. Terry, John Lins, T. F. Howley, Sheridan Squires, Henry Behnke, E. R. Thomas, George Liegel, Herman Koenecke, A. Fry, Charles Steuber, Charles Gasser, John Gallagher, Edwin Steidtmann, John Schneider, James Gregory, R. F. Mercer, Martin Moely, Albert Walster, William Schenck, Henry Steckelberg, Peter J. Horkan and E. E. Nickols. Villages—Ableman, Gustav Scharnke; La Valle, F. S. Barnett; Lime Ridge, F. W. Goodell; Merrimack, George Loos; North Freedom, H. M. Eschenbach; Prairie du Sac, J. B. Ragatz; Sauk City, Robert Buerki; Spring Green, John H. Carpenter; Baraboo, Wesley Nehs, R. B. Griggs, William Welk; Reedsburg, C. A. Clark, R. P. Perry.

County Officers Elected in November, 1912: County clerk, S. H. Wood; treasurer, James H. Mastin; clerk of circuit court, A. H. Clark; coroner, Otto E. Westedt; district attorney, James H. Hill; register of deeds, Carl M. Du Bois; sheriff, William Welk; surveyor, Gustav Scharnke; highway commissioner, G. F. Post; county superintendent of schools, G. W. Davies; income assessor, Charles H. Stone.

1913—Supervisors: James M. Terry, John Mears, William Hayes, S. S. Squires, Henry Behnke, E. R. Thomas, George Liegel, Herman Koenecke, A. Fry, Charles A. Steuber, William Johnson, John Gallagher, Edwin Steidtmann, Andrew Moely, James Gregory, R. F. Mercer, Martin Moely, Charles Enge, J. E. Cooney, Henry Steckelberg, Peter J. Horkan and Edwin E. Nichols. Cities—Baraboo, George W. Andrews, R. B. Griggs and E. V. Alexander; Reedsburg, C. A. Clark and R. P. Perry. Villages—Ableman, Gustav Scharnke; La Valle, F. S. Barnett; Lime Ridge, F. W. Goodell; Merrimack, George Loos; North Freedom, H. M.

Eschenbach; Plain, William Reuschlein; Prairie du Sac, J. B. Ragatz; Sauk City, Robert Buerki; Spring Green, John H. Carpenter.

1914—Supervisors: James M. Terry, John Mears, T. F. Howley, S. S. Squires, Edward O'Connor, E. R. Thomas, William Scallon, Herman Koenecke, A. Fry, Charles A. Steuber, William Johnson, John Gallagher, Edwin Steidtmann, Andrew Moely, James Gregory, R. F. Mercer, Urban D. Mather, Charles Enge, William Schenck, Carl Koenig, Peter J. Horkan and Edwin E. Nichols. Cities—Baraboo, G. W. Andrews, R. B. Griggs and E. V. Alexander; Reedsburg, C. A. Clark and R. P. Perry. Villages—Ableman, John Dettman; La Valle, F. S. Barnett; Lime Ridge, George Copley; Merrimack, George Loos; North Freedom, C. J. Rick; Plain, J. M. Nachreiner; Prairie du Sac, J. B. Ragatz; Sauk City, Robert Buerki; Spring Green, John H. Carpenter.

County Officers Elected in November, 1914: County clerk, S. H. Wood; treasurer, James H. Mastin; clerk of circuit court, A. H. Clark; coroner, Otto E. Westedt; district attorney, James H. Hill; register of deeds, Carl M. Du Bois; sheriff, H. L. Hale; surveyor, Nathaniel Darrow; highway commissioner, G. F. Post; superintendent of schools, G. W. Davies; income assessor, Charles H. Stone.

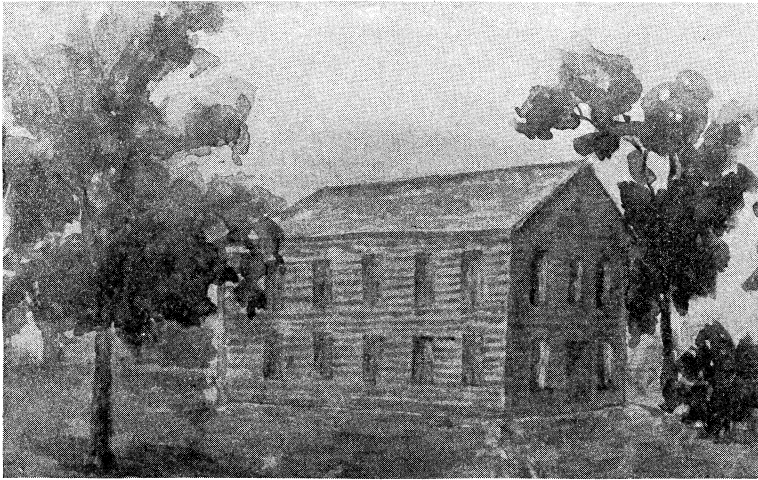
1915—Supervisors: George Carpenter, John Mears, P. Dowd, S. S. Squires, Henry Behnke, E. R. Thomas, William Scallon, Herman Koenecke, A. Fry, Charles A. Steuber, William Johnson, Thomas Pearson, Edwin Steidtmann, Andrew Moely, James Gregory, R. F. Mercer, Urban D. Mather, Charles Enge, William Schencke, Carl Koenig, J. E. Wadleigh, Bert Mortimer. Cities—Baraboo, G. W. Andrews, R. G. Griggs and E. V. Alexander; Reedsburg, C. A. Clark and R. P. Perry. Villages—Ableman, W. C. Holtz; Ironton, F. E. Hawkins; La Valle, F. S. Barnett; Lime Ridge, George W. Copley; Merrimack, George Loos; North Freedom, C. J. Rick; Plain, George Liegal; Prairie du Sac, J. B. Ragatz; Sauk City, Robert Buerki; Spring Green, John H. Carpenter. Cities—Baraboo, George W. Andrews, R. B. Griggs, E. V. Alexander; Reedsburg, C. H. Clark, R. P. Perry.

1916—Supervisors: George Carpenter, John Mears, Patrick Dowd, S. S. Squires, Henry Behnke, E. R. Thomas, William Scallon, Herman Koenecke, A. Fry, C. A. Steuber, William Johnson, Thomas Pearson, John Herr, John Schneider, James Gregory, Thomas Bindl, Urban D. Mather, Charles Enge, William Schencke, Henry Steckelberg, Peter J. Horkan and Bert Mortimer. Cities—Baraboo, G. W. Andrews, William H. Ode and E. V. Alexander; Reedsburg, C. A. Clark and R. P. Perry. Villages—Ableman, W. C. Holtz; Ironton, F. E. Hawkins; La Valle, F. S. Barnett; Lime Ridge, F. W. Goodell; Merrimack, George Loos; North Freedom, William C. Hill; Plain, George Liegel; Prairie du Sac, J. B. Ragatz; Sauk City, Robert Buerki; Spring Green, John H. Carpenter.

County Officers Elected in November, 1916: County clerk, Frank

A. Cooper; treasurer, James H. Mastin (died July 29, 1917; E. M. Doll, of Prairie du Sac, elected by county board on August 16, 1917, to succeed him; Mr. Doll sworn into the office August 18, 1917); clerk of circuit court, A. H. Clark; coroner, Otto E. Westedt; district attorney, James H. Hill; register of deeds, Carl M. Du Bois; sheriff, William Welk; highway commissioner, John Gunnison; county surveyor, W. A. Gattiker; superintendent of schools, George W. Davies; income assessor, Charles H. Stone.

1917—Supervisors: Wilber Cahoon, John Mears, Patrick Dowd, George J. Flickner, Henry Behnke, E. R. Thomas, William Scallon, Herman Koenecke, George B. McGilvra, Charles A. Steuber, William



COURT HOUSE AT PRAIRIE DU SAC

Drawn from description by Robert Koch

Johnson, Thomas Pearson, John Herr, John Schneider, James Gregory, Thomas Bindl, Urban D. Mather, Charles Enge, John Quinn, Henry Steckelberg, Peter J. Horkan and Bert Mortimer.

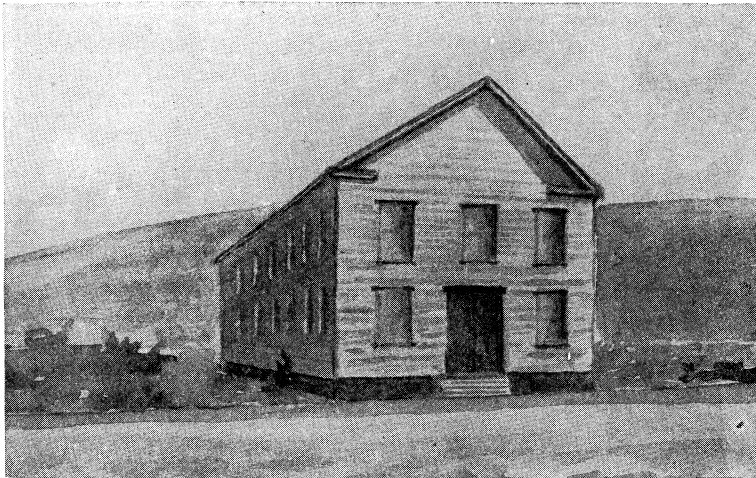
COURT HOUSE AT PRAIRIE DU SAC

In the meantime, through many years following 1844, county seat fights had been waged and subsided, and various court houses in the county seats of government, had come and gone. After the usefulness of the little temple of justice at Prairie du Sac had been outlived for the purposes to which it was originally dedicated, the building was converted into a school house and Judge W. T. Kelsey, of Baraboo, was a pupil there. He recalls that a private school was afterwards organized in the building and remembers the teacher with his feet upon the table

and a cigar in his mouth as he expounded the principles of education. Judge Kelsey says that the building was a 2-story structure and looked similar to the residence that was occupied by I. L. Humphrey on Ash Street, Baraboo. It faced the south, had the county offices below and the court room above. In after years the building was moved to the northern part of the village and was used by Mr. Meyers as a shop. Later it was torn down and parts of the timbers used in building the barn standing on the lot where George Schneller resides.

COUNTY SEAT AT BARABOO

Prairie du Sac was not long to enjoy the satisfaction of being the county seat. When the deeds to the lots were offered to the county



FIRST COURT HOUSE IN BARABOO

Drawn from description by Robert Koch

William H. Canfield of Baraboo, plunged into the forest and emerged after many startling experiences. He made a favorable report, the legislature had been petitioned to re-establish the county seat and on April 7, 1846, by a popular vote, it was decided to change the location to Baraboo. Prescott Brigham furnished the money to purchase a quarter section of land where the City of Baraboo is now located, the ground was platted by Charles O. Baxter and from the public sale of lots the sum of \$4,000 was realized for a new court house and jail.

FIRST BARABOO COURT HOUSE

The building was completed in April, 1848, by Col. Edward Sumner as the contractor and the old residents say it resembled a huge drygoods

box. This temporary wooden building was erected because the citizens were afraid that at some time the county seat might be moved. Sure enough about 1850 Reedsburg became an aspirant and the contest became so warm that Dietz-like the people of Reedsburg refused to pass logs over their dam. This was known as the "Reedsburg war." A United States marshal settled the dam question and a vote of the people in 1852, decided that Baraboo should remain the county seat.

THE BRICK COURT HOUSE

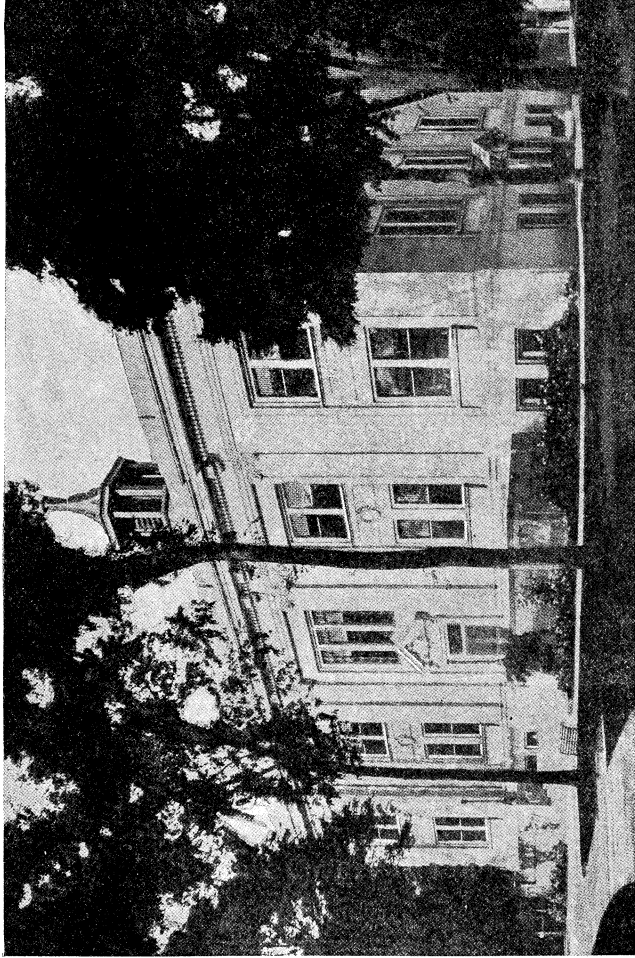
Soon after it was decided that the county needed a more suitable structure and P. A. Bassett was given the contract to put up a brick building at a cost of \$5,000. Those who remain to tell us say that everybody thought it would bankrupt the county to build such a structure. A large portion of the money was contributed by the public. The building was 40 by 20 and was the east portion of the old court house.

In after years Frederick Baringer, of Baraboo, was given the contract to build what was known as the west addition to the brick building. The addition cost \$6,000.

TWO COURT HOUSES BURN

The old court house that stood on the north side of the public square burned on the night of July 4, 1857. A writer in the Sauk County History (1880) says that when first erected in 1847 it was the wonder of the pioneers. It was called the "elephant" of the place and was used for school purposes, as a church, dances and an occasional funeral was held there. E. N. Marsh related before his demise that on one occasion the court room was engaged by one of the churches in order to hold a meeting and was also booked for a dancing party. This fact had not become generally known and at the appointed hour the worshipers and dancers began to assemble. It soon became apparent that there was a mistake somewhere and all began to wonder how it would terminate. The question was an easy one to solve for very soon a fiddler by the name of Badger brought forth his violin and as he tore off a tune the dancers tripped the light fantastic and the church folks disappeared. After the county deserted it, D. K. Noyes used it as a printing office and later Peter Van Wendall converted it into a saloon. It no doubt felt some humiliation and went up in fire and smoke which cleansed it of all its impurities.

On the night of December 27, 1904, the old brick building which stood in the park was discovered to be on fire and a few hours after was a mass of ruins.



COURT HOUSE OF THE PRESENT

THE 1905-06 COURT HOUSE

In November, 1904, a month before the old brick court house burned, the board of supervisors had passed a resolution to erect a \$100,000 structure to represent the dignity of the county, politically, civilly and judicially. In March of the following year the bonds issued to cover the cost of its erection were sold to the Bank of Baraboo and the contract for its construction let to T. C. McCarthy, of Madison, for \$83,384. Ferry & Clas, of Milwaukee, had prepared the plans. The other steps taken in the enterprise were as follows: Building site located by City Engineer French, April 3, 1905; excavation begun by Frank Farwell, April 8th following; concrete work on basement begun on the twenty-seventh of the month; first stone laid, May 1, 1905; Charles Hirschinger places individual cornerstone at southwest corner, May 25, 1905; county places a cornerstone at the southeast corner June 7th of the same year; county officers, led by County Clerk Junge, move into the new structure, August 9-15, 1906, and on August 18th the courthouse was formally accepted from the contractor by the board of supervisors, and was formally dedicated to the purposes for which it is so well adapted. John M. True was chairman of the board and of the building committee which had active charge of the work, and presided at the dedicatory exercises. Speeches were made by Associate Justice R. G. Siebecker, Circuit Judge E. Ray Stevens and other distinguished members of the profession; and the courthouse was then considered ready for use according to old-time American custom.

In appearance it is very simple in its outline and in style what is known as classic. The pilasters on the front are in the Ionic order and the walls are surrounded by a cornice in harmony with these pilasters. The stone used is a limestone from Southern Indiana, of a warm gray color, and is considered the best building stone we have in the country outside of the marbles and granites.

The roof, the structure of which is composed of iron beams and terra cotta, is covered with a green glazed terra cotta tile having the ridges and angles laid with copper, making an agreeable color contrast to the stone work. The cupola surmounting the roof is of the same construction entirely covered with copper.

The general effect is that of a dignified, restful structure in harmony with the uses for which it is intended and one which in itself will be persistent for good in its influence upon the community. Approaching the main entrance by steps to a terrace the eye reads the simple Latin word *Lex* upon the frieze of the main cornice, and entering we find a staircase hall executed in a dull finish, dark reddish brown Tennessee marble with a floor in Illinois limestone; this follows through the corridors of the first and second stories and the toilet rooms.

The main corridors of each story run to the right and left of the

entrance hall, lengthwise of the building, and from them open the various offices. On the first floor to the right are the county judge and county clerk, opposite the entrance the county treasurer and to the left the register of deeds and clerk of the court. The vaults for storage of documents are fireproof, three stories in height and have an iron staircase in each and outside light.

The second story has the main court room 31 by 52 feet and 21 feet high with a coved ceiling and high wainscot. The finish of woodwork is in white enamel, wainscot, window and door trims.

The furniture is dark stained birch and the walls are colored in a tone of yellow brown. Adjoining the court room is the judge's room connecting with the library as well and toilet accommodations and a private stair is provided to the first story. The supervisors have a large and commodious room, 29 by 42, with two committee rooms. The district attorney's room adjoins the jury room. Outside of the court room these rooms have a dark oak finish. The lower story has offices for the sheriff, superintendent of schools, poor commissioner, assessor, janitor, vault accommodation and heating apparatus. Coal vaults are at the rear below the ground and can be filled from the wagons overhead. The floors are of concrete on fireproof arches between beams finished with a layer of smooth cement and on this is laid cork carpet, giving a soft, warm floor covering of pleasing color. The basement floor is finished in what is known as monolith, a composition waterproof, durable and easy to walk upon.

A change and a decided improvement in the architectural comeliness of the court house was made in 1915, when the upper part of the tower was rebuilt to accommodate the fine chime of bells installed therein as a memorial to J. J. Gattiger, a pioneer resident of the county, county clerk for eight years and for years a leading merchant.

COUNTY POOR FARM AND INSANE ASYLUM

About $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Reedsburg, 5 miles west of Ableman and 3 miles northeast of Loganville, is an imposing, but at the same time, comfortable appearing array of buildings which stand for the county poor house and insane asylum, with the superintendent's residence between and the large farm barn at one extremity. C. Christensen and wife, superintendent and matron, have done much to make the institution a charity and a true reformatory of the highest grade. The inmates of both institutions are taught industry and self-respect to the extent of their intellectual and physical abilities, and the patients do nearly all the work about the farm and in the buildings. In accord with the modern ideas, also, the sanitary standard, both of structures, surroundings and individuals has been maintained at the same high level as the administrative methods. A clear running brook winds through

the farm and finds its way into Narrows Creek. In its course it widens into a pond, and the two form pleasant fishing grounds for the patients when their allotted tasks are done.

The first purchase of land for the poor farm was made in 1871, and in the following year a 2-story brick building, 30 by 40 feet, was erected for the care of the poor. Later, a southern addition was made. For the insane, a wooden 1-story building was used for a few years, but the accommodations were so poor that the county board transferred the patients to Dane County by order of the State Board of Charities and Correction. The building was remodeled in 1893 and made into a 2-story structure, being turned over to the male poor. The resident buildings that were on the farm when it was purchased were moved back and used for laundry purposes. Such other outbuildings were added as a carpenter shop, barn, silo, carriage house, buildings for hogs and hens, cattle sheds, and ice house.

The original building of the large structure known as the insane asylum was erected in 1886, and was of brick, two stories and basement, 40 by 60 feet. The first admissions (five) are recorded for January 1, 1887. In 1893 a system of waterworks and sewerage was installed. The water supply was formerly furnished by a spring on the grounds, which in 1898 threatened to decrease in volume and furnish an inadequate supply. Then a windmill was brought into play to pump the surplus water into a small reservoir seventy-two feet above the ground level of the buildings. Still later a larger reservoir was erected, and the cold storage facilities of the plant were greatly extended and improved.

Since Mr. Christensen assumed the superintendency of the institution not a few radical reforms have been instituted. The fields of the farm have been laid out anew and one section has been set apart for an agricultural demonstration plat. The same thing has been done at Mendota and Oshkosh and in Vernon County. In that section of the farm is shown what can be done in the way of breeding corn, growing alfalfa, raising high-class oats and other produce. Mr. Christensen obtained samples of corn from different parts of the county and these were planted and the nature of the crops raised from them carefully noted. When the stalks were ripe and the ears turned golden, all the farmers within convenient distance of the farm were invited to gather in a sort of picnic and note the results; and, on several occasions, professors from the agronomical department of the state university gave instructive lectures. Thus the experimental field at the poor farm became a source of education to the agricultural community, and the inmates themselves became interested.

Stone is always needed on the farm and through the investigation and enterprise of the superintendent a quarry was discovered and opened on the grounds. The patients do most of the work of getting the stone out and building it into the foundations of any structure which needs to be erected. Their work is supervised by an expert. There

is, of course, no great hurry to complete any building and the ox team and the men labor leisurely, but in the end there are good results, and the patients have accomplished something and feel that they are of some account in the world.

But even the work of quarrying, building, taking care of the stock and "doing house work," does not occupy the leisure time of the inmates, possessed of all grades of intelligence and physical capabilities. Many of them would have been obliged to spend many weary and unprofitable days had not Mr. Christensen provided a means of light employment for them; and he was one of the first in the state to inaugurate this feature in the Sauk County institution. An old loom was obtained for a trifle and a patient was given a chance at rug weaving. He was anxious to get busy in the first place, and, as his work progressed, became so interested in it that he could scarcely take time to eat or sleep. Early in the morning and late at night, the old-fashioned shuttle was thrust back and forth, and the rug slowly came into being. That was the start of the industrial department.

Possibly the most interesting and valuable work has been done in the upholstering department. Many pieces of furniture have been turned out, durable and attractive. A broken or a worn-out settee is no longer carried away to the attic, but is given new cloth or leather, and, with a little varnish, is made almost as good as new. A wheel from an old corn sheller and another from an antiquated binder were pressed into service in constructing a turning lathe. An old organ was found in an attic and this was converted into tabourets. When a broken piece is found in a chair, another is turned by some patient and the article of furniture is repaired.

Then there are basket weaving and brass pounding, by which many beautiful and useful articles have been made and sold.

From the character and comparative helplessness of the patients of the poor house, it will readily be understood that that institution is not self-sustaining, but as many inmates of the asylum are only mentally unsound within sharply defined limits, and often otherwise remarkably bright, the receipts from that institution have, for a number of years more than met the deficiency caused by the expenses incurred in maintaining the poor house. Patients in the asylum outside of Sauk County must each pay \$3 per week, and even those who are residents of this county pay the same when they are able. Thus, in some cases, the receipts per patient are as much as \$6 weekly. This source of income is therefore considerable. About 75 per cent of the patients are usually from Sauk County. The capacity of the asylum is about 100, which has, at times, been overtaxed.

COUNTY JAIL AND SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE

The county jail and sheriff's residence on Second Avenue was completed in the fall of 1890, and the building is really an ornament, as well

as being so thoroughly adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. It is north of the old jail and cost altogether \$20,000.

STATISTICAL

The census takers and assessors who have been busy in Sauk County for the past forty years or more have collected a mass of information bearing on its progress which is very valuable and interesting, if considered with some care. Its most important features are shown in the tables which follow, which, in themselves, are condensations of more elaborate statistics. If the reader is anxious to pursue any special line of investigation, he can, of course, follow it to the fountain heads among the county archives. It should be noted at this point that any figures relating to the schools of the county are reserved for a special chapter covering pages which follow.

POPULATION 1875, 1880 AND 1885

The population of Sauk County by towns in 1875, 1880 and 1885, the census enumerations of the odd years being taken by the state, was as follows:

Townships	1875	1880	1885
Baraboo	3,976	4,594	4,835 ¹
Bear Creek	808	808	853
Dellona	592	583	648
Delton	829	867	841
Excelsior	1,053	1,109	1,286
Fairfield	724	747	646
Franklin	932	1,010	1,033
Freedom	1,057	1,330	1,120
Greenfield	766	753	832
Honey Creek	1,270	1,248	1,250
Ironton	1,311	1,311	1,445
La Valle	1,153	1,364	1,553 ²
Merrimack	886	829	836
Prairie du Sac	1,999	1,963	2,126 ³
Reedsburg	2,242	2,547	2,617 ⁴
Spring Green	1,049	1,090	1,098 ⁵
Sumpter	773	745	747
Troy	1,046	1,028	1,002
Washington	1,093	1,169	1,213
Westfield	1,320	1,462	1,482
Winfield	827	780	838
Woodland	1,220	1,367	1,369
Totals	26,926	28,704	30,359

¹ City of Baraboo: First ward, 1,495; second, 1,370; third, 1,303.

² La Valle Village, 342.

³ Sauk City, 965.

⁴ Reedsburg Village, 1,361.

⁵ Spring Green Village, 464.

POPULATION, 1890, 1900 AND 1910

Civil Divisions	1910	1900	1890
Ableman Village	444	430	332
Baraboo City	6,324	5,751	4,605
Ward 1	2,077		
Ward 2	2,739		
Ward 3	1,508		
Baraboo Town.	1,376	1,464	1,386
Bear Creek Town.	953	976	883
Dellona Town.	625	626	594
Delton Town.	903	916	829
Excelsior Town.	851	954	967
Fairfield Town.	646	697	672
Franklin Town.	1,216	1,114	1,044
Freedom Town.	901	962	943
Greenfield Town.	833	924	848
Honey Creek Town.	883	993	1,124
Ironton Town.	1,274	1,362	1,455
La Valle Town.	1,009	1,063	1,034
La Valle Village	421	386	333
Merrimack Town.	519	615	847
Merrimack Village	312	350	....
North Freedom Village	647	485	316
Prairie du Sac Town.	506	541	618
Prairie du Sac Village.	699	556	562
Reedsburg City	2,615	2,225	1,737
Ward 1	1,217		
Ward 2	1,398		
Reedsburg Town.	1,120	1,204	1,112
Sauk City Village	867	810	876
Spring Green Town.	501	656	583
Spring Green Village	730	621	625
Sumpter Town.	589	724	761
Troy Town.	917	950	911
Washington Town.	1,154	1,226	1,206
Westfield Town.	1,204	1,285	1,357
Winfield Town.	749	813	793
Woodland Town.	1,081	1,227	1,222
Totals	32,869	33,006	30,575

NATIONAL DISTRIBUTION IN COUNTY

In connection with the population of Sauk County, there is no feature more interesting than the sectional distribution of the nationalities, and the most evident fact has been, for many years, the preponderance of the German element. In the state census of 1885, compiled by J. P. Witwen, county clerk, it was found that of the total population numbering 30,359, 22,917 were born in the United States, 5,530 in Germany, 752 in Ireland and 680 in Great Britain. At that time there were only 147 Scandinavians; 88 were born in France, 84 in British America, and

26 in Holland. As there were many German-Americans in the number credited to the United States, the preponderance of the German element was self-evident, as it is today. No other proof is needed than a simple scanning of any city or village directory and a noting of the names which appear—literally thousands of them of German derivation.

In 1885 the distribution of the native German population in Sauk County was as follows: Baraboo City, 332; Baraboo Town, 193; Bear Creek, 59; Dellona, 40; Delton, 62; Excelsior, 331; Fairfield, 25; Franklin, 258; Freedom, 292; Greenfield, 204; Honey Creek, 491; Ironton, 89; La Valle Town, 127; La Valle Village, 38; Merrimack, 129; Prairie du Sac, 254; Sauk City, 367; Reedsburg Town, 363; Reedsburg Village, 293; Spring Green Town, 47; Spring Green Village, 33; Sumpter, 127; Troy, 258; Washington, 263; Westfield, 539; Winfield, 107; Woodland, 209.

DR. KATE LEVI ON THE GERMAN ELEMENT

In view of the remarkably large German element in the entire State of Wisconsin several historians of the Badger state have thoroughly investigated the "geographical origin of German immigration" in this section of the country. All residents of Wisconsin freely acknowledge their indebtedness to the industry, efficiency and innate honesty of the German, and none more so than the citizen of Sauk County whose birth may have been within the boundaries of the United States, and whose ancestors, for generations, may also have been native Americans. Probably none has made a more thorough literary investigation in this field than Kate Everest Levi, Ph. D., an alumnus of the State University, whose papers have been published in the collections of the Wisconsin Historical Society. A sifting of her statements, made in 1898 (and which still virtually stand), indicates that the Pomeranians and Mecklenburgers, of Northeastern Germany, are most numerous in Honey Creek, Troy, Greenfield and Fairfield, in the southern and northeastern portions of Sauk County. The towns of Westfield and Reedsburg are almost entirely settled by people from Hanover, while the emigrants from Holstein have generally selected the towns of Fairfield and Greenfield. These Germans came from the northwestern part of the empire. Many Bavarians and emigrants from southern and middle Germany are also scattered through Sauk County. Rhenish Prussia is also well represented, its people being among the first Germans to immigrate to this section of the state. In 1840 Count Haraszthy opened the way to German settlement along the Wisconsin at Sauk City, for, although a Hungarian himself, nearly all the colonists whom he induced to accompany him were small peasant farmers and workmen from the vine regions of the Rhine.

The towns of Troy, Honey Creek and Prairie du Sac also contain a large Swiss element from the cantons of Graubunden, Zurich and Berne. The presence and labors of these emigrants have been of great benefit to

the dairy industries of Southern Sauk County. Almost to a man, woman and child, these people are members of either the German Methodist or the German Reformed churches, and they are noteworthy for their industry and sobriety.

For many years the Quakers, or Friends, were very strong in the extreme northwestern part of the county, where the native American element has long predominated. For forty years there was a large Quaker settlement about three miles northwest of Ironton, in Woodland Township, but in 1888 it was almost obliterated on account of a wholesale exodus to California.

PROPERTY VALUATION, 1880-1916

The assessors returns for 1880 gave a fair idea of the material wealth and resources of the different sections of Sauk County. The total value of real and personal property by townships was as follows:

Townships	Real	Personal	Total
Baraboo	\$ 951,190.00	\$ 345,275.00	\$1,296,465.00
Bear Creek	88,996.00	23,173.00	112,169.00
Dellona	99,209.00	24,692.00	123,901.00
Delton	160,817.25	39,607.00	200,424.00
Excelsior	180,915.00	44,323.00	225,238.00
Fairfield	127,956.00	35,987.00	163,943.00
Franklin	92,297.00	35,395.00	127,692.00
Freedom	222,220.00	54,007.00	276,227.00
Greenfield	182,032.00	43,396.00	225,428.00
Honey Creek	166,426.00	62,997.00	229,423.00
Ironton	139,217.00	45,214.00	184,431.00
La Valle	113,570.00	29,304.50	142,874.50
Merrimack	164,025.00	48,414.00	212,439.00
Prairie du Sac.....	294,908.00	133,002.00	427,910.00
Reedsburg	432,925.00	104,613.80	537,538.80
Spring Green	218,180.00	83,210.00	301,390.00
Sumpter	178,740.00	46,581.00	225,321.00
Troy	330,733.00	75,072.00	405,805.00
Washington	110,888.00	34,587.06	145,475.06
Westfield	220,532.00	45,103.00	265,635.00
Winfield	110,125.00	25,760.00	135,885.00
Woodland	126,759.00	41,232.40	167,991.40
Total	\$4,712,660.25	\$1,420,945.76	\$6,133,606.01

The figures taken from the assessment rolls of 1890 indicate the value of all property in the county, real and personal:

Civil Divisions	Real	Personal	Total
Baraboo City	\$1,324,060.00	\$ 406,420.00	\$1,730,480.00
Baraboo Town	333,445.00	98,917.00	432,362.00
Bear Creek	139,273.00	55,199.00	194,472.00
Dellona	145,877.00	24,700.00	170,677.00

Civil Divisions	Real	Personal	Total
Delton	\$ 150,315.00	\$ 30,880.00	\$ 181,195.00
Excelsior	213,589.00	53,792.00	267,387.00
Fairfield	131,231.00	31,699.00	162,930.00
Franklin	194,678.00	62,775.00	257,453.00
Freedom	198,310.00	74,730.00	273,040.00
Greenfield	177,303.00	44,658.00	221,961.00
Honey Creek	482,890.00	108,650.00	590,540.00
Ironton	149,152.00	54,021.00	203,174.00
La Valle Village.....	23,975.00	8,189.00	32,167.00
La Valle Town	89,899.00	28,595.00	118,494.00
Merrimack	163,883.00	46,342.00	210,225.00
Prairie du Sac Village.....	120,862.00	91,478.00	212,340.00
Prairie du Sac Town.....	164,935.00	48,735.00	213,670.00
Reedsburg City	314,515.00	129,484.00	443,999.00
Reedsburg Town	235,279.00	38,720.00	273,999.00
Spring Green	241,240.00	94,240.00	335,480.00
Sumpter	281,065.00	80,719.00	361,784.00
Sauk City Village.....	122,695.00	75,892.00	198,587.00
Troy	289,530.00	64,857.00	354,387.00
Washington	212,966.00	76,186.00	289,152.00
Westfield	233,994.00	72,389.00	306,383.00
Winfield	114,011.00	29,042.00	143,053.00
Woodland	167,325.00	50,963.00	218,288.00
Total	\$6,416,297.00	\$1,982,272.00	\$8,397,679.00

The assessors' returns for 1900 show the following values of property :

Civil Divisions	Real	Personal	Total
Ableman Village	\$ 38,245.00	\$ 9,631.00	\$ 47,876.00
Baraboo City	1,792,520.00	627,980.00	2,420,500.00
Baraboo Town	394,655.00	90,080.00	484,735.00
Bear Creek	136,827.00	36,803.00	173,630.00
Dellona	146,610.00	26,332.00	172,942.00
Delton	154,230.00	31,532.00	185,762.00
Excelsior	191,889.00	43,619.00	235,508.00
Fairfield	166,603.00	40,523.00	207,126.00
Franklin	202,814.00	60,357.00	263,171.00
Freedom	154,700.00	38,400.00	193,100.00
Greenfield	182,240.00	36,331.00	218,571.00
Honey Creek	482,474.00	109,570.00	592,044.00
Ironton	138,740.00	40,977.00	179,717.00
La Valle Town	146,465.00	25,577.00	172,042.00
La Valle Village.....	79,055.00	26,258.00	105,313.00
Merrimack Town	146,880.00	37,487.00	184,367.00
Merrimack Village	40,870.00	17,598.00	58,468.00
North Freedom Village.....	37,580.00	23,596.00	61,176.00
Prairie du Sac Town.....	168,135.00	25,419.00	193,554.00
Prairie du Sac Village.....	213,040.00	113,887.00	326,927.00
Reedsburg City	560,893.00	235,464.00	796,357.00
Reedsburg Town	252,775.00	34,837.00	287,612.00
Spring Green Town	169,115.00	41,320.00	210,435.00
Spring Green Village.....	105,460.00	82,950.00	188,410.00

HISTORY OF SAUK COUNTY

Civil Divisions	Real	Personal	Total
Sumpter	\$ 296,820.00	\$ 69,440.00	\$ 366,260.00
Sauk City	142,955.00	60,679.00	203,634.00
Troy	314,838.00	64,494.00	379,332.00
Washington	255,829.00	54,825.00	310,654.00
Westfield	357,015.00	89,181.00	446,196.00
Winfield	115,710.00	22,492.00	138,202.00
Woodland	167,063.00	60,262.00	227,325.00
Total	\$7,753,045.00	\$2,277,901.00	\$10,030,946.00

The assessors' figures for 1910 show the following valuations of Sauk County property:

Civil Divisions	Real	Personal	Total
Baraboo	\$1,114,676.00	\$ 176,916.00	\$1,291,592.00
Bear Creek	760,404.00	193,170.00	953,574.00
Dellona	559,453.00	107,314.00	666,767.00
Delton	589,695.00	170,515.00	760,210.00
Excelsior	664,050.00	145,740.00	809,790.00
Fairfield	544,250.00	102,852.00	647,102.00
Franklin	920,201.00	257,924.00	1,178,125.00
Freedom	696,838.00	172,392.00	869,230.00
Greenfield	701,409.00	131,953.00	833,362.00
Honey Creek	1,046,315.00	244,250.00	1,290,566.00
Ironton	754,600.00	206,567.00	961,167.00
La Valle	593,303.00	162,250.00	755,553.00
Merrimack	493,047.00	119,239.00	612,286.00
Prairie du Sac	529,138.00	109,320.00	638,458.00
Reedsburg	954,574.00	176,125.00	1,130,703.00
Spring Green	642,856.00	128,768.00	771,624.00
Sumpter	1,044,169.00	208,505.00	1,252,674.00
Troy	1,052,140.00	247,270.00	1,299,410.00
Washington	711,357.00	215,994.00	927,351.00
Westfield	957,652.00	236,325.00	1,193,977.00
Winfield	601,020.00	131,745.00	732,765.00
Woodland	621,609.00	172,265.00	793,874.00
Ableman Village	207,964.00	52,168.00	260,132.00
Baraboo City	3,395,796.00	1,147,414.00	4,543,210.00
La Valle Village	164,418.00	70,540.00	234,958.00
Merrimack Village	113,310.00	49,017.00	162,327.00
N. Freedom Village	309,758.00	90,870.00	400,628.00
Prairie du Sac Village	525,305.00	206,838.00	732,143.00
Reedsburg City	1,412,856.00	596,686.00	2,009,542.00
Sauk City Village	438,254.00	185,550.00	623,804.00
Spring Green Village	436,295.00	197,075.00	633,370.00
Total	\$23,556,713.00	\$6,413,561.00	\$29,970,274.00

The total true value of the real estate was, for the towns, \$16,552,757; personal property, \$3,817,403; total of all property, \$20,370,160. The real estate of the cities and villages was valued at \$7,003,956; personal property, \$2,596,158; total of all property, \$9,600,114. There were 164

automobiles in the county—120 in the cities and villages, of which 76 were owned in Baraboo and 23 in Reedsburg.

PROPERTY VALUATION IN 1916

Towns, Cities, Villages	Personal Property	Real Estate	Total Property
Baraboo Town	\$ 245,242	\$ 2,145,360	\$ 2,390,602
Bear Creek Town	294,002	1,748,840	2,042,842
Dellona Town	130,864	1,062,368	1,193,232
Delton Town	346,437	1,019,074	1,365,511
Excelsior Town	185,675	1,393,000	1,578,675
Fairfield Town	126,037	906,820	1,032,857
Franklin Town	346,515	1,957,073	2,303,588
Freedom Town	195,401	1,600,600	1,796,001
Greenfield Town	166,451	1,267,640	1,434,091
Honey Creek Town	323,428	2,196,532	2,519,960
Ironton Town	247,770	1,621,660	1,869,430
La Valle Town	205,018	1,320,316	1,525,334
Merrimack Town	217,803	989,880	1,207,683
Prairie du Sac Town	1,999,365	1,170,452	3,169,817
Reedsburg Town	232,771	1,884,760	2,117,531
Spring Green Town	177,882	1,314,478	1,492,360
Sumpter Town	243,253	1,944,478	2,187,731
Troy Town	329,982	2,261,432	2,591,414
Washington Town	316,398	1,682,726	1,999,124
Westfield Town	350,698	1,889,974	2,240,672
Winfield Town	206,262	1,281,446	1,487,708
Woodland Town	247,335	1,528,176	1,775,511
Total of Towns.....	\$ 7,134,589	\$34,187,085	\$41,321,674
Ableman Village	\$ 109,645	\$ 313,052	\$ 422,697
Baraboo City	1,362,773	4,215,460	5,578,233
Ironton Village	18,941	87,776	106,717
La Valle Village.....	87,296	263,192	350,488
Lime Ridge Village	59,762	197,906	257,668
Merrimack Village	57,077	178,426	235,503
North Freedom Village	75,223	336,617	411,840
Plain Village	61,536	192,550	254,086
Prairie du Sac Village.....	198,076	825,748	1,023,824
Reedsburg City	648,375	2,675,100	3,323,475
Sauk City Village	262,883	938,126	1,201,009
Spring Green Village.....	203,232	573,720	776,952
Total of Cities and Villages.....	\$ 3,144,819	\$10,797,673	\$13,942,492
Total of Towns brought down.....	7,134,589	34,187,085	41,321,674
Total of County.....	\$10,279,408	\$44,984,758	\$55,264,166

FIRST EVENTS IN SAUK COUNTY

The first white men to see Sauk County were Louis Joliet and Father Marquette, 1673.

Berry Haney procured the first claim and broke the first land in Sauk County, 1838.

James S. Albin was the first to bring his family to the county, settling near Sauk City, December 21, 1838.

Devils Lake was first seen by James S. Albin in 1839.

The first ferry at Merrimack was operated by Chester Mattson.

The first mail brought into Sauk County was by William Funk in 1840.

The first county superintendent was I. W. Morley, elected in 1860.

The first fair was held in the courthouse at Baraboo, probably in 1855.

The first store in Baraboo was opened near the Manchester mill by a man by the name of Grapel.

The first telephone in Baraboo was made of boxes and thread, stretched between the homes of Doctor Davis and Mrs. Clark.

Fay Locke was the first in the county to enlist in the Civil war.

The first hops in the county were raised by Count Haraszthy at Sauk City, about 1843.

The first postal savings bank was opened in Baraboo, April 1, 1912.

The first county educational board was organized April 7, 1914.

The first car of ore from the North Freedom iron field was shipped, March 16, 1904.

The first moving pictures to be exhibited in Baraboo was November 12, 1897.

Mrs. Robert McCammon received the first parcel post package, in Baraboo, January 2, 1913.

Nels J. Nelson made the first aviation flight in the county at Baraboo, September 27, 1911.

Bill Money was the first Indian administrator in the county, appointed December 13, 1905.

Alfred Jones and James R. Campbell, Spring Green, were the first rural carriers in the county, May 14, 1900.

The first milliner in Baraboo was Mrs. Harrison.

First Unitarian (Free Congregational) Church was organized at Baraboo, February 16, 1861.

The first shoemaker in the Baraboo Valley was Edwin Johnson, Greenfield, 1851.

First German M. E. Church, Baraboo, organized, February, 1872.

First services held in Trinity Episcopal Church, Baraboo, 1854.

Free Methodist Church organized at Baraboo, September 10, 1887.

Presbyterian Church organized at Baraboo, February 26, 1851.

Lutheran Church founded in Baraboo, 1870.

First frame schoolhouse built north of the bluffs was in Lyons by R. R. Remington in 1849.

First frame school building erected in Baraboo, 1850.

First school taught at Baraboo by E. M. Hart, 1843.

Sauk County Humane Society organized at Baraboo, March 22, 1912.

C. A. Swineford was the first mayor of Baraboo.

First election in Village of Baraboo, April 2, 1867.

Archibald Barker took the first raft (lumber) down the Baraboo River.

First mill, a saw mill, was erected on the Baraboo River in 1839.

First town meeting in Baraboo, April 3, 1849.

First election in Baraboo Valley, 1842.

Colonel Sumner built the first hotel at Baraboo, 1847.

First justice of the peace in the Baraboo Valley was D. C. Barry.

First undertakers in Baraboo were B. L. Purdy and Lewis Hayes.

The first church bell in Baraboo was rung July 4, 1852.

First nursery in Sauk County was established by Harvey Canfield and son, W. H. Canfield.

James Maxwell erected first frame building in Baraboo.

John M. True was the first to file nomination papers under the primary law, February 25, 1905.

First permanent settler at Baraboo was Abraham Wood, about 1839.

First meeting of the Sauk County Historical Society was held June 2, 1905.

First paper printed in Baraboo was the Sauk County Standard, June 25, 1850.

James Webster kept the first tavern in the Baraboo Valley, at Lyons.

Rev. James G. Whitford was the first minister to visit Sauk County.

Rev. James G. Whitford and Mrs. Sarah Sayles, first couple married in Sauk County, August 15, 1841.

Mrs. Mary J. Hill was the first convert to religion in Baraboo Valley.

Methodists built the first church in the Baraboo Valley, 1850.

Ichabod B. Hill first person born in the Baraboo Valley.

Rev. Thomas Fullerton preached the first sermon in the Baraboo Valley, 1842.

The first wedding in the Baraboo Valley was E. M. Hart and Miss Evelyn Gibson.

E. M. Hart taught the first school in the Baraboo Valley.

The first drive of logs on the Baraboo River was in 1844.

The first dam on the Baraboo River was built by Wood & Rowan.

The first person to attempt to settle at Baraboo was Archibald Barker.

Mrs. Eben Peck was the first woman to cross the Baraboo bluffs, 1839.

Dr. John Morrison was the first person to die in the Baraboo Valley, March 15, 1844.

Dr. Charles Cowles first physician to locate in the Baraboo Valley.

Turner's French and English Academy was first boarding school opened at Sauk City, 1854.

First Fourth of July celebration in the county was at Prairie du Sac, 1839.

First election in the county was in 1839.

First person drowned in Baraboo River was Frederick Blabon, July, 1844.

Charles B. Haney was the first white child born in the county, November 30, 1839.

Count Haraszthy is said to have erected the first frame house in Sauk City.

First physician in the county was J. B. Woodruff, Sauk City, 1843.

The first newspaper published in the county was at Sauk City, November 23, 1843.

William H. Clark was the first lawyer to locate in the county, Sauk City, 1842.

The first performance in the Al. Ringling Theatre, Baraboo, was Lady Luxury, November 17, 1916.

J. T. Donaghey was the first county highway commissioner.

Judge James O'Neill was the first to vote by mail, September 21, 1915.

CHAPTER X

PROFESSIONAL MATTERS AND PERSONAGES

CIRCUIT AND PROBATE COURTS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—HOW 'SQUIRE BARRY SETTLED A LAW SUIT—FIRST CRIMINAL CASE—CHANGES OF CIRCUIT DISTRICTS—CIRCUIT AND SUPREME COURT JUDGES—PROBATE JUDGES—JUDGE C. C. REMINGTON—JOHN BARKER—EPHRAIM W. YOUNG—PEN-SKETCHES OF EARLY PROBATE JUDGES—JUDGE REMINGTON'S REMINISCENCES—SOME OF THE EARLY LAWYERS—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE ARMSTRONG—BILL BROWN—NELS WHEELER—C. C. REMINGTON—COLONEL NOYES' START AS A LAWYER—LAWYERS OF A LATER PERIOD—THE PHYSICIANS OF THE COUNTY—DR. B. F. MILLS AT REEDSBURG AND BARABOO—"OF COURSE, HE DID NOT RECOVER"—DOCTORS COWLES, ANGLE AND CRANDALL—DOCTOR JENKINS—THE BARABOO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—DOCTORS JONES AND WILLIAMS—LATER PRACTITIONERS—MORE OLD-TIME DOCTORS—DOCTOR JONES DIES—LIST OF TODAY—A FEW FACTS FROM DOCTOR NOYES.

The work and personalities of the professions always form an attractive topic because it deals almost entirely with individuals; and everybody is drawn irresistibly to the personal equation. This especially applies to lawyers and doctors; to judges and their courts. The editor is largely sunk in his newspaper; the clergyman, in his church; but the attorney and the physician are all-in-all, and their surroundings and the media through which they work are considerations of most minor import. Even the judge, though he holds court, speaks primarily as an individual, subject only to the restriction of the laws and unhampered by any exterior organization.

CIRCUIT AND PROBATE COURTS

But before the lawyer can orate, or the judge deliver his decisions and opinions, the national and the state governments, under their respective constitutions, must provide the machinery through which they may express themselves. It is known collectively as the court. Specifically, the people of Sauk County are only closely and vitally concerned with the operations of the Circuit and the Probate Court; that is, they are obliged to go away from home to receive the benefit of the higher

courts, but the Circuit Court comes to them at stated intervals and the Probate Court is a fixture in their midst. Since 1855 the County of Sauk has been in the Ninth District of the Circuit Court, the presiding judge of which is now James O'Neil, of Neillsville, acting for Judge E. Ray Stevens of Madison. The terms commence the first Monday in March and the second Monday in September. Judge W. T. Kelsey, of Baraboo, has presided over the Probate Court for more than twenty-five years.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

It was some two years after Wisconsin was organized as a territory that the first settlements in Sauk County commenced on the Prairie and in the Baraboo Valley, and several months after the first permanent residents established themselves in those regions before the Territorial Government created the general courts which had legal jurisdiction over the county. The justices of the peace, however, and the probate judge attended to the modest adjudication of legal matters which vexed the residents of Sauk County during the earlier years; and it was several years after the local machinery was provided by the civil and judicial organization of the county, in 1844, before litigants really commenced to bring suits at law.

And even before the county was organized, the 'Squires had such duties to perform as marriages. One of the first of these officials was Lyman Crossman, of Prairie du Sac, who was appointed a justice of the peace in 1840. Having married two or three couples within the coming two years, he acquired the habit and was married himself.

HOW 'SQUIRE BARRY SETTLED A LAW SUIT

Don C. Barry was one of the justices of the peace at Baraboo, the first one in the valley, and claimed that the first law-suit in the Baraboo Precinct was brought before him. At one of the meetings of the Old Settlers' Association, Mr. Canfield tells how he settled it. "We hope that it will not offend our neighbor, Archibald Barker," he says, "to repeat the story of the first lawsuit and duel fought in the Baraboo precinct, as related by D. C. Barry. Barry says that Captain Finley and Barker were continually having trouble which culminated in a lawsuit before him. After hearing their jangling until he got tired of it, he proposed, as the Captain was a Southern man (a Tennessean) that he and Barker fight it out and not bother him; that he had a couple of pistols recently made out of a gun barrel by Hosey King that would make good duelling pistols. The Captain said that he was agreed. Barry gave Barker a knowing wink, and he consented, except he would not take one of those long pistols; he wanted his old shot gun. The Captain's back was up so high that he consented to that, provided the distance should not be too

long. It was arranged that they place their backs together and march to certain stakes set up for the purpose; then at the given word, wheel and fire. It was understood between the seconds, Levi Moore and D. C. Barry, that the weapons should be loaded with powder only. As agreed, they marched to the stakes and at the word 'wheel and fire,' Barker quickly wheeled and halloed out, 'You are a dead man!' and blazed away with both barrels of his old shot gun. Captain Finley never even raised his pistol, but exclaimed 'Oh!' and for a moment thought he was hit. In a little while he saw the joke and the matter was all settled satisfactorily over a bottle of whisky. Thus ended one of the first lawsuits, if not the first, in the Baraboo precinct." It may be added that the justice (Don Carlos Barry), while prospecting up the Baraboo Valley in the fall of 1844, discovered a lode of copper in section 1, the present northeast corner of the Town of Reedsburg, but that his "find" never yielded more than two tons of ore.

FIRST CRIMINAL CASE

It is said that the first criminal case to really come to trial was before Justice Swallow at Reedsburg. The facts of the case and its trial are narrated by Rev. S. A. Dwinnell, as follows: "On Sunday, October 5, 1851, two men by the name of Judson Baxter and William H. Reynolds, from the state of Wisconsin, came driving up into the village with a four-horse team attached to a lumber wagon. It was at four o'clock P. M., and just at the time our people were assembling at divine worship in the little schoolhouse on Walnut Street. Such a team was quite a novelty at that time in this part of the country—as nearly all the people drove oxen—and it attracted very general attention. Putting up their team at the Reedsburg hotel, kept by John Clark, they proceeded very soon to Jesse Leach's blacksmith shop, now the building of George Mead near the Central House, and got him to work for them. I remember very well the click of his hammer was very annoying to the worshipers at the schoolhouse. On Monday noon the two men started west on the newly opened state road to La Crosse. It was soon discovered that they had paid Leach for his Sunday work, as well as their hotel bill, in counterfeit coin, and that they had stolen a nail hammer and a small vise from Leach's shop. The necessary papers for their arrest having been made out by E. G. Wheeler, were issued from the office of L. B. Swallow, a justice of the peace, and placed in the hands of Constable A. F. Leonard. Just as night set in he, in company with Justice Swallow, set out on foot to overtake and arrest the culprits. Arriving at the cabin of Richards brothers, a few miles west of where Ironton now is, and making known their business, they found them ready to join in the pursuit; for they had received bogus coin from Baxter and Reynolds in change for a \$5 bill which they had paid them for whisky the day before. After a long

search in the darkness, they finally found the men, about midnight, asleep by a fire under an oak not far from the prairie in the south part of what is now the town of Woodland. Each of them had a loaded Sharp's rifle and a large knife lying at his side. In accordance with a previous arrangement, two of the company seized the prisoners, while the other two bound them with cords before they were fairly awake. Finding no counterfeit coin in the wagon, the officers made a long but unsuccessful search for it in the vicinity, and then harnessing the team started for Reedsburg, where they arrived Tuesday afternoon. The prisoners at once dispatched Constable Leonard to Baraboo to summon witnesses and to engage attorneys for their defense. On Wednesday morning, October 8th, W. H. Clark and J. H. Pratt, two of the best criminal lawyers at that time in the county, appeared for the defense of the prisoners. There was no one to appear for the prosecution. The district attorney resided at Prairie du Sac, thirty miles away. Lawyer Wheeler had been called away and L. G. Sperry, who sometimes took charge of suits before a justice, was also absent. In this dilemma Mr. Leach came to me, desiring that I should act as prosecuting attorney. I told him that I never had conducted a suit before a justice in my life, and I did not like to undertake it. He said that there was no other person who could do it, and that unless I could engage in the work the prosecution must be abandoned. Under these circumstances, I told him I would do the best I could to convict the prisoners. I first arraigned them for theft, a jury was called and they were convicted. They appealed the case to the Circuit Court, a young lawyer of Baraboo by the name of Clark giving bail for them. The bail was forfeited and Clark was obliged to pay. They were next arraigned for uttering counterfeit coin. There was no difficulty in proving their paying out the coin which we charged as bogus; but we had trouble in proving it to be spurious. The lawyers for the prisoners got a decision from the justice that each witness called to give his opinion as to the coin should first swear that he was an expert in the business of detecting counterfeit coin. Among other witnesses I called J. S. Strong, who testified that he had been accustomed to handling coined money for thirty years and had never had a spurious coin passed upon him yet. As he was unwilling to say that he was an expert, his testimony was rejected. I then called Dr. R. G. Williams, who testified that he was a practical chemist, and that he could test the coin by the use of sulphuric acid. He applied the test in the presence of the court and pronounced the coin, which had been passed by the prisoners, spurious. That point was then conceded by the prisoners' counsel. They then introduced a witness, who swore that he was a partner of George Hiles of Baraboo, that Baxter and Reynolds purchased goods at their store on the Saturday previous, and that he passed upon them counterfeit coin to the amount which he had proved that they had passed upon others. Upon that testimony the justice discharged the prisoners.

“The trial lasted three days, and nothing was left undone on the part of the prisoners in their efforts to bribe witnesses and intimidate the counsel for the Government. The justice evidently had little confidence in his legal ability to act in the premises and was fearful that, if he committed the prisoners, he would perpetrate some error whereby he would be liable to a suit for false imprisonment. He therefore made his decisions as favorable as possible to the prisoners. I was well satisfied with that, my first effort in conducting a suit, but was deeply indignant at the discharge of the prisoners, and so informed the court. The next day after their discharge, the two Richard brothers brought to this village a bag containing about a peck of bogus fifty-cent pieces made of Babbett metal, which they had found concealed in some brush near where the men were arrested.”

CHANGES OF CIRCUIT DISTRICTS

In 1839, the year following the separation of Iowa Territory from Wisconsin, the latter was divided into three judicial districts: The first, to include Iowa, Grant and Crawford; the second, Dane (to which Sauk had but recently been attached for judicial purposes), Jefferson, Rock, Walworth and Green; and the third, the counties of Brown, Milwaukee and Racine. Sauk County, at its organization in 1844, was still in the Second District. Upon the admission of Wisconsin as a state in 1848, it was divided into five judicial circuits, Sauk County, with the Counties of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette and Portage, being in the third circuit. In 1855 Sauk County was attached to the ninth circuit. In the meantime, in accord with a constitutional provision, the duties of the Circuit and Supreme Court judges were separated, and these bodies have since been distinct.

It would serve no good purpose to give a list of the judges who presided over the old second and third circuits, in which Sauk County was included, or to mention the abilities of Judges Irvin and Larrabee; for they never were residents of Sauk County and are therefore without the jurisdiction of this history. The same may be said of Judge Alexander L. Collins, who presided over the ninth district when Sauk County first became a part of it, of Luther S. Dixon, who was elevated to the State Supreme Bench; and of Harlow S. Orton and Alva Stewart, the latter one of the veterans of the Circuit Bench.

CIRCUIT AND SUPREME COURT JUDGES

Sauk County has furnished one judge, Robert G. Siebecker, for the home circuit. He was born in the Town of Merrimack, October 17, 1854, and was educated in the common schools, a private academy at Madison and the University of Wisconsin, graduating in June, 1878. He com-

pleted the law course in the same institution in 1880. He was admitted to the bar in 1879 and practiced until January 7, 1890, when he was elected judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit. At the time of his appointment he was city attorney in Madison, having held the office since 1886. He was twice elected circuit judge and on April 7, 1903, was elevated to the Supreme Court, his term beginning in January, 1904. He has since remained on the highest bench in the state.

Roujet D. Marshall, LL. D., of the Supreme Court, is also from Sauk County. He was born December 27, 1847, in Nashua, New Hampshire, and came to the Town of Delton, Sauk County, with his parents in 1854. He was educated in the district school, Delton Academy, Baraboo Collegiate Institute and Lawrence University. He commenced the study of law when seventeen, walking between his home and Baraboo much of the time, the distance each way being ten miles. He was willing to make great sacrifices, so eager was he for an education. In connection with his school work he pursued the study of law until he was twenty-four, when he was admitted to the bar. He practiced at Chippewa Falls until he became county judge in 1876. He was elected circuit judge of the Eleventh Circuit in 1888 and 1894. He was appointed to the Supreme Bench by Governor Upham in 1895 to succeed Chief Justice Harlow S. Orton, deceased, and held the office until retired in January, 1918. Judge Marshall was a member of the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin, 1884-1886.

PROBATE JUDGES

It is far different with the members of the Probate Court. On March 11, 1844, the voters of Sauk Prairie Precinct elected among other county officers, a probate judge in the person of Prescott Brigham. But he did not hold it long, for in September of that year (the county having been organized and Baraboo election precinct created) a second election took place, in pursuance with the provisions of the organic act, and Lorrin Cowles, father of Dr. Charles Cowles, of Baraboo, was chosen to the Probate Bench. Judge Cowles and his brother, New England people, but pioneers of Kalamazoo, Michigan, had recently settled in the Baraboo Valley, where the former was elected to the Probate Bench. Doctor Cowles, the son, was the second physician to settle in Sauk County.

It is the belief of an old settler that Judge Cowles' successor was George Cargel. Maj. W. H. Clark was then elected to the office and at the expiration of his term he was succeeded, in 1849, by James M. Clark, who was re-elected. Judge Clark resigned before his second term of office expired, and R. G. Camp was appointed to fill the vacancy. E. G. Wheeler was chosen to the position in 1853 and served until 1857, when S. S. Barlow was elected as his successor. John B. Quimby succeeded to the office in 1861 and, being re-elected in 1865, retired in favor of C. C. Remington in 1869.

JUDGE C. C. REMINGTON

For many years previous to his death, October 13, 1878, Judge Remington was acknowledged to be at the head of the Sauk County bar. He had been practicing, and ably performing his duties as a legislator and a judge, since 1847. The judge, who was a native of New York, located near Waukesha, Wisconsin, with his parents, in 1840, being then sixteen years of age. After working on the family farm for six years, he studied law with Alexander Randall, of Waukesha, afterward governor of Wisconsin, and with Finch & Lynde, a leading Milwaukee firm. Soon after his admission to the bar in February, 1847, he located in Baraboo and commenced practice. In 1854 he was elected to the Wisconsin Assembly as a representative of Adams and Sauk counties. He served as county judge from January, 1870, to April, 1873. With the exception of these periods, he was an active and a most successful practitioner.

JOHN BARKER

When Judge Remington resigned from the Probate Bench in April, 1873, the governor appointed John Barker to fill the vacancy, who continued to hold the position until his successor was elected in the following year. When Judge Barker died in 1889 he was in partnership with one of Judge Remington's sons, Arthur Remington, now a resident of Olympia, Washington. While an able and most honorable member of the profession, the deceased was not a brilliant one. But, as stated by one of his friends: "A lawyer who turns away a client and makes him go home and shake hands with his neighbor across a disputed land line, shows that the man in him is greater and of more worth than all his learning and his talents; and that sort of practice marked the career of this attorney and made him rich, too—rich in the only true wealth—wealth that does not rust, that cannot be stolen, that alone possibly may be carried out of the world, the love of his fellow men." A native of New York, Mr. Barker came to Baraboo from Ohio in 1865. Before entering active practice he taught for awhile as principal of the local schools, and, at various times in the course of his practice served as town clerk, town treasurer and district attorney. Everyone had confidence in him and he might have held other public offices had he so desired.

EPHRAIM W. YOUNG

James W. Lusk was elected probate judge in 1873 and Giles Stevens in 1877. He was succeeded by Ephraim W. Young, in January, 1882. Judge Young was twice re-elected, and had served little more than half of his third term at the time of his decease, March 25, 1892. He was a Maine man, graduated from Harvard with honors and studied hydraulic

engineering and the higher mathematics before being admitted to practice in the Massachusetts courts. Among all the judges and lawyers of Sauk County there was probably never one who was Judge Young's equal in breadth and thoroughness of scholarship. When he first came to Wisconsin he practiced for a short time in a small country town; then bought a farm of 260 acres in the Town of Prairie du Sac on the Wisconsin River. For a time the family lived in a little house of two rooms, a larger and more comfortable residence being subsequently constructed. Situated on an eminence, it commanded a view for miles of the most beautiful of prairies and in the distance the far-away Blue Mounds. Son of a farmer, he loved the business of raising everything and anything—fruits, grains, cattle, horses and hogs, hops and sorghum—in all he found pleasure. "But, best of all," says one who knew him well, "he liked to open new land, to fell trees and grub. It was to him a pastime. As years passed, finding himself in no better circumstances financially, he concluded to sell out and resume the practice of law. For fourteen or fifteen years he attended the assembly sessions in Madison, being a member one year; then holding a clerkship a few years; and later was chief clerk seven or eight years. He was trustee of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane from 1860 to 1874, and a member of the commission to locate the Northern Hospital for the Insane. A Republican in politics, and the nominee of his party in 1873 for secretary of state, he shared the fate of his associates in the defeat of that year. At different times he was urged to become a candidate for Congress, but always declined. Upon being elected to the County bench in 1882, Judge Young moved to Baraboo. For several years he was a member of the City Board of Education, and prominent in the affairs of the Free Congregational church. His last illness was severe and short, he passing away in a moment—without warning. A noble man gone—conscientious, kind, and generous; faithful in the discharge of duties, public and private, he was universally loved and respected."

Judge Young was succeeded by W. T. Kelsey, in April, 1892, and Judge Kelsey has given such general satisfaction that he is still on the bench.

PEN-SKETCHES OF EARLY PROBATE JUDGES

As to the earlier occupants of the bench, one of the old settlers recalled Judge Cowles as "a sturdy, honest old farmer, and likewise Judge Cargel; both fully competent to handle the affairs of the office at that date. Major Clark was a native of Madison county, New York. A graduate of Hamilton College, he was a fine scholar and an able lawyer. On account of his skill in his profession and his ability in the Legislature (he having been a member of one of the Territorial Legislatures), he came to be known as the Lion of Sauk. An amusing incident is re-

lated concerning the Judge who, being engaged in the prosecution of a case of theft, in which the prisoner was charged with having stolen a light wagon, replied to the Latin phrase, 'Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus,' 'Yes, a man that will lie about a one-horse wagon will lie about an omnibus.'

"Judge James M. Clark was a graduate of an eastern law school. He was a sociable gentleman, thoroughly competent. He went from here to Tennessee, and later moved to Greeley, Colorado. Judge Wheeler, afterward of Sioux Falls, Dakota, bore his honors easy and had the confidence of the people. His successor, Judge Barlow, made a good judge. He has also distinguished himself as district attorney, member of the Assembly several terms, and attorney general of the state. Judge Remington was a man of strong convictions and, like most men of mark, had some enemies."

JUDGE REMINGTON'S REMINISCENCES

At one of the Old Settlers' meetings held at Prairie du Sac in 1873, Judge C. C. Remington delivered an address, in which is the following relating to county seat rivalries, land claims and complications and lawsuits: "When I first came here, Judge Irvin held court in the schoolhouse in Prairie du Sac. The county seat was there. The two Sauk villages could not agree about the location, and rather than let the upper town keep it the lower town voted it to Baraboo. That was an unlucky quarrel for Sauk—as we called this prairie part of our county—a foolish quarrel. It was just like all other quarrels in that respect. Wisdom must depart to make room for a quarrel. Had the county buildings been located at the point half way between the two towns they would have grown together long ago. Baraboo was the lucky 'third candidate' that time. This was before my time. Baraboo contracted considerable of an obligation to the lower town in this affair. She was not allowed to forget it, and she didn't want to. The two villages often afterwards sent up double delegations to county conventions. The lower town set seemed to have regularity on their side. At all events they were admitted to the exclusion of their neighbors. At one time the upper town got its revenge by also sending a double delegation to the Portage Senatorial District Convention. This senate district at that time comprised what is now the counties of Columbia, Sauk, Juneau, Adams, Marquette, Wood, Portage and Marathon. The result of it all was, that out of the quarrel of the double delegation grew such dissatisfaction that the opposition candidate, Col. Jas. S. Allan, then of the pinery, was elected. Although he was one of our earliest settlers, he was not the candidate of either of the other pugnacious factions. Had the Sauk county delegation united on one man from Sauk he would have been nominated and elected. Since then these two enterprising villages

have built one more bridge across the Wisconsin than they need to, had the first one been built by an umpire with power of location and power to enforce an equal contribution from the said towns. That would have gone a good way toward drawing the two towns together. They seem to have hit upon the right plan at last; a depot where the court house and bridge ought to have been. That, we hear, has been agreed upon. All that is lacking is the consent of the third party, the railroad. May that consent not be long withheld.

“We have nothing to brag of in the way of peace and harmony on our side of the bluff. The Baraboo valley was the last to settle. The farms were newer, and it fell more under the sway of the claim laws than Sauk prairie did. When the early settler came, he could not buy his farm if he had the money. The land was not in market. When it did come in market, he had in many cases spent his money, and he held his farm by claim—a neighbor institution not known or respected at the land office.

“Shortly after my arrival, or at least within a year or so thereafter, I was gravely informed by a very intelligent, honest and conscientious man, in a confidential way, that he had begun to entertain serious doubts as to whether it was right to kill a man for jumping a claim. Such a thing as a man's buying against the claim law the home 40 on which a poor man lived and worked did not occur. It would not have been a safe investment for any man. Such was the first tenure under which the soil was occupied. We had our rival towns, Baraboo, known as Brown Town, and Lyons. The village of Baraboo was then merely one 40-acre tract, extending but a few rods south of the river. The quarter section on which the county seat was located was north and west of Baraboo. It was bought by the early settler, Prescott Brigham, of the government for the county. The county had no money in those days. County orders were fifty cents on the dollar, and heavy barter at that. The reason this quarter section had not been bought up before was, it had been claimed for the benefit of the school district. The county seat and post office was Adams. Baraboo was not a name of high esteem among the natives. Its oddity, or ugliness, triumphed, or the good sense of the people came to it at last. At any rate, the name prevails, and it rests in the hearts of our people. Lyons has napped away her day on the rapids, and is contentedly nestling under the spreading wings of her old rival, not a little proud of being taken for a part of the same town. Indeed, Baraboo has done amazingly well in improving upon the strength of the push the lower town gave her. What say you? Let us give Upper Sauk equal credit, for the lower town could not have quarreled without the upper town to help her in the muss. Besides all that, the lower town wanted the county seat just as much as either of the three. She had sense enough to see that there was no site for her between

the other two; and so made choice of what was deemed the lesser evil, and Baraboo was chosen.

“Another town has done remarkably well since Wisconsin was a territory. That is Babb’s Ford. With that spirit for novelty and restlessness most unaccountable, the name has been changed to Reedsburg. Although Reedsburg had a member in the legislature all winter long, I don’t know as he did anything toward getting the name changed back. The member was not to blame. There were a good many laws to alter. You know our laws don’t keep much longer than eggs without turning, and the turning of eggs and the making of laws is very much the same kind of business. Anybody that can do one can the other. The talent required for either is to know enough to count twelve, and repeat. But as this is chiefly an old settlers’ arrangement, let us return to the subject, or rather turn to it.

“I am not going to undertake any record of events that fell under my observation in this country under territorial times, for several reasons: First, I did not observe anything worthy of note. I have seen rafts of lumber run over the Baraboo rapids. I clerked it for Mr. H. Canfield at the first sale of lots in Adams (now Baraboo). He died at the plow long ago. He was a good man, full of schemes. He was my first patron and earliest friend. He helped me when I most needed it. But for him my board bill would have accumulated on my hands, and this acknowledgment is all I can do towards squaring the account.

“I might report to you the trial of some men in a justice court held in the log schoolhouse (the only building on the county seat), Squire Garrison presiding. The offense charged was burglary and arson. Col. D. K. Noyes and I were counsel for the defendants. There was a jury trial. After several adjournments and delays, the jury became aware of the nature of the proceedings and wisely concluded that a higher court alone had jurisdiction. They refused to attend court any more, and the defendants escaped punishment. They had only been trying to enforce the claim laws. But it is not worth while to go into such things.

“A second reason is, that if there was anything worthy of note it would not be worth while to attempt to impale it now, for we have our Josephus contemporary historian—yea, social histographer and geographer. We are sketched and mapped out with outlines and in-lines by—well, you all know him. But for him many noble sayings and doings, and some of our highways and byways, might now be ‘sleeping the sleep that knows no waking.’ By the aid of his maps and diagrams of the ancients and moderns, and sketches and certificates of the same, we may reasonably hope for all the immortal fame in this world that we are in any wise justly entitled to. More than that would be a sin not worth committing. So, on that head, we may rest in quiet, easy indifference, that all is well; or as well as can be.”

SOME OF THE EARLY LAWYERS (MAJOR CLARK)

Elbridge D. Jackson, who was an early resident and attorney of Baraboo and afterward moved to Minneapolis, contributed an interesting paper to the local press sketching some of the pioneer practitioners of the county seat, where they most did congregate. "First and foremost in point of time and reputation as a lawyer," he says, "was Major Clark, as he was always called. Where he came from, what his preparation was or what became of him, is equally unknown to the writer. For very many years he was the oracle of the law in the little hamlet. At that time he must have been in middle life, and had already acquired sufficient of what is called *lex scripta*, or the law of the law books, to stand him in good stead in those days of meager legal learning. Being naturally of a legal turn of mind, he could apply the principles in which he was well grounded to the facts of the case in hand and make what is now called a pretty good guess without studying up. He always retained the confidence of the courts in his knowledge of the law, and had the faculty of getting down to the underlying principle governing the controversy, which always in those days was particularly convincing, especially before the justices of the peace. He was what may be called a silent man; his words were measured; he rarely joked, but was grave and solemn. He spoke almost as an oracle, seemingly from a deep well of wisdom, and had a far-away look. Lawyers associated him with themselves in the trials for guidance often, but more likely to discuss the law of the case to the court. He dispensed counsel on the street, more often in pleasant weather from the front door of the hotel where he was wont to spend many an hour. Had it not been for his confirmed habit, not so rare in those days, of continuous use of strong drink, no one can tell what success he might have achieved even in those days of small things. One thing he did achieve, however, and that was the universal recognition of the community that he was a profound lawyer.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE ARMSTRONG

"In those days even justices of the peace in the village, who had any legal turn of mind, gradually acquired sufficient knowledge of the law from the trials before them to practice themselves without further preparation. Such was the case with Justice of the Peace Armstrong, who was a conspicuous figure for many years in both capacities. He was an Irishman, or had some of that blood, so essential to a good lawyer, in his veins. Though quite diffident in the use of language, he had a faculty of pretty carefully sifting the leading and controlling circumstances of a case and getting them before a court or jury as the case might be. He was rather tall and angular, with a naturally very ruddy complexion and almost the opposite in appearance to Major Clark, who

was rather below medium in size, with something of a round featured visage set off with a pointed nose.

BILL BROWN

“Bill Brown was another who confined his legal efforts to courts of justices of the peace. He came into the law naturally through early and exciting litigation in his own family and to a large extent growing out of the property left by his noble brother, George, at the time of his tragic death at the raising of a bent at the mill. Bill Brown for a great many years was regarded as the best statute lawyer in Sauk county; in fact, he knew little of the law than what was contained in the statutes of Wisconsin, and these he knew by heart. It gave him a vast advantage over others who knew even more law, but not so well, the statutes. Many a victory was won in justice court by him through such familiarity with existing laws his adversary knew nothing of. Bill Brown was an antagonist in court that could not be downed by bluffs, and not always by argument, for he was like Goldsmith's attorney, who, though vanquished, could argue still.

“There was nearly always something doing in the courts between Bill Brown and Philarmon Pratt, mostly growing out of water power interests along the Baraboo river in Browntown, as originally called. Each had about equal staying qualities and never knew or seemed to know when defeated. Besides this a good bit of real hot blood often mingled with the litigation and left its stain long after. Both lived to a ripe age and are gone now, while the unvexed Baraboo flows on as though these two doughty antagonists had never contended in perennial strife.

NELS WHEELER

“Nels Wheeler was among the elders of the law, and continued to be a lively factor down to the times fitly called recent. He was not so much a lawyer as a wag, good fellow, man of humor and entertaining speaker. In fact he was in great demand in the school districts roundabout Baraboo and also Chippewa Falls, where for several years he practiced, as a funny lecturer, in which he certainly had real talent. He wrote a book entitled ‘Old Thunderbolt in Justice Court,’ which was an attempt to portray his experience at the bar, but it fell so far short of reaching the mark as to be disappointing. While there are some really good things in the book, it only serves to show how impossible it is to transfer a living personality to the cold printed page, and especially such a rollicking, side-splitting, good-natured fellow as Nels Wheeler really was. And yet he could try a case in court very well. It depended on the kind of case. If such as to afford a field for the play of

his fun and sarcasm, he could utterly annihilate his adversary and win a victory with flying colors. But if a close knowledge of the law was required, then he was at a disadvantage, for he did not claim to be studious, and preferred to sit and joke and tell stories in the hotel than be thumbing the dusty volumes in his office. He was not difficult with his clients in matters of fees, and would often take his fee from a farmer in a basket of vegetables and carry it home himself. He was a pleasant appearing man of stout build and rather dark complexion. His countenance was full, broad and prepossessing. His mouth was large and it was the easiest thing in the world for him to break into a hearty laugh, though he rarely laughed at his own jokes, which made them all the more comical. He was a veritable caricaturist with his physiognomy and voice, and could imitate the manner of almost anyone he chose so as to not be mistaken. His fund of good stories was inexhaustible and he could select one or more to cover almost any case in hand. No one ever thought of being offended by any of his sallies of wit, even if a party on the opposite side of a lawsuit. His genial manner thus saved him from making enemies, which a more stern disposition would have surely done under like circumstances.

C. C. REMINGTON

“We now come to C. C. Remington, who was perhaps the best lawyer Baraboo ever claimed when considered in all respects. He was not a fine speaker, but always diffident even to almost paining his friends in court. But he knew the law and never went into court unprepared. All his cases bore the marks of preparation and so he was never surprised, but often surprised the other side. Besides the law he appreciated the value of evidence and had the facts well supported by witnesses. When he came to sum up to the jury he took his time, and if he was seemingly tedious to spectators, he succeeded in interesting the jury, in whom he was mostly interested, whereas Nels Wheeler cared apparently more for the crowd even if he hazarded his case.

“It is said that Remington studied law on the veranda of his grandfather's house in Lyons, so that he was truly a self-made man. In the trial of causes he could be very severe and sarcastic with witnesses, and, likewise in summing up, he could be unmerciful with the opposite party. He thereby made some enemies, but he was an honest man and true as steel to his clients.

“Mr. Remington had no time or appreciation for wit, jokes or stories so common among lawyers generally; he was never known to joke or tell a story and probably could not if he would; he was not built that way, while Nels Wheeler simply was. It can scarcely be called a defect, and it is doubtful if in the practice of the law Mr. Remington suffered any loss from utter absence of humor. Withal, he was a model

citizen, a family man with a comfortable income and home in a pleasant part of the town. Personally, he was a man of few words, but meant always what he said. He was of slight build and not fashioned to withstand great strain of nerves and strength in protracted trials. He was seen very little about hotels and drinking places so attractive to most lawyers in those days, but rather be at home with his family and perhaps working in his garden in the proper season. He had a high appreciation of personal integrity always, and while a lawyer open to fees for a client, still, it was always understood that C. C. Remington himself was not for sale. This was shown in giving a young man who sought a position to teach in a state institution, a letter of recommendation, for which the recipient offered to pay a fee, whereupon Mr. Remington gently rebuked him with the remark that if it could be paid for it would not be worth anything.

“Had Mr. Remington lived to advanced age, no doubt he would have continued to serve his large clientage and taken an interest in public affairs. It is doubtful if he had any especial talent that the average young man does not possess with industrious habits. While we are amused and have a certain admiration for the man of humor, still for long wear and usefulness in the community, plain people of undoubted character are the ones of most value. They form the great body that keeps the community ever conservative and without whom such a giddy state of things might prevail as to overturn the very foundations of society and endanger its endurance. Some very great heights have been reached by plain people in the profession of the law. A conspicuous instance is that of Chief Justice Marshall, of the Supreme Court of the United States, who was so plain and old-fashioned in his ways as to walk between his home and the capitol, some two miles, four times a day for years, and much of the time while his wife was so nervously ill as to not bear the noise of housework by a servant, actually did it himself, going about in his stocking feet for stillness. It was his habit on retiring to repeat the little prayer of childhood learned at his mother's knee, ‘Now I lay me down to sleep, etc.’ Who would not prefer to be classed with such than to be gifted with brilliancy which all the world seems ever striving to praise and admire?”

COLONEL NOYES' START AS A LAWYER

Col. David K. Noyes, who practiced law in Baraboo for several years after 1847, became better known as a newspaper man and a brave and able soldier of the Civil war, and a state legislator and official, than as a member of his profession. As a young man he had gone from Vermont to the lead regions of Southwestern Wisconsin. In 1845 he was an associate of General Amasa Cobb as a prospector in that part of the state. Although they both enlisted for the Mexican war, the

company which they joined was not accepted. Late in the same year Mr. Noyes read law at Beloit, Wisconsin; was admitted to the bar early in 1847, and in June of that year located at Baraboo to practice his profession and deal in real estate and farm lands. Of this period of his life, he himself says: "I came here to Baraboo to reside in June, 1847, and put up a shingle, 'Law and Land Agency,' but there was nobody coming in to buy land that season. Judge Remington and I dealt out some law, perhaps more law than justice, and more law than pay. There was no money. Rails, slabs and verbal orders were a lawful tender. We could try any sort of case in our learned justice's courts, arson as easy as burglary, or assault with intent to kill a yoke of oxen. All criminals we cleared, or they cleared out themselves. We had pretty good times. There were a number of royal good fellows trying to live here. Some succeeded. Our old friend, the head and front of this old, old settlers' association and ever the untiring secretary, was up here on Skillet creek, in the woods, as happy as a lord to all appearance. He has lived up in the woods so long that he pays no more attention to the hooting of an owl than the crowing of the rooster in the morning. We went through that summer and the following winter of '47 and '48 without much trouble, lived on salt barrel pork raised in the east, freighted here from Milwaukee by horse and ox teams, and bread and Orleans molasses. Occasionally we would get venison, and toward spring our good, accommodating landlord, Lyman Clark, Esq., killed his cow for beef. We lived finely for a few days. Early in the spring of '48 settlers came in fast and I had all I could do in hunting and entering lands for them. In June of that year I went back to my native place and was married on the eighteenth of that month in Chelsea, Vermont, returning here in July; and here we have lived without being divorced ever since. We have raised a family, and they have all left the old nest, and we are back again where we started—alone in the old house. My dear old friends, such is life, and we must accept the inevitable. For many of us our time is well nigh spent, but I hope and believe that this country, our home, is a little better for our having lived in it."

LAWYERS OF A LATER PERIOD

The general standard of the members of the Sauk County bar has been elevated, and among those who have materially assisted to maintain its high level may be mentioned, besides those who have already figured in these narratives, the late R. D. Evans. He died in the fall of 1900, just as he was gaining an enviable reputation as a lawyer of high standing. His political outlook, also, was of the brightest.

The late M. Bentley was of the older school and G. Stevens, of Reedsburg, ably represented that section of the county until his recent death.

The Sauk County bar at the present time consists of the following: F. R. Bentley, J. M. Kelley, Jas. H. Hill, J. L. Bonham, V. H. Cady,

E. F. Dithmar, J. W. Frenz, A. J. Gemmill, H. Grotophorst, H. H. Thomas, R. M. Rieser, Norman Quale, W. T. Kelsey, J. A. Malone, D. Ruggles, Wm. Evenson, E. Aug. Runge, Baraboo; H. J. Bohn, E. C. Gottry, Walter Meyer, R. P. Perry, Charles Stone, Jas. A. Stone, H. B. Quimby, H. N. Winchester, W. A. Wyse, Reedsburg; Thomas King, Spring Green.

THE PHYSICIANS OF THE COUNTY

Sauk County has been especially fortunate in the character of its physicians and surgeons, whether of an early or a late day. The average writer is prone to dilate on the comparative superiority of the old-time country doctor over the modern practitioner. Nothing surely should be said to detract from the faithfulness of the old country doctor, or his versatile ability, displayed amid his crude instruments and discouraging surroundings. At the same time, when judging of the difficulties which attend the career of the physician and surgeon of today, one should take into account how much is expected of the modern representative of the profession. Both have labored under special disadvantages, and have acquitted themselves with honor and dignity.

DR. B. F. MILLS AT REEDSBURG AND BARABOO (1849-50)

It is not for the author to form judgment as to the comparative prominence of the practitioners in this special field of professional life, and fortunately several papers have been prepared by old and tried members of the profession, who are well qualified to speak with some authority. Among the most complete and interesting is one by Dr. B. F. Mills, a native of New York who came to Wisconsin just as it was entering statehood, and became a resident of Baraboo in 1850. He writes to the following effect: "In the fall of 1845 I left Watertown for the West, came by steamer to Ohio and spent the winter there. At that time there were no railroads west of Buffalo with the exception of two spurs in Ohio, one running from Sandusky to Mansfield, the pioneer railroad in Ohio, and the other from Xenia to Cincinnati. In the spring of 1846, I left Cleveland by way of the Ohio canal to Portsmouth on the Ohio river and then by steamer down the Ohio river to Cairo, up the Mississippi and Fever rivers to Galena, stopping for the summer in Missouri on my way. From Galena, I came by stage to Beloit in the fall of 1846, arriving just before the election resulting in the rejecting of the first constitution submitted to the people of Wisconsin. At that time there were no railroads in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri or Wisconsin. I lived in southern Wisconsin, till 1850 when I moved to Baraboo, although I had visited Baraboo and Reedsburg in 1849. I took my first meal in the basement of a hotel where Rühland's brewery now stands. Men

were engaged in digging out stumps in Walnut street from the river to the location of the present South Side church. On my visit to Reedsburg in 1849, I found the village consisted of the Mill House and Shanty Row occupied by the pioneer settlers, consisting of Messrs. Strong, Rudd, Crosswell, McCling, Bishop and others, whose names I do not now recall. These pioneers occupied the palatial row of shanties above mentioned. I was sent to the unfurnished Mill House to sleep, which place, I now understand, was recently torn down.

“They had no feed for my horse and sent me to Mr. Babb’s on Babb’s prairie, to procure some, and all I could get was buckwheat bran. They furnished me a boy to pilot me there, saying Mr. Babb would not let them have any or me either if they went with me. On my way back to Reedsburg the boy ran me into a quagmire from which I had a serious time extricating myself and horse. Mr. Babb asked me if I intended to locate in Reedsburg and warned me not to do so as he was building a dam on his creek and this would prevent them from building a dam on the river, as he thus had the prior right.

“In 1850 I located in Baraboo. At that time the village was called Baraboo and the township was called Brooklyn and the postoffice was named Adams. The name of the postoffice was afterwards changed to Baraboo, as they thought this name unique and also there was another postoffice in the state named Adams. The census of the township was taken in 1850, which was then larger than now and included the then unincorporated village of Baraboo and altogether the census was only about 800. C. H. McLaughlin took the census at that time, and established the ‘Sauk County Standard,’ the first paper in Baraboo.

“OF COURSE, HE DID NOT RECOVER”

“I had been here only about a week, when I was called to Lyons to attend a man named Donelson, who had his skull crushed in on one side with a hand axe. I removed several pieces of the skull bones, which I now have in my possession. Of course, he did not recover. I, together with my wife, boarded at the hotel called the Sumner House at the corner where A. R. Reinkings’ store is now located. The proprietor was Mr. Locke. One day he had trouble with his help and gave us roast pig with blood oozing from the meat. Of course we were disgusted and my wife, together with Mrs. C. H. McLaughlin, who was also boarding at the Sumner House, and was the wife of one of the publishers of the ‘Sauk County Standard,’ which was started soon after, discussed the situation, and all decided to move to my old home on the corner of Second and Ash streets, which I had recently purchased, and live together till we could get settled by ourselves.

“As I could not get a cooking stove in Baraboo, my wife and I went to Sauk to get one. On our way back in the night, a severe storm over-

took us and the only light we got was from the flashes of lightning, and in the darkness we ran into a tree top which had fallen across the road and caused much trouble.

DRS. COWLES, ANGLE AND CRANDALL

“The following sketch of the Doctors of Sauk County was read before the District Medical Society which met in Reedsburg in 1897 and which I have revised to date by inserting the Doctors who since have located in Sauk County.

“Dr. Charles Cowles was the first physician who located in Baraboo Valley. He came here in May, 1846, and Dr. Angle also came in this year. Dr. Cowles was in the prime of life, full of vigor, and had a practice which extended many miles. On one occasion at sundown, January 3, 1847, he was called to go 64 miles to visit a lumberman taken with pleura-pneumonia. On an Indian pony he rode that distance by 4 o'clock the next morning without dismounting and the thermometer registered 26 degrees below zero, such a feat demonstrating a degree of physical endurance seldom seen in our time. He excelled in quick diagnosis, arriving at quick conclusions and was remarkably accurate as a rule. Under the head ‘Musical’ I find the following: ‘Dr. Charles Cowles might be called with propriety the father of music in this and other parts of Sauk County. He taught singing school in the village of Baraboo and neighborhood some twenty years, and many who might now be called “old singers” received their first lesson from him. He died several years ago.’

“The writer located in Baraboo in June, 1850. Dr. Cowles, Dr. Angle and Dr. Crandall were practicing here at that time and I believe were the only regular practitioners in the county. On my way here, I came through Sauk City and Prairie du Sac where they had no physician at the time, although Dr. Woodruff had lived there. He came there in 1843 and was the first physician in Sauk County.

“Dr. Angle came in 1846, but did not practice much after 1850, being engaged in erecting a mill at Angelo, a part of Sparta.

“Dr. Crandall practiced here a few years only and has since died.

DOCTOR JENKINS

“In the winter of 1853 I was called to Newport to attend a man with fractured femur and comminuted fracture of the patella with Dr. Jenkins, an honored member of the profession. The case was on our hands for months and from this association I date the commencement of a warm fraternal feeling towards Dr. Jenkins which I still cherish. He now lives in Kilbourn.

THE BARABOO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

“Under date of January 26, 1852, I find in a record I have, the following: ‘Doctors Cowles, Noyes, Alexander and Mills were members

of a medical society organized in Baraboo styled the 'Baraboo Medical Association'—Chas. Cowles, President; D. S. Alexander, Secretary and Treasurer.'

"When I came to Baraboo, there were no doctors in Reedsburg and I attended patients there and at Babb's Prairie.

DOCTORS JONES AND WILLIAMS

"Dr. Ambrose Jones came to Sauk County in 1850, at Delton, where he now resides. Dr. Williams located in Reedsburg in the early fifties.

"I have mentioned the earlier doctors and will now include those practicing later. The number is so great that many names will unavoidably be omitted.

LATER PRACTITIONERS

"Baraboo—Doctors Alexander, Davis, McKennan, Hall, Koch, Snyder, Cowles, Noyes, Mills, Vittum, Angle, Crandall, English, Riley, Kelley, Gorst, Cramer, Irwin, Cahoon, Beach, Sayles, Farnsworth.

"Reedsburg—Doctors Williams, Mackery, Salada, Hall, Hunt, Gilula, Selden, Van Buskirk, Ramsey, Rood, Kordinat, Hulburt, Edwards, Daly, Shelden.

"Ironton—Doctors Booher, Bennett.

"Prairie du Sac and Sauk City—Doctors Bassinger, Young, Riley, Buehler, Lachmund, Farr.

"Merrimack—Doctor Martin.

"LaValle—Doctor Hilliard.

"Spring Green—Doctors Christman, Bossard, Pelton.

"Delton—Doctors Jenkins and Jones.

"The above list includes all the regular physicians who now reside or have resided in Sauk county that I recall at this time. I may have omitted some, but not intentionally, and have written more particularly about the earliest resident doctors and will leave to abler pens to extol the merits of those coming later."

MORE OLD-TIME DOCTORS

The names of three old-time physicians of Baraboo were not mentioned by Doctor Mills. They were Dr. Joseph Alexander, Dr. Miller Blachly and Dr. L. C. Slye.

Doctor Alexander came to Baraboo in the '40s and had a practice extending as far as the Lemonweir. He died of consumption about 1857.

Dr. Miller Blachly was born at Niles, Ohio, August 13, 1804; married Mary Satterfield in 1833; practiced medicine in Niles eight years; came to Dane County in 1850; to Okee in 1853; and to Baraboo in 1857. He moved to North Freedom in 1883 and died there in 1894.

Dr. L. C. Slye was born at Bennington, Vermont, and commenced the practice of the allopathic system of medicine there. Later he located at Waukesha, Wisconsin, then Prairieville and next at Baraboo. Although he had a large practice in Baraboo and the surrounding country, he died a poor man. He never hesitated to answer a call although he knew there was little hope of compensation. He was one of the first to bring the ideas of his school of medicine into this section of Wisconsin. Doctor Slye died in 1898 at the ripe old age of eighty-two.

DOCTOR JONES DIES

Dr. Ambrose Jones of Delton recently died at the age of nearly one hundred years. He had lived longer in the county than any other physician.

LIST OF TODAY

Among the older ones of the profession in the county are Dr. J. E. English of Baraboo, Dr. J. W. Buehler of Sauk City, Dr. C. A. Rood and Dr. T. R. Hastings of Reedsburg.

A list of those in the county at the present time include the following:

Baraboo—Doctors J. E. English, F. R. Winslow, A. L. Farnsworth, H. J. Irwin, L. W. Sayles, Charles E. Getchell, Walter A. Hazelton, D. M. Kelley, Edward McGrath, Roger Cahoon and W. F. Nuzum.

Reedsburg—Doctors F. P. Daly, F. D. Hulburt, C. A. Rood, T. R. Hastings, Otto Spoerhleder, A. Edwards, A. N. Jones, Zimmerman and Thompson.

Ableman—Dr. W. J. Hummell.

La Valle—Dr. J. W. Miller.

North Freedom—Doctor Dierschke.

Prairie du Sac—Doctors J. W. Buehler, Rex Schlag and Buckner.

Sauk City—Doctors Charles von Hiddisen, S. C. Keller, Lalor and Johnson.

Ironton—Dr. Joseph Tkadlec.

Spring Green—Doctors Frank Nee, E. G. Christman, Marus Bossard.

Plain—Doctors P. H. Fowler (now with the United States Army) and Mary Hanko.

Loganville—Doctors O. E. Westedt and Edward Hanko.

Merrimack—Doctors M. T. Martin and F. E. Tryon.

A FEW FACTS FROM DOCTOR NOYES

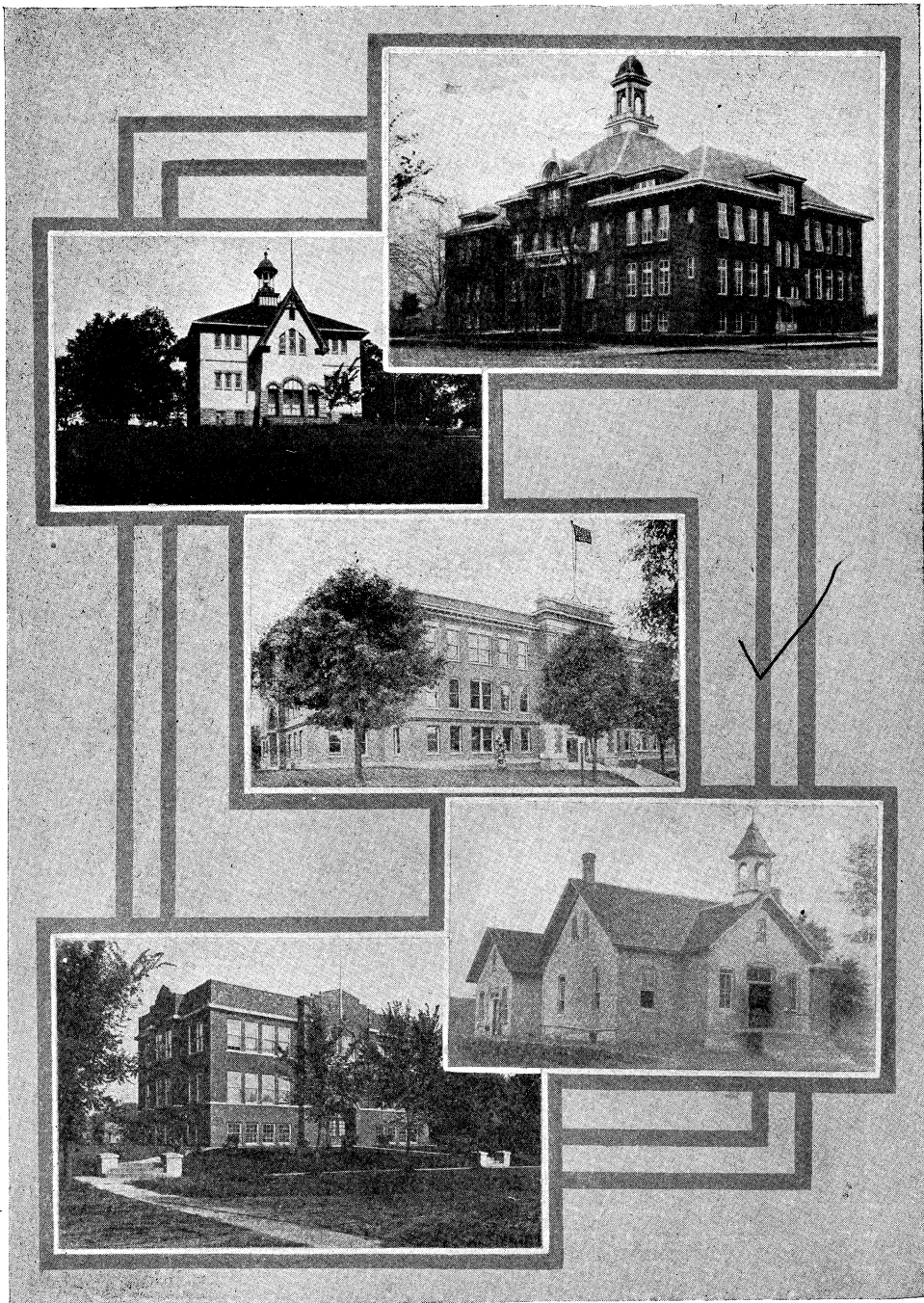
Dr. A. A. Noyes, who moved from Baraboo to Mason City, Iowa, was one of the pioneer physicians, and in a letter to the Sauk County Historical Society sends the following items regarding some of his pro-

fessional associates: "I first went to Baraboo in 1846 and, after a stay in Missouri I returned to Baraboo in 1850. While I had my office in Missouri, I practiced in three different states up and down the Des Moines river on both sides, and also across the Mississippi river at Wausau, Illinois. It was in 1849 that I made my first venture as a physician and surgeon, after my graduation. In the spring of 1850 I was flooded out of my habitation by the old Mississippi and returned to Baraboo. I soon gained the confidence of the citizens and the surrounding country as a successful practitioner of medicine and surgery. I was the leader and charter member of the first medical society in Sauk County.

"I have been running over in my mind's eye the names of the young men (old bachelors) who were in Baraboo from 1846 to 1850. Boys we all were; rollicking, boyish boys! Here are the names of some of them, who were there then or a little later: M. C. Waite, Morris Waite, Joseph Alexander, Samuel Hiles, William Brown, D. K. Noyes, E. O. Gregory, John Crawford, Rosewell Crement, William H. Canfield, Lewis Hayes, Daniel Ruggles, Eb. Nelson, H. D. Evans, Fred Nelson, Elisha Walbridge, E. E. Ames, James Cowles, Nels Wheeler, J. E. Wilkinson, E. H. Potter, Orin Huyck, Dr. H. S. Alexander, Simeon Crandall, A. A. Noyes, Edwin Paddock, Levi Crouch, Henry Hurlbut, L. C. Stanley, Hiram Hurlbut, Howard Huntington, Joel Hurlbut, Levi Moore, Noah Kirk, James Haines, Levi Munson, Henry Peck, C. C. Remington, Henry Cowles, R. Lewis Walker, Henry Southard, John Goode and Orange Cook.

"I was the youngest of them all, twenty-four years old in 1846. All were wrestling boys. I used to have a good many boyish scraps with Dr. Cowles, M. C. Waite and H. D. Evans, in the trial of strength, in scuffling. One time, with Dr. Cowles in front of his house we were both faces down in the sand. Dr. Cowles was considered the bully of Sauk county.

"In a former article I was not sure about the number of years Dr. Crandall was there (in Baraboo). He went there in 1846, and in the fall of 1851 returned to Missouri, where he formerly lived and where he married his wife. He died there in November, 1853. His family returned north in June, 1856, with his brother, D. P. Crandall and his family. The wives of the brothers were sisters. When they went to Baraboo in 1846 they lived in a little board shanty which stood near the location of the hotel where Mr. Moore lived on the flat; it was then called 'under the hill.' Both families lived there together until Dr. Crandall built a house for himself and family across the street from this shanty. Soon after this Dr. Crandall went onto his farm. My wife, Mrs. Noyes, was a charter member of five who organized the Baptist church of Baraboo in 1846."



SOME SAUK COUNTY SCHOOLS

Viewing from top to bottom: Reedsburg High School; Ableman School; Baraboo High School; typical district schoolhouse; Spring Green High School

CHAPTER XI

COUNTY SCHOOLS AND RURAL CLUBS

SOURCES OF DISTRICT SCHOOL SUPPORT—MODERN ACTIVITIES—ORGANIZATION OF BOYS' CORN GROWING CONTESTS—COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED—CONTESTS AND FIELD MEETS—PUBLICATION OF "SAUK COUNTY SCHOOLS"—EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR—WORK IN AGRICULTURE PRACTICAL—WARM LUNCHES FOR COUNTRY SCHOOL CHILDREN—A RURAL SCHOOL SURVEY—SCHOOL DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL FAIRS—FARMERS' CLUB MOVEMENT—SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND SALARIES—SAUK COUNTY COUNTRY CLUBS—FOUR CLASSES OF CLUBS—DEVELOPS LEADERSHIP—THE COUNTRY TEACHER—HOW ONE CLUB WAS ORGANIZED—WHAT A MINISTER DID—GENERAL FEATURES OF THE CLUBS—SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MOVEMENT—COUNTRY LIFE LIBRARY—FEDERATION OF COUNTRY CLUBS—CONSTITUTION—BY-LAWS—SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS OF LONG AGO—A VETERAN SCHOOLHOUSE.

When the county was first settled there were a few private schools and later the public school system was established. Up to 1861 there was a superintendent of schools in each township, the officer being duly elected.

At the election of 1860 (the officer taking his position in 1861) a county superintendent was elected, I. W. Morley being the first to be chosen in Sauk County. Some years ago the election of a superintendent was changed from the fall to the spring, in order to remove, as far as possible, the office from politics. The list of superintendents who have been chosen from time to time will be found in the chapter covering the roster of county officers.

SOURCES OF DISTRICT SCHOOL SUPPORT

At the present time each district at the annual meeting votes the amount to be raised for school purposes. This is returned to the town clerk who embodies the amount in the tax roll, is collected by the town treasurer and turned back to the district. Besides the money raised by the district the state gives about \$2.50 per pupil as state aid and the county as much more. Besides the items mentioned the state gives special

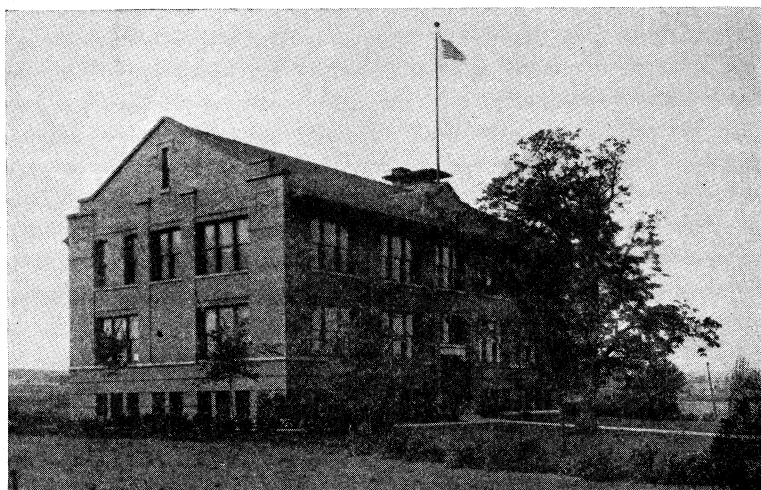
aid on any three of the following items: domestic science, agriculture, manual training or commercial subjects.

MODERN ACTIVITIES

The following activities have been inaugurated and are encouraged by the present county superintendent, G. W. Davies, North Freedom, for the purpose of giving redirection of education to the boys and girls of the county:

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOYS' CORN GROWING CONTESTS

These were started in 1907 and were first held in connection with the local farmers' institutes. The seed used in the contests has been



COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL, REEDSBURG

distributed by the county superintendent and the prizes awarded by the County Agricultural Society at its annual fair held in Baraboo. From 200 to 300 young people take part in this event each year.

Acre contests have been conducted to determine the largest yields grown by boys under eighteen years of age. In 1911 a yield of 103 bushels was secured and in 1912 the largest yield was 92 bushels. As a result of these contests, varieties of corn giving larger yields are being grown in the county and better methods of cultivation practiced.

COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED

All teachers in the county are members. Sectional meetings are held in different parts of the county during the winter with a general two-day meeting held near the Easter vacation. High school teachers, teachers

from the county training school, and normal school teachers contribute to these meetings and bring inspirations and suggestions to our country teachers, many of whom are inexperienced and untrained.

PICTURES AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE COUNTRY SCHOOL

The movement to supply better pictures and more appropriate decoration and equipment for country schools has been fostered and developed, with the result that over \$200 was raised last year to be used largely for the decoration of our country schools. This money was raised by means of socials planned by the teachers and held usually in the schoolhouse. In this way the people have been brought together socially, they have become more interested in their school, the pupils have been trained for their part in the literary program, and the community has been broadened and benefited.

CONTESTS AND FIELD MEETS

Each year the state graded schools contest for honors in athletics. Separate contests are arranged for boys and girls. A declamatory contest is held and banners, pennants and badges are awarded the winning schools and individuals.

Contests in spelling, arithmetic, language, sewing, cooking and corn judging, open to pupils of the country and graded school, are held at the training school each year. District and town spelling, arithmetic, and language contests are held to select contestants who shall represent the schools of a town at the county contest.

Many teachers have organized the girls of their schools into sewing clubs and more attention is being given to work in cooking.

PUBLICATION OF "SAUK COUNTY SCHOOLS"

A monthly bulletin devoted chiefly in glorifying the constructive uplift work of teachers, patrons and school officers. Announcements of institutes, conventions, examinations, and events of general school interest are included. This is the eighth year of publication. Nine numbers of 900 copies each are mailed free to every teacher, school and county officer and interested patron. This bulletin is the clearing house of information of all educational activities within the county, and is an important factor in stimulating school activities.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR

For many years the schools of the county have contributed to make an excellent display of school work at our county fair. During the past

eight years exhibits have been made at the state fair. The new educational building, located at the entrance to the grounds, contains more than 2,000 square feet of wall space for the placing of maps and other drawings, with a large number of tables and display cases for sewing and other hand work. Still there is not room to display the work that comes from all parts of Wisconsin. These exhibits encourage pupils to do their best for only the best is sent to the state fair. In the individual entries our boys and girls have won the largest number of blue ribbons and the largest amount in cash prizes. In the display from any county, the Sauk County exhibit has always been awarded first or a high place. This is indeed no small honor for the boys and girls of Sauk County and attests in strong terms to the excellence of the work being done by our teachers.

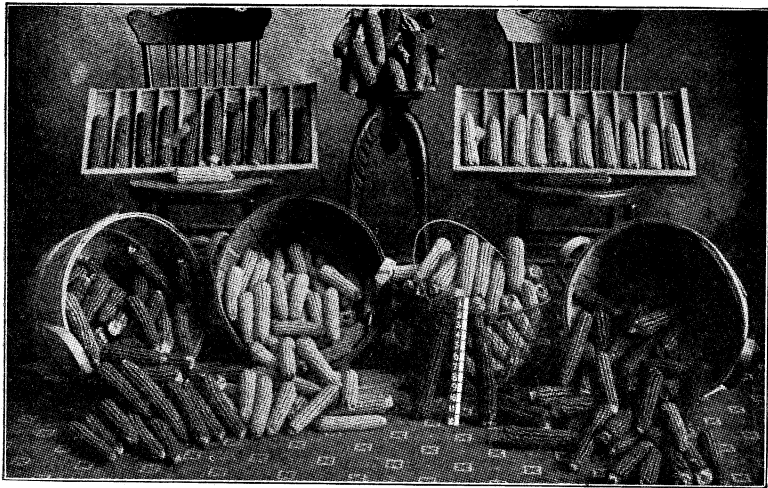
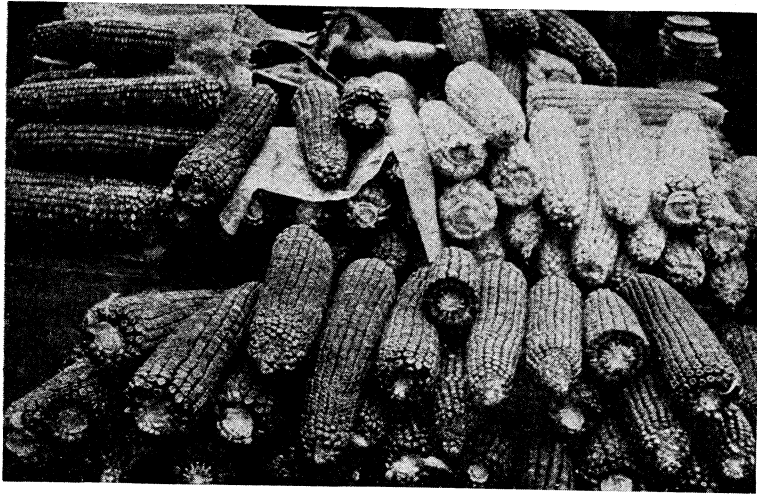
WORK IN AGRICULTURE PRACTICAL

Every effort is made to make the work of the school fit into the work of the home. This cannot be done from a study of some text book or bulletin on agriculture, but the pupil must be given an opportunity to apply the principles of thoughtful, scientific, businesslike farming. He must know the value of the Babcock tests and be taught to apply it. The milk sheet and scales must be common property, and the boy must be able to interpret and verify that monthly lubricator of farm comforts—the butter or cheese statement. For many years the Babcock tester has been demonstrating to our county summer schools and institutes, and now there are more than a dozen testers at work in as many schools. We do not advocate a tester for every school and only advise its purchase when the community and the teacher are ready to make proper use of it.

The school work in corn impels teachers to enter the fields of standing corn with their pupils and select seed corn, making a careful study of stalk and ear. This is followed by making suitable seed corn drying racks. Then in the early spring, individual ear germinating tests are performed as a part of the school work in agriculture. Let our slogan be, "The country school of today for the country life of tomorrow."

WARM LUNCHES FOR COUNTRY SCHOOL CHILDREN

This work is in the experimental stage. It is being discussed in our teachers' meetings and is being tried in a few schools. Some schools prepare cocoa, others coffee, and some serve hot soup, while others are preparing baked potatoes, boiled rice, stewed prunes and are emphasizing the importance of certain foods and the best methods of preparing them. We have faith that the time will come when balanced rations will satisfy the appetites not only for the farmers' live stock but of the school children as well.



EXHIBITS BY BOYS' CORN CLUBS

A RURAL SCHOOL SURVEY

In co-operation with the state department of education at Madison an inventory in full of each school district was made, its social forces and assets are being considered, a map of each district is being drawn, the tides of immigration are being noted, and a thorough study and mapping of rural conditions is being made.

SCHOOL DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL FAIRS

No movement started in recent years in the country schools has aroused more interest in the school and the community than has the district fair. The children select farm products, prepare school work, and make exhibits of cooking and sewing. A short program is given by the school, silk ribbons mark the winning entries, a short talk is given by an outsider, and plans are made for a bigger and better fair next year.

A FARMERS' CLUB MOVEMENT

An effort on the part of a community to supply its own need for social enjoyment, for a better, richer, fuller country life. Ten years ago the Skillet Creek Farmers' Club of the Town of Baraboo had been recently organized. Its development is too well known to need repetition. Its name and its fame are nation wide. Through the courtesy of the newspapers, by personal interview, and by means of public addresses at institutes, conventions, and school socials, the value of such an organization in a country community has been made known.

The spirit of organization and co-operation is manifest in all parts of the county. The great nation wide country life movement finds favor with our farmers. The country school teacher in many cases, realizing her opportunity for service has become the social leader and organizer. Farmers' clubs, literary societies, and kindred social circles have increased in number to twenty-four and may be found in fifteen of the twenty-two towns in Sauk County.

In February, 1912, delegates from the rural organizations met and formed the Sauk County Country Life Association. Two summer picnics have contributed wholesome games and recreation for the farmer and his family. The second annual meeting will be held January 17th and 18th at the courthouse. As stated in the constitution, "The object of this association shall be to encourage the formation and existence of Farmers' Clubs and kindred rural organizations, and through association meetings to promote the dissemination of knowledge, and the advancement of measures of general benefit to the rural residents of the county. We believe that through such organizations, by exchange of ideas and union

of influence, the various communities of the county may be benefited materially, socially, intellectually, and morally."

Mr. Davies is assisted in his work by Miss Essie Brooks, Reedsburg, and Miss Bessie Cole, Lodi, supervising teachers, and by Miss Valera Larson, Kilbourn, in the office. The supervising teachers visit the schools, assist the teachers with their work, give advice, and on Saturdays assist with the teachers' meetings.

SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND SALARIES

From the latest figures prepared by County Superintendent Davies the facts are deduced which exhibit the present condition of the schools and the teaching force under his jurisdiction. Thus it is learned that there are now in Sauk County 150 1-room schools, 5 graded schools with two departments, 4 graded schools with three or more departments, and 4 high schools, not including those of Baraboo and Reedsburg, which are in charge of city superintendents and boards of education. In the schools under Mr. Davies' supervision 208 teachers are employed to instruct 4,421 scholars (attendance). The average monthly salary of the male teacher is \$96 and of the female, \$53. The approximate valuation of school property, including buildings, grounds, furnishings and apparatus, is \$300,000.

SAUK COUNTY COUNTRY CLUBS

By G. W. Davies, County Superintendent of Schools

The uplift of the rural communities through the establishment and operations of the country or farmers' clubs is so noteworthy in Sauk County that the full text of Superintendent Davies' article on that subject, prepared about the time they were federated in the Sauk County Country Life Association is here reproduced. Although his paper was primarily a direct narrative setting forth the progress of the movement, it forcibly explained the objects of the clubs and the benefits accomplished by them—despite the statement of Mr. Davies' introduction.

"It is not the purpose of this paper," he says, "to consider the value or importance of rural social club organizations, but merely to tell the story of achievement in country club development in Sauk County, Wisconsin, the last seven years.

"In the fall of 1905, under the leadership of William Toole, the farmers and their families living in the vicinity of Baraboo organized the Skillet Creek Farmers' Club. Its object has been to promote sociability and general prosperity among its members. Any person old enough to be interested in the meetings and young enough to enjoy them, is eligible to membership. Its work has helped to make the neighborhood

noted for its homes, gardens, orchards, schools and highways. In addition to the topics relating to home, farm, and school improvement, this club takes an active interest in other topics that affect the well-being of the community and society. The public telephone, permanent roads, local corn shows, city hospital, consolidation of schools, and improvement in the county fair are among the enterprises that have received the active support of this club.

“A report of each meeting is sent to the local newspapers and the work of the club is made known to the residents of the county and others. Publicity by means of the newspapers has been an important factor in encouraging other communities to form similar organizations. Teachers, editors, farmers, and leaders in all lines of work from within and without the county are invited to appear in the club programs.

FOUR CLASSES OF CLUBS

“Rural social organizations in this county have developed along four lines, viz.: the farmers' club proper, which consists of a mixed audience; the literary society or lyceum, usually composed of the young people of a community who have been brought together through the leadership of a country teacher; ladies' societies or circles, whose work is social, literary, or benevolent; and purely social organizations of young people in the country who know how to have a good time in the right way.

DEVELOPS LEADERSHIP

“The Klover Klub of Fairfield, organized three years ago, is a literary society of about eighty members. Songs, recitations, and debates, with talks by members on subjects of local interest, constitute the usual program. These talks are valuable and interesting and help to develop the leadership essential to the best growth of a community. The hall used as a meeting place is usually crowded to its limit.

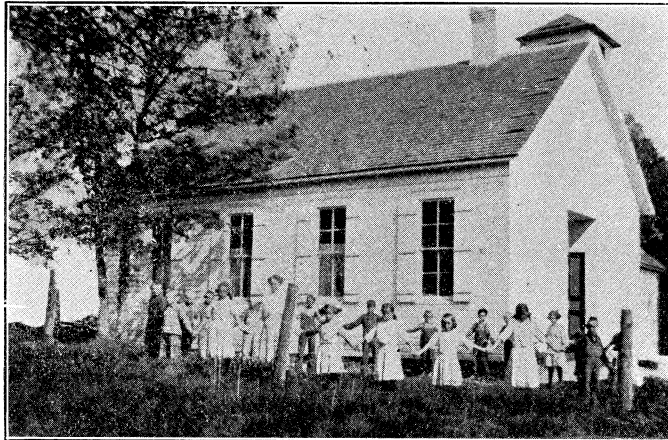
THE COUNTRY TEACHER

“The opportunity for leadership on the part of a country school teacher is nowhere more fully realized than in the social movement. Many communities are being changed as a result of this leadership. The Narrow's Prairie County Club is one of a number of societies whose existence is due primarily to the teacher. Meetings are held in the schoolhouse. From a part of the proceeds of an entertainment given, a Babcock milk tester was secured for the school work in agriculture. Later the farmers used the tester to determine the value of individual cows in their herds. A corn show is an annual event. Occasional lunches are served. During the summer months festivals and lawn parties are held at the farm homes.

HISTORY OF SAUK COUNTY

HOW ONE CLUB WAS ORGANIZED

“On one occasion the County Training School principal and the writer were speaking to an audience of parents and pupils called together on invitation of the teacher. One of the speakers discussed the value of alfalfa to the farmer and the best means of securing a crop. The other address considered means of community development and the importance of united effort. At the close of the talks one interested farmer asked, ‘How may we organize a farmers’ club in this neighborhood?’ The subject was further discussed, interest was manifested, and plans were laid for a permanent organization. Committees on constitution, program, and club name were appointed and the time of the next meeting fixed. The club has since been fully organized with a good membership, and



WITH A TEACHER IN THE GAME

meets regularly. The people felt the need of closer fellowship and welcomed an opportunity to meet and consider questions of common interest. Thus the Sauk Prairie Farmers' Club came to be.

WHAT A MINISTER DID

The Choral Club of Excelsior is a body of religious young people who meet regularly for social enjoyment and training in music and singing. The minister who drives out to hold services in the little country church is the leader and organizer. The young people receive musical training and have a good time together, the congregation appreciates the singing furnished at the services, and the minister sees that the results of his efforts have extended the field of his usefulness. A lecture course is held each winter at the chapel, thus another means of bringing people to the church center has been established.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE CLUBS

“There are now in operation outside of village and city, twenty-five country clubs. The membership ranges from twenty-five or thirty members in the smaller clubs to seventy or eighty in the larger. In some no membership fee is charged while in others annual dues of from ten to twenty-five cents are paid. Meetings are held once in two weeks at the members’ home, in schoolhouses, or in halls owned or used for this purpose. Three of the clubs now own buildings. In one of these oyster suppers, ice cream socials, lectures, and dances are held, and the young people find means of social enjoyment in the neighborhood. Lecture courses secured through the assistance of the University Extension Division and other agencies, are provided. A friendly neighborhood is developed where clubs are in operation. Neighbors soon form the habit of



PLAYGROUND APPARATUS, KING'S CORNERS SCHOOL

seeking for the good that exists in other neighbors. The County Training School has aided in every possible way to extend the use of the schoolhouse and make it a center for the social life of the community. Occasional lunches are provided but are not made a regular feature. Special programs, plays, festivals, Fourth of July picnics, and annual banquets are held by some of the clubs.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MOVEMENT

“The Country Life Movement in Sauk County is not an effort from without to amuse or entertain the country people. It is not a moving picture song and dance performance. It is a movement from within. A movement on the part of farm folks to provide right means of social enjoyment, a movement that develops leaders and builds up communities through social, educational and economic co-operation.

COUNTRY LIFE LIBRARY

“At a recent session, the county board appropriated \$25 to establish a country life library in the office of the county superintendent of schools. Books purchased from this fund, together with others now in the county superintendent’s library, will be loaned to teachers and country folks who may be interested. The character of the books may be judged by the following titles: The Rural Life Problem in the United States, Farm Boys and Girls, Chapters in Rural Progress, Co-operation Among Farmers, The Church of the Open Country, The Training of Farmers, Country Life and the Country School, School Sanitation and Decoration, Boy Life, Vocational Education, The Bird Book, Among Country Schools, Nature Study and Life, The Fat of the Land, How to Enjoy Pictures, Examining and Grading Grains, Keeping Up with Lizzie.

FEDERATION OF COUNTRY CLUBS

“In July, 1911, there assembled at Devil’s Lake a large, enthusiastic, pleasure-loving crowd of country people. These were the farmers and their families who were associated with the country life organizations of Sauk County.

“The purpose of this meeting was to bring the country clubs of the county into closer fellowship through social enjoyment and outdoor recreation. The day was spent in boating, swimming, cliff climbing, picnic dinners, addresses, and field sports. The meeting was well attended and it was decided by those in charge of the day’s program to call a meeting the following winter to federate the rural organizations of the county.

“This meeting was called in connection with a teachers’ institute held at the Training School in Reedsburg, February 16, 17, 1912. Representatives were present from the Skillet Creek Farmers’ Club, Klover Klub, Excelsior Lyceum, Skillet Creek Bachelors’ Club, Fairfield Bachelors’ Club, Arachne Club, Excelsior Choral Club, and Ladies’ Clubs of Delton, Fairfield, Glenville and Baraboo.

“The second annual picnic was held at Devil’s Lake in July, 1912. The attendance at the annual meeting and the two summer picnics of the association have shown how very general is the public interest in the subject of rural life organization. The summer picnics have contributed wholesome games and recreation for the farmer and his family.

“As stated in the constitution, ‘The objects of this association shall be to encourage the formation and existence of Farmers’ Clubs and kindred rural organizations, and through association meetings to promote the dissemination of knowledge and the advancement of measures of general benefit to the rural residents of the county. We believe that

through such organizations, by exchange of ideas and union of influence, the various communities of the county may be benefited materially, socially, intellectually, and morally.'

“It will be readily understood that the scope of work of such an organization is more far-reaching than can be expressed in this brief clause of the constitution.

“All rural organizations are invited to membership in the association and send delegates to the annual meetings. These delegates, with the officers, constitute the voting and governing body of the association, but all persons interested in rural welfare are invited to attend the meetings and take part in the discussions.

“The experience of the various clubs now existing attests to the value of rural organization. As stated above, it is part of the work of this



MAYPOLE DANCE, DISTRICT SCHOOL NO. 3, WASHINGTON

association to assist in the organization of farmers' clubs as far as possible. The county superintendent of schools is secretary of the association and is in close touch with nearly all rural organizations in the county. He knows the leaders in different clubs and communities who may be called upon to assist neighboring clubs. He speaks before these clubs and urges upon other communities the need and value of organized community effort. Thus we endeavor to make the association directly valuable to the clubs now in existence and an instrument that will encourage other communities to organize for social improvement.

CONSTITUTION

“The constitution of the club follows:

“Article 1. This organization shall be known as the Sauk County Country Life Association.

"Article 2. The object of this association shall be to encourage the formation and existence of farmers' clubs and kindred rural organizations and through association meetings to promote dissemination of knowledge, and the advancement of measures of general benefit to the rural residents of the county, for we believe that through such organizations, by exchange of ideas and union of influence, the various communities of the county may be benefited, materially, socially, intellectually, and morally.

"Article 3. Any rural society in the county may become a member of this association on application to the Secretary and the payment of annual dues of one dollar for each society. Each society shall be represented in this association by one delegate for each ten members or major part thereof. These delegates with the officers shall constitute the association.

"Article 4. The officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and one director from each class of societies as follows: Farmers' clubs, literary societies, bachelors' clubs, women's clubs, local old settlers' clubs, co-operative organizations, teachers' associations, and country church societies. The directors shall be chosen from their own class of societies by their respective divisions.

"Article 5. The annual meeting for the election of officers and transaction of other business shall be held at such time and place as shall be chosen by the executive committee.

"Article 6. The officers shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, and must be members in good standing of some society which is a part of this association, and may or may not be delegates to the annual meeting.

"Article 7. The officers of this association shall during the term of office be ex-officio members and be entitled to all the rights and privileges of delegates. The officers shall constitute an executive committee.

"Article 8. An annual summer picnic shall be held.

BY-LAWS

"1—The executive committee shall prepare programs for the annual meetings, annual picnic and other meetings which may be held, and have general management of the affairs of the association.

"2—The President shall preside over all meetings when present and be the executive officer of the executive committee. He shall fill vacancies of offices when such occur between times of annual meetings, and deliver an address at the annual meeting.

"3—The Vice President shall act in place of the President during his absence or at his request.

"4—The Secretary shall keep records of all meetings, and with the President sign all orders and attend to the correspondence of the association.

“5—The Treasurer shall have charge of the funds of the association, pay bills on orders from the President and the Secretary, and make a report to each annual meeting.

“6—It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the association to assist those desiring to organize societies by furnishing names of suitable persons to help in such organization work. The actual expenses of speaker or organizer shall be paid by those who accept the service.

“7—Honorary life members may be added to the roll of membership in the following manner: All names of candidates must be submitted to a committee of five to be appointed by the President. The name, if reported favorably, shall be subject to the indorsement of the association. Not more than two life members shall be chosen at any one annual meeting.

“8—The officers of this association shall assume the duties of their respective offices immediately upon the close of each annual meeting.

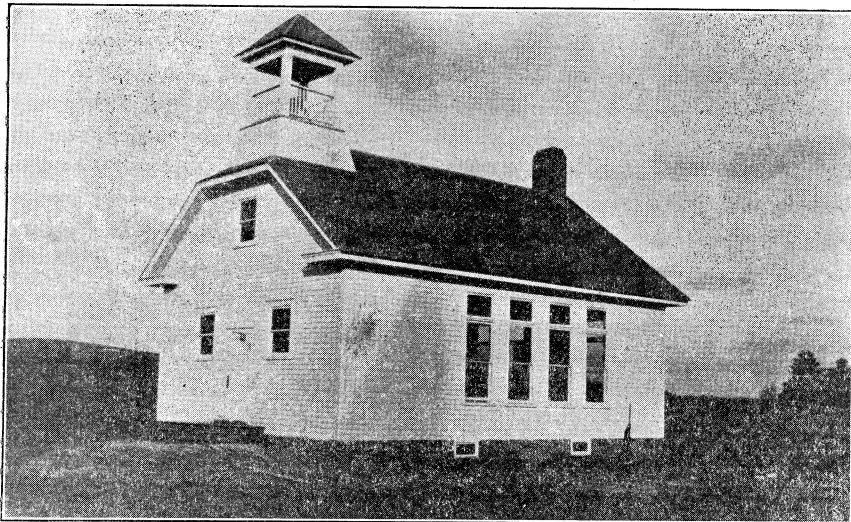
“9—This constitution or accompanying by-laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the association by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.”

SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS OF LONG AGO

Mrs. Fannie J. Hackett, an old-time teacher, read a paper before an old settlers' meeting held at North Freedom, several years ago, but she dealt with school matters so long past that her pictures are just as timely now as they were then. She said: “By request of the committee I will try to give some idea of what we ‘old settlers’ proper had to contend with, compared to what you of to-day have. One thing I am sure of, and that is, instead of autos we rode behind oxen hitched to some conveyance by just a yoke consisting of a bow of hickory wood put through holes in a large stick of wood; take out the bow, get the yoke over the head of the ox, then put it through the two holes in the yoke, put in the bow key, and then ‘Haw, Bright,’ ‘gee, Buck!’ Without a thing to restrain them in any way if they took a notion to run away, as they did with Tim Hackett once upon a time when he was trying to get a load of wheat to market, Baraboo being our nearest in those days. They went straight for the river—wheat, man and all—and having no box on, as we often went in those days, the wheat slid into the river and he fished with boat and boat-hook until the next day to get it on terra firma again.

“And our buildings of that day were just like the buildings of to-day, with a little variation. I well remember the school house that I taught my first school in. It was situated about where Conrad Egerer's barn stands to-day, surrounded by such heavy timber that the sun never reached us. It had been built for a resident of some pioneer, and had a large fireplace on the inside and the chimney on the outside. No road

to get to it—just a path through the heavy woods, and more than once in my travels to and from have I had to stand and wait while a monster rattler crossed my path before proceeding on my way, for I was too cowardly to attack him, not knowing which would come out victorious; and in those days, fifty years ago, they were plenty, as well as many kinds of wild animals which are to-day extinct in this locality. At that time I had to make a trip across the river to a man who lived on what is known as the Pfaff farm, to get my certificate; thence to 'Big John' Dickie's, on the grounds near where the Egerer Brothers' mansion now stands (Dickie lived in one just like it, only a little different) to get my contract; and then when my work was done, go up to the farm now



PLUM VALLEY SCHOOL, WOODLAND

Ex-County Superintendent Snyder was a pupil at this school

known as the Rick farm and draw the immense sum of \$12.00 per month. Little Jimmie Dickie, of Baraboo, and brother, David, were two of my pupils. Jim Carpenter and brother, Will, and six little Harseims wended their way to my school room.

“But the poser of the whole business was when William and Parshall Hackett first came to school. The scholars would say, ‘When is Sam coming?’ ‘Oh, when he gets the crops in,’ they would answer. It would run along a day or two, then ‘When is Frank coming?’ ‘Oh, when they get the corn planted.’ And again someone would be inquiring, ‘When is Curb coming?’ Oh well, I thought, after a time I will have three more scholars, a little older, and it will give me something to do. But lo and behold, when the mystery was solved they were all merged under one

cognomen—Samuel Franklin Curbu Hackett—and he never came at all. So I think he never got through his work, but I have always thought that if he had, he would have been a better scholar and a better man; but he is so well known, we will let that go, as it is too late to remodel him.

“But in those days there was no scrambling for prominence of one above the other, or one trying to outdo the other. We were seemingly all more on equal terms, and all friendly and neighborly; ever ready to land a helping hand whenever needed, without stopping to ask Is there a couple of dollars in it for me? I was getting \$3.00 per week and paying \$1.50 for board at Mary Carpenter’s and it would doubly discount any \$4.00 board of the present day in my estimation. When I think of those freshly picked wild red raspberries, covered with thick sweet cream and sugar, and then a plate of those cream biscuits, such as she knew how to make, I can taste them yet.

“My next school was in a building near the old Schram mill bridge, with a row of windows on one side, of 7 by 9 glass, a desk built against the wall and a seat made out of a slab with legs driven in—much nicer and handier than you have it now. Such little boys as Sammy McCoy, James and John Sproul were among the number of scholars. At this time horesback riding was it; reason why, no roads. I well remember riding up the Hill settlement road while in construction. A gang of men were opening a road just wide enough for teams to pass, huge trees lying in every conceivable position, but with a horse I could pick my way between. Methinks I hear some of you say ‘quite a difference.’ But as the world moves we must move with it, until we move off the stage. And I do think that if it were not for these old settlers’ meetings, such as we are holding here today, we would soon forget many familiar faces that we meet here every year, and I hope this will continue as long as one of the old-timers are left to come together. And then, fifty years hence, whoever meets will say of to-day, How much more comfort we took in our day than at the present!”

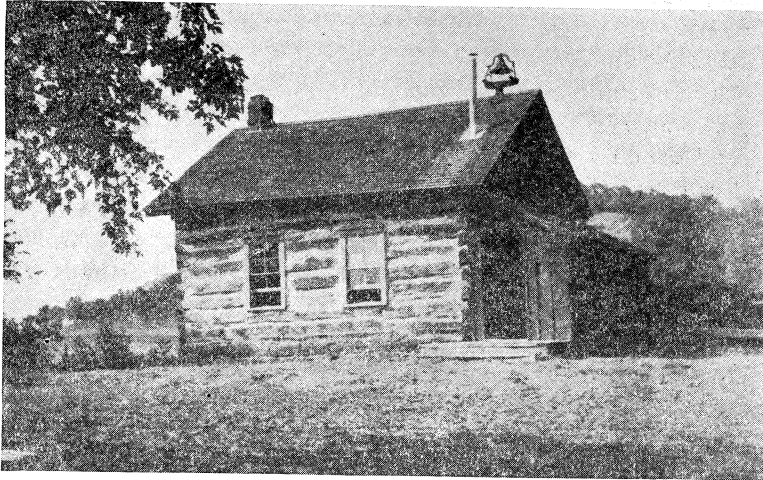
A VETERAN SCHOOLHOUSE

A primitive log schoolhouse was erected in 1861, in District No. 8, Town of Winfield, about eight miles north of Reedsburg near the county line. The first teacher in the building was Miss Kate Kivel of Winfield, and Miss Emma Isenberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Isenberg of Baraboo, was in charge when this article was written. The names of the first pupils who attended the school are Michael, Timothy and Ellen Foley; James, Kate and Ellen Fitzgerald; Vincent, Ellen, Tinney, and John Casey; Tim Kelly; Mary A. Byrne, Margaret Scannell, Patrick Scannell, Daniel and Kate Casey.

Mary Collins, who became county superintendent of schools in Chelalis County, Washington, was once a pupil there. Dr. Francis Kelly

of Merrill, Wisconsin, also attended there. Among those who became teachers are Ellen Fitzgerald, Mary Casey, Johanna Casey and John Stearns. The one who kindly furnished the information for this article says that the building in all its simplicity never turned out a criminal.

There are three log schoolhouses in Sauk County of which this one is the oldest. It has become so dilapidated that one who has visited the



LAST LOG SCHOOL HOUSE IN SAUK COUNTY, JOINT DISTRICT No. 5, TOWN OF TROY

building several times says that the woodchucks are in the habit of poking their noses through the crevices in the floor much to the amusement of the observers. The old landmark will soon be replaced by a new building.

The present school officers are Timothy Kelly, clerk; John Conway, treasurer; and Lucus Kupsic, director. The pupils in the school at the present time are Joseph, Hester, Mercedes and Rush Kelly, Frank Byrnes, John Kupsic, August Riskie, Dave Conway and Ernest Mills.

CHAPTER XII

WATER WAYS AND LAND WAYS

EARLY IMPROVEMENTS ON THE BARABOO—THE MAXWELL WATER POWER—THE MIDDLE WATER POWER—THE UPPER POWER—THE REEDSBURG WATER POWER—THE GREAT MODERN POWER NEAR PRAIRIE DU SAC—MEASURED HIS STRENGTH AGAINST THE OLD WISCONSIN—STEPS IN THE GREAT CONSTRUCTION—UNITS OF A GREAT SYSTEM—PASSING OF THE OLD STAGE LINES—TAVERNS AND STAGES—NO RESPECTERS OF OLD AGE—MADISON TO BARABOO LINE—JAMES COWLES AND HIS ROUTE—THE OLD MATT FERRY—INCIDENTS ALONG THE WAY—JIM ALWAYS “GOT THERE”—JAMES CURRY, LAST OF THE OLD STAGE DRIVERS—LEADING STATE LINES—CAZENOVIA, IRONTON AND LA VALLE STAGE TAKEN OFF—NOTED STAGE HORSES AND DRIVERS—FAREWELL TO THE OLD STAGE COACH—AN AUTO STAGE LINE—PRESENT SAUK COUNTY STAGES—THE GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT—THE RAILROADS IN SAUK COUNTY—THE ST. PAUL REACHES SPRING GREEN—PROPOSED CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & FOND DU LAC—NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN—THE LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE AND NEWPORT—OTHER ABORTIVE ATTEMPTS—BARABOO VALLEYITES “GETTING SET”—THE CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN BUILT THROUGH THE VALLEY.

The history of the development of Sauk County, dependent upon its waterways and its landways, is the universal American story of a return to the viewpoint of the pioneer, transformed by the all-pervading influence of new and broader conditions. He saw the manifold advantages of being near a running stream, which could furnish him with both transportation and the power necessary to operate the sawmills and the gristmills to accommodate the oncoming settlers. As he commenced to raise his crops, and his cattle and hogs increased beyond his own necessities and those of his immediate neighbors, he also began to cut his way through the surrounding woods, and improve the neighboring roads so that different communities could be brought into communication and co-operation. Then came a time when stream and the railroads overshadowed the powers of the waterways and the advantages to be derived from passable and well-constructed highways over the land. The country, as a whole, became careless as to the fine, practical usefulness of the streams and the common roads which had played such a great part in bringing comforts and prosperity.

A notable reaction has occurred within the past twenty years. With the development of electricity the wonderful powers of hydraulics have continually grown upon the minds of scientists and engineers, and, although the growth of the railway systems and appliances has been as remarkable as anything in the domain of hydraulics, vehicles of land transportation, such as automobiles, have also been so perfected that there has come an insistent demand for the best of roads, built not of iron and steel, but of gravel and concrete. The result of the modern good roads movement has been to bring the agricultural communities of the country and of the county into close social, business and political co-operation. The details of these developments are to be brought out in this chapter.

EARLY IMPROVEMENTS ON THE BARABOO

The improvement of the interior streams of Sauk County necessarily preceded that of the Wisconsin River, as it involved the lesser expense and labor; the improvement of the Wisconsin was reserved for a later, more wealthy and more scientific generation of capitalists and engineers. Note has already been made of the commencement of a little dam, in the winter of 1839-40, by Wood & Rowan, a short distance above the site of the factory subsequently erected by the Baraboo Manufacturing Company. Draper & Post were the mechanics who built the mill, the former having an interest in it. In 1843 Captain Levi Moore bought out Rowan, and other changes were made in the management even before a flood washed out a portion of the dam and wrecked the sawmill completely. It is said that the first drive of logs which came from the Baraboo pinery were cut and brought to the river by Archibald Barker and James Christie. Their boom broke away and the logs in going over the dam caused the first breach in it, which probably led to the final break. A man was drowned on the raft at the time and the incident naturally caused some excitement.

In the fall of 1844 Messrs. Wood & Moore resolved to put in a new dam further up stream, at the head of the bend, and to carry the water across in a race. In the following winter the race was laid out and dug and in the summer of 1845 the new sawmill was completed. J. Clement bought out Wood soon after the mill was completed, and Moore & Clement operated it for about two years. Subsequently the enterprise developed into the widely known Island Woolen Mill, more particularly noted in the history of Baraboo.

THE MAXWELL WATER POWER

The Lower, or Maxwell Water Power, was the first one selected at the Rapids. Three or four blocks away the depot and the shops of the

North Western Railway were constructed more than thirty years later. The circumstances attending the location of this power are thus given in one of the Canfield papers: "In the summer of 1839 James Alban, the first white settler on Sauk Prairie, while on a visit to Eben Peck at Madison (whose was the first white family there) related that while he was one day reconnoitering the bluffs bordering Sauk Prairie upon the north he came in sight of a most remarkable looking lake ensconced most majestically among the wild rocks and precipices, and that through its opening he saw what seemed like a fertile valley beyond. He said he intended, in a short time, an exploration of the Valley of the Baraboo. Peck at once proposed to go with him, and to go immediately, which was agreed to, and they started the next day and went as far as Alban's, and thence to the Baraboo River, intersecting it at a point near where the lower dam now stands. Crossing the river they found two Indian villages. The Indians were indisposed and told them to 'pucherchee.' Peck selected the ox-bow, or great bend of the river, as his claim, and marked it, but they were obliged to start on their way home that night, for another chief had been sent for, who now came and with a quivering chin told them 'Krunksun.' They recrossed the river but stayed that night on Peck's claim. Returning to Madison, Peck gave a glowing description of the Baraboo and his claim. In the fall Eben Peck and Rosaline, his wife, and Luther, his brother, made a visit to his claim upon the Baraboo River. They crossed the Baraboo on horseback, Mrs. Peck riding a man's saddle borrowed of John Hoover on Sauk Prairie. In riding towards Portage City upon what is now called Peck's Prairie, they met, to their great surprise, Wallace Rowan and Abraham Wood, who were on their way to look at the Baraboo River. Wood and Rowan at that time made a claim on the Upper Ox-bow.

In about a month after this last expedition of the Pecks, Chester Matson and James Van Slyke visited the Baraboo Rapids in search of a mill power, attempted to jump Peck's claim and had progressed to some extent in building a tree dam when Peck served papers upon them. The suit went in Peck's favor, and as the floods of the next spring carried away all the improvements, and Peck moved his family on his claim to hold it down, the lower mill site became a dead letter for several years.

There were no capital and scarcely any provisions in the settlement. Each family operated its own coffee mill, pounded its own hominy, and had no use for a power plant. When the land came into the market in 1846, however, Van Slyke obtained the money from James A. Maxwell, of Walworth County, to enter a half interest in the old mill site. With his father and others, Mr. Maxwell also obtained control of an adjacent forty acres necessary to cover the entire power, and superintended the building of a sawmill. They moved to Baraboo in the spring of 1848 and, in association with some Milwaukee people, erected a \$10,000 flour mill.

The mill interests were afterward divided, and other establishments developed, but in view of Mr. Maxwell's leadership in the early establishment of the water power, it long retained his name.

THE MIDDLE WATER POWER

What is known as the Middle Water Power was claimed and surveyed by George W. Brown, of Whitewater, in June, 1844. In July he was joined by his brother, William Brown, and by December the dam was completed and a sawmill in operation, on the south side of the river. The next season he built a gristmill on the other shore, the first industry of that kind of any size on the Baraboo. He was killed by a falling timber while making an addition to it in the following season. The first sale of any portion of this water power was to Orlano Pratt and Lewis and Josiah Hayes—200 inches of water and a strip of land—in the year 1846. By fall they had erected shops for turning lathes, a shingle machine, chair factory machinery, etc., and for about two years, as long as the firm lasted, the industries at the Middle Power were quite alive. In 1847-49 Philarmon Pratt, Daniel Schermerhorn (his father-in-law) and the Seaburn brothers erected and operated various factories at that point, which continued for years to be an industrial center. But the Upper and the Lower powers drew from its strength finally, and the property gradually decreased in advantages and manufacturing value. Finally, in the spring of 1907, the property was bid in under sheriff's sale by Grotophorst, Evans & Thomas, in behalf of the First National Bank of Baraboo, for \$5,000. The property comprised the dam under the high bridge, the race north of the river, the building site formerly occupied by the old Hoyt mill (burned July 5, 1902), and a claim for property on the south bank of the river.

THE UPPER POWER

A claim was made to the water power at the head of the Rapids in the summer of 1843, and in the following winter timber cut for the first sawmill at the Upper Power. The firm which developed the original improvement was that composed of the Willard brothers (Edward and George) and Don Carlos Barry. The frame of the mill was raised about the last of September, 1844, and commenced sawing in about six weeks. Barry soon sold out, although the first season's business is said to have been good, the supply of raw material having been obtained from Peck's Pinery. In the following year the Baraboo Pinery was drawn upon, and there was soon quite a settlement around the mills. For many years Messrs. John Metcalf, Nathan Paddock and Martin Waterman, with Captain Levi Moore, were perhaps the most influential personal forces at work in the development of the manufacturing interests at the Upper Water Power.

THE REEDSBURG WATER POWER

The improvement of the water power of the Baraboo River at Reedsburg was of a later day than that at Baraboo, and also of less magnitude. David C. Reed, the founder of the village, commenced the dam at that point in the summer of 1847, and in the following year a sawmill was completed and a gristmill commenced. The latter was, however, delayed for some time, as Mr. Reed's ambitions had outrun his capital, and several years afterward the Mackey brothers, of New York, came into the field, bought pine lands further up the river, and erected several mills, both saw and grist, and made the water power at Reedsburg and the place itself of consequence.

THE GREAT MODERN POWER NEAR PRAIRIE DU SAC

In the meantime, and up to very recent years, the Wisconsin River, in its relations to Sauk County, had simply been used as a frontier waterway for the sending of lumber rafts toward the manufacturing districts of the Fox and Wisconsin valleys, or to carry pleasure seekers back and forth; but, as to harnessing it for purposes of utility, nothing was done until about twelve years ago. All residents of Sauk County, and many without its boundaries, will know that special reference is made to the development of the great water power near the Village of Prairie du Sac.

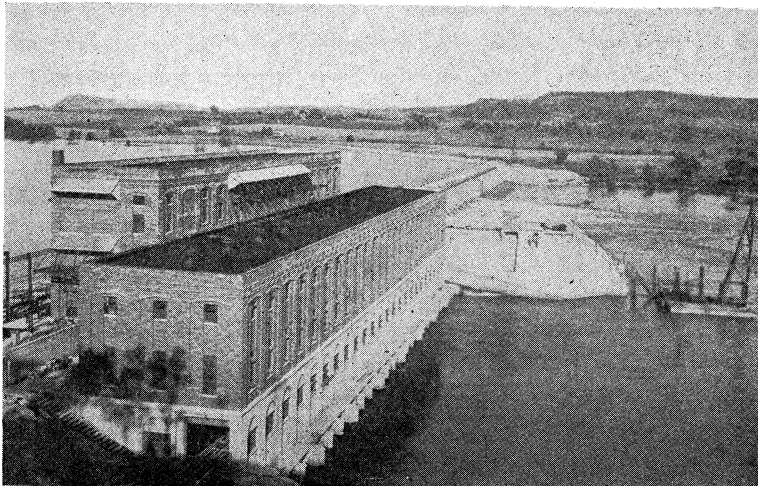
The history of this work which is of so much benefit to Sauk County, and a far broader scope of territory, was thoroughly and graphically given in "The Multitude" for August, 1914, by Henry Walter Young. Its salient points are reproduced, as follows: "Untold centuries ago Nature laid out in the state of Wisconsin a vast hydro-electric scheme, awaiting the engineers of the twentieth century who were to utilize it in place of the coal which she had not seen fit to provide. For the ages this power has been poured forth unutilized, carries us back very far in the world's history, to the beginning of things—the days of 'Chaos and Old Night.'

"Geologists tell us that what are now the wide central plains of Wisconsin were once mountains which pierced the sky, the first land to appear on the American continent. Worn down by erosion and beaten back by the waves of a limitless ocean, after centuries of centuries they became the prey of the great glacier of the north. The glacier planed off what remained of the mountains in the northern part of the state into a vast, flat tableland, one thousand to nineteen hundred feet in elevation. Proceeding farther south the glacier plowed the beginning of river beds, depositing debris in hills and bluffs far into the south center part of the state, to the beginning of the great 'driftless area.'

"Up in the high tableland are hundreds of lakes in a wooded country. From this large reservoir radiate large and rapid rivers to the south and west, which flow in grooved valleys suitable for damming.

“The state of Wisconsin owes its prosperity in no small degree to these river systems. At first they were used to transport its timber wealth to the market, and later they were the direct cause of the development of the paper mill and other industries of the state. This power places Wisconsin seventeenth among the states in its water power resources. The development at present represents about two hundred and twenty-five thousand horsepower. Professor L. C. Smith of the University of Wisconsin, who has done much valuable work in the investigation of the water powers, places the undeveloped resources of the state at three hundred and fifty thousand horsepower (1908).

“The Wisconsin is the largest of these rivers. It is approximately three hundred miles long and drains an area of twelve thousand two



POWER HOUSE AND DAM NEAR PRAIRIE DU SAC

hundred and eighty square miles. Its upper and swifter stretches have already been utilized to a great extent for power purposes, but in the lower reaches, where it broadens out, the throttling process was reserved for these days of larger undertakings and more experienced engineering. When it is realized that these developments are improvements in practically a four-dollar-per-ton coal state, and that recent engineering has brought the efficiency of turbines up to eighty-six per cent the future economical efficiency of these plans is well established.

“Just above the village of Prairie du Sac the largest power development on the Wisconsin river, is at this time practically completed. Its ultimate capacity will be twenty-five thousand horsepower. Much of this power will be sold in the city of Milwaukee, over a hundred miles away. Now that the river has been subdued and its waters are pouring

through the concrete structure of the power house, even the experienced can have little conception of the difficulties which had to be overcome in confining a river a third of a mile wide, flowing over a bed of shifting sand to which there seemed to be no bottom.

“Outside of the Mississippi development at Keokuk, Iowa, the development at Prairie du Sac is the largest in the Middle West and is also one of the most interesting from an engineering standpoint. Three and one-half years of unyielding effort were required for its construction, and an expenditure of approximately two million dollars on the plant alone, aside from the flowage rights. The Wisconsin is not a ‘flashy’ river; that is, its bed is more or less winding and obstructed by shoals and bars. For this reason it is less apt to be first overfled and then starved in its water supply than some whose watersheds are more steeply converging. It is among the big rivers in a country of big rivers, grim and powerful.

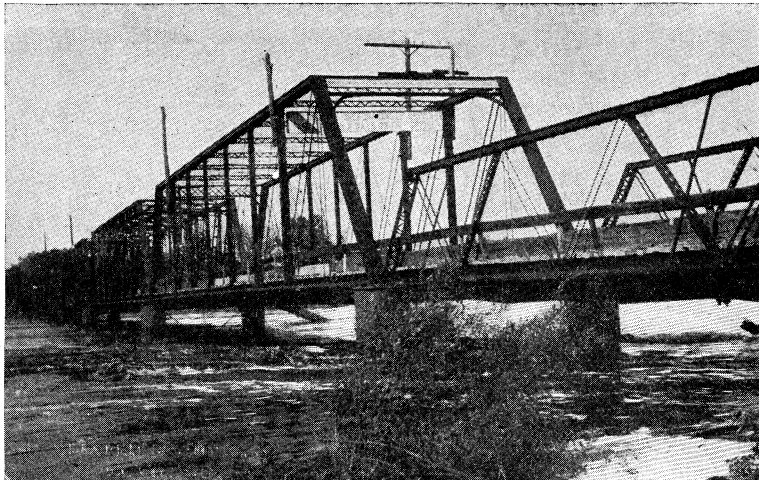
“The Wisconsin River Power Company was formed to carry out the Prairie du Sac development. The site chosen was about a mile above the village, where the river contracts somewhat, passing out from behind a high headland on the west bank. Borings in the river bed showed nothing but sand and gravel strata for a depth of over sixty feet. A mile from the east bank stands Black Hawk bluff, composed of rock suitable for concrete work. At its foot are gravel hills. Altogether these offered an unlimited supply of materials for the construction of the great monolith which was to span the river.

“Plans for the structure were drawn up by Mead and Seastone, consulting hydraulic engineers of Madison, Wisconsin, and the engineering work was under their guidance and supervision. But the actual work in this, as in similar undertakings, was done by contract. Just as these are contractors who build bridges and office buildings and dig tunnels, so these are men who devote their efforts to the closing up of rivers.

MEASURED HIS STRENGTH AGAINST THE OLD WISCONSIN

“In a Chicago office building overlooking Lake Michigan you will find the man who has measured his strength against the ‘Old Wisconsin’—and won. His name is James O. Heyworth. This is not the first river he has tackled, for dams of his building are to be found elsewhere in Wisconsin, across the raging streams in Washington and in the industrially awakened South. But in this case he had a real fight on his hands. One is not disappointed by finding in him lack of those proverbial characteristics of the fighter—the square jaw overshadowed by the stiffly bristling mustache, and backed up by some two hundred pounds of what appears to be real river man. Commenting one day upon the physical aspects of the problem which was before him, he remarked: ‘It isn’t the engineering features of the thing which give

us the trouble. They are planned by engineers who know how the work should go in. Given a certain river to dam, with a certain bottom and known flow of water, the way of going about it is well understood. But it is the getting of the thing accomplished that is the nerve-wracking part. So many tons of concrete must be laid across the river—down so deep. If you could dump it all in at once the matter would be simple. But we have got to start at the two banks and work toward the center of the stream. As the false work progresses the river narrows and deepens and the water gets swifter. It roots and digs and tears. In a night, perhaps, high water comes. Out goes a cofferdam, a section of piling—everything you have been able to accomplish in weeks or months, maybe. And then it all has to be done over again. The disheartening repetition



HIGH WATER ON THE WISCONSIN (1911)

of it gets on the nerves of the men. At such times the personality of the men counts for a lot. Those boys have to hammer and pound and work to hold every inch they have been able to wrest from the river; sometimes for forty-eight hours without a wink of sleep.

STEPS IN THE GREAT CONSTRUCTION

“It was in February, 1911, that the work on the dam site was begun. First a spur of railroad had to be built to bring in materials and machinery. A temporary office building and sleeping and eating quarters for the men were then erected, and an electric power plant. Electric power is necessary these days to carry on most efficiently great constructive operations and it is significant that in order to build this hydro-electric plant the first thing to be erected was a small electric power plant driven

by steam engines. This temporary plant is of three hundred horsepower and has been running ever since. Its energy supplies light on both sides of the river, operates great centrifugal pumps and drives the cars which haul the materials for concrete from the distant bluff. Viewed from the heights above, the work as it stands today consists of five elements. At the west bank stands the power house three hundred and thirty feet wide; next to it a log and ice chute thirty-eight feet wide; then a lock thirty-five feet wide, and finally, on the lowland of the eastern bank, an abutment and embankment one thousand seven hundred feet long.

“It might be said that aside from the embankment, the foundations of the various sections, clear across the river, were built in a series of steel boxes, technically known as cofferdams. Steel interlocking piles were used in this work, which looked like great I-beams with edges tongued and grooved to fit one into another. The power house cofferdam and section of the main dam on the west side were attempted first. In building the former, the sections of steel sheet were driven down one after another to a depth of thirty to fifty feet on the upstream side and slightly less on the downstream side, and arranged to form a rectangular box reaching far down into the river bed.

“The water was then pumped from this cofferdam with great pumps going day and night. When it was clear, an excavation was made, twenty-one feet below low water, and piles were driven all over the bottom, seemingly a forest of them. When sawed off level on the tops they formed the bed upon which was laid thousands of cubic yards of concrete and rock. All together this made the foundation of the power house. Upon it was laid the massive concrete work for the gateways, draught tubes, etc., and, above all, the lofty brick building.

“This same method of cofferdam construction was employed on the other sections of the work—progressing from each bank toward the middle of the stream. A total of over eleven thousand piles were driven in the bottom of the river.

THE FIGHT AGAINST FLOOD AND ICE

“But this hasty summary of the methods of construction gives no idea of the difficulties actually encountered. In October, 1912, less than a year after construction had begun, the water commenced to rise. It went on up until it attained a stage six inches above the highest stage ever recorded. This was the first disheartening blow. The sheet piling for the power house was in place and part of the foundation piles driven. The river being considerably narrowed thereby, the depth and velocity of the water around the east end of the cofferdam became enormous. All the trestle work and two hundred linear feet of steel piling went out, the steel sections of the latter being twisted and bent like reeds. Then the water subsided. However, there was but a short respite

in which to view the damage. The water rose again, undermining the southeast end of the cofferdam, which promptly slid off into fifty-eight feet of water. Then gorge ice began to run, adding to the damage, until the river finally choked up and froze over entirely, settling down to a normal stage. In succeeding years other floods occurred, but not as disastrous as the first. In one period of twelve months there were but eighty-five working days. Ice was a constant menace in the spring months. In the spring of 1913 it went out with a rise of water five or six feet above normal. Before it broke, for a mile above the dam, great bergs and blocks rose high above the water. This all let go within the space of five minutes, taking with it clusters of protective piling, together with a trestle of forty-foot I-beams and a sand pump on a barge. These were all deposited on the bottom of the river some distance down.

“As many as three hundred and ninety men have been employed at one time upon the work. They were largely foreigners—those who did the purely manual labor of excavating, laying the concrete and handling materials. There were men from Italy, Russia, Servia and Poland. For the most part they lived in their own camp, on the east side of the river. They bought their own foodstuffs, constituted themselves into little groups or messes, with one man in each group hired to do the cooking and the camp work. In this way they were able to live with the characteristic economy of their class—not more than thirty-five or forty cents a day for board and lodging. On the other side of the river were the more pretentious quarters of the American element, with frame bunk houses, large dining rooms and screened doors and windows. Over there they paid four dollars and a half a week for board and room, and if a man desired the luxury of sheets he paid extra for the privilege.

“To the visitor, nothing, perhaps, was of more fascinating interest than to watch the little cars on the miniature railway as they shuttled back and forth over the line. They passed and repassed each other at the turn-outs, putting on brakes, stopping and starting—all without a sign of human agency, for there were no men upon them. This was an example of the Woodford system of electric haulage, used before in other classes of work, but here seen for the first time in the construction of a dam. A total of four and one-half miles of track was laid from the quarry on the bluff and the gravel pits and on across the trestle work to the yards on the west side. The cars were electrically operated by current taken from a third rail. The motors on the cars were started and stopped and reversed and brakes were applied by a system of electrical ‘remote’ control. Four men in little towers had complete control of the system, through switching mechanism therein. For months these cars trundled back and forth, bringing rock from the bluff and sand and gravel from the pits to an immense storage pile at the concrete mixing plant. After it was mixed the concrete was transported by other cars out over the trestle and dumped in its final resting place.

“In the small space of five years last past, hydro-electric development methods have been greatly perfected. The efficiency of such plants has in that time been raised fifteen per cent. The difference in the mean low water flow and the flood flow of a river had never been given its due consideration until within the last few years. The lack of sufficient spillways and adequate machinery to operate, properly and quickly, flood outlets has heretofore endangered water power developments. This important provision is now being taken care of, so that, as at the Prairie du Sac plant, where the mean low water flow of the river is five thousand feet per second, and the high flood flow has reached seventy-six thousand second feet, this big difference is adequately taken care of by the installation of forty-one gates, fourteen feet high and twenty feet wide, placed upon the top of the spillway section of the dam. This permits of control, for the best interest of the power, all stages of floods from small to large.

UNITS OF A GREAT SYSTEM

“Today (November, 1914), the work stands practically completed. It has taken a year longer than was at first estimated—all on account of a series of conditions in the river flow almost unparalleled in the history of the white man. Above the dam lies beautiful Lake Swenson*—named after Magnus Swenson, president of the power company. Through the power house are rushing the waters which will soon be turning the great hydraulic turbines of three thousand horsepower each, which will drive the electric generators. Four of these units are now being installed and are to be delivering current by the first of December. Transformers will step the pressure up to sixty thousand volts for transmission over a duplicate, three-phase line carried on steel towers. This line runs up the river to the city of Portage, some twenty-five miles. Here it unites with another similar line from the Kilbourn plant, situated just below the famous Dells of the Wisconsin. The combined transmission line then runs east and north from Portage to a point near Milwaukee, where junction is made with the system of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, which will be a large user of the power.”

In 1915-16 a transmission line was built from Prairie du Sac to Madison and in 1917 another line was extended from the dam to Baraboo and on to Portage. This auxiliary line to Portage partly supplies Baraboo and provides against loss of power in case one of the lines should be damaged. Many farmers are provided with power.

PASSING OF THE STAGE LINES

As Sauk County—or the region now known by that name—was right in the well-beaten path of travel between the Great Lakes and the Missis-

*The name of the lake by a vote of the people in the immediate neighborhood, was afterward changed to Lake Wisconsin.

sippi River; was an important sector in the system of great Indian trails which networked this region of Interior America, so before the coming of the railroads, the stage lines which passed through its territory were widely known as necessary links in these chains of primitive travel, especially between Milwaukee and Chicago, Prairie du Chien and the lead fields of Southwestern Wisconsin and Northwestern Illinois.

The railroads gradually displaced the old stage lines, although there was a bitter fight for several years, and for some time after the steamcars commenced to run on their fixed rails the old-timers preferred the slower accommodations of what became quite luxurious vehicles of travel. Several of the shorter lines, entirely within the limits of Sauk County, refused to permanently expire until they had tried the reviving effects of automobile equipment and in a few places, where the old-time mail routes were still in the hands of drivers, and the rural mail deliveries had not penetrated the territory, complete annihilation was deferred, at least.

TAVERNS AND STAGES

The taverns of the early days in Sauk County somewhat corresponded to the railway stations of the later period. Where they were and the names of their proprietors, with other related information, has been well told by J. H. A. Lacher, of Waukesha, in the 1914 Proceedings of the Wisconsin Historical Society. "Sauk County," he says, "was tavern territory until a late date, for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway did not cross it till 1872. The American House, at Baraboo, was conducted by J. Q. Adams in 1855, P. Van Wendell in 1856, and W. C. Warner in 1859; the Baraboo House, by Lyman Clark in 1855-56, and Hiram T. Mason in 1857. The Western Hotel, at the northeast corner of the public square, built and formerly managed by Col. E. Summer, was kept by W. Wallace in 1856-58; the Exchange House by Volney Moore in 1857-59. At Reedsburg the Mansion House, built in 1855 by Dr. Mackey, was conducted from 1856 to 1859 by J. and A. Smith, who also owned the stage line to Baraboo. The Alba House, built in 1856 by Alba B. Smith, was bought in 1857 by Reuben Green, who also had the stage line to Kilbourn. At the Baxter House, Prairie du Sac, D. K. Baxter in 1857, and for years thereafter, maintained the good name established by Steinmetz & Fife. O. Elmer ran the Chicago Inn at Delton, and J. Q. Adams, previously of Baraboo, the Dell Creek House at Newport."

W. W. Warner of Madison, a resident of Baraboo in his youth, sends the following: "W. C. Warner, my father, kept the American House in Baraboo in 1859. While I am not sure, it is my recollection, that I mentioned this fact in my reminiscences of Baraboo days some time ago and which was indulgently published by you in the News. I think

I did not give the date, however, in fact I was not quite certain as to that. In '59 I was just nine years of age and naturally had a vivid recollection of important events at about that time when they make such a lasting impress on one's memory. The writer of the excellent article in the 'Proceedings' might have mentioned a large hotel that was conducted by some one whose name I cannot recall on the south side of the river, not far from the old Red Bridge which was comfortably covered, by the way, and a good loitering place for boys. This hotel stood on the present site of the brewery at the northwest corner of Walnut and Lynn streets. There was still another hotel which very many of the older residents of Baraboo will still remember as the Wisconsin House, or Tobler's Hotel, and which surely as far back as '56 was conducted by the Frenchman particularly known as French Pete. If memory serves me correctly, Mr. Tobler succeeded to the business after the death of the Frenchman. Still later, I believe, one Mueller, a German, conducted the hotel. There was also along in the fifties and late sixties, for that matter, a well patronized hotel, or tavern, at Lyons. Right well I remember that it had a very considerable run of business before the advent of the railroad at Baraboo. The word 'hotel,' at least at the present time, refers to something quite unlike its veteran predecessor, the tavern, which good old English word was quite good enough and expressive enough for the taverns or inns in the villages and smaller cities and along the various country highways of relatively ancient days in the United States, and for centuries, of course, in England; or rather let me correct myself by adding that 'inn' is the more correct English word, as all know from frequent allusion to the popular tarrying places mentioned by Shakespeare, e. g., the Tabard Inn. The word inn has its exact counterpart in the German 'Hof' or 'Gasthof,' Hof meaning literally courtyard or enclosure, and goes back naturally to the time when travelers, whether horseback or by animal-drawn vehicle, literally corralled their animals and conveyances in the 'hof.'

"Of course, tavern comes from the French, taverene, and from the older Latin word, taberna, which means a hut, booth or tavern. The Latin word, taberna, a word or sign which probably referred to the enseigne, or ensign, or board containing the sign of a boar's head, perhaps, or something else calculated to stimulate the gastronomic imagination of the passer-by.

"But I am straying far away from my subject. I thought it might in some small degree interest you to have your attention drawn to this item from fifty-six years ago in the history of beautiful and interesting Baraboo."

NO RESPECTERS OF OLD AGE

A few years before the railway was due to reach Baraboo, Reedsburg and other centers of importance in Sauk County, the lively up-to-date

boys at the county seat decided to have some sport at the expense of those faithful old friends of their forefathers, the Concord stage coaches. W. W. Warner, who was one of the cut-ups, tells the story: "This was," I should say, "about 1868-69. Who, among the boys who participated in that famous escapade, may ever forget? Be it known, there were some fifteen or twenty antique, superannuated Concord stage coaches which had been one after another placed, so to speak, in dry-dock and out of commission, having outlived their further transportation usefulness, and thus they were housed in a rambling series of sheds, just back of the present city hall. We young chaps, the day after a Fourth of July celebration, conceived the idea of decorating Oak Street with the dilapidated vehicles. Some of the chariots, I remember, bore euphonious names—such as Argosy, Prairie Queen, Western Monarch, etc. Those who remember the one-time resplendent coaches, gorgeous beyond the dreams of a Ringling-circus creation, will recall that they were integers connecting Baraboo with relatively near-by points of the outside world, such as Madison, Mazomanie, Portage, Kilbourn City, etc., as the St. Paul Road was pushed further northwestward on the La Crosse Division, or westward on the Mississippi River Division. Of still more ancient history, Janesville was a point of departure, and I remember right well taking passage thence by coach with my parents en route from Pennsylvania; as also, on another occasion, from Portage, and yet later on from Kilbourn. Distinctly I recall the beautiful flower-strewn, virgin prairie, extending almost from Janesville to Madison.

"But to return to those Concord stage coaches! It was long after midnight when we scamps, as expeditiously and as quietly as possible, hauled forth a score of the nondescript vehicles from their moorings, to the Western Hotel street corner, and thence made an imposing string of them, reaching almost to the present postoffice site and a fine spectacle they presented early next morning! Not many of the citizens of Baraboo were aware that such antideluvian chariots were in existence, much less that they were right here in Baraboo. The general astonishment, therefore, may well be imagined. What opportunities were lost in their destruction, shortly after this, their last public appearance, for securing matchless museum antiques! But soon trouble—our trouble—began. Somehow the city officials and many of the older and more staid, law-abiding citizens, did not take kindly to such deviltry, and public resentment was quite general, while diligent efforts were at once put forth to apprehend the several juvenile malefactors involved in the disgraceful escapade."

MADISON TO BARABOO LINE

One of the most popular old stage routes was the one which ran from Madison to Baraboo, and one who much patronized it and thoroughly enjoyed it, was the late Peters Richards, of Lodi. The venerable gentle-

man was glad to write about it, several years ago, as is evidenced by the following communication, originally published in the Baraboo News: "Old men, like the writer, are much inclined to live in the past and find in retrospection fully as much pleasure as in the events going on around them every day, but of which they do not feel that they are a part—that younger men have crowded them out and taken their places, and they are mere spectators—'not in it,' as the saying goes. This feeling among men and women who have reached the age of four-score is, I think, pretty general. It is more pronounced in my case, perhaps, by the physical infirmity that shuts me out so completely from familiar intercourse with the men I see about me daily, and with whom I would be glad to sit on the benches in the park and talk over old times and events, as I judge they often do.

"From all this you will readily understand that I was glad when I received your letter inviting me to write what I know of the old stage line between Madison and Baraboo away back in the '60s, and of which the late James Cowles was the proprietor. It was my pleasure to ride with him many times between Madison and Baraboo before and during war times, and I knew his ways and customs, perhaps, as well as any man who was not in his employ or a regular passenger over his route.

"You ask what sort of a stage he drove and I reply that if you take the present Kilbourn stage and paint it red, put a pair of bay horses, or perhaps occasionally a sorrel, before it, and you have as good an illustration of his rig as I could give you. Mr. Cowles' route, however, was a much rougher one than I judge the Kilbourn one to be and three or four times as long, and the vehicle he drove suffered correspondingly from the roughness of the roads. Mr. Cowles was a careful driver, however, and it is not surprising that his stage lived so long and served its purpose so well.

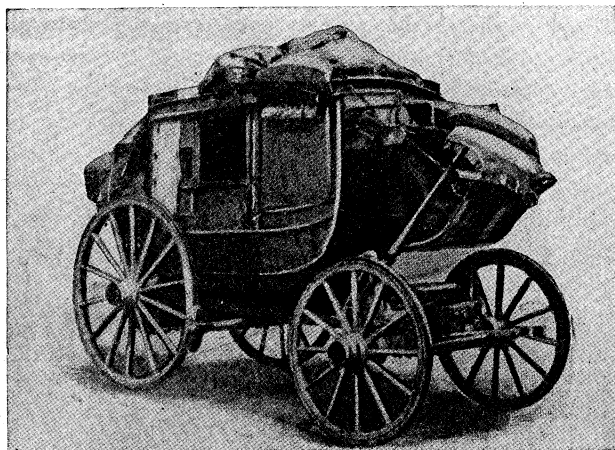
JAMES COWLES AND HIS ROUTE

"Mr. Cowles' route led him first, going south to Merrimack where his mail was first changed at the postoffice and where he crossed the river thence to Okee, and then to Lodi, where he usually arrived a little before twelve o'clock, fed his horses and took dinner. He had to put up with considerable fault-finding from the proprietors of both hotels, the Mills House and the Northwestern, both of whom occasionally accused him of running in the interest of the other house. He professed the strictest neutrality and I believe he was perfectly honest in that, as in all other matters. His first stop after dinner was at Harvey postoffice at what was then called Hundred Mile Grove and may be today for aught I know; but Dane postoffice has taken the place of Harvey. Next came Lester postoffice, about three-quarters of a mile from where Waunakee now is. This latter place was then an extensive wheat field. Then came

the Westport postoffice near the catfish bridge. The postmaster, a Mr. Hinrichs, I have seen recently—within a year or two—in Lodi, where he visits a brother occasionally. Madison came next, where his route ended and was usually reached about seven o'clock, in time for a late supper, after a drive of about twelve hours.

THE OLD MATT'S FERRY

“The price paid for his ride was \$2.50, cheap enough for twelve hours' ride, though we can go now in the cars for less than half that sum, but the ride is only about one hour, so you can see Mr. Cowles' passengers had the best of it. You mentioned the ferry in your letter and wished to know how we crossed the river and how long it took us.



AN OLD TIME MAIL COACH

Well, that was one of the interesting incidents of the trip and it was pleasant on a pleasant day to watch the proceedings. The ferry was known as Matt's Ferry. Even though it had passed its prime and seen its day of greatest usefulness, but it was far more serviceable and better managed than it has been since the railroad came. The stage was drawn onto the boat, a large, stout stick thrust through both the hind wheels to prevent any forward or backward movements of the wheels and so keep it safely on the boat. The rope connecting the boat with the cable was then wound up until it was taut at the bow, and let out at the stern, thus placing the boat at a sharp angle with the current, the glancing of which along the side constituted the propelling power that moved the boat. The time it took to cross depended on the strength of the current. When the river was very low the current was weak and the forward motion was slow, but at a good stage of the water it seldom required

more than twenty minutes. I remember on one occasion I crossed with Mr. Cowles when the water was as high as he had ever known it, when the blocks on the ropes reached the end of the water, and we had to cut loose from the cable and resort to poles for propulsion. This performance lengthened out the time of passage. The trip was quick while connected with the cable, but the poling made it a long passage.

INCIDENTS ALONG THE WAY

“As to the passengers, Mr. Cowles was not often burdened with more than he could comfortably carry, though he was sometimes. He had a faculty of talking pleasantly and entertainingly with them, which served to relieve the tedium. I remember one trip from Baraboo to Madison, when, as we got within a mile or so of Merrimack, we overtook Mr. Walter P. Flanders going along the same way on foot, and Mr. C. asked him to get in and ride, which he promptly did. A gentleman passenger immediately engaged him in conversation, and among other questions was:

“‘Can you grow fruit in this country?’

“‘No, we can’t,’ said Mr. Flanders. ‘Not but that it will grow well enough, but as soon as it gets to be good for anything some d—d thief will come along and steal it all.’

“Mr. Flanders at one time owned pretty much all the country about Merrimack and had a large dairying farm there, and although his home was in Milwaukee he was at Merrimack a large part of the time, and was a very prominent man there.

“Mr. Cowles did some express business, carrying packages between the capital city and Baraboo, and I do not believe another instance can be found where a carrier was blessed with such implicit confidence on the part of the people he served as was Mr. C. Money was freely entrusted to him to buy goods in Madison and bring to any home on the route, and I never heard any complaint made of any misuse of the money placed in his hands. I was with him one day coming to Baraboo, and when we had got about one mile out of Madison a buggy was driven up beside the stage and a voice called out:

“‘Jim, stop a minute.’

“He stopped and Simeon Mills, the Madison banker and capitalist, handed Mr. C. a package, saying: ‘There is \$1,000 in that package. I want you to carry it to Baraboo and give it to Mr. Thomas.’

“‘Well,’ said Mr. C., ‘I will do it this time, but I do not want you to follow me out of town again in this way to give me money to carry. Everybody who saw you coming after me knew well enough what you wanted of me, and it might lead to my being followed, murdered and robbed for the money I was supposed to have in my possession.’

JIM ALWAYS "GOT THERE"

"And now to bring the matter to an end, I will say Mr. C. belonged to the 'get there' family. It mattered little what the weather or the roads might be, it was known that the stage would be along about the usual time, or possibly an hour or two late if mud or snow made the going very bad. So confident were the people along the roads that 'Jim' would be along soon after, if not on time, that they frequently waited for him to break the roads for them. Sometimes, perhaps, they would help him in digging through a snow drift, or help him mend a bad piece of road. I do not know whether he forfeited anything by a failure to get to Madison or Baraboo on time or not, but his dogged determination to get through would let no ordinary obstacle prevent his doing so. If it was not a physical impossibility, he would get there and be ready for the return trip next morning.

"Mr. C. was a kindhearted, genial and companionable man, always ready to do a good turn for a neighbor. It was my privilege to get into his stage at any time and ride either way, and if not convenient to pay at the time, to pay later when I could.

"'A merciful man is merciful to his beast,' the good Book tells us, and Mr. Cowles was always careful to see that his horses had all that was coming to them to aid them in their arduous work of forty miles a day.

"I do not know why he stopped his stage line. Probably his contract for carrying the mails expired, or some other man underbid him and got the job, or he may have wearied of it and thrown it up of his own free will. While he had the job he did it well, and I do believe Uncle Samuel never had a more faithful servant than James Cowles."

JAMES CURRY, LAST OF THE OLD STAGE DRIVERS

The only living driver of long ago is James Curry, residing on Fourteenth Street, Baraboo, who works on a big farm of three acres in the city limits and enjoys it. Although he has seen eighty years, he enjoys good health and is the kind who still thinks the old days were just as good, if not better, than the present—he has forgotten the thorns.

Before taking the comparison of the road conditions let us hear from Mr. Curry and determine whether the present conditions are better or worse than the old. Mr. Curry arrived in Baraboo in 1849; in 1860 hired out as a stage driver, and after two years made a bid on the stage route and was successful in getting the job of carrying the mail between Baraboo and Kilbourn for \$300. He did a large express and passenger business and often used the second team, which was driven by Mrs. Curry, who, according to Mr. Curry, was as competent a driver as he. They had only one son, and "Little Jim," as he was known to them during his early life, frequently accompanied her on these trips, but

he had a habit of going to sleep on the way home. Mr. Curry stayed with this job for eleven years—until the North Western arrived at Baraboo in 1871, which cut down the express business.

In speaking of the express business, Mr. Curry says that one night he brought from Kilbourn a package of \$40,000 to be used for paying off the employees on the North Western construction. He received \$20 for this express, the price being fifty cents per \$1,000. He never carried a gun, but one night when he had a package of \$12,000 two strangers rode with him and during all the way they conversed in whispers and the driver felt that every minute they would make an attack and get the money. He says the stage made the best time that night it ever did.

Another interesting event of this venerable stage driver's experience was brought to the mind of the writer when the new stage rounded the corner on Eighth Avenue to pass through, or adjacent to Oschner's Grove, which was a forest on either side of the road when Mr. Curry was the stage driver. As he was going out one morning the officers and everyone else were looking for Pat Wildrick, who had been in jail for the murder of Gates at Portage. It appears that Wildrick had broken out early that morning, and as the stage was passing along that road or street Mr. Curry espied Wildrick hiding in the woods. He called to one of the others and both went to make the capture. Mr. Curry was well acquainted with Wildrick, and when the sheriff started for the jail with the prisoner, Wildrick called to the stage driver and said, "Young man, I'll see you later." Pat was in the habit of keeping his word about such things and the "young man" was not pleased when the prisoner was again at liberty. However, he was soon arrested for jumping his bond and was placed in jail in Portage, where his career was soon ended by a mob.

LEADING STAGE LINES

Mr. Curry states that when he got into the stage business just before the war the two great state proprietors of the middle West were Frink & Walker, who controlled Illinois from Chicago, and Moore & Davis, who had a monopoly of the Wisconsin lines. The headquarters of the latter were in Milwaukee, where Mr. Moore lived; Davis resided in Baraboo. Stanley & Bacon was also a strong stage firm who worked from Lodi. In the days when Mr. Curry was in his prime as a stage driver and proprietor, Moore & Davis had a big barn where the City Hall now stands, and frequently had forty or fifty horses in it to supply their stages. After Mr. Moore died, the firm of Moore & Davis was succeeded by Emory, Houghton & Buell, who retained control of most of the stage lines in this part of the state until the North Western invaded the territory with such effect.

CAZENOVIA, IRONTON & LA VALLE STAGE TAKEN OFF

With the completion of the new Cazenovia & Sauk City Railroad, and the awarding to the company of the Government contracts at the beginning of 1911, an institution passed from existence which had been a vital element of the community for forty years—the Cazenovia, Iron-ton and La Valle Stage. The route of seven miles was established in 1871, soon after the North Western Railroad was extended from Madison to Sparta, and became the connecting link between the great outside world and the lonely inland farms and villages. Those were pioneer days in the little valley and Indians often came from their tepees along the river to watch the wagon that passed so often. Those, too, were reconstruction days after the great war, and echoes of the conflict were often heard. Those, too, were furnace days at Ironton and the grim “Iron King,” John F. Smith, rode over his thousands of acres by day and watched his white-hot molten pour into the earthen bed prepared for it, by night.

From the first the stage was an important factor in the life of the people. Its comings and goings were events of the quiet days. It brought missives to and from loved ones and newspapers, rare and precious in the early years, were eagerly awaited. Like the tides of the ocean, the stage came and went, giving and taking, in the ebb and flow.

How faithful it was—sometimes late, but unfailing! Through torrid heat or fiercest blizzard, through blinding dust or frowning rains, the old stage persevered. The first to plow through bottomless mud holes or high piled snow drifts or to ford treacherous high water—fearless and undaunted. Then, too, there were days of wonderful beauty when the road was all too short, when the birds sang and flowers bloomed; hazy Indian summer days, and sharp bright frosty mornings when the icicles hung from the trees, a glittering mass.

And what a motley throng through all the years passed “over the line!” Returned soldiers, in early times, told many a thrilling tale of prison and starvation, forced night marches and the slaughter of fellow men. Young and old, rich and poor, of many races and creeds, and conditions of life, “knights of the grip” galore—good fellows and good travelers, with a good cigar and story for the driver. Sons and daughters of the old homes, coming or going, on business or pleasure bent. Often merry crowds whiled away the trip with song and jest. Strangers at the beginning of the ride were friends at its close and many romances began within the curtained recesses of the old stage.

NOTED STAGE HORSES AND DRIVERS

No one ever mistook the stage horses. They seemed to acquire a certain indefinable air of importance and many good teams gave their best years to the service. A pair that always swung proudly around the

corners was the Hanzlik grays. Everyone remembers the one that couldn't get used to the trains. Though driven daily to the station for years she would rear and plunge at each approach of her dreaded enemy.

Neither shall we forget the drivers—they are a long list through all the years. Alonzo Scott was among the first. Alf. Banks and John Fitzgerald, Jr., Charles St. John and Daniel Wright, were old favorites. Martin Hanzlik owned and drove the route for twelve years. His courtesy and ready wit could always be relied upon and his circle of friends was indeed a wide one. Petie Duren was a popular driver, and during his term passengers of the fair sex usually occupied the front seat of the vehicle. Big, genial John Leimkuehler was the last (but not the least) owner, and "Jolly Jim" Kitson held the reins on the last trip of the old stage over the familiar road.

FAREWELL TO THE OLD STAGE COACH

Farewell to the old system! The iron horse has superseded it and we would not wish it otherwise. The march of progress, even when delayed, is ruthless, and all in its path must succumb. But we need not be forgetful of the friend that served us so long and faithfully—the standby of less prosperous days, the forerunner of, we trust, a greater prosperity. The coming generation will scoff at it, but time will veil the many imperfections and shortcomings and leave us only pleasant memories of the old stage coach.

AN AUTO STAGE LINE

Since August, 1915, the line between Baraboo and Kilbourn has been equipped with a couple of "autos"—an International truck car and a powerful Buick coach. Probably no road in the county has been more thoroughly improved, and there is no route along which more improvements are pending. Writing in the year mentioned, a local newspaper man has this to say regarding the line mentioned: "In all probability the greatest improvements or changes is the road between Baraboo and Kilbourn, and the method of travel. Those who knew the road five years ago can have an appreciation of the changed conditions. There were several sand hills that kept the autoists guessing and frequently they had to cut brush and place in the road to keep their cars from being 'buried alive.'" Now they can go over those hills at twenty-five to fifty miles an hour. With present methods of road building and the auto-way, the two places, which were two and a half hours apart, have been brought to a distance of one hour apart with the new stage. But when it comes to comfort and an enjoyable ride, there is no comparison. The price then was \$1.25, and today it is \$1.00. The change for the better is more than that. The time is less than half, while the money consideration is twenty per cent less.

REPORT OF HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER FOR 1916.

Town or Village	Road or Street	Am't avail-able	Surface	Width	Length	Total Expended in 1916	Balance
Ableman—Broadway	\$6896.50	Brick, Ableman gravel	18 ft, 15 & 9 ft	4400 ft	\$5272.70	\$1613.80
Ableman—River street	1613.80	Ableman gravel	15 ft	2400 ft	1194.64	419.16
Baraboo—West Sauk	2245.44	Stone	9 ft	1520 ft	934.83	1310.61
Baraboo—Woolen Mill	1738.01	Ableman gravel	9 ft	1892 ft	1569.66	168.35
Delton—Baraboo-Reedsburg	1399.94	Ableman gravel	9 ft	1320 ft	1006.55	393.39
Delton—New Port	1583.01	Graded	.....	2640 ft	184.00	1399.01
Excelsior—Chappel	565.56	Ableman gravel	9 ft	1700 ft	565.56	.....
Excelsior—Ableman-Reedsburg	1267.50	Ableman gravel	15 and 9 ft	2994 ft	1186.97	80.53
Excelsior—Freedom-Baraboo	2240.00	Local gravel, Albeman gravel	9 ft	5280 ft	2156.56	83.44
Excelsior—Baraboo-Reedsburg	1600.00	Local gravel, Albeman gravel	9 ft	2800 ft	822.51	779.49
Excelsior—Reedsburg-Delton	500.00	Graded	9 ft	4250 ft	242.30	257.70
Fairfield—Cemetery	413.29	Rock	9 ft	650 ft	413.29	.....
Fairfield—Leech Creek	2398.93	Rock	9 ft	3250 ft	2345.23	53.70
Freedom—Marsh and Loganville	1173.63	Slate	9 ft	3440 ft	1171.01	2.64
Honey Creek—Leland	2515.20	.....	.....	.....	1303.51	1211.69
Honey Creek—Prairie du Sac No. 355	3000.00	.....	.....	.....	118.03	2881.97
Honey Creek—Prairie du Sac	400.00	.....	.....	.....	171.35	228.65
Lime Ridge—Main Street	2376.70	Stone	38 ft	400 ft	1517.93	808.77
Merrimack—Prairie du Sac	1450.88	Graded	.....	2600 ft	272.72	1178.16
Prairie du Sac—Honey Creek	6977.87	Stone	9 ft	6600 ft	5119.23	1858.64
Prairie du Sac—Honey Creek No. 903	1858.64	Stone	9 ft	2800 ft	1814.79	43.85
Vill. Prairie du Sac—Water Street	5725.11	Brick	18 ft	1600 ft	4658.91	1066.10
Vill. Prairie du Sac—Prairie Street	3513.99	Rock and gravel	15 and 9 ft	2600 ft	3414.71	99.28
Reedsburg—Lime Ridge and Fish Pond	3302.04	Ableman gravel	9 ft	4100 ft	3302.04	.....
Reedsburg—Halbersleben	1054.65	Ableman gravel	9 ft	1600 ft	1132.69	.....
Reedsburg—Gifford Hill	1398.59	Ableman gravel	9 ft	1700 ft	1234.13	164.46
Sauk City—Water Street	5197.56	Concrete	15 ft	2640 ft	5196.73	83
Spring Green—Beaver Hill	7715.23	Rock	9 ft	6700 ft	7719.10	6.13
Spring Green—Big Hollow	3411.43	Rock	9 ft	4000 ft	3332.37	79.06
Troy—Spring Green and Black Hawk	4353.62	Rock	9 ft	7920 ft	4255.96	97.66
Troy—Sauk	799.44	Rock	9 ft	1400 ft	799.44	.....
Washington—Hill Point-Sandusky	822.26	Grading	.....	.....	35.85	786.41
Washington—Hill Pt.-Buehl S. House	822.27	Grading	.....	.....	17.50	804.77
Westfield—Hill Point	7240.63	Rock	9 ft	7710 ft	7181.79	58.84
Westfield—Spring Green	4666.80	Rock	9 ft	5280 ft	4591.40	75.40
Road and Bridge Contingent Fund	816.38	2517.53
Moving Fund	2160.84	550.97
Machinery Fund	13629.02	2683.45
Gravel Pit Fund	15523.58	1055.53

There is a feature in this present staging business that has not been so well overcome, however. It is the winter weather. The hot weather and rain storms do not interfere now as they used to, but the cold weather and drifts are more difficult, and it looks now as if the only solution is the flying machine—but that must be left to a few years of development.

In mentioning the weather we are reminded of the "Cold New Year's Day" in 1864. It was thirty-seven degrees below and James Curry, the stage driver, was an hour or so late that morning. He had but one passenger and his sleigh tipped over several times on Webster's Prairie. The passenger, although bundled in blankets, nearly froze, while Mr. Curry, without overshoes, did not suffer. There were six stage routes out of Kilbourn at that time and several drivers came in with frozen hands and feet. It is such times that try the metal of the stage drivers, or anyone else.

This was the first trip the writer ever made on a stage, and it was Mr. Hulbert's last trip as stage driver. In many respects he enjoyed the work. We speak advisedly in saying "work," for stage driving is not pleasure—it just looks like it to the visitor who takes a trip. In taking the mail the driver visits all the boxes along the line within two or three miles of the Village of Delton. One is reminded of the street cars the way the big car is so frequently stopped and started. In some places the houses are about a block apart. Then when one makes two round trips to Kilbourn, delivering the half-dozen or more passengers to the right places, besides collecting the express packages and parcels, he is a busy man.

PRESENT SAUK COUNTY STAGES

Besides the Baraboo-Kilbourn line operated by Ernest Newell, there are four routes in the county.

The line between Spring Green and Plain is owned and operated by E. T. Hill of Spring Green.

There are two lines from Reedsburg. The White Mound stage, via Loganville, is owned by J. R. Donahue, Reedsburg. The Sandusky stage, via Lime Ridge, is also owned by Mr. Donahue.

After the railroad between La Valle and Cazenovia was opened, the stage was abandoned, as previously narrated in this volume. On December 1, 1915, the line was again opened, the service of the railroad not being satisfactory to the residents of Ironton and Cazenovia. The line is owned by Jesse Frye, who usually drives. His substitutes are Harry McNamer and Clinton Bernamon.

THE GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT

The Good Roads Movement, as something effective and a producer of practical results, in Sauk County, is something less than a decade in age

and, in consideration of that fact, the progress made is certainly a cause for pride. The central and southern townships have generally taken the lead in the pushing of these improvements, and, among the citizens of the county who have been working along these lines with energy and faith none have shown greater zeal and effectiveness than the highway commissioner now serving, John Gunnison. The report of that official for 1916 shows what was done throughout the county in the way of road building for that period, and in a general way is a gauge of the relative prominence of the different localities in the work under consideration. It shows the localities where the improvements have been carried on, the nature of the improvements, the dimensions of the roads, the amounts available for the work, the expenditures for that year and the balance carried over to 1917.

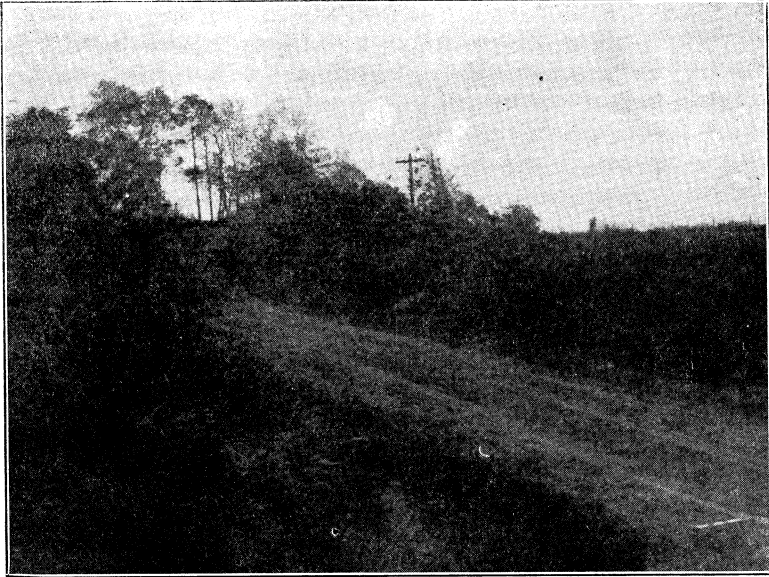
The first stone road in the county was built about thirty years ago near the center of section 11 in the Town of Freedom, about a mile south of the Village of North Freedom. The land was very soft and the hauling of hundreds of cords of wood over the road made it practically impassable. The road was built with volunteer labor on the part of the citizens roundabout and the stones placed there have been covered by crushed rock during recent years.

The towns of Baraboo and Sumpter were the pioneers in road construction under modern methods. The first road built in the Town of Baraboo was near St. Michael's Cemetery northwest of the city. This was without county aid. The first stone road in Sumpter was on the bluff in the north part of the town.

At the annual meeting of the Town of Baraboo on April 7, 1903, William Toole introduced a resolution providing that the town road leading into Baraboo receiving the largest donations be paved, providing arrangements could be made with the City of Baraboo to connect the paved portion of the city streets with the town road. The road leading toward Reedsburg through Lyons received the most subscriptions and was paved with crush rock from a quarry west of the city and near the highway. The resolution introduced by Mr. Toole presupposed the granting of county aid as provided by an act of the Legislature in 1901. In 1904 the county voted the Town of Baraboo \$964.28 county aid.

November 17, 1905, the road and bridge committee of the Sauk County Board of Supervisors recommended that the petitions of the Town of Sumpter for \$700 and the Town of Baraboo for \$1,000 county aid to build roads of crushed rock be granted as requested. H. E. Stone was the supervisor from the Town of Sumpter and Henry A. Hill was the supervisor from the Town of Baraboo. The resolution was adopted.

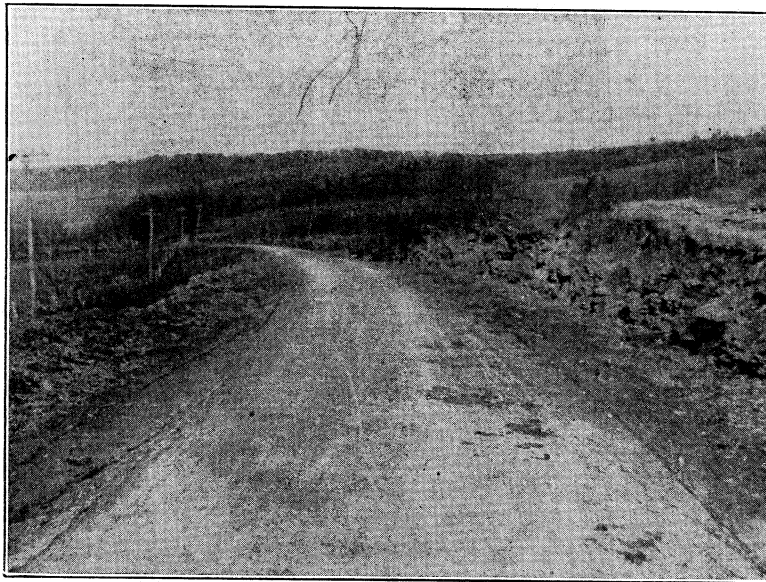
At the November session of the county board in 1906, the committee on roads and bridges recommended that the petition of the Town



WEST SAUK ROAD BEFORE AND AFTER IMPROVEMENT

of Baraboo for \$1,000, Sumpter for \$715 and Greenfield for \$1,000 county aid to build macadam roads be granted. Adopted. The supervisors from the three towns respectively were H. A. Hill, H. E. Stone and W. C. Pruyn.

The State Legislature of 1907 having adopted a law relative to the establishment of a county highway system, Supervisor J. T. Donaghey of North Freedom presented the following resolution at the meeting of the county board on November 20, 1907: Resolved, That the chairman of the county board appoint a committee of seven members, to report at the next session of the board, a system of prospective county highways and present with their report an outline map for considera-



ROAD SURFACED WITH CRUSHED STONE

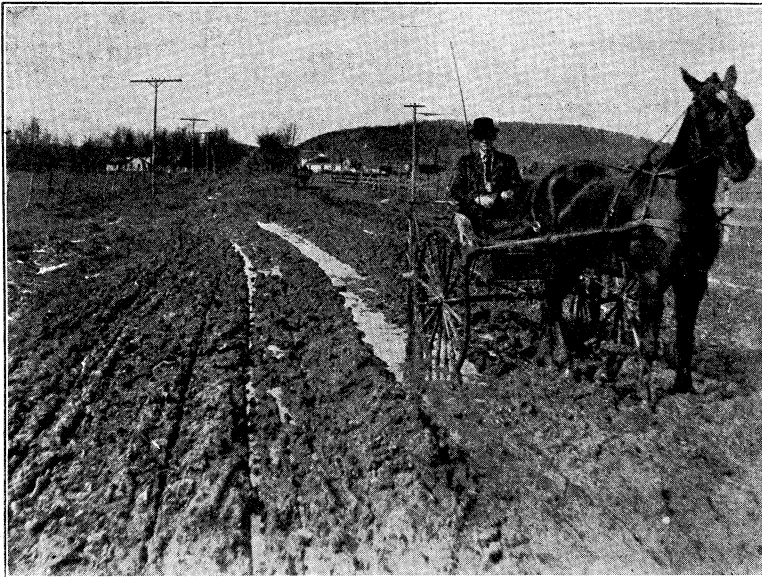
tion of the members of the board. The following composed the committee: H. E. Stone, Sumpter; E. M. Davies, Village of Spring Green; William Halbersleben, Reedsburg; R. B. Griggs, City of Baraboo; H. E. Pettit, Ironton; Theodore Steele, Delton; and J. T. Donaghey, Village of North Freedom.

June 11, 1908, the report of the committee was presented by J. T. Donaghey, the secretary, and a resolution demanding a better system of highways was submitted and adopted. A map accompanied the report. The salary of the highway commissioner was fixed at \$1,000 for a term of three years. J. T. Donaghey was elected the first highway commissioner.

At the June session of 1909, H. E. Stone, G. Scharnke and F. E.

Shults were appointed as a committee on county highways. The towns of Baraboo, Bear Creek, Delton, Fairfield, Freedom, Merrimack, Sumpter, Troy, and Winfield asked for county aid amounting to \$7,532.35 which was granted. The total amount appropriated by the county in 1909 was \$24,732.35.

November 17, 1910, J. T. Donaghey tendered his resignation as highway commissioner and on November 21 G. F. Post was elected to succeed him at the same salary, \$1,000 per year. Seventeen towns petitioned for county aid, the total amounting to \$18,958.09 and \$6,000 was appropriated for machinery and repairs. The highway commit-



SAMPLE UNIMPROVED ROAD

tee of the county board consisted of G. Scharnke, William Halbersleben and R. F. Mercer.

In 1911 the highway committee was composed of G. Scharnke, James Gregory and R. F. Mercer. G. F. Post was re-elected commissioner. The sum of \$23,991.39 was voted as aid to the towns and \$16,570 was appropriated for machinery and repairs.

In 1912 the highway committee was composed of G. Scharnke, James Gregory and R. F. Mercer, with G. F. Post as commissioner. The following was voted: to the towns, \$38,690.91; machinery and repairs, \$28,250; Delton bonds, \$1,600.

The same committee and commissioner served in 1913. The towns were voted \$54,213.63; machinery and repairs, \$27,500; Delton bonds, \$1,600.

In 1914 the same commissioner served and the following composed the committee: James Gregory, R. F. Mercer and R. B. Griggs, the latter being appointed after the death of G. Scharnke. The towns were granted \$31,601.08; machinery and repairs, \$14,500; Delton bonds, \$1,600.

In 1915 R. F. Mercer, William Halbersleben and R. B. Griggs composed the committee with the same commissioner. The towns were voted \$34,725.32; repairs, machinery and gravel pit, \$52,500; Delton bonds, \$1,600. Hugh Sarahan was named the bookkeeper in January. G. F. Post resigned February 22, 1916, and John Gunnison was selected and took the office March 20, 1916. He has since filled the position.

On November 14, 1916, R. B. Griggs, R. F. Mercer and William Halbersleben were selected as the highway committee and are still serving. The largest appropriation in the history of road building in the county was made this year:

For bonds to meet bond issue of Town of Troy.....	\$ 12,000.00
For machinery	15,000.00
For moving machinery	2,000.00
For repairing county roads	30,000.00
For road and bridge contingent fund.....	2,000.00
For office expenses	3,500.00
To meet town appropriations	33,752.40
To meet amounts advanced by towns	6,238.63
Special appropriation to Baraboo-Portage Road.....	2,000.00
Special appropriation to Baraboo-Reedsburg Road.....	1,000.00
Special appropriation to the W. W. Warner Road to Devil's Lake	2,500.00
Delton bonds	1,600.00
Total	\$111,591.03

The work during 1917 was somewhat retarded on account of the war but plans are being made to prosecute the work as rapidly as possible. During 1918 the county will receive about \$30,000 Federal aid and the trunk line system adopted by the state will be an added element in road planning and work.

THE RAILROADS IN SAUK COUNTY

It happened that the railroad which, as a whole, has done the least to develop the resources of the county is the one which first entered its territory and also aroused one of its communities to a high pitch of expectancy, only to dash all such hopes to fragments. Newport, in the extreme northeastern corner, is no more, and the Chicago, Milwaukee

& St. Paul line confines its activities and privileges to Spring Green, in the southwestern corner of the county. Although the Chicago & North Western Railway came in fifteen years later, it made up for lost time by passing through the leading centers of population and the rich agricultural sections of the Baraboo Valley, which, from the first had been the prime aim of the leading citizens of the county, in the promotion of all the railway schemes which they hoped to be of benefit to them and the future.

THE ST. PAUL REACHES SPRING GREEN

The Village of Spring Green is a creature of the old Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad, afterward the Prairie du Chien Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. The first cabins erected on its site were the shanties of railroad laborers, and these were afterward occupied by Messrs. Thomas D. Jones and Holmes, the first permanent residents of the place. On the 3d of August, 1856, the first train to run over the road to the terminus passed through the site of the future village, then covered with trees, brush, weeds and grass. The next day the bridge was tested and found safe, the engine went over it and the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien line was pronounced open to the public of this part of Wisconsin.

In the meantime the site of Spring Green had been entered from the government, and passed into the hands of A. C. Daley, B. F. Edgerton and A. G. Darwin, who, in the spring of 1857, platted the Village of Spring Green. A hotel and several stores were erected and early in the summer of the year it became so evident that a settlement of considerable size was bound to be born at that point that the railroad company erected a little depot there and its trains commenced to make regular stops.

PROPOSED CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC

Several years before Spring Green thus obtained railroad connections through the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad, leading citizens of the county had obtained a charter for the building of the Fort Winnebago (Portage City), Baraboo Valley & St. Paul Railroad. Several Chicago promoters had projected a line from that city to Janesville, thence through Madison and the Baraboo Valley to St. Paul, with a branch, via Fond du Lac, to the Lake Superior region. Charters had been obtained under the names of the Rock River Valley Union and the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad companies, and considerable track was even laid between Chicago and Janesville in the early '50s. But the people of Sauk County were afraid that the section of this grand trunk line from Madison to St. Paul would be put through

on a route too far south to be of benefit to them; hence the incorporation of the Fort Winnebago, Baraboo Valley and St. Paul Railroad, as an intermediate section of the proposed system. But the defeat of the land grant bill designed to bolster up the enterprise and furnish funds for its prosecution compelled the project to take a rest. P. A. Bassett and Col. James Maxwell, of Baraboo, went to Washington, at different times, in the interest of the bill, but the opposition of the promoters of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Road (now the La Crosse Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad) was too strong for them and the chief leaders in the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac enterprise.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN

But the leading citizens of the Baraboo Valley did not despair of securing a railroad, and Mr. Bassett was delegated to open negotiations with the Chicago & North Western Company, through its president, William B. Ogden, of the first named city. As spokesman of the largest industrial and business interests of the valley, Mr. Bassett promised that Sauk County would raise \$450,000 in support of a line following that route; he also was authorized to pledge an additional \$150,000 from the people of Madison. Mr. Ogden promised that the Baraboo Valley route should be surveyed in the following spring and work commenced on the grading as soon as possible; but the panic of 1857 nullified all such promises and put a temporary quietus on the railroad plans and hopes of the citizens of the Baraboo Valley. For lack of adequate means, the enterprise known as the Milwaukee & Western and, later, as the Milwaukee, Watertown, Beaver Dam & Baraboo Valley Railroad, fell by the wayside, and the weeds of neglect sprung up and choked it. Judge S. L. Rose was at the head of that project, made a tour through the Baraboo Valley, and secured pledges of \$100,000 from the different towns along the route.

THE LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE AND NEWPORT

Then came the campaign in Sauk County engineered by Byron Kilbourn, the great railway promoter of Milwaukee, to push the interests of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad. Any farmer who did not mortgage his place was considered lacking in enterprise and good business judgment; for the stock of the railroad was considered the most solid and profitable investment on the market. Next came the staggering announcement to the confiding farmers and the expectant people of Sauk County, particularly of the Baraboo Valley, that the company had decided neither to cross the Wisconsin River at Newport (which had been projected and platted on that understanding) nor to carry it through the Baraboo Valley. Finally the La Crosse & Milwaukee Com-

pany purchased land a mile and a half up the river, on the eastern shore, where it had decided to cross.

Many of the citizens of Newport were stockholders in the road, but made the best of the situation which was dark in the extreme. Their next step was to endeavor to secure a depot on the line of the road opposite their village, and in December, 1858, the railroad board of directors granted a memorial signed by the prominent business men of Newport, Baraboo, Reedsburg, Delton and the surrounding country, allowing Newport to erect a depot on the east side of the river at her own expense! All that the railroad was required to do was to stop its trains at that point. By February, 1859, a handsome depot had been completed at that locality, and Newport was considered resurrected. But the revival of the place was temporary, for the La Crosse & Milwaukee was soon pushed up the east side of the river and the development of Kilbourn City killed Newport.

The management of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad placated those who had mortgaged their farms and homesteads with the understanding that the line was to convenience them and develop their properties, by assigning to them the state land-grant. As the lands were sold, the proceeds were distributed pro rata among the mortgagors, and gradually repayments were made to quite a large extent.

OTHER ABORTIVE ATTEMPTS

The facts concerning subsequent movements to secure railroad connections for the Baraboo Valley people are meager. In the midst of the disturbing times of the Civil war the Chicago & North Western made the preliminary survey of a route through the valley, as a portion of the projected line from Madison to La Crosse. That was in the fall of 1862. About a year afterward the Baraboo Valley Railroad Association was formed, with P. A. Bassett as president. The North Western made another survey through the valley, and then all pretense of such activities was dropped until the last year of the war, when the end of that troublous period was in sight. In January, 1865, the Portage City & Baraboo Valley Railroad was incorporated, and several months later it was reorganized under the patronage of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. But the actual survey got no further than Pine Island, above Portage, where it stopped.

Neither did anything tangible grow out of the Madison, Lodi and Baraboo Valley Railroad of a later period, in 1865-66.

BARABOO VALLEYITES "GETTING SET"

Four years of apparent lassitude passed, but it would appear that the people of the Baraboo Valley were getting their second wind, or,

as the athletes now say when a man is about to run a race, "getting set." In October, 1869, Col. S. V. R. Ableman and J. C. Lusk, through articles in the county press and persistent personal efforts in other directions, revived the movement of a valley road as part of some general through route. On the 19th of that month the Colonel headed a meeting largely attended by regularly appointed delegates, authorized to speak for the various sections of the county. He was named as the chairman of an executive committee, which was to apply for a charter for a road, the construction of which should be open to the large railroad company of solid standing offering the best inducements.

THE FINAL SUCCESS

On July 1, 1870, therefore, the Baraboo Air Line Railroad Company was organized with the following officers: President, T. Thomas; vice president, J. Mackey; secretary, T. D. Lang; treasurer, R. M. Strong; directors, S. V. R. Ableman, J. F. Smith, Moses Young, S. P. Barney and Jonas Narracong. Both the Michigan Central and the North Western made offers to build the line, and they were obliged to apply to the Baraboo Air Line Company, as the local corporation held a charter for a route through the "lake gap." Within two weeks after organization, the Baraboo Air Line Company had reached a basis of agreement with the Chicago & North Western Railway, which resulted in the actual construction of the road in the following year.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN BUILT THROUGH THE VALLEY

The Chicago & North Western Road was completed to Baraboo on Friday, September 8, 1871, and on Tuesday, the 12th, a grand celebration took place, "such a one," says a local publication, "as was never before held in these classic precincts. There were music, speaking, cannon-firing and great rejoicing generally. It is estimated that 10,000 people were present. One of the remarkable features of the occasion was the great arch erected over the track. On either side of the track a circle of hop poles had been formed. Through the spaces between the poles, hop vines were wreathed until the poles were entirely clad with green. On the top of the columns rested a broad arch, surrounded by a large keystone, upon which were piled immense golden pumpkins, strings of red-cheeked apples, sheaves of wheat and stalks of corn. In the center stood a flagstaff, from which floated a banner. The iron-horse reached Reedsburg on New Year's day, 1872, but on account of the unfavorable season for outdoor celebrations, the celebration of the event was postponed."

Later in the year La Valle Village was reached and, within a few years the entire valley of the Baraboo presented many evidences of the

practical stimulus occasioned by the provision of an outlet for its agricultural and industrial wealth, and a convenient means of communication between its scattered communities.

But the Chicago & North Western Railway is not the last of the good things which have been provided for the people of the valley and of Sauk County, important and desirable as it is.

CHAPTER XIII
MILITARY AFFAIRS

SOLDIERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR—JAMES O'RILEY, OF REEDSBURG—CHARLES S. LADD, MERRIMACK—CAPT. LEVI MOORE—COL. STEPHEN V. R. ABLEMAN—FIRST CIVIL WAR ORGANIZATIONS—SAUK COUNTY CONTRIBUTES TO THE MADISON GUARDS—INTO CAMP AT CHAMBERSBURG—BATTLE OF FALLING WATERS, VIRGINIA—RE-ENLISTED—REPRESENTATION IN THE "IRON BRIGADE"—THE SECOND WISCONSIN INFANTRY—THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH REGIMENTS—THE IRON BRIGADE IN THE WILDERNESS—OTHER RECORDS OF THE BRIGADE—JOSEPH A. WEIRICH—COMPANY D, NINTH REGIMENT—THE ELEVENTH WISCONSIN—THE MARCHING REGIMENT—THE FOURTEENTH WISCONSIN—COMPANY H, SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT—COL. JAMES S. ALBAN, OF THE EIGHTEENTH—COMPANY A, NINETEENTH REGIMENT—COMPANIES F AND K, OF THE TWENTY-THIRD—COMPANY K, OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—COL. DAVID K. NOYES, FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT—THE CAPTURE OF JEFF DAVIS—JOHN G. KLEINLEIN—THE CAVALRY COMPANIES—COLONEL VITUM, OF THE THIRD CAVALRY—THE SIXTH BATTERY—MEMORIES OF LINCOLN—NEWS OF THE ASSASSINATION AT BARABOO—A LINCOLN GUARD OF HONOR—BARABOO TRIPLETS NAMED BY LINCOLN—WHEN THEY SAW LINCOLN—SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT BARABOO—COL. W. A. WYSE—THE SAUK COUNTY COMPANY; HEADQUARTERS, REEDSBURG—COMPANY A, FIRST WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY I—THE HONOR LIST.

Although there were several residents of Sauk County who served in the Mexican war, and at least one who was a veteran of the Civil war at the time of his death; some, like Colonel Ableman, who had earned a military title in other states, and others whose titles were purely honorary (?), and conferred for no known military service, the real history of the county in matters military, commences definitely with the period of the Civil war.

SOLDIERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR

Three soldiers of the war with Mexico were residents of Sauk County for many years—James O'Riley, of Reedsburg; Charles S. Ladd, of Mer-

rimack, and Isaac Joiner, of North Freedom. Mr. Joiner moved to Northern Wisconsin some time before his decease, but the other soldier veterans passed away in Sauk County.

JAMES O'RILEY, OF REEDSBURG

Mr. O'Riley was a native Irishman who came to America in 1843 when twenty-three years of age. He landed in New York City on the 3d of July, at an hour when the town had already commenced to celebrate, and was greatly excited and somewhat alarmed over the unusual hub-bub and display of fireworks, giving him an absolutely new experience. He remained at the metropolis until the Mexican war broke out, enlisted in a New York company and boarded a sailing vessel bound for Monterey. Severe storms lengthened his voyage around Cape Horn, to his destination in Lower California, to a six months' trip. With his company, he fought at Monterey and did patrol duty at San Jose, California. At the conclusion of the war, instead of going home, he lingered in the gold regions with some thousands of other young men, for a year and a half, and then started for New York overland. He brought back some gold which he had minted into money at Philadelphia, and then decided to try his fortune in the West nearer the East than the Pacific Coast. Mr. O'Riley first took up a claim in the Town of Dellona, in May, 1850, was married in the following year and in the course of time became the father of twelve children. Impulsive by race and by nature, he joined the Union ranks in 1862, under the persuasion of a recruiting officer who met him on his way to Baraboo with a load of hogs. Mr. O'Riley joined Company F, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, when he reached the city, and served with that organization until the conclusion of the war. He continued to reside on his farm in Dellona until about 1900, when he purchased a home at Reedsburg and died there in January, 1913. He was in his ninety-fourth year, but up to the last a good, cheerful old man.

CHARLES S. LADD, OF MERRIMACK

Mr. Ladd, who shared Mexican war honors, was a New Hampshire man and left an arm on a battlefield of the far South. In 1873 he settled in Merrimack and for years was a watchman on the Chicago & North Western bridge at that locality. He died a month after the decease of Mr. O'Riley, eighty-six years of age.

CAPT. LEVI MOORE

In the early years of his youth and manhood Capt. Levi Moore, one of the founders of the milling interests of Baraboo and otherwise a leading early resident of that city, "followed the lakes" as a sailor and the owner and navigator of a vessel. He first shot the rapids at

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, and in the early '40s became acquainted with Skillet Creek and Baraboo. Clinging closely to the explanation of his title, it should be added that in 1846 the men of Sauk County had so strong a notion of organizing a military company that they recommended the lake captain as a proper person to command and drill them. Governor Dodge, in fact, commissioned him captain, although the company which he was to lead was never organized. But Captain he was, and Captain he remained through life—a double-barreled Captain.

COL. STEPHEN V. R. ABLEMAN

Col. Stephen V. R. Ableman, one of the ablest and most enterprising men in the county, never saw service in the field, but obtained his military title through years of experience in connection with the New York militia. He was born in 1809 and when thirteen years of age was apprenticed to learn the trade of a joiner and a carpenter, but in his sixteenth year, by the consent of his masters, enlisted as a drummer in the New York National Guards, Ninth Rifle Regiment. After a military service of seven years in minor capacities he was elected captain of the company. He was thus commissioned in July, 1833, by Governor William H. Marcy, and five years later was elected Colonel of the 249th Regiment, New York State Militia. Subsequently and previous to his departure for Milwaukee, he held various civil offices, besides doing a large business as a carpenter and contractor. At the Cream City he engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, and in 1850 sold his interests, moved temporarily to Baraboo and commenced to improve the lands which he had already taken up. Colonel Ableman served as United States Marshal for the State of Wisconsin in 1853-58, and while acting in that capacity he arrested the slave Glover. His important connection with railroad enterprises as they affected Sauk County has been described. He was president of the Baraboo Air Line Railroad Company, which was the direct means of bringing the Chicago & North Western Railroad to Sauk County, and out of respect for him the station and Village of Excelsior became Ableman. While personally and unofficially surveying the route of a valley railroad, before it was actually surveyed and built by the North Western, the Colonel stopped at the strategic point in the route, known geographically as the Narrows, decided that a railroad never could miss that point, and therefore bought lands there. He was right, and in 1871 he realized one of the great ambitions of his life—"to sit on his porch and see a train go by." He died at his pleasant home in Ableman on July 16, 1880.

FIRST CIVIL WAR ORGANIZATIONS

No section of the state responded more promptly to Lincoln's call for the first 75,000 men "to put down the Rebellion" than Sauk County. Within a few days, still in April, 1861, fourteen men from Sauk County

and Prairie du Sac, and twelve from Baraboo, had enlisted in the Madison Guards, which military body had promptly sent an enlisting agent into Sauk County. They were drilled by A. G. Malloy, also a volunteer, who had served in the Mexican war, and was employed after the war as a United States revenue collector in Texas. Meetings were also held to organize a home company at Baraboo, which was temporarily effected by choosing Mr. Malloy captain and D. K. Noyes, first lieutenant. On the 18th of April the Baraboo Volunteers to the Madison Guards drove out of town, with flying colors, and drum and fife.

SAUK COUNTY CONTRIBUTES TO THE MADISON GUARDS

Among those who thus joined the first ranks of the Sauk County soldiers of the Union army was Albert B. Porter, who, fifty years afterward wrote as follows of the departure and subsequent career of Sauk County's first contribution to the Union cause, known in the service as Company E, First Wisconsin Infantry, "for three months:"

"Fifty years ago, in response to President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand volunteers, there responded to that call eleven; and the first of Sauk county's youthful citizens who came forward and enrolled themselves under the leadership of Corporal Sam Nash of the Madison guards, afterwards known as Company E, First Wisconsin Infantry, were for three months. Here appear the names of those who enlisted April 17, 1861: Oscar Allen, Harvey Ames, Scuyler Hill, John Foster, A. D. Kimball, Fay Lock, E. N. Marsh, C. W. Porter, A. B. Porter, Ferdinand Stone and Amer Sutcliffe. The next day being Sunday there assembled on the public square, now called the park, the greater portion of Baraboo to bid the volunteers good-bye, the exercises being opened by prayer and followed by an address by F. W. Jenkins. Then came hand-shakes, kisses and tears when we were loaded into a conveyance driven by four horses and with drums beating and flags flying we left our homes to assist our country in fighting for the flag and the Union.

Arriving at Madison at sunset we were driven to the American House, our temporary quarters, and refreshing ourselves with supper we soon sought rooms for sleep and rest. On the following morning we received a call from our future captain, Geo. E. Bryant, who informed us that there was already enrolled for his company two hundred recruits wherein eighty was the limit as required for a company. He requested that we come down where all recruits were being drilled and participate in drilling, and being so well pleased, he informed us to consider ourselves as members of his company. Soon after, the company was ordered to Milwaukee to go into camp where the First Wisconsin Infantry was being organized and on receiving uniforms, guns and equipments, we commenced our first arduous duties of the life of a soldier in company and battalion drill, which continued for one month.

Then each company was ordered to be mustered into the United States service; said duties being performed by Major McIntyre of the regular army, our command being known thereafter as the First Wisconsin, three months' Regiment, commanded by John C. Starkweather. Soon after the regiment received orders to proceed at once for the seat of war, and on one Sunday morning in the month of June, a train consisting of twenty cars, divided into two sections, pulled out of Milwaukee loaded with the youth of Wisconsin, some of whom soon gave their lives and limbs as a sacrifice to their country.

INTO CAMP AT CHAMBERSBURG

“As our train continued we received one continuous ovation. Arriving at last at Chambersburg, Pa., we disembarked and went into camp. Soon the command was given orders to fall in and take arms, as General Patterson and staff were seen approaching us, riding across the field. When they came to a halt he was tendered a salute by the regiment. Then occurred the going through the manual of arms exercises which wound up by the general and staff reviewing the regiment by passing up and down both front and rear. Arriving at the center, in a neat little speech he said that he had served in the regular army the greater portion of his life and had seen many fine bodies of men, but ‘you Wisconsin boys cannot be excelled for soldierly deportment and appearance,’ which pleased us very much. Salutes were given and thus ended the ceremonies.

BATTLE OF FALLING WATERS, VIRGINIA

“Remaining a few days in this camp at Chambersburg we were then ordered to Hagerstown, Maryland, and thence to Williamsport, situated on the Potomac river. Here occurred the first invasion of Patterson's division into Virginia and as the First Wisconsin occupied the right of the column, or head of the division, we were the first to enter the river waist deep and cross to the shore on the Virginia side. Driving the enemy, we advanced with the aid and under the guns of Doubleday's battery and the men who were with Major Anderson at the bombardment of Fort Sumter and the evacuation thereof on April 14, 1861. After proceeding on our march about six miles into Virginia, we were suddenly met by a rain of bullets from the rebs stationed in the woods a little ways in our advance. We did not remain long inactive, for we soon advanced and with the aid of the First Rhode Island battery of six guns had the rebs going and we never saw them afterwards. This engagement is known as the battle of Falling Waters, Virginia. Our regiment lost one killed, George Drake of Milwaukee, and Robert Graham, mortally wounded. He soon after died of his wounds and quite a number of others were seriously wounded.

“After the battle we went into camp at a place known as Bunker Hill, near the head of the Shenandoah Valley, and remained a short time awaiting orders, as the army was supposed to move and attack Gen. Joe Johnson at Winchester, but instead we received orders to move to Charlestown, Virginia, which movement was made on the day in which the first battle of Bull Run was fought. The booming of cannon was plainly heard as we moved with this splendid division down the valley, and the question was then propounded why Patterson’s division did not make the attack on the rebs at Winchester and save the day for us at this unfortunate defeat of our troops at Bull Run; but it was not to be. Remaining a limited time at Charlestown, the regiment proceeded to Harper’s Ferry and thence to Edward’s Ferry on the Potomac where we remained doing picket and guard duty, occasionally receiving an occasional shot from the rebs, but nobody hurt.

REENLISTED

“Our term of enlistment expired the latter part of August, and we were in due time returned to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and honorably discharged. In conclusion, will say that the first men after their discharge from their first enlistment in Sauk County again enlisted into other commands of the state, doing good service in many hard fought battles of that great Civil war, without being killed or wounded, and as many years has flown since then, the grim reaper has been amongst us taking therefrom the most, if not all, excepting the writer here of the first enlisting at the breaking out of the Civil war from Sauk County.”

REPRESENTATION IN THE “IRON BRIGADE”

There was no feature of the Civil war in which Sauk County took greater pride than in her support of the splendid mettle of the “Iron Brigade of the West.” That famous unit of the Army of the Potomac was one of its pillars upon which rested its best successes. The soldiers from Sauk County were well represented in the Second and Seventh Wisconsin, and were unusually strong in the ranks of the Sixth. The other regiment forming the Iron Brigade was the Nineteenth Indiana.

THE SECOND WISCONSIN INFANTRY

The Second Wisconsin was originally a three-months’ organization. Under orders to rendezvous at Camp Randall, an organization was effected in May, 1861. Meantime the General Government had decided to accept no ninety-day men, and on the 16th of that month the Second was sworn in, with the exception of one company, “for three years, or during the war.” It was not only the first long-term regiment to go from

Wisconsin, but the first body of three-years men to report at the national capital. On the 2d of July the regiment was ordered to Fort Corcoran on the Fairfax road, where it was brigaded with three New York regiments under Colonel (afterward General) Sherman. It participated in the battle of Bull Run, where it suffered severely. Soon afterward it went into camp near Fort Corcoran, where it remained until August 27th, when it was transferred from Colonel Sherman's command to that of Brig. Gen. Rufus King. The subsequent history of the regiment was identified with that of the Iron Brigade until May, 1864, when it was engaged with the Army of the Potomac in the advance on Richmond under General Meade.

THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH REGIMENTS

The several companies composing the Sixth Regiment were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Randall in June, 1861, and, under the command of Col. Lysander Cutler, of Milwaukee, it was mustered into the service of the United States on the 16th of the following month. By the 7th of August it was in camp at Meridian Hill, Washington, there joining the Iron Brigade under General King.

The Seventh Wisconsin Regiment also rendezvoused at Camp Randall, was organized under Col. Joseph Van Dor, and was mustered into the service September 16, 1861. Reaching Washington on the 1st of October, it joined General King's command at Camp Lyon.

In the meantime the Second and Sixth Wisconsin and the Nineteenth Indiana regiments, under the general command of Brig. Gen. Rufus King, had crossed the Potomac and, after assisting in the construction of Fort Marcy, had recrossed the river and gone into winter quarters. Having been joined by the Seventh Wisconsin, they remained at Arlington Heights until March, 1862, when the brigade participated in the advance on Manassas. In August, the brigade having been assigned a position in the advance of the Army of Virginia, it proceeded toward Groverton and Centerville. Near the latter place the Second Wisconsin, in advance of the other regiments of the brigade, was attacked by a much superior force of Stonewall Jackson's command, but held its ground until the arrival of the re-enforcements. Afterward the brigade protected the passage of the entire army to the Centerville road. While with McClellan's army it stormed Turner's Pass and routed the enemy, was in the advance to Antietam and took a leading part in that furious engagement. In October, the Twenty-fourth Michigan was added to the brigade and, General Gibbon having been promoted to the command of the division, Colonel Cutler, of the Sixth Regiment, took command of the Iron Brigade. After a time he was succeeded by General Meredith, under whom the brigade took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, being posted on the extreme left of the Union forces. The command of the Army

of the Potomac having been transferred to General Hooker, in April, 1863, the brigade took part in the forward movement toward Fitz Hugh Crossing and forced the passage of the Rappahannock. In that important movement it was led by the Sixth Wisconsin and the Twenty-fourth Michigan. On July 1st, the Second Wisconsin opened the battle of Gettysburg and checked the advance of the Confederate army. The brigade, as a whole, played a memorable part in that historic battle, and was afterward employed in picket and guard duty along the Rappahannock and Rapidan. In the midst of the vigorous campaign which followed in the late fall and December, all the Wisconsin regiments of the Iron Brigade re-enlisted "for the period of the war."

At this time, and during the grand forward movement of the Army of the Potomac under Grant and Meade, the Iron Brigade was in command of the veteran of the Sixth Wisconsin, General Cutler. It broke camp at Culpeper on May 3, 1864, crossed the Rapidan and marched toward Chancellorsville. On the morning of the 5th a line of battle was formed in the wilderness. The Union forces advanced by companies through a heavy growth of pine and underbrush and soon encountered the enemy's line. At a distance of forty paces the enemy poured in a terrible fire which was returned with equal determination. The Union forces then charged with the bayonet, and at this point in this terrible battle of the Wilderness Corp. George A. Smith, of Company H, Seventh Regiment, rushed forward and captured the battle-flag of the Forty-eighth Virginia.

THE IRON BRIGADE IN THE WILDERNESS

The Iron Brigade continued to advance and, after driving the enemy a mile and a half through the timber was re-enforced, but not sufficiently to hold the line so valiantly won. At dusk, it again advanced to within seventy-five yards of the Confederate lines, where the troops camped on the ground. At daylight the battle was resumed and the brigade was a part of the grand charge which steadily forced the enemy back until the arrival of re-enforcements. Then came another slight retrograde movement on the part of the Unionists, but two furious assaults on the part of the enemy during the day were repulsed with great slaughter. During one of these attacks General Wadsworth, the division commander, was killed, the command then devolving on General Cutler. Col. Edward L. Bragg, of Fond du Lac, who had succeeded to the command of the Sixth Wisconsin, when General Cutler became brigade commander again, was placed in command of the Iron Brigade in June succeeding the battle of the Wilderness.

OTHER RECORDS OF THE BRIGADE

In the meantime the Second had dropped out of the brigade, having been reduced to less than one hundred men and deprived of its field

officers. But the Iron Brigade as an organization which had become historical in the annals of the war continued to be recognized as a pillar of Hancock's army and the Army of the Potomac, and added to the record of its battles, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad and Five Forks. It participated in the Grand Review at Washington, and the Sixth and Seventh were mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, in the summer of 1865.

The records show that but nineteen residents of Sauk County joined the Second Wisconsin.

Company A, of the Sixth Regiment, was composed entirely of Sauk County soldiers. Its commissioned officers were: Captain, Adam G. Malloy, promoted lieutenant colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment early in 1862; David K. Noyes, first lieutenant (resigned October 30, 1861); promoted captain, wounded at Antietam, September 17, 1862, necessitating an amputation of the right foot and discharged July 23, 1864; Lewis A. Kent, mustered out as captain, with the regiment, July 14, 1865. First lieutenants—Thomas C. Thomas, resigned September 23, 1862; John A. Coughran, resigned December 3, 1862; Howard A. Pruyn, killed in action May 8, 1864; Howard J. Huntington, discharged July 15, 1864; Mair Pointon, mustered out with regiment, July 14, 1865. Second lieutenants—T. C. Thomas, John A. Coughran, H. F. Pruyn, H. J. Huntington (wounded in action July 18, 1864), promoted; Nelson Moore, mustered out with regiment, July 14, 1865.

Besides First Lieutenant Pruyn, Sergt. A. Fowler and Corps. John Alexander and L. D. Fenton were killed in action, during the war, with some fifteen privates, while Corp. Richard Artridge and fifteen privates died either of wounds or disease.

In the Seventh Regiment Corp. J. Dewey, of Company E, was killed in action, and six privates gave their lives in other forms of sacrifice.

JOSEPH I. WEIRICH

Joseph I. Weirich, the sergeant of Company A, Sixth Wisconsin, was a man of considerable prominence as a newspaper man. His father, Rev. Christian E. Weirich, was a Methodist minister of ability and a much beloved army chaplain. Joseph I. learned the printer's trade in Pennsylvania, and in 1856 came to Wisconsin with the family when his father joined the conference of that state. For several years he was a compositor on the State Journal at Madison, and located at Baraboo in 1859 when his father was assigned to that post as a minister of the Methodist Church. Severe sickness prevented him from answering the first call for troops, but he joined Company A of the Sixth Wisconsin for the three years' term. He was wounded in the breast at the battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862, and was honorably discharged as sergeant at the expiration of his term of enlistment. For several years afterward

he was connected with Monroe newspapers, and in August, 1872, he purchased the Baraboo Republic, which he conducted alone until April, 1874, when he formed a partnership with Edwin E. Woodman, which continued until Mr. Weirich's death, December 21, 1877.

COMPANY D, NINTH REGIMENT

Nearly all the members of Company D, of the Ninth Regiment, were residents of the towns of Honey Creek and Prairie du Sac, with smaller contributions from Sumpter and Troy. The regiment was mustered into the service at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, October 26, 1861, under command of Col. Frederick Solomon. In January, 1862, it proceeded to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and participated in various movements on the frontier until November, when it was engaged in the battle of Newtonia, Missouri. In 1863 and 1864 it participated in various expeditions in Arkansas, and was engaged in the battle of Jenkin's Ferry, as well as a number of minor engagements. The Ninth was one of the last of the Wisconsin regiments to leave the service, being mustered out January 30, 1866, and disbanded in Madison in the following month. Company D sustained quite a number of losses, including the deaths of Sergt. Julius Dobezensky and Corps. Casper Boul, Arthur Cruse and Max Crasher, who were killed in action, two of them at Newtonia.

THE ELEVENTH WISCONSIN

In the Eleventh Wisconsin Regiment were small representations from Sauk County in Companies B, D, E, F, G, H and K. Its principal engagements were at Bayou Cache, Arkansas; at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, Champion Hills, Mississippi, and the actions before Vicksburg. In February, 1865, its members re-enlisted as veterans and subsequently participated in various expeditions in northern Mississippi and Alabama. The regiment was mustered out of the service in September, 1865, at Mobile. Thirteen died from Sauk County, including George Parsons, sergeant of Company H.

THE MARCHING REGIMENT

Company B, of the Twelfth Regiment, was composed almost exclusively of residents of the towns of Reedsburg, La Valle, Ironton and Westfield, while the towns of Dellona and New Buffalo furnished about one-third of the members of Company E. There were also residents of Sauk County in Companies A and K. The regiment was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, in the fall of 1861, under command of Col. George E. Bryant. In the following January it left for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and afterward, as part of the Army of the Tennessee, participated in various expeditions in Mississippi. In June and July, 1863, its men were doing their full duty in the trenches before Vicksburg and were there at the fall. It marched with Sherman to the sea and

through the Carolinas; participated in the battle of Atlanta; was present at the surrender of Johnston in April, 1865, and took part in the Grand Review at Washington. It was mustered out of the service at Madison in July, 1865, and was disbanded during the following month. There were few regiments in the Union service which experienced so many changes of scene, and it was often designated as the Marching Regiment. Its service began with many miles of marching in Kansas, and it was thence transferred, successively, to western Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and the states traversed by Sherman's army. It is claimed that the regiment marched 3,838 miles, and traveled by rail 2,506 miles, and by steamboat, 3,159; making a total of 9,503 miles, or more than a third of the distance around the world.

Sergts. Frank W. Henry, of Company B, and Corps. John Schultz and Charles Fields, of Company E, were killed at Atlanta, and Corp. William Richards, of Company B, died of wounds received in the same engagement. The battle of Marietta, Georgia, October 7, 1864, claimed as victims Second Lieut. James H. Thayer, of Company E, who died of his wounds, and Sergt. Spencer S. Miles and Corp. George W. Bell, who gave their lives as a result of injuries received on the field of battle. The casualties among the privates of these two companies were also quite severe, especially the deaths from disease caused by long and fatiguing marches and incessant exposures.

THE FOURTEENTH WISCONSIN

There were members of the Fourteenth Wisconsin in Companies A, H, I and K, from Sauk County, the largest number being in the company last named, from the towns of Greenfield and Baraboo. The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Wood, Fond du Lac, and was mustered into service under Col. David E. Wood, January 10, 1862. On the 28th of the following March the command reported to General Grant at Savannah, Tennessee, and were assigned to his Sixth Division. The first battle in which it participated was Corinth, but the regiment afterward became veteran fighters at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Atlanta and various campaigns with Grant and Sherman. The Fourteenth was mustered out at Mobile, Alabama, on the 9th of October, 1865. The captains of Company K were Edward W. Cornes, James W. McCall, Ogden W. Fox, John N. Price and John J. Postel.

COMPANY H, SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT

Company H, of the Seventeenth Regiment, was composed of Sauk County men and boys. Its organization was effected at Camp Randall under Col. John L. Doran, March 15, 1862. The command was present, but did not participate in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, but it did get into action at Corinth, where it lost heavily. The regiment participated in other engagements in that state before taking part in the

advance on Vicksburg, including the battle of Champion Hills. In November, 1862, Lieutenant Colonel Malloy had succeeded Colonel Doran in command of the regiment, the latter having been placed under arrest. The Seventeenth was in the Atlanta campaign, the engagements in the Carolinas and the Grand Review; was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 14, 1865, and was disbanded, a few days later, at Madison.

Commissioned officers of Company H: Captains—Charles Armstrong, mustered out May 21st and reappointed September 2, 1862; resigned March 24, 1863; Samuel R. Apker, mustered out with regiment,



COLONEL A. G. MALLOY

July 14, 1865. First lieutenants: Samuel R. Apker, promoted; Darius E. Palmer, mustered out January 24, 1865; Henry A. Nolf, mustered out with regiment, July 14, 1865. Second lieutenants: Richard Rooney, resigned, April 16, 1862; Miles Joyce, resigned November 27, 1862; Darius E. Palmer, wounded at Vicksburg May 19, 1863, and promoted as above; James B. Fowler, mustered out with regiment.

COL. JAMES S. ALBAN, OF THE EIGHTEENTH

Only one private joined the Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry, Elias White, of the Town of Washington, and yet old residents of Sauk County noted its departure from Milwaukee in March, 1862, with much pride

and deep interest; for its colonel was James S. Alban, the pioneer settler of Sauk Prairie, then a man of middle age. He was not long to enjoy earthly honors, for a week after the regiment left for the front it was thrown into the battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, and Colonel Alban was killed April 6th, on the first day of the engagement.

COMPANY A, NINETEENTH REGIMENT

Company A, of the Nineteenth Regiment, was recruited principally from the towns of Reedsburg, Baraboo, Winfield, Woodland and Westfield. The regiment was mustered into service at Camp Randall April 30, 1862, in command of Col. Horace T. Sanders. During the following summer the command was engaged in outpost and picket duty in Virginia and North Carolina and subsequently in the movements upon Fort Darling and Petersburg. In August, 1864, the Nineteenth—that is, 250 of its men—veteranized, and in the following October were in the trenches before Richmond. On the 21st of that month the regiment lost heavily at the battle of Fair Oaks. In the following April the regimental colors were planted upon the City Hall at Richmond, and the men were mustered out at the former capital of the Confederacy on August 9, 1865, reaching Madison on the 15th. Serg. Ferris B. Palmer and Corp. John Fuller were killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, and Corp. Alvah Rathburn, also of Company A, met his death on that battlefield.

The officers of Company A were: Captains—Rollin M. Strong, promoted major October 10, 1863; promoted lieutenant colonel December 29, 1863; wounded and taken prisoner at Fair Oaks, October 27, 1864, and discharged from service April 11, 1865; Henry A. Tator, mustered out April 19, 1865. First lieutenants: Henry A. Tator, promoted as above; Alexander P. Ellinwood, transferred to Company A, Independent Battery, May 1, 1865; promoted captain Company E, May 23d, and mustered out August 9, 1865. Second lieutenants—A. P. Ellinwood, promoted as above; Emory Wyman, mustered out February 22, 1865; Charles A. Chandler, transferred captain Company A, Independent Battery, June 21st and mustered out August 9, 1865.

COMPANIES F AND K, OF THE TWENTY-THIRD

Company K, of the Twenty-third Regiment, was recruited in the Towns of Prairie du Sac, Spring Green, Franklin, Sumpter, Bear Creek, Troy and Westfield. The bulk of Company F was also composed of Sauk County soldiers from the Towns of Baraboo, Dellona, Excelsior, Greenfield and Merrimack. Colonel Guppy commanded the regiment, which left Camp Randall for active service September 15, 1862. After marching through various parts of Kentucky, they proceeded to

Memphis, where they arrived in November, and in the following month was before Vicksburg as a part of the Union army gathered for its reduction. While assisting in the investment of Fort Hinman, the Twenty-third so successfully met a surprise attack from the enemy as to capture the entire attacking party. Later the swamps of the Yazoo played havoc with the health of the members of the Twenty-third, but most of them were sufficiently recovered to give a good account of themselves at the battle of Champion Hills. In May, 1863, the Twenty-third participated in the assault on the Vicksburg defenses, and at the close of the siege its men numbered but 150 effectives. In the operations around New Orleans, Colonel Guppey was wounded and taken prisoner, and thereafter the regiment engaged in the Texas and Red River expeditions. The last severe engagement was the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, in April, 1864, and the regiment was mustered out of service in July of the following year.

Officers of Company K: Captains—Nathan S. Frost, who died of disease in the hospital at Memphis, December 18, 1862; Ephraim S. Fletcher, resigned July 30, 1863; John Starks, discharged May 20, 1864. First lieutenants—Ephraim S. Fletcher, promoted; A. J. McFarland, died of wounds at Portage, July 4, 1863; Joseph W. Richardson, mustered out with regiment, July 4, 1865. Second lieutenants—John B. Malloy, resigned January 28, 1863; Basil Smout, resigned December 24, 1864. Besides those mentioned, there also died from various causes the following officers of Company K: Sergeants James Hilliard and Orson Patchin and Corporals William Jones, Henry Jacobs and Thomas Hardy.

Officers of Company F: Captains—Charles H. Williams, promoted major August 29, 1862, and resigned February 25, 1863; Jacob A. Schlick, mustered out with regiment July 4, 1865. First lieutenants—Elisha L. Walbridge, died May 21, 1863, while on his way home on leave of absence; Daniel C. Stanley, wounded and taken prisoner at Carrion Crow in 1863, exchanged in 1864, and mustered out with regiment in 1865. Second lieutenants—Daniel C. Whitney, promoted; Robert E. Crandall, taken prison at Sabine Cross Roads in April, 1864; exchanged the following month, and mustered out with his regiment in July, 1865.

COMPANY K, TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT

About half the members of Company K, of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, were recruited from the Towns of Honey Creek, Prairie du Sac and Troy. The regiment, which was in command of Col. W. H. Jacobs, was mustered in at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, in September, 1862, and proceeded to Washington during the following month. Their first battle was at Chancellorsville, at which the loss was 37 killed, 117 wounded, and 23 prisoners and missing. The regiment also suffered severely at

Gettysburg, where but four of its officers escaped unhurt. In October, 1863, the Twenty-sixth joined the Army of the Cumberland and in the following month took part in the engagements on Mission Ridge. The following spring and summer saw it fighting at Resaca, Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain; at Peach Tree Creek and before Atlanta. In December the Twenty-sixth participated in the operation before Savannah and for the following three months was in the movements through the Carolinas. Its last active service was at the engagement near Averyboro, North Carolina, in March, 1865. The muster-out occurred in Washington, June 13th, following.

The death loss in the Twenty-sixth was unusually large. The official figures place it at 249, of which 128 were killed in action. The latter class of casualties included the following officers of Company K. Capt. August Schueler, Chancellorsville; Serg. Otto Bernhard, Peach Tree Creek; Corp. George Regenbrecht, Gettysburg; Corp. August Fleck, Chancellorsville.

Company K was officered as follows: Captains—Louis Pelosi, resigned March 12, 1863; August Schueler, wounded at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, his leg being amputated on the field, from the effects of which he died; Edward Carl, resigned September 26, 1864; Frederick Koerner, discharged November 4, 1864; Casper Buechner, mustered out with regiment, June 13, 1865. First lieutenants—Jacob Heip, resigned November 19, 1862; H. J. Berninger wounded at Chancellorsville, losing his leg above the knee; resigned February 26, 1863; Charles H. Doerflinger, discharged February 25, 1864; F. Koerner, wounded at New Hope Church, May 25, 1864, and promoted as above. Second lieutenants—Edward Carl, promoted from Company D; Henry Greve, promoted from Company E; Christian Phillip, promoted from Company F; afterward promoted as captain of Company I and killed at the battle of Resaca, May 15, 1864.

COL. DAVID K. NOYES, FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT

Though the representation from Sauk County in the Forty-ninth Regiment was small, its history is of local interest because of the leading connection of David K. Noyes with it. He had just missed service as a soldier of the Mexican war, when a very young man, and for fourteen years previous to the outbreak of the Civil war had been engaged in the practice of the law and newspaper work at Baraboo. Prominent from the first as a home organizer of the Union forces, he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company A, Sixth Wisconsin, in April, 1861, and in the following autumn was promoted to the captaincy. He was so severely wounded at Antietam as to necessitate the amputation of his right foot. A few months afterward, however, in January, 1863, he was appointed the chief recruiting officer of the state, from which posi-

tion he resigned in July, 1864. In the following winter he was commissioned major of the newly organized forty-ninth, which left the state in March, 1865, for Benton Barracks, Missouri, and a few days afterward moved to Rolla, that state. Major Noyes had command of the regiment until the middle of April, when he was detailed on court martial and commission duty to St. Louis, where he remained until September. The regiment having been ordered to that city, Major Noyes was again placed in command. He was honorably discharged in November, with the commission of lieutenant colonel. Colonel Noyes was postmaster of Baraboo, was the first state treasury agent in Wisconsin, and was otherwise honored as a public official and private citizen.

THE CAPTURE OF JEFF DAVIS

Company F, of the First Cavalry, was recruited in Sauk County, and saw hard service in the Army of the Cumberland opposed to the famous Wheeler horsemen, as well as with Sherman in Tennessee and Alabama. It was present at the surrender of Montgomery, and aided in the capture of Fort Tyler, in April, 1865. The history of the First Cavalry is of particular interest on account of the leading part its members took in the capture of Jefferson Davis, the deposed president of the Confederacy. John G. Kleinlein was then a private of Company F and was among the most eager in running down the ex-chief. The capture (at which Mr. Kleinlein was present) was effected May 10, 1865. Henry Harnden was the lieutenant colonel in charge of the pursuing squad, and is the author of a book in which he tells of the exciting scenes attending the capture.

“Toward the close of the war,” he says, “Davis disappeared and for days and days the Union squad was on the trail of the fleeing Confederate. When they came upon the party Davis wore a common slouched hat, nice fine boots, coat and pants of light blue English broadcloth; taking all circumstances into consideration, he was neatly dressed. It is said that Corporal Munger of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry first said ‘halt’ to Davis, but he did not then know that it was Davis. It was afterwards reported that Davis was wearing hoopskirts in disguise, but Harnden says this is not true.

“Davis was taken to Macon under guard and from there to Savannah; then to Old Point, Virginia. He was kept a prisoner for several months, Governor Upham of Wisconsin, then a lieutenant in the United States army, being one of the officers to guard him. Davis was finally released on bail, Horace Greeley and others going on his bond. The First Wisconsin Cavalry was mustered out September 1, 1865.”

JOHN G. KLEINLEIN

Mr. Kleinlein is one of the few survivors of that episode, and for a number of years has resided at Prairie du Sac in a houseboat, fishing,

hunting and acting as a guide to sportsmen and pleasure seekers in that region. His simple habits and the pension he draws from the Government have enabled him to live, not uncomfortably, and certainly in the enjoyment of good health, considering his age.

THE CAVALRY COMPANIES

The officers of Company F, First Cavalry, were as follows: John Hyde resigned April 30, 1863; James M. Comstock, mustered out September 31, 1864; Milton Martin, mustered out with the regiment, July 19, 1865. First lieutenants—Newton Jones, promoted from Company M; Peter J. Williamson, mustered out October 31, 1864; Milton Martin, promoted; Charles F. Perry, mustered out with his regiment. Second lieutenants—Henry W. Getchell, died at Little Rock, Arkansas, September 13, 1862; John L. Church, mustered out October 31, 1864; William E. Lamb, mustered out with his regiment.

Company F, of the Third Cavalry, was raised in Sauk County, mostly in Baraboo; was mustered in January 31, 1862, at Camp Barstow, Janesville, and while en route for St. Louis sustained a loss of twelve killed and twenty-eight injured in a railway accident near Chicago. With the exception of an engagement at Baxter Springs, in 1863, when Company I was surprised by Quantrell raiders, the casualties of the regiment did not exceed these during any action of the Civil war. The operations of the Third Cavalry mostly consisted in expedition and raids against irregular bands of mounted Confederates, and Cherokee Indians allied to the Confederacy. Most of the command re-enlisted in 1864, was stationed thereafter at Fort Insley, Missouri, and mustered out at Fort Leavenworth in September, 1865. The deaths in Company F were mostly from disease.

The officers of Company F, of the Third Cavalry, were: Captains—David S. Vittum, promoted lieutenant colonel March 9, 1865, and resigned July 17th following; Charles W. Porter, resigned June 19, 1865; Leonard P. Luce, mustered out with regiment. First lieutenants—Asa Wood, resigned May 5, 1862; W. J. Plows, resigned December 8, 1862; Clark B. Wilsey, resigned August 10, 1864; W. Porter and L. P. Luce, promoted; Quimby Loveland, mustered out with regiment. Second lieutenants—Charles O. Ferris, mustered out April 9, 1862; Seth H. Craig, transferred to Company K; C. B. Wilsey and C. W. Porter, promoted; Eli M. Cooper, mustered out February 7, 1865; Q. Loveland, promoted; Henry Southard, mustered out with regiment.

COLONEL VITTUM, OF THE THIRD CAVALRY

Colonel Vittum raised Company F and served as its captain until he was promoted to be lieutenant colonel in March, 1865. He was a

New Hampshire man; came to Wisconsin in 1851; and, after stopping in Milwaukee for a short time, came to Baraboo in August of that year. Although a member of the bar, his mind was more of a business than a professional type, and for several years before the war he made quite a fortune in his land investments and dealings. In 1853-54 he also served as state senator, representing the counties of Sauk, Juneau, Adams and Marquette. After the war he returned to business pursuits, became interested in the Island Woolen Mill and organized the First National Bank of Baraboo, continuing its president until his death, April 10, 1880.

THE SIXTH BATTERY

The Sixth Battery was recruited chiefly in the Town of Spring Green and was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Utley, Racine, October 2, 1861. It left the state for St. Louis in the following March. It took part in the siege of Island No. 10, was before Corinth and Vicksburg, participated in the battle of Champion Hills, was in the grand assault at Mission Ridge, and was mustered out of the service July 18, 1865. Although the Sixth Battery was composed mostly of Spring Green men, quite a number enlisted from Richland County. Its captains were: Henry Dillon, mustered out October 10, 1864; Thomas R. Hood, resigned May 17, 1865; James B. Simpson, mustered out with battery July 3, 1865.

MEMORIES OF LINCOLN

Civil war times seem far in the distance of time, so many great events of peace and war having occurred to obscure them, but even with the passage of more than half a century the fame of Lincoln is yet mellow and bright, and the few yet spared who came into touch with him, however slight, are proud to tell of their experiences.

NEWS OF THE ASSASSINATION AT BARABOO

Miss Eliza Chapman tells how the heart-rending news of Lincoln's assassination first reached Baraboo and how it was received. She says: "The cry of 'on to Richmond' had become a reality. April 3, 1865, saw General Grant's forces enter the capitol of the Southern Confederacy, and plant the stars and stripes once more upon her soil. The 9th of the same month General Lee surrendered to General Grant at the Appomattox Court House. Victory crowned all our banners, and peace was assured. The north was wild with joy. All at once from out the startled air came the appalling intelligence of President Lincoln's assassination—on the night of the 14th of the same month, shot through the

head at Ford's Theater in Washington. W. H. Seward, secretary state, in the privacy of his sick chamber, was the victim of an assassin's dagger. A conspiracy had been formed to take the lives of the president, vice president, all the members of the cabinet and General Grant. If skilfully had it been planned, that it doubtless had been all accomplished ere General Lee's surrender had reached us, as news at that time traveled slowly, Kilbourn being our nearest telegraph station.

"A man from Kilbourn first brought word of the assassination on the afternoon of the 15th and doubtless first told it in Dr. Mills' drug store, which stood where now the Corner drug store stands. Dr. Mills remembers that he and Professor Hutchins were standing in the store talking of the president when the news was first told. Many of our citizens hardly took in the situation until the danger was past. Among those who did, consternation gave way to horror. Men meeting on the street grasped hands and gazed at each other in the agony of mutual despair, while their tears fell like rain. Old Glory wrapped in crepe hung mournfully at half mast from the liberty pole at the northeast corner of the court house park, while church bells tolled dismally. In the midst of our triumph the God of battles had given us over to our foes. Before the north could organize, those southern hordes, fired with hatred and revenge, would be upon us. We remembered Mankato and St. Cloud and felt we were not safe from tomahawk and scalping knife."

"Then came the glad tidings that the plot had partly miscarried. Vice-president Johnson was safe and had taken the oath of office. Secretary Seward was the only member of the cabinet that had suffered and he would live. Again our good old ship of state was safe. But Lincoln, the venerated of every loyal citizen, who ever had malice for none and charity for all, was gone forever from us. Memorial services were held in the court house in his honor, Rev. Warren Cochran being the speaker of the occasion."

A LINCOLN GUARD OF HONOR

The veteran soldier, George Claridge, now seventy-five years of age who was a guard of honor at Lincoln's bier, both at the White House and the capitol, has been a resident of Franklin Township and the Village of Spring Green since he was eight years of age. Of English birth and parentage, he came to America with other members of the family in 1850. He had a farm training and a meager education in the country schools of Franklin Township when, at the age of twenty-two, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry. He was in the engagements at Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor on the fifth of June, 1864, sustained a scalp wound, and three days later was shot through the side. For eight months he was in a Washington hospital and on partially recovering was transferred to Company

A of the Tenth Regiment Veteran Reserves. At the death of Lincoln, April 15, 1865, that company was selected as a Guard of Honor to accompany the body of the murdered President from the White House to the capitol, where it lay in state. The Ninth and Tenth Veteran Reserves were assigned to guard duty at the Arsenal Prison, while the conspirators, who had been involved in the plan to kill Lincoln and various members of his cabinet, were on trial. They guarded the prison on alternate days. A guard stood at the cell door of each prisoner for two hours at a time, and no man was allowed to perform that duty but once. It fell to the lot of Mr. Claridge to guard David E. Harold, who held the horse while Powell, alias Lewis Payne, attacked Secretary William E. Seward with a knife while the venerable statesman was on a sick bed. (See Century Magazine, 1896.) Harold fled with John Wilkes Booth, who had shot President Lincoln the same night. Harold was taken when Booth was killed some days afterward.

The veteran soldier of Spring Green has naturally treasured all the mementoes of that historic occasion. Most precious of all are the uniform (including the white gloves) and the old musket with the fixed bayonet, with which he appeared at the side of Lincoln's coffin. Some years ago, at one of the soldier's reunions, Mr. Claridge attended a gathering accoutered exactly as he was upon that sad guard duty fifty-two years before, and received an ovation well merited. The old soldier also appeared in uniform upon several occasions while the young men of Sauk County were in partial training preparatory to "doing their best" in the world's war.

BARABOO TRIPLETS NAMED BY LINCOLN

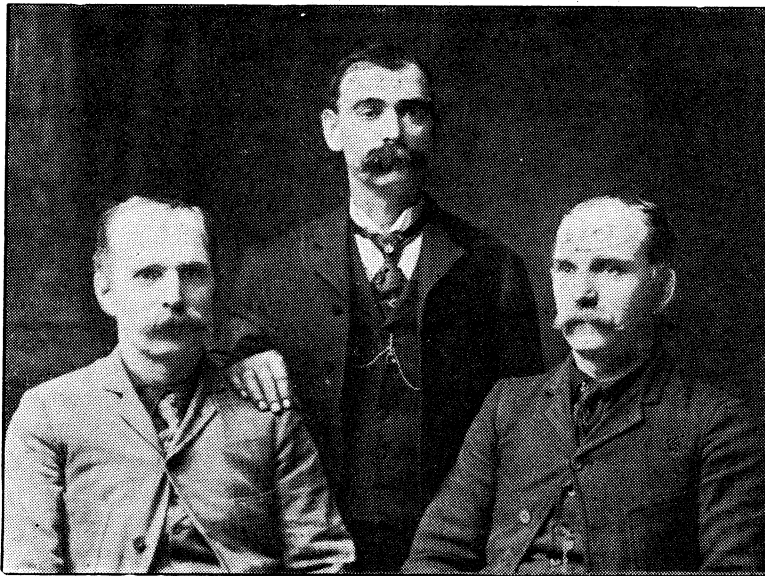
There are three brothers, now in their fifty-fourth year, who were born in Vermont on the same day and have therefore almost a unique standing in the world. Their case is thus set forth by the Baraboo News of February 18, 1909: "One of the interesting incidents in connection with the Lincoln celebration is in regard to the naming of the Haskins brothers, triplets, by Lincoln. They were born in South Starksboro, Addison county, Vermont, May 24, 1864, that being the fifty-fourth birthday anniversary of Queen Victoria. When the unusual event of three sons arriving at the Haskins home occurred, a letter was sent to the great president asking him if he would not name the sons. He at once replied and sent the names of Simon Cameron, who was secretary of war, Gideon Wells, who was secretary of the navy, and Abraham Lincoln for himself. The three sons are residents of Baraboo and are among the oldest triplets living.

"According to a note from James H. Grace of Starksboro, Vermont, the letter was sent to Mr. Lincoln by A. M. Hawkins of Starksboro. The News wrote to Mr. Grace asking about the letter and circumstances

and in reply he said he knew of the incident, but did not know what had become of the letter. Louisa E. Grace, a sister of the writer of the letter, was the mother of the Haskins brothers. She died when they were quite young.

"Lincoln Haskins, of Baraboo, says that the family is of English descent and the ancestors came to America long ago. He also says his father was not in the army, as sometimes reported.

"In his letter to the News Mr. Grace said that E. W. J. Hawkins, secretary of the Burlington Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Burlington, Vermont, might know of the letter. He is a son of Postmaster



THE HASKINS TRIPLETS

Gideon

Simon

Lincoln

Hawkins of Starksboro where the triplets were born. He says that his father received such a letter but does not know what became of it. He also says that his father was not only postmaster for thirty-five years, but selectman at Starksboro during most of the time of the war. As such an officer he had charge of the enlistments of men to fill the quotas ordered by the president. As Mr. Hawkins remembers it, the father of the triplets was enlisted by the postmaster and the triplets were born while the father was at the front. This does not agree with the opinion of Lincoln Haskins, so the reader must take the two ideas for what they are worth. It would be an interesting bit of history to have the story cleared up. In closing his letter, Mr. Hawkins says that his

father wrote a letter to the president in the spirit of loyalty and the names were accordingly given.

“The News also wrote to Miss Ida M. Tarbell of New York City, as she has written so much, and ably, too, about the martyred president. She replies that she knows nothing of the letter. A letter from Annie A. Nunns, secretary to Dr. R. G. Thwaites, of the historical library at Madison, says that there is no such word as Haskins in the Nicolay & Hay’s Lincoln index; so they have probably not mentioned the matter.”

WHEN THEY SAW LINCOLN

A number of persons residing in and near Baraboo saw Lincoln at different times during his life. It will be interesting to devote a line or two to each of these.

Hon. Franklin Johnson saw the young debater when he came from Illinois to speak at the first state fair in Milwaukee. That was in 1859.

Gustave Scharnke, of Ableman, saw and heard Lincoln when he made a speech in Pittsburg while on his way to Washington after his first election.

When George B. Gibbons was a soldier at Fort Monroe during the war Lincoln visited the fortress.

During the stirring campaign of 1860 Lincoln spoke in Chicago and former Mayor John Hull saw him there.

Col. D. E. Welch was in command of a portion of the guard at the time of Lincoln’s second inauguration.

Alexander Toole heard Lincoln speak at Pittsfield, Illinois, in 1858.

D. W. Worth saw Lincoln when he went to Appomattox and at the grand review at Washington.

C. C. Allen formerly resided near Springfield, Illinois, and saw Lincoln a number of times. He knew him as a lawyer and was at Springfield when the martyred president was buried.

Davis Hackett, of Baraboo, is among those who saw President Lincoln, which was at the time of the second inauguration. Mr. Hackett was in Washington at the time of the funeral of Lincoln.

J. H. Carpenter, of Spring Green, was lieutenant in a company that escorted Lincoln to the capitol at the time of the second inauguration.

Edward Mabbott, of Spring Green, saw Lincoln at St. Louis.

J. F. Morrow, of Spring Green, saw Lincoln and Grant at Petersburg ten days before the assassination.

J. H. Dudley, of Durwards Glen, saw Lincoln lying in state at Buffalo.

A. Fry saw Lincoln at Chaffin’s farm in Virginia and also at Richmond.

Mrs. Henry Mertzke saw Lincoln at the state fair in Milwaukee in 1859.

Amos Barron, of Lyons, saw Lincoln at Maryland Heights and at Stafford Courthouse.

The late Philip Cheek saw Lincoln the first time at Bailey's Cross Roads and the next time after the second battle of Bull Run. Many of the defeated soldiers rested in the streets and lawns of Washington, and those about the White House were refreshed by Mr. Lincoln as he went back and forth with a pail of water, continuing the kindness late into the night.

A. J. Spahr was detailed as a guard when Lincoln lay in state in Chicago.

Henry Pigg saw Lincoln after the Seven Days' fight.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT BARABOO

One of the most notable patriotic memorials to be seen in Sauk County is the beautiful monument of gray granite in the courthouse square. It is the product of the joint activities of the local Grand Army of the Republic Post and the Women's Relief Corps. In the fall of 1894 Women's Relief Corps, No. 36, under its president, Mrs. Catherine Cheek, started the movement by pledging the sum of \$1,000 for such a memorial. That body appointed a special committee to co-operate with one from Joe Hooker Post No. 9, Grand Army of the Republic, and their united efforts were so successful that the monument was dedicated May 30, 1897. The details were arranged by these committees under the direction of Mrs. Cheek and Charles Bender. The dedicatory exercises on the day named comprised a musical programme under the direction of Prof. J. E. Collins, an oration by Eugene S. Elliott, of Milwaukee, and collective ceremonies by the Women's Relief Corps, Grand Army of the Republic, civic societies and the pupils of the public schools. Reedsburg, North Freedom, Prairie du Sac, Sauk City and other towns in the county, participated in the exercises, as was most fitting.

On the east face of the monument is the inscription: "Erected to the memory of Sauk County soldiers in the War of the Union, by Joe Hooker Post No. 9, Department of Wisconsin, G. A. R.; the Women's Relief Corps No. 36, and Citizens of Sauk County. 1896."

On the west face: "Sauk County furnished full companies—Co. A, 6th Infantry; Co. B, 12th; Co. H, 17th; Co. F, 23d; Co. F, 3d Cavy. Parts of companies—1st Heavy Artly., 6th and 12th Light Arty.; 1st, 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 26th, 36th, 40th, 42d, 46th, 49th Infy.; 1st and 2d Cavy. Total number of men, 1,646. Killed and died in service, 285."

On the south face of the monument is cut the Grand Army of the Republic shield and star, and on the north face, the insignia of the Women's Relief Corps.

COL. W. A. WYSE

When the war broke out, there was a vigorous Freshman in attendance at the University of Wisconsin who was then in his seventeenth year. On April 17, 1861, W. A. Wyse, the youth mentioned, enlisted in Company K, First Wisconsin Regiment of Volunteers, for the three months' service. Being discharged in August, he re-enlisted during October, in Company K, Thirteenth Wisconsin, for three years. At the expiration of the long term, he was not even then satisfied and in January, 1864, veteranized; was mustered out at San Antonio, Texas, and when finally discharged on December 27th of the last year of the war was a sergeant in the Union army. He was then in his twenty-second year.

After the Civil war was over Sergeant Wyse studied law, was admitted to the bar, obtained a good practice at Reedsburg and high professional standing everywhere, served as district attorney of the county, and as mayor of his home city for eight years, and became a leader in Masonry and the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was also prominent in municipal reform and was at one time president of the State League. But when all has been said regarding Colonel Wyse's varied and broad record, it is as a patriotic and military character that he has become best known. He became an active member of Post No. 13, Grand Army of the Republic, at Reedsburg, in 1880; served as its commander for several terms; was advanced to the position of quartermaster general on the staff of Department Commander Weisert; was elected to the head of the State Department in 1917, and has since conducted its affairs with characteristic energy and judgment.

SAUK COUNTY COMPANY; HEADQUARTERS, REEDSBURG

Colonel Wyse raised a company for the Spanish-American war, and, though it got no nearer the scene of hostilities than Tennessee, that fact was neither the fault of the captain nor his boys. Like good soldiers they went where they were sent, without grumbling. Captain Wyse's command was first assigned to the service as Company F, Fifth Wisconsin National Guard, but at the conclusion of the war became Company B, Tenth Battalion, Wisconsin National Guard. It has since become Company A, First Wisconsin Infantry. He remained as its captain until 1908, when, having reached the age of sixty-four years, he was retired with the rank of colonel. He is, therefore, the most notable person in Sauk County, from the standpoint of a strong and distinct personal link which joins together the continuous military history of Sauk County.

COMPANY A, FIRST WISCONSIN INFANTRY

William J. Meyer succeeded Mr. Wyse as captain and continued to command the company for a period of four years; H. B. Quimby

followed in 1912, and Leo M. Darrenougue, his successor, has been captain since August, 1913.

The first lieutenants of the organization, in succession, have been W. L. Burdick, A. H. Clark, L. M. Darrenougue, L. Rosenthal and H. Prange; the second lieutenants, A. H. Clark, William J. Meyer, L. M. Darrenougue, A. E. Perry, Herman Miller, L. Rosenthal, H. A. Mortell and Thomas H. Tudor. From an examination of the names, the fact will be readily deduced that promotion in Company A has been decided according to the best rules of the civil service.

On July 2, 1917, 163 members of the company, under Captain Darrenougue, left their headquarters at Reedsburg for Camp Douglas, and later for Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, pledged to whatever service might be required of them in the conduct of the world's war. Perhaps a quarter of the stalwart young men who stepped out with such vim had already seen soldierly service on the Mexican frontier. The membership was drawn from several points in the county outside of Reedsburg. Reedsburg was very much alive the night before, and the morning of their departure for Camp Douglas several Civil war veterans brought out their old snare drums to call together members of the Grand Army of the Republic Post, who headed the procession to the train. In the ranks of the latter was Veteran George Claridge, who numbered a grandson among the sergeants of the present-day company.

Besides Captain Darrenougue, were the following officers of Company A: First lieutenant, Herbert H. Prange; second lieutenant, Thomas H. Tudor; first sergeant, Arthur F. Prange; supply sergeant, Rhinehart H. Miller; mess sergeant, Charles D. Graham; sergeants, Arthur H. Schroeder, Thomas H. Babb, Loyal T. Claridge and Rollin B. Curtis; corporals, H. W. Richards, Frank E. Dwyer, Emil J. Nadler, Wm. G. Essers, R. F. Rosenthal, Rex Cummings, George H. Knight, James R. Sweeney and Boyd C. Ladd; mechanic, Ora Smith; musician, Leon H. Kelley; cooks, J. J. Miller and Merrel C. Noyes; first class privates, Leo E. Buelow, George W. Capener, Roy E. Case, Myron Howland (discharged), Harold Hawkins, John C. Hoefs, W. Hollingsworth (discharged), Raymond Hiller, Anton Hillman, Irwin Kerrigan, Frank Kostka, Tony Kostka, Ewald Kunkel, R. Lindenberg, Harold R. Meyer, Hugo Oehlers, Harold Palmer, E. A. Romelfanger, J. H. Springbrunn, Royal Thurber, Roy Wettstein; privates, Guy Andrews, James Apker, Alfred A. Argyle, Otto Arndt, Henry C. Buelow, George P. Bannan, Frank H. Barbo, Charlie H. Behnke, Clyde J. Bennett, John P. Blake, Harvey C. Bohn, Robert E. Braun, Frederick H. Brown, George Butterfield, Elmer Byrns, Frank Canariem (dropped), Clarence C. Carr, Walter T. Carr, Fay Carter, Elmer R. Clark, Lester V. Clark, Otis Clark, L. W. Connors, Cyril Cooper, Herbert Crane, Theodore M. Crary, Edwin L. Cummings, Charles B. Curtis, Elsworth E. Dedie,

Doran A. Dieter, Clarence Dix, Rinold Duren, Peter Ennis, Harry Feinberg, J. D. Fellows, Fred Fisher, Chas. H. Fuhrmann, Phil J. Gibbons, Vaughn Gibbons, Rush R. Grant (transferred), Herman Grantin, Alvah Hackett, M. H. Harrison, Loyd Hastings, Everett Hawkins, Henry Hein, Robert C. Hein, Will Higbie, C. M. Hitchcock, Walter Jennings, Martin D. Johnson, Bodo H. Karl (discharged), Howard Kimball, John V. Kohlman, Horace Knight, Leo Kreuger, Herman G. Krug, August P. Kunkel, Albert L. Kunce, Thomas G. LaRue, Arthur Lewis, Frank W. Lindsay, Harry Lounsbury, Wm. Luchsinger, Theodore Luepke, Merton Maynard, Peter M. McDonald, Basil McGuine, Hubert McNamara, John L. McNanaram, Harry McNamer, James F. Mead, Stephen Miles, Fred H. Miller, Garfield Morcom, Leslie Mussen, Fred Nadler, George Niebuhr, George N. Niles, Morton J. Pettit, Clyde Potter, Wm. B. Powell, Francis H. Rabuck, Walter Roehrs, William Rose, Fred J. Runge, Earl Schroeder, Ernest Schulgen, Herbert Schultz, George H. Schultz, Walter W. Schultze, George W. Schumacher, Herbert Schuster, Orrie Schwartz, Olin Serstead, Carl N. Sherman, Fred M. Silver, John Starona, Max Stein, Byron W. Stevens, Harry Strickland, Jopho Stupfell, William Timlin, Roger Tracy, Edmund Volk, Robert S. West, H. Zuehlke.

COMPANY I

Company I was organized at Baraboo and after a short stay at Camp Douglas left that place for Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, on Thursday, September 27th. Soon after arriving at Waco the company was absorbed into other units and its identity lost. Those who went from Baraboo to Camp Douglas and then to Waco were as follows: Captain, Carl R. Swinson; first lieutenant, Paul L. Stewart; second lieutenant, Ernest A. Isenberg; first sergeant, Otto Arndt; quartermaster sergeant, George W. Hattle; mess sergeant, Fred A. Jaquish; sergeants, Earl W. Veerhusen, Earl L. Powell, Arthur F. Bender, Joseph F. Nickel, Edward W. Coughlin, Otto F. Bates; corporals, Randall H. Herfort, Frank M. Koons, George E. Tinkham, Edward Edwards, Richard S. Mahler, Russel W. Brodie, Charles M. Kellogg, Ralph Sanderson, James F. Bray, Guy A. Henderson, Ray S. Groenier, Wayne A. Hagen, Hershel Jester; mechanic, Vernon A. Caffisch; cooks, Stephen J. Kamowski, Simon Hillebrandt, Tony Holtman; musicians, Miles A. Bell, Emmett W. Dwyer; first class privates, Horace C. Cahoon, Robert F. Holmes, Ralph W. Ketchum, Marco Marriott, James E. O'Neil, John A. Sansum, William P. Schlinger, Dewey P. Schuster, Herbert E. Steckenbauer and George M. Weirich; privates, Dewey A. Armbruster, Forrest M. Barber, Stewart R. Brand, Clarence Braun, Raymond M. Briscoe, Thomas L. Bass, Ernest P. Breithaupt, William R. Bullian, Thomas Cullin, Elmer Chickering, Edward Cox, Eli Drea, Donald M. Duncan, Raymond M. Daniels, Leslie

P. Deakins, George Dell, Morad D. Doher, Clarence E. Freising, G. Gamalien, Eddie Gertsen, George L. Gilmore, George W. Steve Hajostek, Floyd M. Harrison, Hoyt O. Hoisington, W. Holmes, Ora J. Holsaple, Henry C. Howe, Daver Haser, Homer William Hinderleiter, Andrew Jerrett, John R. Jones, James Lawrence H. Kaiser, Wyland E. Kier, Louis Kosine, Charles K. William A. Krueger, Arno J. Krohn, Mike Koloff, John C. Kres, A. LaBerge, Andrew Leonard, Lawrence Lerch, Joseph L. Lol Henry E. Lowell, Frank P. Miller, Wess Miller, Herbert E. Moo, Neuman, John F. O'Brien, Clarence A. Olson, Oscar H. Ohlert, J. Ohlert, Martin Panschock, Carl Paulson, Verne C. Payne, Peterson, Arthur M. Rooney, Benjamin C. Rossow, Henry Ross Reynolds, Leo G. Salmons, Clarence E. Schenck, Louis M. Schultz Switzer, Joe Surmal, Lou Sanger, Joseph W. Turner, Emil W. T Charles Turlo, Joe Zadkovich, Jakin C. Voie, Steve Pietman, Kroeger, Daniel Bickford, Dewey White, Charles M. Wallace.

THE HONOR LIST

When the time came for the draft the following were selecte exemption board for Sauk County: Sheriff William Welk, el Baraboo; County Clerk Frank A. Cooper, secretary, Baraboo; D Sayles, physician, Baraboo; H. E. Paddock, La Valle; August Reedsburg; Wilber Cahoon, Baraboo; Robert Buerki, Sauk City

Following were the first drawn, leaving for Camp Grant, R Ill., on Tuesday, September 4, 1917: Edward Alfred Lins, Green; Roland Steuber, Prairie du Sac; Ivan Brenizer Terry, Re John Fred Huebbe, Ableman; Erwin Hein, Merrimack; Geor Kropp, LaValle, Edward Roland, Blakewell and Earl Adelbert Baraboo.

With bands playing, speeches given and citizens marching lowing left on Wednesday, September 19, for the same cant Walter Deane DuBois, Baraboo; Roy Clifton Page, North F. Wm. E. Huntley, Reedsburg; George W. Buelow, Spring Green James McDonnell, Spring Green; Anthony Hudzinski, Kilbourn C. Thompson, Baraboo; Angelo Spino, Devil's Lake; Ervin Prairie du Sac; Verne W. Trachsler, Baraboo; David H. Smith, B Claude H. Haskins, Baraboo; Louis Patrick O'Connor, Spring Bert Vogel, Reedsburg, Emil Schulz, Lime Ridge; Andrew Alt, Forrest A. Fish, Reedsburg; Geo. A. Dennis, Merrimack; Raym Buelow, Plain; Albert Timm, Reedsburg; Martin McCarthy, Re Oswald Dapra, Baraboo; Wm. Andrew Bahrke, Ableman; B W. Elsing, Sauk City; Emil Busse, Reedsburg; Ernest Kocack, La Fred Amacher, Spring Green; George Fred Schlueter, Loganville Fred Pawlisch, Baraboo; Carl Hummel, Reedsburg; William

Lime Ridge; Edward Dhaenens, Reedsburg; Ed. Arthur Westedt, Loganville; Wm. F. Bluemchen, Baraboo; Emmet R. Kauphusman, Baraboo; Edwin Hugo Smith, Ableman; Archie Erwin Van Wormer, La Valle; August Riske, Lyndon Station; Elkanah Beaver, Baraboo; Clifford Edward Huntley, Reedsburg; Ewald Burmester, Reedsburg; August Rhode, Reedsburg; George Fred Hinz, Ableman; August Frederick Yeck, North Freedom; Arthur Fred Steinhorst, Reedsburg; Burr Henry Dickie, North Freedom; David Judson Sparks, Reedsburg; Leon V. Webster, La Valle; George W. Schmidt, Spring Green; Carl H. Lehman, Prairie du Sac; Edwin H. Grosklaus, Prairie du Sac; Jacob Carberry, Plain; G. R. Ewald Kleinschmidt, Prairie du Sac; Will H. Behn, Reedsburg; Frank Volz, Ableman; Clarence Martin Egerer, North Freedom; Ivan Lester Lowrey, Spring Green; Hartley James Thompson, La Valle; Joseph Gonsolin, Lime Ridge; Galen F. Bell, Reedsburg; Harry Schultz, Ableman; Orrin Leon McIntosh, Spring Green; Edward Ludwig, Baraboo; Edward Hunter Holzner, Prairie du Sac; Walter Ernest Dwars, Ableman; Clarence E. Page, North Freedom; Clarence Thomas Pollard, Spring Green; Russel L. Williams, Baraboo.

The next group to depart was on Wednesday, October 3rd, for the same place. There was a memorable demonstration on the day they left. The list is as follows:

Ernest Chas. Klemm, Baraboo; August C. Lucht, La Valle; Leo Schmidt, Baraboo; Harley Orson Powers; James Riley Stone, Reedsburg; Leo Darrow, Reedsburg; Herman C. Schilling, Lime Ridge; Edward Henrichs, Reedsburg; Edward A. Marquardt, Baraboo; Edward Robert Harmel, Baraboo; Paul Amaro, Baraboo; Gerhard Edward Reuter; Ruben Kingery, La Valle; Rudolph B. Kinney, Lime Ridge; Carl Wm. Albrecht, Baraboo; Ernest John Rehbein, Baraboo; Edward Streich, Loganville; Louis W. Jacobs, Baraboo; Walter H. Hanusa, Plain; Harley E. Jones, Baraboo; John E. Joseph, Prairie du Sac; Arthur E. Kasdorf, Baraboo; Bennie Williams, Cazenovia; George Burga, Sauk City; Charles Stupfell, Baraboo; Ralph Leslie Sarrington, Delton; Fred Kosin, Baraboo; Verd Osborne, Loyd; Albert R. Luedtke, North Freedom; David Bayard Reese, Spring Green; John Stempke, Merrimack; Alvin M. Claridge, Reedsburg; Oscar Wagner, Loganville; Robert Lee Frazier, Reedsburg.

Many others from the county joined the colors early in the war, their names not appearing in either of the foregoing lists. Only a portion of the names could be obtained.

Among those first to reach France were Dr. Rollo F. Fisher, Robert Osborne, Adelbert Stewart, Rollo Bates, Frank Wood and William Baker, Baraboo.

Among those in the armies of the United States in this country are the following: Dr. B. N. Robinson, Frank Link, Lyle C. Clark, Clifford LaMar, John P. Sprecher, Howard I. Potter, Dr. Clausen Stekl, John W. Troy, Lloyd E. Battles, Leslie J. Luder, Arthur F. Luder, Earl E.

Luder (three brothers), Baraboo; Melvin G. Wagner, Reese Schlag, Bert King, George Battaglia, B. M. Bickford, Edwin C. Accola, Prairie du Sac; Waldo Trueb, Town of Troy; George Just, Arthur Kuoni, Sauk City; Milton Fraust, Town of Sumpster; Homer M. Cosper, George E. McKee, Evan G. Baer, Herman H. Lins, William Dickson, Jesse Hudson, William Bills, Gustave A. Muller, Alfred Rieder, Robert Emmet Dunbar, Spring Green; Dr. P. H. Fowler, Plain.

CHAPTER XIV

BIRD'S-EYE VIEWS

SAUK COUNTY IN 1853—SKETCH BY MOSES M. STRONG—OLD-TIME AMUSEMENTS (BY MRS. L. H. PALMER)—REMINISCENCES OF C. O. BAXTER—PALM TO THE ALBAN FAMILY—ARRIVES AT SAUK PRAIRIE—DENISON SHOOT A LYNX—FIRST SETTLERS IN THE COUNTY—VISIT TO INDIAN VILLAGES—FIRST WHITE CHILDREN BORN IN THE COUNTY—EDMUND RENDTORFF'S RECOLLECTIONS—FIRST FRAME HOUSE IN SAUK CITY—CAPT. LEVI MOORE—THE CAPTAIN AND THE COUNTY SEAT FIGHT—STUBBORN IN A JUST CAUSE—DOG SAVED BY BUCK—ARCHIBALD BARKER—IN THE PIONEER PINERIES—MINING ADVENTURES—SHIPWRECKED—RETURNS TO BARABOO—HIS BEST FORTUNE—JOHN B. CRAWFORD—W. C. CANFIELD WRITES OF WALLACE ROWAN—DR. M. M. QUAIPE WRITES OF BARABOO'S FIRST SETTLER—LIVELY INDIAN TRAFFIC—PARTNERSHIP WITH ABRAM WOOD—DEATH AND CHARACTER—FIRST POMOLOGICAL EFFORTS OF THE CANFIELDS—FATHER AND SON START FIRST NURSERY—OTHER PIONEER FRUIT GROWERS—NATURAL ADVANTAGES—QUAKER SETTLEMENT IN THE LITTLE BARABOO VALLEY—FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE, POSTOFFICE AND HOTEL—FARMS AND MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—"UNCLE" JAMES STANLEY—LARGE CHURCH AND SCHOOL—NOTABLE TEACHERS—A HARD TEMPERANCE TEST—SCATTERING OF THE COLONY—A REVISIT TO THE OLD CHURCH—PIONEER METHODISM (BY REV. T. M. FULLERTON)—PLACE NAMES RELATING TO SAUK COUNTY—THE OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION—SAUK COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Midway in this undertaking of presenting the history of Sauk County and before considering in detail the institutions and the strong individuals identified with its civil and political divisions as they exist today, the writer pauses to "take an account of stock," to show a number of pictures of the early times drawn by some of the actors of the pioneer period, and to bring together several items of information which, although unclassified, have been by no means overlooked. With these matters collated and presented, the way seems clear for the marshalling of the city, village and township histories in detail.

SAUK COUNTY IN 1853

For a number of years before the territory graduated to statehood, as well as afterward, the Wisconsin Gazeteer, published at Madison and edited by John W. Hunt, accomplished much in advertising the advantages and material worth of Badgerdom. In the edition published in 1853 the following sketch of Sauk County appeared; it may be called an etching, or a thumb sketch, and as such may fittingly introduce this chapter. "Sauk county," the Gazeteer says, "is bounded on the north by Adams, on the east by Columbia, on the south by Iowa and Dane, and on the west by La Crosse, Bad Ax and Richland. It was set off from Crawford in 1839; established and annexed to Dane for judicial purposes in January, 1840, and fully organized in 1844. The boundaries were changed March 6, 1849, and further changed in 1853. The seat of justice is at Baraboo on the river of the same name, a few miles southeast from the center of the county. It is connected with the Third judicial circuit, the Second congressional and the Twenty-third senatorial district and, with Adams, sends one member to the Assembly. The number of square miles is about 800. The soil in every part where cultivation has been attempted produces well, and seems particularly congenial to wheat. The timber, except on the Baraboo bluffs, is oak in its different varieties. There is almost an inexhaustible body of heavy timber, consisting of sugar maple, elm, basswood, ironwood, hickory, butternut, oak, cherry, etc. The surface of the county is generally undulating—in some places level, in others hilly—presenting, perhaps, as great a variety as any county in the state. Its leading geological formation is old red sandstone. On the higher points there are occasionally found the remains of carboniferous limestone, so abundant in the Northwest. The Baraboo Bluffs are sometimes considered as a formation peculiar to themselves; but as geologists do not seem to agree as to what they are, the opinion is ventured that they belong to the same class as the prevailing strata, but that by the action of some powerful vitrifying or igneous nature, their density has been increased and their general appearance somewhat changed. They are harder, finer grained, and often much more highly colored than the common sandstone. Large masses of conglomerate are often found among these, especially on the higher portions. These masses are composed of sand and smooth round stones of almost all sizes from that of a pin head to several feet in diameter. In the diluvial deposits along the banks of the river are found masses of conglomerate in a transition state, a part firmly consolidated, a part only slightly so. No traces of fossil remains have yet been discovered, except in the carboniferous limestone. There are no mines in the county worked at present with any degree of profit. There are strong indications of copper and a considerable quantity (five tons) was once dug on Copper Creek near

Reedsburg. Small fragments, weighing from an ounce to several pounds, are often found in different parts of the county, and there is at least a possibility that extensive mines may yet be found. A beautiful article of purple freestone occurs on the Baraboo bluffs, and a good quality of marble near the southwest part of the county, though neither yet has been much explored. The principal streams are the Wisconsin and Baraboo rivers, Honey, Dell and Narrows creeks. The Wisconsin river has as yet only been used for the purpose of navigation, though at present attention is being called to the construction of a dam. Dell Creek is a good sized stream for mill purposes; is about 15 miles long and remarkable for the deep gulches through which it runs. There are several interesting caves in the sandstone rock in the vicinity of this stream. Narrows Creek is about 12 miles long and affords several good mill sites. There is one mill in operation on the stream, and at its mouth is laid out the town of Excelsior. Honey Creek is about 25 miles in length, which, together with the rapidity of its current, renders it particularly serviceable as a water power. Several mills are already in operation upon the stream, and others are in process of erection. The Baraboo river, however, is the most important stream as a water power within the county, if not in the state. It is some 80 miles in length. There are already seven dams across it, each propelling from one to three mills. The rapids of this river at Baraboo are about two miles in length. The bed of the river is rock; the amount of the water is about 4,500 inches; the fall, 50 feet. There are already in operation along these rapids 4 sawmills running 5 saws; 1 flour mill with 2 run of stone (another with 2 run was burned in the fall of 1852); 4 lath and picket factories, 1 carding machine, 1 iron foundry, 1 machine shop, bark mill and several turning lathes, and but a small portion of the water is used. Other machinery is in process of erection along the stream, and many good mill sites yet lie untouched. Devil's Lake is perhaps the only lake in the county worthy of notice. It occupies about a square mile, is situated a little over two miles south of the foot of the Baraboo rapids and about three miles from Baraboo. On the east, south and west of the lake the rough, rocky banks rise from the edge of the water, almost perpendicularly, to the height of 150 to 200 feet [about four times the height named.—Editor.], the smooth, crystal water and the steep, craggy rocks presenting the most perfect contrast. On the north, the land gradually rises for a short distance and then as gradually slopes away to the Baraboo river. Although several attempts have been made the depth of the lake has never been fathomed. Of the prairies, Sauk Prairie is much the largest. It is about sixteen square miles in area, bounded on the north by the Baraboo Bluffs extending along its western side, and on the south and east is the Wisconsin River. Its surface is undulating, soil

good and a considerable portion is cultivated. There are several smaller prairies in the county, from one to five miles in extent.

“The following is a pretty accurate detail of the mercantile and industrial establishments and farms, dwellings, schools and churches in the county: 13 taverns, 22 stores, 5 groceries, 4 drug stores, 7 tailors, 3 distilleries, 1 brewery, 2 steam sawmills, 4 grist mills, 1 foundry, 1 furniture shop, 1 machine shop, 9 shoe stores, 15 blacksmiths, 6 wagon shops, 4 coopers, 5 tanners, 3 jewelers, 1 carding machine, 6 lath and picket factories, 1 pottery and 1 tannery; 302 farms, 7 manufactories and 821 dwellings; 4 district schoolhouses, 3 select schools and 3 churches. Population in 1840, 102; 1842, 393; 1846, 1,003; 1847, 2,178; 1850, 4,372.

SKETCH BY MOSES M. STRONG

“It was from 1836 to 1840 that the first settlements that became permanent were made in Sauk County. I have inquired of some few of the old settlers but cannot give you information as to who was the first settler. Though the information seems to point to James Alban, it is sufficient to know that three or four years previous to 1840 quite a number did settle upon that beautiful prairie. (The summer of 1839 was the first summer that the civilized white man occupied that prairie.) On the 11th of January, 1840, an act was passed to establish the County of Sauk and describe its limits. In 1842 Richland county was established. Its boundaries were also fixed by law. The creation of Richland county cut off four towns from Sauk on the West, leaving Woodland still attached to Sauk county although surrounded by four other counties. This is the formation of the boundaries of your county, so that since 1842 they have remained as they at present exist. But the delineation on the map of what were to be boundaries did not make it a county in any such sense as the Supreme Court have decided to constitute a county which is organized with the machinery for carrying on its judicial and civil affairs; so that it never in reality became a county until as late as 1844, when an act was passed to organize the County of Sauk, which provided that the first election should be held on the 2nd of March, 1844. By the same act three commissioners were appointed to locate the county seat. They located it, according to my present impression upon Sauk Prairie, at any rate it continued there until 1846 when it was located by the vote of the people. The result was that the county seat was located at Adams. Do any of you wish to know where Adams was? I can tell you that Adams was Baraboo. When I first went to your county to practice, I practiced at Adams, the county seat. After Adams was made the county seat, it was 730 days before the court house was so far finished that it could be used, and an act was passed in 1848 for holding court in the new court house in the town of Adams, now city

of Baraboo. You must indulge me, my friends, in these matters of history. I have been engaged for the last ten or twelve years in trying to write up the history of the Territory of Wisconsin and the years that preceded the territory, and it is human nature to think that whatever interests one's self will be of interest to others; hence old men talk over their personal affairs much to the disgust of the rising generation, but very much to their own satisfaction.

ROADS ACROSS "THOSE BARABOO HILLS"

"Roads are one of the most important things in the early settlement of any country; and there is no place where they were more important than across those Baraboo Hills.

"I recollect the first time I came over, on the way I met a boy. Said I, 'There are two roads leading over to Adams. Which is the best one? Which would you advise me to take?' He said, 'They fork out here about two miles above. When you get there you will see the forks. You can take whichever you please, and whichever you do take, you will wish before you get there, you had taken the other.' And so I did.

"Speaking of my experience in roads reminds me of a little incident. I was a good deal of an explorer in those days and had frequent occasion to go through up the pinery, and think that was the object of my journey at the time the boy gave me the advice about the roads. The next time I thought I would beat the boy and map out a road for myself. I started out and came down to Helena, got across the river and struck the dividing ridge that divides Bear Creek from Honey Creek. It was a misty, moist, drizzly day, no one to be seen, and when I got to the summit I was completely at a loss where to go. I was anxious to strike Babb's Creek and go across there to the pinery. I explored to find a section line, or section corner, and I traveled on and on, and finally struck some running water and concluded I had struck Babb's Creek. I followed it through marsh and quagmire until nearly night. Finally I heard some cow bells and following their sound came out by Mr. Harris's down by the Wisconsin river, about six or eight miles from where I started. Then I concluded I had better take the boy's advice and take the bad road rather than attempt to make one for myself.

"It was not long after this county was settled that efforts were made to improve the roads. On the 13th of January, 1840, an act was passed appointing John Mann and D. B. Crocker and others to lay out a road from Sauk Prairie to Whitney's Mills, and the next year these men not having all acted, Cyrus Leland and Ebenezer Buck were added. Soon after commissioners were appointed to lay out a road from Madison to Baraboo known as Rowen's Rapids, that being at the time the only point on the Baraboo river known to the Wisconsin Salon. I have detained you for the purpose of showing you the efforts the early

settlers made to create and establish roads in your county. But I can not detain you by relating many other events, but in a general way I may say that the results of their labor have been exceedingly gratifying. We see the wilderness which has not become a cultivated field, but a thousand cultivated fields all over this county. Where we first crossed here with the trail barely cut out is now found the home of industry. Cultivated fields with abundance of crops take the place of the sturdy forest trees.



A ROAD THROUGH THE WOODS

“It should be the glory of the early pioneers that they have done something for the good of this country. What glory is it to the Sauk Indians that they were the first settlers of Sauk County? They left no memory of their work but a few broken sticks and a few crumbling rocks. But is it not a glory to the white pioneers that they have made the wilderness to blossom as the rose, that they have converted forests into cultivated fields, and have contributed largely to the building of this great thoroughfare through their county?”

OLD-TIME AMUSEMENTS

By Mrs. L. H. Palmer

It seems to be the generally accepted belief that those who resided in the country and small towns previous to the past quarter of a century, lived a rather dun-colored existence; no pleasures, or no hopes of any kind. In fact they are described as being dull, overworked and underfed, without hope of any thing better unless they went to the city.

Undoubtedly these conditions prevailed in many homes, but a little investigation into the history of the social life of those times, brings to light that in many ways it did not differ materially from the present time.

True there have been many changes for the better in our rural homes which have added much to our comfort and consequently to our pleasures. The sports, games and amusements of those far-off days were mainly along the lines of today, though differing somewhat in their methods.

Fishing, boating and hunting were popular amusements and as there was no closed season, and no laws but those of supply and demand, the hunting season lasted the whole year, and in those days the keen-eyed hunters did not mistake a man for a deer at eighty rods.

Fishing on the rivers by the light of a pine knot placed in a wire basket was greatly enjoyed. The boat was usually manned by two or three fishermen, one managing the boat, the others handling the spears, and as they frequently succeeded in landing a boatload of the finny tribe in two or three hours. There seems to be a pretty substantial foundation under the fish stories that have come down through historical channels.

Skating on the inland rivers, lakes and mill-ponds was a never-ending delight in winter, and as the rivers were fed by numerous springs along their banks, many a luckless skater got a ducking.

Nearly every neighborhood boasted of someone with a little musical education, and winter would not have been winter without the singing school. The young, with a judicious sprinkling of those who sometimes forgot that they were no longer young, gathered at the schoolhouse once every two weeks to learn to climb the musical scale, and if some learned a lesson they remembered longer than they did their music, their descendants have no cause for complaint. Musical instruments were expensive and few families possessed one, unless it was a violin, or fiddle, as it was then called, but singing was very popular and entered largely into all social life. A good solo singer was in great demand and frequently there would be a full quartet in one family.

Cards were not very popular, but checkers and chess were played by nearly everyone, and it was something of a distinction to be an expert at either of those games.

On of the old-time customs could be advantageously revived, and

our leading educators are making great efforts to bring it about, and that is the spelling school. People could spell in those days, and when John and Anna stood up and bravely faced Joe and Jessie, each pair supported by a long line of valiant assistants, the spectators sat up and took notice. The contest usually took place in the schoolhouse and lasted from one to two hours, the words being pronounced by the school teacher. By the time the spelling book was exhausted the ranks would be somewhat thinned. Geography, history, and the names of eminent people would be used to pull down the colors, and when the last tired speller went down to a glorious defeat, the audience sent up such a howl of applause as to cause the windows to rattle, and sometimes the old stove would topple over in the excitement. Then would ensue a lively contest to see which could do the greater amount of damage, fire or water. The decision was usually left to the judgment of the teacher when he arrived next morning to open school.

"When the frost was on the pumpkin and the corn was in the shock," was the time for the husking bee and an apple-paring frolic. There would not be enough corn husked to fill the corn bin very full, but the amount of fun gotten out of the work filled the hours to completion. Refreshments and dancing or games followed, making this form of amusement very popular.

Apple-parings were another very pleasant pastime. Apples were pared, quartered and threaded on strong twine and festooned around the room to dry, and occasionally the girls found some festooned about their necks, and were obliged to purchase their freedom. A candy-pull, with nuts and popcorn finished the fun for the evening.

Pleasant Saturday afternoons in summer were given over to playing ball. The diamond was usually laid out in some pasture, where the players and their friends gathered with all the enthusiasm of a matched game. There were no gloves or face protectors, but the players with hands and muscles toughened by exposure to wind and hard labor, lined up and played a hotly contested game. At the close of the game the whole party would saunter to the shady coolness of the near-by forest, where would be found a swing made by suspending two long poles from the arm of some giant of the woods, with a seat conveniently arranged for two at the lower end. Here the young ball players would take turns in swinging each other with their fair friends until the lengthening shadows warned them that the setting sun was spreading its good-night banners across the western sky. With a ripple of good nights they would saunter homeward by twos, dreaming youth's sweet dream in the cool, beautiful twilight.

Picnics were quite as much in order as at present. There would be the usual feast where each housekeeper would modestly apologize for the inferior quality of her delicious cooking. Dinner would be followed with visiting among the older people, and the ever-present swi y would

be kept in motion. Feats of strength and agility would create much interest among the spectators as the husky young men displayed their activity in running, leaping, turning somersaults, handsprings, or making cartwheels. Wrestling was much indulged in, and great was the excitement when two seemingly equally matched contestants struggled for the victory. The terms side hold, back hold, square hold and rough-and-tumble indicated the manner in which wrestlers grappled each other.

Afternoon teas and quilting bees were social functions in which the women were greatly interested. Such gatherings gave opportunity for social intercourse; also a chance to display their culinary skill and, as in those days an especially good cook was held up as an authority on cookery in the neighborhood, all were anxious to make as delicious a spread as possible. Frequently the husbands would be invited to supper and the young people would come in the evening, when the quilt would be rolled up to make room for dancing and games. The designs and work on the quilts that have come down from those far-off days are silent witnesses of the skill and industry of our grandmothers.

Dancing has always been popular in all times, and among all classes, and our dignified grandparents were once young and enjoyed tripping the light fantastic toe as well as the most feather-headed of their descendants. The dances were conducted somewhat differently from the present time, round dances not being as popular, and there were not as many forms. Quadrilles and reels were greatly in favor, and the caller could ring on as many variations as his quick brain could conjure up.

“Operreel,” Virginia reel, moneymusk, with an occasional Irish trot, a rollicking jig, were all popular, but the real favorite was a firemen’s dance. There was a throb and rhythm about that tune that set one’s pulse throbbing and caused a general rush for places on the floor.

Round dances differed very much from present forms. The hop, skip and half turns on the modern waltz would hardly be recognized as waltzing by those familiar with the graceful gliding step of the old-time waltz. The dignified five-step and schottische would stare aghast at the gyrations of the modern tango.

This is but a partial list of the social activities and amusements of our grandparents’ time. They were strong morally, mentally and physically, and they lived, loved, married and reared their families and died, leaving to their descendants as a rich legacy the foundation upon which all the conveniences and luxuries of our modern life have been erected.

REMINISCENCES OF C. O. BAXTER

“Early in the spring of 1838, Berry Haney received private information from George W. Jones, who was then delegate in Congress from Wisconsin Territory, that the treaty with the Winnebago Indians, for

their lands north of the Wisconsin river, was ratified. Haney at that time was engaged with Colonel Abner Nichols, of Mineral Point, in staging between Mineral Point and Fort Winnebago. They had two men in their employ by the names of Jonathan Taylor and Solomon Shore. Haney at that time was living on Black Earth Creek, at the place now called Cross Plains. On the receipt of the intelligence of the ratification of the treaty, as above mentioned, he sent Taylor to the Wisconsin River, opposite Sauk Prairie, there to await the coming of Shore, who went with Haney to Fort Winnebago to purchase a skiff to take down the river to Sauk Prairie, in order to get across. They met at that point according to previous arrangement, crossed over and proceeded to mark out their claims. The first one marked out by them was for Berry Haney, on what is now Sauk City. Taylor claimed the next above Haney, and Shore the next, which claim I afterwards purchased and own at this time. Haney, I believe, had the first land broke in Sauk County. In June, 1838, he employed James Ensminger and Thomas Sanser to break ten acres, for which he paid them one hundred dollars. The first place in the shape of a dwelling on Sauk Prairie was built by Ensminger and Sanser. They dug a pit in the ground about four feet deep, 12 by 16 or 18 feet square, logged it up and covered the hole with hay and earth, making a sort of root-house. This they did for the purpose of preventing the Indians from burning them out, as they had threatened.

PALM TO THE ALBAN FAMILY

“James S. Alban (who is now Judge Alban of Portage County) and family moved on to Sauk Prairie in January, 1839, being the first family I believe in Sauk county, or what is now Sauk County. I believe it is claimed by John Wilson, of Wilson’s Creek, that he and family were the first. How this is I cannot say; I have always understood, until a few years since, that Alban and family were the first.

ARRIVES AT SAUK PRAIRIE

“I left Rock Island for Wisconsin about the 1st of April, 1839, on board the old steamer Fayette. I arrived at Galena in due time, and there took stage—or rather wagon—for Mineral Point. The proprietor was John Messersmith, Esq. We arrived at his place at Elk Grove, at noon, where we were very politely entertained by the Esq. and his family, and after an excellent dinner we proceeded on our way. We arrived at Mineral Point in the evening of the same day. I there lay over one day for the stage—or rather wagon again—to Madison. At Mineral Point I met Berry Haney, who introduced me to A. A. Bird, of Madison, who was also waiting for the stage, and to many prominent

citizens of the Point. We were one day in going from the Point to Haney's place in Black Earth Valley, where I arrived, I believe, on the 6th of April. A few days after I arrived at Haney's place, Haney, Joseph Denson, from Iowa Territory, and myself started for Sauk Prairie. We followed a dim trail to the river, left our horses on the South side and crossed over in an Indian canoe.

"We visited several of the cabins and claim shanties, and among others we visited D. B. Crocker's, which was situated where the village of Prairie du Sac is now situated. While there a little incident occurred that may be worth relating.

DENSON SHOOTS A LYNX

"The day was pleasant and we were all seated out in front of his cabin, admiring and conversing upon the beauties of the country when some one of the company discovered an animal of some kind approaching the grove below us, from the prairie. Some supposed it to be a deer, others that it was a wolf. Denson being an old hunter and good marksman, proposed to go down and try to get a shot. He took Crocker's gun and went down to the grove, where he soon disappeared. Presently we heard the report of the gun, and very soon Denson with his hat off, running with all speed towards us, making signs to us to come to him. We all ran as fast as we could. When we came up to him he told us he had shot an animal, the like of which he had never before seen. He said when he fired it leaped into the air about ten feet, and then he thought it was making after him, which was the cause of his running and giving us signals to come to him. After re-loading his gun, we cautiously advanced to the spot, and there found a monster lynx pierced through the heart.

FIRST SETTLERS IN THE COUNTY

"The only families that were then settled in what is now Sauk County, were James S. Alban and Albert Skinner, unless John Wilson. Wilson was living at Wilson's Creek at that time. There were several young men making and improving claims when I came, the names of all of whom I believe I recollect.

"H. F. Crossman, Burk Fairchild, D. B. Crocker, William Billings, William May, Nelson Lathrop, E. B. Harner and an old bachelor, by the name of Hunter.

"The third family that moved in was named Parks, and the fourth Jonathan Hatch's.

"We celebrated the 4th of July, 1839, where the village of Prairie du Sac now stands. There were 25 persons present, of whom four were females—Mrs. Alban, Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Parks and Mrs. Haney. The

other population of the County, or what is now Sauk County, were present. At that time we were in Crawford county. In the winter of 1839 and 1840 we petitioned the legislature to strike out a new county, call it Sauk, and attach it to Dane for all purposes, which was done.

"The first election was held on Sauk Prairie in the fall of 1839, and returns made to Prairie du Chien. The return was made by James S. Alban. He went down in a canoe, and returned, I believe, on foot. We polled 14 votes, all told.

VISIT TO INDIAN VILLAGES

"Some time in October, 1839, five of us, Berry Haney, Burk Fairchild, Solomon Shore, Samuel Taylor and myself crossed the bluffs over to the Baraboo Valley. The trail led us over the bluffs immediately back of what is now known as the Teals' place, the highest peak, I think, in the center range between the prairie and Baraboo. The trail led us directly to the Baraboo river, at the place where Maxwell's mill dam now stands. Here we forded the river and entered the Indian Chief's Caliminee's village, where we were very warmly and hospitably received. We rested and refreshed ourselves and horses, and were much amused in seeing the Indians playing cards and horse racing. Some of them would stake their last string of wampum on a single chance at cards. The game we could not understand. After spending about two hours at this village we started to traverse the river above, which we did, wherever it was approachable, as far up as Dandy's village, which was five or six miles above. At this village we were received with marked displeasure by the Indians, many of them gathering around us, and making much noise and confusion. They made signs and gesticulations for us to leave. After some parley with them, however, we succeeded in restoring quiet, and afterwards purchased some corn to feed our horses for the night, and then left them in peace.

"We encamped about two miles above the village, where I spent the most disagreeable night of my life. It was very chilly, pitchy dark, and rained the entire night. We had no shelter except that afforded by our blankets, which was but little, as we were drenched to the skin in a short time, through blankets and all. After much trouble we succeeded in making a fire, which somewhat relieved us from the cold.

"The next morning the rain ceased. After drying our clothes and taking breakfast in the Indian style, we proceeded up the river to the narrows, from which point we returned on the direct trail to the lower village, where we had the honor of dining with the Chief. We spent several hours at this village and then went down the prairie to the Narrows below, from which place we returned home. After a very tedious and tiresome journey across the bluffs, we arrived at Sauk some hours after night and lodged in the primitive house (or dug out,

as we used to call it), which was a very agreeable change from the night before.

“We saw no visible signs of white men in the Baraboo valley. I think in all probability we were the first white men that ever crossed the bluffs between the Prairie and Baraboo valley.

FIRST WHITE CHILDREN BORN IN COUNTY

“Some time in the after part of the summer of 1839, Cyrus Leland and George Cargel moved their families to the prairie, being the 5th and 6th, and a little later in the season of the same year Berry Haney moved his family to the Prairie, being the 7th. On the 30th of November, 1839, Charles B., son of Berry and Anna Haney was born, being the first white child born in Sauk County.

“There was nothing further of importance transpired during the winter of that year. The winter was very cold, with much snow, which covered the ground until spring. This ends my first year's stay in Wisconsin.”—*In a letter to W. H. Canfield, written in 1861.*

In a footnote Mr. Canfield says: Sarah Leland, now wife of Judge J. B. Quimby, of Sauk City, I think was the second white child born in Sauk County.—W. H. C.

EDMOND RENDTORFF'S RECOLLECTIONS

Mr. Rendtorff writes to W. H. Canfield from Sauk City, under date of June 19, 1861, as follows:

“On board the Hamburg Packet, ‘Barque Washington,’ I left Hamburg and landed safe, December 8, 1838, in the city of New York where I lived about one year as clerk in a mercantile house, being importers of dry goods, especially silks. I left there for the Southern part of Illinois, near Albion, Edwards county, where I lived with some German friends, and commenced to learn something about farming. By extreme hard labor and the influence of that, for me unhealthy climate, my mind and body was nearly broken down—when, unexpectedly, and to my great joy, my brother Adolph arrived direct from home to visit me. It was in the spring of 1840. He had made the acquaintance of two passengers on ship-board—Auguston Haraszthy and his cousin, Charles Hallasz, Hungarians—and said if I had no objections it was their mutual wish and plan that we four settle together, and keeping up a correspondence with them, we prepared to join them. In the meantime my brother was taken sick and came near dying with a fever. I remained by him and did the best I could under the circumstances. To rest a little at night I rolled myself up in a blanket at the foot of his roughly made bedstead on a few planks, called the floor of the log house. After a long sickness and as soon as my brother was able to travel, we left the place where we had endured so much hardship.

HISTORY OF SAUK COUNTY

ARRIVES AT PRAIRIE DU SAC (1840)

“In the fall of 1840 we arrived at Prairie du Sac. The day of our arrival I shall never forget. The weather was splendid. We stepped ashore and looked around, but stood still for a good while. The scenery—the beauty of nature made a great impression on me—on us, I dare say. ‘Oh yes, if possible,’ said we—‘if possible, yes! yes! let us settle here!’—and immediately we were halloed and greeted by Haraszthy, Hallasz and the Germans who worked for them, and the few Americans present, as if we had been friends, ‘long time ago.’ The very next day we went to work.

“Over twenty years have passed by since my arrival here—a time faster spoken of than lived through—a time that has brought to our German settlement many hardships which the inhabitants can testify to; most of them are now forgotten, and with the joys and blessing which have been showered upon us, the griefs and hardships of the past are thought of no more.

CHANGES ON SAUK PRAIRIE

“During the first days, especially, that I lived in Sauk, my eyes were much of the time on the fine scenery. It was no unbroken wilderness that met my gaze. The idea struck me that Indians had lived here and that still an ancient people before them occupied this lovely prairie. Many signs of them were here upon the surface of the soil, showing themselves in the silence of beautiful nature, where only a few white men could be seen. What a change time has made here! Those formerly untouched bluffs now show numerous quarries of lime and building rock. That valuable, high and mighty timber on the islands of the Wisconsin river and border is gone. Its barbarous enemy, the ‘American ax,’ in German hands has been here and brought destruction all around—but now in its place, kind nature has planted new trees which are at this time half grown again. The wild grass of the marshes has changed as countless tons of hay have been made there by the settlers.

“Look at the prairie from the end to the commencement again of winter, full of flowers, changing almost every week, one closing to make room for another—more blossoms than leaves or spears of grass. But now you see, only now and then—a vacant, unoccupied green spot; the blossoms have disappeared by the feeding of cattle. Their seed could not fall to the ground to spring up again to bring blossoms for future years. But how is it with the spot of land and surrounding country where we landed in the fall of 1840? All then was covered with Indian hills; thousands of deer bones, glass neck-pearls, arrow points of flint, and Indian graves were everywhere to be found. Yes, here they hunted, fished, raised corn and died. Time has decayed the bones; the new generation, children of Germans, have picked up their glass pearls, etc., to

play with; their cornhills have been leveled, the village of Sauk City being located upon them, whose largest portion of inhabitants consists of Germans.

THE EARLY CLAIMS

“When I arrived at Sauk I found some Americans had made their claims here. The land could not be bought from Government, as it was not yet in market. Of these claims I only mention a few. Messrs. Haney, Russell, Crossman and Ensminger, who soon sold out. Chas. O. Baxter, Esq., has occupied his claim ever since; so has Jonathan Hatch. In all there were but a few acres of land broken and fenced, and a few log cabins built. Haraszthy and his men had erected one already, and we went to work and soon built another.

“As time has passed on, all of these cabins, have disappeared. The one in which Hallasz lived burned down during a very severe winter night, by which he lost many things. The next year after we settled here, we were very short of provisions. My brother and I raised an enormous quantity of melons, which aided much in giving a variety of food.

A WEEK OF MISHAPS

“Haraszthy, Hallasz, my brother and I, sometimes made hunting excursions. At one time, leaving the settlement, we started for Honey Creek valley, in which at that time, not one living soul could be found, but a plenty of rattlesnakes. We killed many of them; also lots of pigeons and prairie chickens, which made us fine soups. We found wild honey, too, but how to get it, we did not understand at that time. At another time we started out, taking a horse to carry our tent and other things. Near that bluff where Merrihew's mill now stands, the Count shot a deer, but unluckily so that it escaped him. By and by we all four started after the buck, but in vain was all the trouble. In the chase we had lost much time and greatly exhausted ourselves, and did not notice a tremendous thunder storm coming over us. The Count's head was wounded and we had nearly lost him. We arrived at last at camp drenched to the skin, where, in the dark and rain, we found everything wet; the tent torn into pieces, and its contents swimming in water—no fire—cold and shivering. You can believe we made pretty sour faces that night; but never mind, the night passed; at daybreak we regaled ourselves as best we could. Fine sunshine warming us up again, we endeavored to cross Honey Creek. But to do this we had no idea what a difficult job it would be. We tramped up and down the creek through mud, heavy underbrush, and were by thorns half torn to pieces. At last we were so lucky as to find a place where the trunks of fallen trees

lay partly across the stream. Now we ventured out balancing. But such balancing I had never done before in my life. I used to balance in dancing saloons, in Hamburg, New York, and even in a log cabin on the Wabash river; but here, surely it could not go very well, from sheer nervousness on account of being in such a critical position. I declare I was not afraid of water, as in my former days I was called a pretty good swimmer; but that swampy mud by the shore!—if any shore was there, nobody could tell where, or whether a bottom could be found; then to swim in mud is a considerable piece of art, and I knew, not so easily done, as I had experienced before in a piece of Honey Creek swamp. However, over we must and did go. But oh! our traveling assistant had to come over yet, besides all our guns, tent and baggage. Finally, all crossed safely, which consumed a half day's labor. Now we traveled on, up hill and down hill, for hours, until we struck an Indian trail, which set us in good spirits. Not understanding how to travel by compass, however, we took ours out, which showed us green-horns about the direction we wished to take; but on we traveled, following that trail. After many hours, up and down, round and about, we came out in an entirely contrary direction from what we wished to travel; we stood upon a height and saw our Wisconsin river, where we finally camped. Being now not very far from Helena, we visited for the first time the oldest settler in Sauk county, John Wilson. We traveled and camped out several times along Pine river, where we met a great many Indian graves, but no settlers. Near the head of this river we discovered a cave, in which we slept that night. The next morning brought us a most disagreeable affair. We soon noticed that overnight our most worthy traveling companion, our horse, had got loose, and was now—who knows where? Here we sat in the wilderness—with kettle, coffee-pot, blankets, tent, etc., but the horse was gone. With empty stomachs, my brother and I started immediately in search of the four-leg. We searched and searched—traced back where we had traveled the day before, not noticing much how fast the time passed by. At last, fatigued and very near giving up all hopes of finding the horse, there, there, we came in sight of him far—far away—so far we could hardly distinguish him. Really we had to combine all our energy to advance with something like good humor. The four-leg was eating grass very comfortably, while he kept walking slowly on, bound homeward. Noticing this, we had to march faster, to cut him off by and by, but to do this, it cost us a heap of drops of sweat, until we got so far—now commenced a chase, and a trying, and trying over and over again, to catch that—our traveling companion. We learned now, if we had not learned it before what independence means—that horse—really he showed himself an independent one. He tricked us out continually. On that day we had some experience in Western horse-catching! My legs seemed to me to have turned over to the age of sixty or more years;

my brains—in what condition they were is hard to tell! At last! At last! we caught him, and almost dropped down, so exhausted we were. Now came the returning to our cave, which luckily we found at last; we had done enough that day, which lasted then but a short time, and it was sunset. Next morning we started together from our cave, but met also with a most unlucky day. We had traveled all day, and not noticing that we traveled in too much of a circle, at evening found ourselves at the same spot we had left in the morning—our cave. During the following day we endeavored to do better—came at last to a creek, but knew not which one it was, and being bound for home we followed it down. We had exhausted our provisions; the large and fat coon the Count had killed was gone. By climbing upon a high bluff we convinced ourselves that we were going straight ahead and right. With half empty stomachs, we calculated with joy at about what hour we should reach Sauk; but as it often goes—so here—we soon found we had made a miscalculation. We had to pass a great hindrance, which consisted of a large tamarack swamp, many of which at that time were along the Honey Creek valley. We were anxious to get home and not willing to march for miles round it; so we concluded to cross it in a straight line, but we had to suffer for it. At the commencement, for a good while, we did not care for the great elasticity of the ground, but our marching went over into a kind of jumping, somewhat like grasshoppers. It often happened that in jumping to what seemed a pretty solid place, on arriving we would find ourselves in mud—first knee deep, afterwards deeper—but the hardest trouble was our traveling companion, that independent horse, with all the baggage. O, Jerusalem!—hot and sultry it was; our bellies fallen in, our skin pretty near the bones, and no inside fat present, sweating all the time! Now that horse got stuck sundry times, not alone we had to carry the baggage! No—we had to carry the horse too, mostly through this mud and nasty smelling swampy concern. I consider it yet half a miracle how it was possible that we crossed this place, but it came to a fact that we crossed it, and we were thrown into astonishment at the fact! But hurrah now for sweet home; this we reached at sunset, totally torn and dirty, having been out eight or ten days. Our German settlers glared and stared at us. I believe they could not make out whether we came direct out of — or from the moon. In fact, we looked worse than any European beggars, Winnebagoes or chimney sweeps.

FIRST FRAME HOUSE IN SAUK CITY

“The Count soon employed a carpenter, Mr. Morgan, an Englishman, who put him up a frame house for his family. This was the first one erected in Sauk City. I purchased it in later years, and have kept it in repairs. It stands yet, and is occupied by one Mr. Cowles.

More frame buildings were then put up. That of Mr. John Gallards and one under the name of the United States Hotel, now occupied by Hiram Miller; that now occupied by J. Werner, Sr., then a part of the District School building; then that of the Catholic Church—but before this latter building was finished, during church time it caught fire, and burned down in a few moments. It was full of persons at the time who had to flee for their lives. It was supposed to have taken fire by some one emptying his pipe before entering the church. From the abundance of shavings which lay around, the flames spread rapidly.

THE SAUK REVOLUTION

“Provisions at one time being rather scarce, a civil rebellion broke out in the village among the workmen of the Count and Bryant. The motto of the rebels had previously been, ‘pork and potatoes for breakfast, potatoes and pork for dinner, etc.’ and seldom anything extra. A procession was formed, headed by a stout man, carrying on a long pole a picked ham bone for a banner, the rest following in single file like geese, each one carrying a piece of the cooking concern, such as tea-kettle, tin-pail, tin-pan, etc.; beating on them, shouting, joking, and making a tremendous noise—which from the clearness of the evening, was echoed back from the bluffs upon the opposite side; and the reverberation came again and again, from the numerous islands up and down the river, as though all pandemonium was there. When the procession disbanded, the settlement was still and quiet. The supper horn was blown by the cook at an unusually early hour. In a short time a great hurrah was heard, the sequel of which was, that dishes were heaped with pies and cakes, etc. So ended the Sauk Revolution.

“Next day lumber, nails, hammer, plow, and everything was handled extremely fast. At one time I was requested by the Count to ride his mare to upper-town, to buy a few articles from D. B. Crocker’s store, which was a very small one, and the only one in the country. After I jumped upon her back I found her willing to run off too fast, and therefore held the reins very tight, so she overthrew herself and myself backwards upon the hard ground. I was near losing my life at that time; but she gave me a lesson how to ride a mare. I did not know, and had no idea this female creature had such a soft mouth!

“Bears now and then made their appearance here, and in hard winter nights we often heard the yell of packs of wolves, whose tracks in the snow on the ice were to be seen in abundance all along the river.

“My neighbor, Lueders, and my brother-in-law, J. C. Grapel (deceased) arrived from Hamburgh. Grapel, my brother and I bought a claim of Ensminger, who was afterwards killed in the Mexican war. We settled on the land and kept bachelor’s-hall in his log house, but took our meals with our neighbor, R. H. Davis’, who lived in Esquire

Alban's house, at that time, which was situated where J. P. Mann's steam mill now stands, and was surrounded by a grove of timber which has since disappeared, and is supplanted by fences, buildings, etc., of German people. To get a house built upon our place we sent to Galena, and got out the families of B. Ragatz, Louis Accula, and Wolf. When they had finished the house, old Mr. Bartholomew Ragatz, a Swiss (now deceased), with his family moved out to his claim on Honey Creek, and this was the first settler in Honey Creek Valley. This valley is now settled mostly by Germans and Swiss.

THE COUNT ENTERS SITE OF SAUK CITY

"When the land came into market, most of the persons owning claims in Sauk County could be found at the Land Office at Mineral Point, to secure if possible, his piece of land. They passed resolutions to protect each other against speculators overbidding them. The land sale went off peaceably, however, and on the 27th day of October, 1843, the land where now stands Sauk City, was entered from Government by Charles Haraszthy, the father of Auguston Haraszthy.

BOATING ON THE MISSISSIPPI AND WISCONSIN

"The Count and Bryant were somewhat engaged in steamboating; they owned a share in the Rock River, of which, at that time I was clerk. We went three times from Galena to Fort Snelling (St. Peters) and back, and once from Fort Crawford (Prairie du Chien) to Fort Winnebago, for which latter fort we brought numerous soldiers of U. S. Infantry, their baggage, etc., returning from their Florida war trip. At the Forts we were kindly entertained by officers and men. Our boat was frozen in at Prairie du Chien, but as a warm spell of weather came afterwards, the engineer, two other men and myself were sent off from Sauk City in a skiff to get the boat to Sauk, if possible. After we had started it commenced freezing very fast. Past sunset we were nearly blocked up with running ice; we stopped upon an Island and camped, it being in the month of December.

"Without a fire we lay down to rest, and when we awoke, found about half a foot of snow upon our blankets. We hauled our skiff onto the ice, and carried it to where the river was open. We however had to leave the skiff about three miles from Prairie du Chien. We commenced our march from here, through the deep snow towards that place. Our engineer gave out, and if left alone would perish. We took him between us and supported him onward as best we could. We arrived at the boat and cut her loose, but the ice was too strong for her to work in, and our trouble was all in vain. We went home under great hardships, it being very cold. Later I was engaged as clerk in

Haraszthy's store. He built the first brick building on Sauk Prairie. It is that which now Messrs. Williams & Son occupy as a store."

CAPT. LEVI MOORE

William H. Canfield in his "Historical Sketch," 1891, has the following appreciative sketch of the late Capt. Levi Moore, and it is here reproduced, even at the risk of repeating certain facts in his life which have already been given. He says: "The Captain's first acquaintance with the Winnebago wilderness country on the Baraboo river was in 1840. Levi was the tenth and the next to the youngest of Joseph Moore's family, who was formerly from Massachusetts; thence moved to New York and thence to Ohio.

"At a very early age he had a fondness for sailing. He went onto the lakes and served in all the capacities from cabin boy to captain and owner and was familiar with the location of every town from Buffalo to the head of Lake Superior. He also learned the ship carpenter's trade. At the present time, at the age of 82, he has a beautifully constructed model for a wooden ship nearly completed that he believes to be extraordinarily strong. He thinks it could hardly be broken short of a terrible catastrophe. We think he expects to obtain a patent upon it.

"A captain must always have a mate. He chose his in the state of New York—Miss Adelia Titus. About one and one-half years thereafter she died, leaving Erastus for the captain's charge and comfort. When he came to the Baraboo country Erastus was put out to board in that estimable family of Prescott Brigham, Sr., on Sauk prairie. Erastus was old enough in 1861 to enlist in the war of the rebellion, in Company F, Wisconsin cavalry. He died at Vicksburg, Arkansas. He was a mild, pleasant boy.

"We conjecture that the love of adventure led Mr. Moore to abandon the lake country. He went to Illinois, thence to Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, and there built a boat, the first one that ever ran over the rapids. He also built a ferry boat at Haraszthy, now called Sauk City, and a boat at Baraboo. He first visited Baraboo in 1840. Spent the winter of 1840-41 in hunting deer and in becoming acquainted with the country, and located his claim about the falls of a creek, which he named Skillet, from the circumstance of conical holes being washed out in the soft sand rock, which made nice places in which to wash your hands, as they were constantly supplied by small streams of water. In the winter of '41-2, he, in company with Alex. Draper, hunted deer in Back Woods near Whitewater. In June, 1842, we found Mr. Moore at his cabin at Skillet Falls. He had a family keeping house for him by the name of Simon Griffith. This season, or perhaps the next, Moore entered into the mill business. He first helped put in the gearing to

Wood & Rowan's sawmill. At one time, 1846, the people thought to organize a military company. Mr. Moore was recommended as the proper person for captain. Governor Dodge gave him a captain's commission. The whole matter soon fell through, but he has the old parchment still. His being the captain of a lake vessel and holding a commission doubly made the title good, and he is now spoken of as the Captain.

"In August, 1846, he chose his second mate, Miss Deborah Stevens. Harris Searles of Sauk Prairie tied the 'knot.' Four grown up children and their mother and father constitute his present family. The children are Margaret (Mrs. C. H. Williams), Valloo, Carrie and Edith; the three latter are at home.

THE CAPTAIN AND THE COUNTY SEAT FIGHT

"The Captain dislikes high colored sketches of a flattering character; hence, we feel quite free to say that in the fore part of the county seat war he had a plenty of political enemies made by his action as one of the county commissioners. The seat of justice of Sauk county was by the legislative commissioners located at that one of the Sauk villages which would make the highest bid for it. The upper town bid was received. It consisted of a donation to the county of a certain number of village lots. In making out a deed of them to the county there was a proviso that if the county seat should ever be removed the lots should revert to the original owners, with all the improvements upon them. This proviso was so ingeniously worded that it was difficult to discover the deception. Two of the county commissioners voted to accept the deeds.

"The Captain discovered the trick. The Prairie du Sac lawyers tried their best to convince him that the deeds were properly worded and did not convey the intent he thought they did; but he was invincible. Long discussions and explanations were had. He stood alone. The two other county commissioners voted Yes; but he had put in a big No. The clerk, Andrew Garrison, recorded the vote. Moore told him to put down a big No, and insisted upon it. Not satisfied by being whipped out of justice by treachery, he ordered the clerk to write out a protest for him against the swindle and put that upon the record. The clerk said he could not do that, as it was all he could do to record his negative vote. Moore replied: 'Garrison, you are the clerk of this board to record our doings and not to be judge of them. I am one of this county's board of commissioners. A minority, as well as a majority, can be represented on the books as he chooses, and you are not to be judge of what is or is not proper. Sir, I demand of you to place upon record my protest to the infamous trick.'" Garrison wrote out a protest, according to Moore's dictation, and put it upon the book. Not satisfied yet,

he called at the meeting at the bluffs to show the trick up to the people. It was largely attended, and the matter was so thoroughly sifted that the Sacites offered to make a new draft for the deeds, leaving out the objectionable feature. There was a motion made that for the present the matter be 'laid on the table.' A Baraboo unparliamentary backwoodsman moved to amend by having the whole matter put under the table. The amendment carried by a large majority.

STUBBORN IN A JUST CAUSE

"We retell this old quarrel story (which ought to be forgotten and all Sauk county be one loving family), for the purpose of showing what one indomitable will can do in an emergency. The good book tells us that 'one man can put 1,000 to flight.' This the Captain very nearly did. When he has a cause of justice to work in, Andrew Jackson could not excel him for stubbornness. We all know that. Some years after the county seat fight he arranged his affairs at Baraboo, went to Black River and bought a saw mill. This mill was destroyed, and he built a new one and ran it for two or three years. Lumber went down, and he sold out and came back to Baraboo. In 1878 he went into the cranberry business near Norway Ridge and made a great many valuable improvements on his bog. In 1886 and 1887 railroad fires burned his marshes over very deeply. He tried to get redress of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, but was offered a pittance for the damage. He finally brought suit against them and after two circuit court trials obtained a judgment of \$6,000. He now is quite a hale man,

DOG SAVED BY BUCK

"We do not like to close this personal sketch without referring to an incident which happened while Mr. Moore, in company with Count Augustine Haraszthy, Edmund Rendtorff of Lower Sauk, T. B. Remington, Abraham Wood, and Wm. H. Canfield, of Baraboo, was going to explore the wilderness in the back part of Sauk County. Wood and Moore, old hunters, agreed to keep us supplied with meat; besides, the count had a shot gun and a setter dog, yet, away back in the wilderness, where now have grown up fine dwellings and broad, rich fields, we had a starvation feast. We subsisted three days upon one partridge, notwithstanding our three hunters and a hunting dog. We had labelled the dog for breakfast. Next morning, however, about 2 o'clock, as we were lounging in our tent, the three hunters being out, we heard the sharp report of a rifle, and soon there followed a loud halloo. We started instantly and soon found the captain with a nice young buck hung up. A feast we three had and saved the dog."—*W. H. Canfield in "Historical Sketch, 1891."*

ARCHIBALD BARKER

W. H. C. in Sauk County Democrat: "The day for his funeral mentioned in your paper brought together a large collection of his old neighbors. It was indeed a sad 'old pioneers' meeting.' 'It seems too bad that he could not have lived at least a year or two longer to enjoy his new residence in the city of Baraboo' was a very common remark that passed between neighbors. This building and the tastily arranged grounds occupy an entire block. The buildings were erected by M. J. Drown in his prosperous days and purchased by Col. D. S. Vittum soon after his return from the war of the rebellion, and recently by A. Barker. He had occupied it about thirteen months.

"Mr. Barker was a quiet, pleasant, prompt, active, honorable man, full of enterprise. His words needed no props or the scratch of a pen. We think he never held an office of any kind in his life except school district treasurer. He was both physically and morally courageous and fond of adventure. He had enough of native combativeness and courage to take care of himself, but was far from being quarrelsome and was always just. He was brought up by Protestant parents and always had a regard for the Christian religion, although he made no open profession. At eighteen he left his comfortable home and came to America, landing at New York city; went to New Jersey and worked one summer; then to Philadelphia and wintered there; then came to Iowa to visit an old friend, Mr. Reed, and stayed with him one summer, helping him farm; then went to the lead mines and spent one summer working and prospecting and got acquainted with Dunn and McFarland, pioneer Wisconsin pinery men, which took him to the pinery. While spending some time at Ft. Winnebago he formed an acquaintance with Wallace Rowan and went in company with him in the Indian fur trade; this was in 1837. He became attached to the family, especially to the eldest daughter, Emily, and a marriage contract was entertained, but she died of consumption after several years' illness in 1847. He never lost his regard for the Rowan family.

IN THE PIONEER PINERIES

"Mr. Barker assisted Wood & Rowan in putting up their sawmill (the first one on the Baraboo river) in 1839. In the winter of 1840-41 he logged in the Seeley Creek pinery and ran down his logs in the spring. In the same summer he built a raft of about 10,000 feet and ran it out of the Baraboo river, selling it at Decorah. This was the first article of commerce run out of our river (1841). He joined in partnership with James I. Christie to log in the upper Baraboo pineries, which as yet had not felt the American ax, and in the late fall of 1842 in crossing a creek while going to his field of labor he got his feet wet and very badly frozen, which came near taking his life. On one foot he lost

all of his toes. He was confined to the shanty all winter, and, in fact, a year's labor was lost to him and more, for he since was not the iron-sided man he was before. Mr. Christie pushed the logging and made out a fair winter's work at a small expense, but did not get the logs down until next spring. After they were snugly boomed there came one of the greatest freshets the country ever experienced, broke the boom and carried the mill off. Mill and logs were scattered upon the mouth of the river. Mr. Barker sold his runaway logs to some Caledonia farmers for four yoke of oxen. These he took the next winter (1845) into the Lemonweir pinery and banked logs for Captain Joseph Finley for a stipend per M and to take his pay in lumber. In the spring he rafted his lumber. He had made arrangements with John B. Crawford and Wesley Clement to go with them by the overland route to California, Clement to bring the team (horses), and wagon to Galena. He then shipped them aboard the raft, and as they were floating down the river they changed their minds and determined to go via the Isthmus. Wm. Christie took the team and wagon back to Baraboo, and, after selling, they went according to the new arrangement. After arriving at their haven each went his own way.

MINING ADVENTURES

“Mr. Barker worked a placer mine in company with an apparently honest, fine man. This mine proved to be a rich one. They quietly attended to their business, burying the dust they accumulated. It was the rule for one to go to town one week while the other stayed working and watching their hidden treasure. One day after his partner had gone to town he looked over their accumulation and found a large share of it gone. He followed him to town and met him and charged him with purloining. He declared his innocence. Barker, with revolver in hand, had him strip from head to foot. He plead innocence so sincerely that he believed him, but that night he left and shipped for Australia. Barker had a wealthy brother in the Australian gold fields, so he made up his mind to follow his partner and visit his brother. He did not succeed in meeting his old partner.

SHIPWRECKED

“He spent one season with his brother, adding some to his ‘pile,’ then went to Ireland and visited his parents; thence to England and purchased a stock of dry goods, largely silk, and shipped for New York City. While they were off the coast of Newfoundland the ship struck a rock, which opened a hole in her, and she sank. Their signals brought relief from shore, and no lives were lost; even some property being saved. He secured his trunk. He lost about \$4,000 in this wreck, as he had nothing insured.

RETURNS TO BARABOO

“Mr. Barker got back to his Baraboo home in 1854, after a nine years' absence. He now got some of his old claim put under the plow. Leaving John Rowan to take charge, he went onto the Mississippi river and bought and sold farm produce—pork and grain—occasionally coming home to look after affairs. From 1854 to 1858 he spent most of his time in this business, still making farm improvements. That proved to be the most lucrative business in the same space of time he was ever in. He invested in real estate about St. Paul. His agent swindled him out of about \$4,000.

HIS BEST FORTUNE

“The really best business arrangement the rover ever entered into was made with Sarah Jane Lamborn, of Jackson County, Iowa. An old schoolmate and intimate friend of Mr. Barker's married a sister of Miss Lamborn and in visiting his friend Sarah Jane netted him, and what was better she took him, or he took her, onto his old claim. There he was planted the rest of his natural life. She was an American woman of German and French extraction. No more roving or shipwrecks or robberies or duels or swindles. A year before his acquaintance with Miss Lamborn he had erected a comfortable outfit of farm buildings. The same week of the marriage, groom and bride were lord and lady in a well equipped manor; for the last fifteen or twenty years he had managed a large dairy of thirty or forty cows, making butter and running a creamery. Here they quietly lived on, to see grow up about them six boys and one girl. He had just purchased the Colonel Vittum place and got comfortably settled when the summons came. One great comfort the mother and children have is to know that they had a husband and father who was an honorable man. His early life was so varied and he so well acquainted with the world and rich in anecdotes and many practical jokes, that it made him always a cheery conversationalist, who will long linger in our memories.”

JOHN B. CRAWFORD

Says Mr. Canfield: “John B. Crawford came to Baraboo in October, 1844, with a corps of government surveyors: James E. Freeman, the deputy, or contractor; Hugh Moore, James Bell and Rodgers, assistants. Freeman was taken sick in camp. I fell in with them one day while I was coming home from Sauk, and make an engagement to work for them. Moore was using Freeman's compass. I got up a party and commenced surveying December 11th. My party consisted of James Bell and J. B. Crawford, chainmen, Henry Webster, axman. My cousin,

Bradford R. Remington, was engaged with us in Hugh Moore's party. This surveying job was a hard one on account of the deep snow. We also had the ill-luck to have our tent burned up, which obliged us to sleep on the snow for a couple of weeks. We would break off oak bushes with the leaves on and lay them on the snow about a foot in thickness and make our bed on them, which was buffalo skins and blankets. While on this surveying job, John B. Crawford came near losing his life by getting lost in the night. And had it not been for James Bell, who heard John halloo just once, he probably would have died. But as a piece of good luck, the boys in camp led by Bell went directly to him. He was holding on to a little tree almost ready to fall down, and partially out of his mind; but after one day's rest was able to go to work again. After the surveying job was finished I hired Crawford and Moore to help me log in Peck's pinery for one month. John wrote to his father to come and see the Baraboo country, which he did, and concluded to remain here. He came on and made claim of a piece of land one-fourth of a mile north of the Wood-Rowan mill and built a log house on the north side of the river near the bank of the old Indian ford, as is known to this day as the Crawford place. John was an only child; a good and faithful one to his parents. As the country developed, he was an active member in all public enterprises, especially of a moral or religious character. In his two years' trip to California some gold dust stuck to his pocket, besides obtaining the heart and hand of his partner's sister. In a few years thereafter he bought up oxen and a great wagon and did freighting in the mountains in the Pike's Peak gold district. He has given his children good school advantages, and is now reaping some reward. The father, Alexander Crawford, and mother, Hannah, were universally respected. They were members of the M. E. church and he seemed to love to respond to ideas given out, and that too very heartily. The Amen never came from him with a whisper. His stalwart form and heavy voice would almost shake the building. For a series of years they entertained travelers and new comers. One of our early settlers that was traveling in an emigrant wagon intending to stop at Adams, the county seat, went through the place and did not know it, came to a log house and there stood a tall, stout-built man. I said, 'Sir, is there a place where a stranger could get accommodations over night?' 'I discovered in his features an open, manly expression, and intuitively felt that we were safe. He opened his broad, frank mouth and said: 'Yes, if you will take up with such accommodations as I have in my little house, you are welcome,' at the same time starting with me towards the house. On entering I found the house unsurpassed for cleanliness—in fact, one of the cleanest I ever had my foot in.' This was the home of Alexander Crawford. The Crawford family have played a pleasant and profitable part in the early settlement of Baraboo."

W. C. CANFIELD WRITES OF WALLACE ROWAN

L. C. Draper, secretary of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, addressed a note to me some two years ago in which he asked for information about Wallace Rowan, who lived for a few years at Baraboo, and, believing that a daughter lived near this place yet, said he would like to have me visit her and collect what information I could get of her father's life. I could get very few accurate dates, but learned that Wallace Rowan was a Kentuckian. Soon after his majority he went to Jacksonville, Morgan County, Illinois. He married Elizabeth Metcalf, a North Carolinian. They had here three children born to them, Emila, Archibald and Mary Ann. Then they moved to Platteville, Wisconsin, where Alminda was born. He then moved to the four lakes, in the neighborhood of where Madison now is, and thence to a place called Odds and Ends, afterwards Hanie's—Hanie kept a house of entertainment here—and now named Black Earth. While here, a new country incident occurred. A difficulty between Hanie and a man named Pelky arose about a claim. Hanie shot Pelky, not fatally, however.

From here Rowan moved to Poynette, where he lived seven years. Three children were born here, Robert, Elizabeth and Clarissa. While there he was obliged to move to Portage on account of the Black Hawk war. From Poynette he moved to a point on the military road from Fort Crawford to Fort Winnebago, fourteen miles from Winnebago and twenty-eight from Madison, on a creek that carried the name of Rowan Creek for many years, now generally known as Token Creek. Mr. Archibald Barker and Rowan went into company in the Indian fur trade business the next year after he moved here. Barker thinks the Rowan family moved to this point in 1837 or 1838. He feels quite confident that it was in '37. He built a large double log house and opened a place for entertainment. It proved to be well located for such a house. Often every bed (and he had many) and every foot of floor room would be occupied by sleepers, so great was the travel to and from the pineries.

LIVELY INDIAN TRAFFIC

But Mr. Rowan loved the Indian traffic so much that he turned his attention to it once more, leaving his large family and a hired man to attend to the farm and the house of entertainment. (The whole family could speak Winnebago fluently.) Rowan and Barker had an Indian trading point at Portage and another at Lake Puckaway on Fox River, and one in the Wisconsin pinery. While on the way with goods to the pinery, they had an altercation with the Indians. For a few minutes there was a sharp little battle. One Indian drew a knife and broke the blade in attempting to use it. Some Indians were knocked down. The whites, three in number, soon drove the Indians away. These melees with the Indians were of no uncommon occurrence in this trade.

PARTNERSHIP WITH ABRAM WOOD

“At Portage Mr. Rowan formed an acquaintance with Abram Wood, a brother Kentuckian, who had a Winnebago squaw for a wife, and entered into co-partnership with him to build a saw mill at the Baraboo rapids, knowing that there were nice pine groves at the head of most of the branches of that stream. Wood moved onto the claim in the fall of 1839 and commenced work. Rowan moved his family here in 1841. Mr. Rowan's eldest daughter married a man by the name of Mason, who stayed at their Rowan Creek place for two or three years, when the place was sold to James Enspringer. Mason moved to Baraboo. On August 19, 1844, we had one of the greatest freshets ever known on the Baraboo River. Their boom full of logs, the first ones ever brought down the river, broke, and most of them went over the dam next to the mill. This had the effect to dig out a deep hole beside the mill, undermining it. The mill tipped over into the stream and floated off.

DEATH AND CHARACTER

“Mr. Rowan lived by farming at Baraboo until February, 1846, when he died very suddenly. In the afternoon he was taken with a pain between the shoulders and died before daylight the next morning. We are sorry to say that there are so few exact data in the above sketch, but we believe the incidents are quite correct.

“In some respects Mr. Rowan was a remarkable man. He was of medium size and well built and possessed an endurance for a pioneer life far, far above, that of ordinary men. A small volume could be filled with relations of privations and hardships he endured. He was always pleasant and very slow to anger. His word was, however, always law in his family. A person that had been long a member in it says he never saw him chastise a child but once. Two quite good-sized lads of his had so serious a difference that they came to blows. He happened to witness the altercation. He stepped in between them, took each by the collar and mildly walked them into the house. The boys, fired up with passion, tried to tell their grievances. But the father said: ‘I saw it; say no more.’ He stood one on one side of the room and the other on the opposite side. Calling in the family, he told the boys to meet half way and kiss, with their heads up and pleasant. They complied, but very surily and sour. The father said he was not satisfied; they must try again and be more pleasant: which they did, and the father said that was a good deal better and would do. Our informant says that as long as he was acquainted with the boys they were pleasant towards each other. Mr. Rowan's home was always welcome to his neighbors and to strangers. He was very far from being a penny-fisted man in his dealings with them. On his death the neighborhood very much missed

his genial society. His remains were interred in a pleasant knoll about forty rods northwest of the dam, with nothing to mark the spot, together with some other members of his family and some other early settlers."

DOCTOR QUAIFFE WRITES OF BARABOO'S FIRST SETTLER

There has been some doubt as to when Abraham Wood came to Baraboo and as to who the first settler really was. Under date of October 18, 1917, Dr. M. M. Quaife, superintendent of the Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, writes:

"We appreciate your difficulty in determining the time of the advent of Abraham Wood on your river, because of the conflict in the authorities. So far as we can determine, the account in the Wisconsin Historical Atlas seems to be the most authoritative. The sketches in this volume were carefully written, and were obtained from survivors then alive. According to that statement the first man who attempted settlement at the Baraboo Rapids in 1837 was Archibald Barker, who then lived at Portage. He was driven off by the Indians. Meanwhile the treaty at Washington had been negotiated, and there seemed more hope that a settlement might be made. In the spring or early summer of 1839 a man named James Alban discovered Devil's Lake; he went back to Portage and told Eben Peck, first settler at Madison. Peck had just sold out at the latter place to Robert Ream, and he and Alban set out up the Baraboo and marked out a site at the Rapids, including the water power. As Peck was going back (after a stay of some weeks) apparently, he met Wallace Rowan and Abraham Wood, whom he had known well at Madison, coming up from Portage. They staked out their claim at Lyons, where Wood spent the winter. In the meanwhile James Van Slyke came up from Walworth County in the fall of 1839 and determined to jump Peck's claim. Van Slyke had had his claim at Lake Geneva jumped by other parties, and was in a bitter and retaliatory frame of mind. After staking out his claim to the Rapids of the Baraboo, he went back to Walworth, and interested James Maxwell in a plan for a mill and persuaded him to furnish irons and equipment. Van Slyke went up in the spring of 1840 and built a dam, which was carried out by the freshet of June. Meanwhile, Peck had brought his claim before the court at Madison and obtained judgment against Van Slyke. The latter had already abandoned the enterprise. Van Slyke sold his irons to Wood and Rowan, who during the summer started a sawmill at the upper rapids.

"There seems to be every evidence that the source of this account was the Peck family, who were in a position to know the facts. If this account is true, we suppose Wood might be called the first settler, since he remained in the vicinity during the winter of 1839-40; but no doubt he lived as the Indians did, if not with them, since his wife was a squaw.

He was thus not much more of a first settler than Barker, Alban, Rowan, Peck or Van Slyke.

"To return to Wood. We are unable to discover when or how he came to Wisconsin. He was probably a fur trapper or trader, one of the rough frontiersmen of Scotch descent from the backwoods of Canada. In the course of trade he came in contact with the Decorah chiefs and took to wife one of the daughters of the tribe. He had probably been on the Baraboo often before 1839, since his squaw's native village was near its mouth, and there her father died in 1836. Wood was not then at the Baraboo, since he was wintering near Madison. He was not at this site in 1832, so sometime between that date and 1836 he set up his wigwam at Squaw Point on Third Lake opposite the modern city of Madison. His neighbor at this place was Wallace Rowan, a rough, good-hearted frontiersman from Indiana with a white wife. There is a good account of Rowan in the 'History of Dane County' (Chicago, 1880), pp. 382-83. Rowan seems to have permitted Wood to place his wigwam, or whatever kind of dwelling he had, on his claim, which he entered with William B. Long in 1835. Wood was on Third Lake during the winter of 1836-37, and during the summer of 1837 he aided in building Madison, being employed as a mechanic on Peck's log house. It seems probable that Wood spent the winter of 1837-38 at the same place as there is no record of him at Portage before the spring of 1838.

"Probably Wood moved away from Squaw Point, because Rowan that spring sold his claim and improvements to William B. Slaughter. Rowan moved to Poynette and opened his noted tavern. Wood went to Portage, where, no doubt he had often been before with the relatives of his squaw. In 1838 work was begun on the Portage canal, and Wood opened a house of liquid refreshment just below Carpenter's on the Wisconsin river. There probably in the spring of 1839, Wood killed Pawnee Blanc, a noted Winnebago chief. Wood's brother-in-law, John T. de La Ronde, tells the sordid story in 'Wisconsin Historical Collections, VII, 360.' He does not give the date of the murder; Moses Paquette says (*idem*, XII, 431) that it was in 1837. Paquette probably remembered that it was after his father's death in 1836; but it could hardly have been in 1837, since Wood was then at Madison. Our inference is that the death of Pawnee Blanc occurred in 1838 or 1839. Wood was probably anxious to leave Portage at this time; moreover, in 1839 Winfield Scott went to Portage and held a council with the Winnebago Indians concerning their removal from Wisconsin. Wood knew the Baraboo valley would soon be open for settlement. He persuaded his old friend, Rowan, to go prospecting with him. But on their way out they found Peck and Alban had been there before them. Wood, not wanting to go back to Portage, spent the winter in the Baraboo woods, and the next autumn (1840) with Wallace Rowan began a sawmill, as La Ronde states (*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, VII, 360).

“The foregoing hypothesis appears to reconcile all the accounts except Moses Paquette’s date of the killing of Pawnee Blanc. The record of Wood’s trial may sometime come to light. Possibly it may be preserved in the records of the court of Brown County, still kept at the courthouse at Green Bay.”

FIRST POMOLOGICAL EFFORTS BY THE CANFIELDS

By W. H. Canfield

“Being solicited by the editor of the Northwestern Horticulturist to give a reminiscence of our early fruit growing experience, I will give you our ‘greenhorn’ experience, and to make it more complete must mix with it early settlement reminiscences.

“I am come into the heavy timbered belt in the town of Brooklyn, now Baraboo, on Skillet Creek, in the spring of 1842. My father was a friend of Smith and Thorpe, those large nursery-men at Syracuse, New York. He wrote me relative to starting a nursery to supply demands that would be required as the settlement should grow. My replies were that it was already a fruitful country in many ways. Groves of wild apples and plums were here in abundance and some of the plums were delicious. We have butternuts and hickorynuts. The black and red raspberries and gooseberries, the vine and bush cranberry, leeks, onions, mandrakes, cherries; wild honey so plentiful that a good hunter could sometimes get a barrel of honey in the fall, and we have old Indian sugar bushes to supply us with sugar. Our waters filled with fish, and the air with game birds, and the rock ledges with rattlesnakes, and the woods with large game, such as deer, bear, etc. We have no skunks, Canada thistles or mean men.

FATHER AND SON START FIRST NURSERY

“My father had already settled in two new countries and those letters of mine determined him to make one more. So in the fall of 1843 he made me a visit and stayed the winter, and in the spring had his nursery stock shipped to Beloit, thinking to plant it there, but finally concluded to have it brought to Baraboo. So in the spring I went with my ox team and got it. Of that trip I will only mention two events. One was on my way down. One night I stopped for the night, it being my first ‘camp out’ in my life. I had got a fire started when a wind cloud came up and blew it entirely away and a heavy rain storm set in. I lost my supper but managed to keep dry through night. It sleeted, rained and froze. In the morning the oxen were coated with ice. At daybreak I ‘hitched up’ and started and got to Madison, a ten-mile drive, to a 10 o’clock breakfast. On our return trip we had a similar experience. I then had Dick, our black boy, with me. On this occasion I got

under the wagon with my blanket, and Dick took to a great white oak tree and sat against it, wrapped in his blanket. About midnight we concluded that we might just as well move on. I drove the team and Dick felt the road out with his feet. After all we had some pleasant days.

“At 2 o'clock, Friday, April 29, the first nursery stock that ever came into Sauk county was anchored on Skillet Creek, town of Brooklyn (now Baraboo). It consisted in main of 200 orchard trees, a barrel of peach pits, a bushel of apple seed and shrubs, etc. We committed it to the earth as soon as possible. The following year we budded peaches, apricots, etc., by the thousands. There were two, three or four favorable winters on tender varieties of fruit trees; still, within this time we had enemies to contend with. First, in 1845 or 1846 we were visited by the army worm. We fought them as best we could by plowing ditches and using the spade to finish them up, and made pit holes every rod or so in the bottom of the ditch. This saved the nursery mostly. These traps caught the chief rank and file of this army of worms. The next season or two the Aphoid destroyed whole rows of trees. We checked them by making a strong decoction of tobacco, putting it into a shallow basin and bending the young tree over into the fluid and giving it a tobacco bath.

OTHER PIONEER FRUIT GROWERS

“During these mild winters Mr. Alburtus, in Honey Creek, had a peach orchard that gave him two crops of fruit, but at least the winters came that swept out of existence the peach, apricot and quince, and badly damaged apple trees. Still, we found a few of our list of apple trees more hardy than others which we largely propagated and sold, such as Tallmans, Sweeting, Strawberry, Swan apple or Fameuse, Early Richmond Cherry. The fine variety of plums, Bleeker's Gauge, Ballmars, Washington and Green Gauge, seemed to me to stand the winters quite well, but the curculio was so great an enemy we stopped growing them. For several years I sold a considerable of that fruit. I have had for the past five years quite a desire to send to Syracuse, or Rochester and get those noble old varieties and start me a plum orchard. There is no richer fruit raised. Trees are quite hardy and I believe that the curculio could be handily destroyed.

“In 1848 James M. Clark, a gentleman, scholar and an honest man, came amongst us, settling in what is now the town of Greenfield, two and one-half miles southeast of the village, now city of Baraboo. For several years he did quite a large nursery business. George Holah did some business in this line. His large old orchard looks quite well yet. On Sauk, Ransom E. Stone followed close after my effort. Payne and Perkins, also on Sauk, dabbled some in fruits. Charles Hirschinger, a

graduate of the Canfield nursery, commenced in a small way and worked up, and is now a leading man in the business, both in the tree line and fruit, with his great and beautiful orchard.

“A. G. Tuttle commenced a nursery business in 1858 and rapidly enlarged his orchard and small fruit acreage. He has introduced many varieties of new and hardy fruits, especially apples. From the fact of his taking the first premiums for many years on apples in succession, in both county and state fairs, this locality has been placed as first in the state for apple growing. William Fox’s several state premiums upon grapes, successively, proves possibilities in that line of fruit culture. At horticultural meetings there is much said about the causes that contribute to hardiness, winter killing, etc., of our cultivated fruits.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES

“I believe that the soil and humidity of the atmosphere plays the greatest part in the whole matter. Plants, like animals, require food congenial to it. The cow, horse, sheep, goat, deer, moose, elk, etc., etc., require each its proper regime. In the oak family each variety is partial to and flourishes best on its God-given proper food. Red, black, white and burr oak get their best foods in different soils. Common observation tells us of a white oak soil, a burr oak, etc. The linn, maple and elm get their best food from different soils. A proper prairie soil will not allow a tree to grow in it if left free to fight its own battles. How many times we have seen heavy timber growing up to a prairie line not four feet wide; the great trees leaning over the prairie side to get the most sunlight and, of course, dropping their fruit onto the prairie, yet in the lapse of time there is no encroachment of trees on the prairie side. Babb’s prairie in Sauk county gives a good illustration of this. Hence, with our cultivated fruits to flourish best and stand our winters best each must have its proper food and a good degree of humidity. I would not, however, ignore the fact that climate has something to do with the condition of the cultivated fruit tree. Most fruit trees will stand a great degree of cold if there is moisture enough in the atmosphere. Pomological physiology should be closely studied by him who deals in fruit raising and in schools it should be taught as much as animal physiology.”

QUAKER SETTLEMENT IN THE LITTLE BARABOO VALLEY

Lydia M. Williams Cammack writes as follows from Ontario, California, in 1910, regarding the early history of Woodland Township and the Quaker settlement of the Little Baraboo Valley: “Away back in New York City a beautiful opera singer, of a wealthy family, became the bride of a popular young man. Life was roseate for them until the

wine cup, the curse of all ages, held A. D. R. Mitchel in firm bondage. Determined that this disease (we now call it) should be broken, Mr. Nehemiah Austin, brother of Mrs. Mitchel, and his wife, Mrs. Lucretia Austin, planned an adventure for the two families into the wild and lonely forest of the Little Baraboo Valley. Mr. Austin and his wife chose a piece of land and settled where Ironton now stands, while Mr. Mitchel settled about three and a half miles west. These were the first houses between Reedsburg and the Kickapoo river (1847). During the next five years three or four other families chose land near these people.

"In 1852 a few families of Friends (Quakers) from the aguey low lands of Indiana drove in covered wagons westward in search of a more healthful country and climate and for some unknown reason, perhaps because of the pure water supply, took up land in the Little Baraboo Valley near the Mitchel home.

FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE, POSTOFFICE AND HOTEL

The first schoolhouse in the valley was known as the Blakeslee schoolhouse and was located about two miles east of the Quaker settlement. Here the matrimonial fates of many of the stable men and women of the community were decided.

"The first postoffice was established at Ironton and later one at a country place four miles west, called Oaks. This last was discontinued and one established beside the Quaker church, about three miles west of Ironton, named Friendswood. Later this was discontinued and the Oaks postoffice re-established.

"In the early days the townships of Ironton and La Valle were called the Marston Precinct.

"When immigration was most rapid into the valley, a sort of inn was instituted at the old Coryell place, kept by Mr. Sands, and called the Valley House.

"The earliest records of Woodland township date back to 1858. Mr. Horton was town clerk for thirty-seven years.

"The first burials, made in the little graveyard in the woods about half a mile east from Oaks Cemetery, were those of Nellie Davis, mother of Neil Davis, and Elizabeth Stafford, mother of Elizabeth Bundy.

"The winters of 1856 and 1857 are still remembered as the Cold Winters, the snow falling four feet deep and crusting. The temperature reached 46 degrees below zero. There was much sleet and the winter was long and the new settlers in their small log houses, with their stone fireplaces, had not a little exercising to keep wood in and cold out.

FARMS AND MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

"The land throughout the valley was first taken from the government at \$1.25 per acre and then sold or traded to others. The Bundy

place was bought from Mr. Aaron Benbow for a small wooden bucketful of gold, \$1,000. The Williams place of 108 acres was bought of Levi Bunker for \$1,000. In 1869 Mr. Stowe bought 80 acres for \$200 and a double-barreled shotgun.

“Most of the families coming into the valley spent their money for land and depended on their own labor to clear up the farm and raise or earn a living; and if the family chanced to be large, or had sickness, the pinchings of poverty were often felt. ‘Store goods’ were sparingly indulged in for food or clothing. Sheep were raised, and the spinning wheel, loom and knitting needles were kept busy. As much pride was felt over the new linsey-woolsey as over the finer fabrics later on.

“The discovery of ginseng growing wild in the woods was, to the early settlers, a source of a meagre income, as the commodity brought, in the market, six or seven cents a pound green, or twenty-five cents dry. Many wild adventures were related of evenings, caused by searching for the precious root. The many wild fruits and nuts found in the forests and along the creeks furnished the settlers with that which they missed from the eastern orchards. The maple groves in spring furnished the sweets and the gardens were supplemented by the wild greens. Very little marketing could be done until after the railroad was built in the early '70s. Then the timber began to be valuable.

“By 1855 it was thought that a sufficient number of Friends had settled in the valley to maintain a Friends’ meeting or church. Accordingly one was organized in the home of Jabez Brown and his father, who then lived in the little log house beside the creek, later owned by the Gray family. Thirty charter members were recorded, including four ministers. As Friends’ ministers never received salaries in those days, and spoke only when the Spirit moved them, there was no thought of any embarrassment over the four preachers for the congregation of thirty. In 1856 a little log Friends’ meeting-house was built about three miles west of Ironton and a Sabbath School organized a little later.

“UNCLE” JAMES STANLEY

“Death early claimed three of the original ministers and James Stanley, the saint of all the valley and the only man of whom none spoke ill, remained as shepherd of the flock for more than forty years, helped, of course, by others who came to the calling of preacher later.”

The narrative continues by giving some of the good uncle’s favorite texts, among others, “Watch and pray, lest ye enter into temptation.”

“This last text was once illustrated in an amusing way. Uncle James always prayed with his eyes open and one day, during his prayer, he noticed that his horse was unhitched from the post. He abruptly left off praying, arose, walked out of the church, tied his horse, returned, kneeled, and went right on with his prayer as though nothing had occurred.

HISTORY OF SAUK COUNTY

LARGE CHURCH AND SCHOOL

“After the Friends had worshipped a number of years in the little log meeting-house they began talking of a new building, and during the '60s began the erection of a large two-story frame house, 60 by 30 feet, proposing to have a school in connection with the church. This was several years in building and its timbers hewn from logs were massive. It was built by the carpenters of the valley, John Williams and Solomon Cook putting into it much gratuitous labor.”

NOTABLE TEACHERS

“There were several notable teachers among the Friends, Jabez Brown being the one of largest service and one of the ablest. He had been a student at Spiceland Academy, Ind., and soon after his arrival in the Quaker settlement, in 1855, became a teacher in the district school. He continued to teach for over fifty years, and many of his pupils followed in his footsteps.

“If Jabez Brown may be called the educational father in the church, his sister, Mary Cook, who became a minister, may be called the spiritual mother. She, and later her daughters, Antoinette Coryell and Ella C. Veeder, had great interest in the spiritual welfare of all, especially of those of the church.

“Antoinette Coryell was the moving spirit in the founding of the Friendswood Academy, which was opened October 6, 1884. After three years there was a wholesale migration of the Quakers of the Little Baraboo Valley to a locality near Whittier, California, and Antoinette Coryell transferred her activities in education thither.

A HARD TEMPERANCE TEST

The position of Friends on the temperance question has always been positive. “But when the price of hops was high, and many of the people were putting out hop-yards, the connection between the drinking of liquor and raising the commodity from which it was made, was quite obliterated to a few of the Friends, though the stanchest ones held to their principles and would neither grow hops nor let their children pick the hops. With money so scarce and hops so high-priced, this was a sore test. One of the pillars of the church finally yielded to the temptation and planted out a yard, but his conscience was not clear over the matter, and while the price was still very high and his vines strong and healthy, he plowed them all up and joined the anti-hop people. This was a legacy in which his children delight. That fall (of 1868) hops went down from 60 cents to 3 cents per pound, and the year will long be remembered as the year of the Hop Crash. Many who had gone

heavily in debt on the strength of the hop crop were not able to pay their debts, and some even lost their homes. After that, it was not hard to see that hop-raising was wrong.

SCATTERING OF THE COLONY

“The Jabez Brown family moved to Madison and from there scattered to the extremes of the continent, Melissa alone remaining in charge of the College Book Store. Three of the family are in the Brown Preparatory School, of Philadelphia, founded by the eldest son, Alonzo. One is in Portland, Oregon. The graves of our honored teacher and his wife are side-by-side in a quiet spot in the Madison Cemetery. Others of the church are scattered to almost every corner of America. The advantages of the West appealed to many, and Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota became homes of some of them. The migration to California in 1888 took the mainstays of the church. But the few remaining members tore down the big church, and of its timbers built a smaller one near the Oaks schoolhouse.

A RE-VISIT TO THE OLD CHURCH

“Above the pulpit hangs that same framed motto that Monroe Hammer on his death bed bequeathed to the church—‘In God We Trust.’ In 1909, after eighteen years’ absence, the writer entered that little church one Sunday afternoon, expecting to see nothing familiar. I had but sat down when I recognized the very same old seats our fathers and mothers sat upon. I had but to close my eyes to see each member of the olden time in his or her familiar place, and realize that in silence we are still communing with our God.”

PIONEER METHODISM

By Rev. T. M. Fullerton

“Having been requested, as one of the pioneer preachers of Sauk county, to contribute some reminiscences of early times, I very cheerfully comply. I have kept a tolerably copious journal, so that I am not compelled to rely on memory as to dates and events and persons to which and of whom I may have occasion to speak.

“It was my privilege to be one of those inevitable men on the frontier, a Methodist itinerant preacher, as early as the spring of 1841. I was not, however, the first of my class to visit Sauk county. That honor, I think, belongs to Rev. James G. Whitford,* now of Volga City, Iowa.

* Mrs. Henry Teel, says John Crummer, preached the first sermon in Sauk County in May, 1840.

It has been suggested to me that, possibly, Rev. John Crummer preceded him, but of this I have no knowledge sufficient to form a belief.

“Mr. Whitford, after spending a number of years of widowerhood, part of them near St. Paul, and an Indian and frontier missionary, very naturally desired to find a fellow sufferer of the gentler sex, hoping, as many do, that by uniting their sorrows they could bear them more joyfully. Mrs. Sarah Sayles, the widowed daughter of Henry Teel, who had removed to the Bluffs on Sauk Prairie in 1840, attracted. During his visits here he preached to the few settlers that gathered for the purpose, and, I believe, formed the first class in Sauk County, but of the date, and of all the names he has no record. The class was formed at the house of Father Teel, still standing at the foot of the bluffs, which for several years was the place of meeting. Mr. Whitford and Mrs. Sales were united in marriage by Rev. Mr. Simpson, on the 15th of August, 1841, and this was probably the first marriage in Sauk County.

THE PRAIRIE IN 1841

“My first record relating to this county mentions meeting Rev. Henry W. Reed, now of Epworth, Iowa, Presiding Elder of the Dubuque District, and J. G. Whitford, on their way to Sauk Prairie, May, 1841, to hold a quarterly meeting. Mr. Reed was then presiding elder of the Platteville District, Rock River Conference, which embraced all this region of country; and Mr. Whitford was stationed at Mineral Point, associated with this county circuit. I was his assistant. They left an appointment for me a few weeks from that time, and promised the people a preacher for the next year. I reached the Prairie on the 23d of June, 1841. The only road then from Mineral Point was by way of Blue Mounds, and the only vestige of habitation between Brigham's tavern and the river at about where the Lower Bridge now is, was Mr. Thomas' Station, near Cross Plains. All the supplies for the Upper Wisconsin pioneers were drawn on the military road leading to Fort Winnebago, now Portage City. Mr. Thomas had established a way-station for teamsters and travelers. From this road a way was opened from about the present Alden's Corners to the river. The crossing at Lower Sauk village was the only ferry then between the Fox and the shot tower at Helena. I copy the entry in my journal as made on my first visit on the above date:

“After riding through a heavy rain storm, on a very bad road, I crossed the river and got to Father Teel's at the Bluffs, just at dark. I have often heard of this prairie, but like the Queen of the South, I can say, “The half has never been told me!” It is on the west bank of the Wisconsin river, eight miles long and four wide, being about eighty-five miles from the mouth of the river. The lower part of it is about ten feet above high water mark, and it gradually rises until the northern

part is fifty or more feet high. The soil is in places sandy, but very productive, and all adapted to cultivation. This was once the great headquarters of the Sac nation of Indians, and large fields of their corn hills are yet plainly visible. These were driven hence by the Winnebagoes, and subsequently they gave place to the whites, some of whom first settled here about two years ago. There are now about 270 inhabitants on the prairie. A flourishing little village is commenced on the river.

“There is here a Hungarian Count—so he calls himself—who claims to have large quantities of money, and is expending it liberally in improvements. There is also an Englishman here who claims to have been a Lord in the old country. He is in partnership with the Count. They both look like savages, wearing a long beard above as well as below the mouth. And they are the great men of the place, and others adopt their customs, and make themselves as ridiculous as possible.”

MUSCODA MISSION

“On Thursday evening, June 24th, I preached at the Bluffs from 1 Cor. 13, 13; Friday evening at the Lower Village, in an unfinished school house, from Rev. 3, 20; Sunday, A. M. at the Bluffs, and in the evening again at the village.

“At the Rock River Conference, held at Platteville, closing September 2, 1841, I was appointed to Muscoda mission, in Platteville District, Rev. Henry W. Reed, Presiding Elder. The mission embraced all the settlements on both sides of the river from Muscoda to Fort Winnebago. Before the close of the year I had appointments at Muscoda, Blue Mounds, then known as Centreville, near Meeker's lead furnace (Highland, four miles north, was not even thought of then), Helena, Ridgeway, Blue Mounds, Sauk Village, Honey Creek Mills, Bluffs and Baraboo. It required three weeks to make my round, involving a travel of more than two hundred miles, for there were scarcely any roads.

“My first appointment at Honey Creek Mills, where several families had settled, was September 16; and the text was James, 4, 8, the meeting being at Mr. Gould's, and there were eighteen present. At this point we afterwards held the meetings at a Mr. Crain's, whose wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

“Finding the distance so great to go and return by way of the Mounds, I crossed the river at Helena, Mr. Alva Culver, who boarded the shot tower men, keeping a scow for the purpose, on the 30th of September, and went up to Sauk on the old Indian trail. This route I traveled eight or ten times during the year. The trail was circuitous, bearing out from the river, and crossing several wet marshes, where my little Canada pony could not bear me up. To avoid the inconvenience of dismounting in a quagmire nearly knee deep, and wading twenty

rods, as I often did, I sought a better route. Sometimes I went up the river bank, but the logs and gorges, to say nothing of the bluffs coming to the water's edge, made that a difficult road. I tried several times to vary the former track, to split the difference between the impassable river bank and the swampy trail, but like almost all bargains on splitting the difference, I found myself badly sold. I settled down at last to the conviction that it is safe to follow the trails of Indians until civilized highways are made.

MR. WILSON MOVES TO THE CREEK

“There were no settlers in your county west of Honey Creek till the fall of 1841, or the spring of 1842. Mr. Wilson, the shot tower cooper, moved his family to the mouth of Wilson's creek in the latter part of 1841. He was a well informed Scotchman, and had a family of well posted children. I stayed with him one night, when I was informed it was an established family order that, by turns, one should read history or some other solid work, of which he had a good library, each night, while all the others worked and listened. Hence the intelligence of the children was remarkable for a frontier family.

FIRST PREACHING AT SPRING GREEN

“Soon after a Mr. Turner settled about where Spring Green now is, and several young men took claims on the prairie. On the 30th of May, 1842, I preached in Mr. Turner's house to the family and three young men who came in. My text was ‘The time is short,’ 1 Cor. 7, 29. That was undoubtedly the first attempt at preaching in Spring Green.

“In 1841 there was a temporary bridge built across Honey Creek at the mill which saved me trouble. Before that I had made my pony swim the creek at the crossing of the trail, and had taken my baggage across on a log. Sometimes my pony concluded it was as easy for me to walk and carry that and me too. Once I walked immediately behind him for about seven miles. West of this bridge a Canadian, Mr. Brisset, with a young Yankee wife, settled in 1842. I spent one night in their cabin. Still west of him a mile or two, in a beautiful valley, after the burning of the grass, I saw a field of several acres of parallel ridges about five feet apart, very nearly straight, that must have been used many years before, for large white oak trees grow all among them. They were more artistic than any remains of Indian cultivation I have ever seen.

PREACHING AT BARABOO MILLS

“My first visit to the Baraboo Mills was October 5, 1841. Notice of my coming had not been given, and we therefore had no meeting. At

that time the sawmill had been repaired, a new dam put in and some men employed. An old man, Dr. Draper, a member of the Baptist Church, was some way interested in the mill, and it was called Draper's mill. He invited me to come and establish meetings there. A Mr. Hill, from one of the New England states, had built a log cabin about ten or fifteen rods east of the mill, and boarded Mr. Draper and the hands. This mill was not far from half a mile above the ford on the Baraboo river.

"On the 16th of October, Tuesday evening, I preached in Mr. Hill's house to eleven persons, from 2 Cor., 5, 20; which was certainly the opening of the gospel for the first time in the Baraboo valley. None of those present professed to be Christians save Mr. Draper. After that my appointments were regularly filled there, except once, when the roads were impassable.

"On Sunday, February 6, 1842, I formed a Methodist class at Baraboo Mills, consisting of Solomon Shaffer, leader, Ollie Shaffer, and Parmelia Gilson, all of whom were Methodist immigrants, recently arrived. Mr. Shaffer was the mill blacksmith, and lived in a house newly built south of the mill. Mrs. Gilson and family had settled about a mile above the river, on the north side. Before I left the circuit there were one or two families moved in above the Gilsons, I think about five miles up the river. I visited them once, but have no record of the names. My impression is that one of them was a Jones.

"On the 10th of April Mrs. Mary J. Hill, the woman of the house where our meetings were held, joined the class. She was the first convert to religion in the valley, having made a profession in the early spring of 1843.

"The unfinished schoolhouse at Lower Town, as Sauk City was then called, was very uncomfortable as a place for meeting; besides the people there were chiefly Germans and had little sympathy with our forms of religion. Early in the winter of 1841-42 we got the privilege of holding our meetings at the house of Mr. Skinner and thereafter had no services at Lower Town.

REV. PHILLIP W. NICHOLS, FIRST RESIDENT PASTOR

"About the first of April, 1842, Rev. Phillip W. Nichols came with his family to Upper Town, as a Presbyterian Home Missionary, under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for the Home and Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. He had formerly been a Methodist itinerant preacher, but for reasons satisfactory to himself and his church, his connection with that body was dissolved. He had connected himself with the Congregational body, but at that time in Wisconsin Territory, under what is known as the 'Union,' a minister of either the Congregational or Presbyterian Church could serve the other

without change of ecclesiastical relations. So he was a Presbyterian pastor, but a Congregational minister. The scattered Presbyterian friends here had received him as a missionary, with an appropriation from the mission fund of four hundred dollars, they agreeing to furnish him a dwelling, fuel and provisions for one year, as their part. He was the first regular pastor for Sauk exclusively, for, although I preceded him, my parish embraced Grant, Iowa, Dane and Richland counties, besides Sauk and all the settled regions beyond. Again, his salary equaled \$700 or more, while mine could, according to our law, be no more than \$100. He had \$100 missionary funds; I but \$50, aside from which I only received during the whole year \$0.92. He had a pleasant home with his family; I boarded round like the schoolmaster of the times. He was a man of years of experience in the ministry and knew the inconveniences of Methodist pioneering; I was inexperienced in both. It is therefore no wonder at our first interview, at the house of Mr. Skinner, after I had preached and called on him to close, he gave me and the audience to understand that he thought I had vast room for improvement. We first met April 13th—after which we alternated in holding meetings at Upper Sauk.

HOME AT MOTHER TEEL'S

“My principal home during the year was at Father Teel's. I spent nearly a week there once in three weeks, and myself and horse shared the best they had. The family consisted of two old persons and George, about seventeen, and Charles, about twelve. Mother Teel was more than a mother to me, for she saved my life, once at least, by her skill in treating a dangerous disease successfully. No poor itinerant ever met with more generous hospitality than I did at that 'Methodist Tavern,' and my home there is among the most cherished memories of my life.

“I finished my year on July 20th, having traveled about 3,500 miles, besides visiting generally about the settlement, preaching nearly 200 times to congregations ranging from two, the lowest, to thirty, the highest, averaging eight. I could count my congregation every time for the whole year without making a mistake! The people were generally poor, consisting in most instances of newly married couples, just beginning life for themselves. But they were exceedingly kind, and I may add, patient; for I was often ill, and at best could poorly interest, much less profit them. But it was a valuable year to me, rich in privations, trials and opportunities, and one I can never forget because of its pleasures.

SUCCEEDED BY SEYMOUR STOVER

“At the conference of 1842, held at Chicago, Seymour Stover succeeded me on the Muscoda Mission, while I was sent far hence to the

gentiles—that is among the Chippewa Indians at the head of Lake Superior. Mr. Stover is still living near Chicago. His connection with the Sauk county people did not prove very happy. At the end of his year the mission was left off the minutes. In 1844 it was again favored with mention, but not called 'Sauk Prairie,' and left 'to be supplied,' being yet in Platteville District, Benjamin T. Kavanaugh being the Presiding Elder. Being far away, I have no knowledge as to who was the supply for that year, but he probably was a Badger."

PLACE NAMES RELATING TO SAUK COUNTY

An alphabetical epitome of the history of Sauk County is fairly contained in a brief consideration of the origin of the localities therein—geographical, archaeological and political. As complete a list as is compatible with the space at the disposal of the author is given below.

Ableman—Village named for Col. Stephen Van Rensselaer Ableman. The place was once called Ablemans Mills, Rock Springs and Excelsior. The name of Rock Springs was given from the springs at the base of the rocky bluff, and Excelsior from the seal of New York. See Excelsior.

Adams—See Baraboo.

Babbs Prairie—Level tract near Reedsburg, named for James W. Babb and son, John, who settled on the prairie in 1845.

Badger State—On the authority of Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites and other historians of Wisconsin and the Northwest, the term badger was popularly applied to the commonwealth because of the habit of the lead miners, many of whom came from the far-eastern states. As they were unable to return to their homes in the winter they dug into the hillsides, burrowed there like badgers, awaiting the opening of activity in the spring. They called themselves Badgers, and the name was fastened on the state.

Badger Valley—Vale nine miles east of Spring Green, named for animals once numerous there.

Bald Bluff—Hill in the eastern part of Greenfield. Years ago there was no timber on the land, but since the coming of the early settlers trees have covered the hill. From this elevation or from that region several streams have their origin and among them are Jackson, Sibertz, Calydon, Clark and Palmer creeks.

Ball Prairie—Small level tract in the western part of the county, named for resident.

Baraboo—City, town, river, valley and bluffs. The Town of Baraboo was originally in the northwestern part of the county.

After all that has been written by numerous historians as to the origin of the name Baraboo, the only certainty is that there was a Frenchman by the name of Baribeau who established himself as a trader on the Baraboo River early in the last century or near the close

of the century before. When Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites of Madison edited the Mackinac Register he found that Sieur F. Baribeu (pronounced Baraboo), voyager, was god-father at the baptism of a female neophyte, July 22, 1747. There is nothing to indicate which one of the Baribeaus came to Wisconsin, and had a trading post at the mouth of the Baraboo River. Tanguay's record does not come beyond 1791; and all it proves is that there was a well known family of that name and that the "f. Baribeu" mentioned in the Mackinac Register (1747) was probably Francois, the progenitor of the family. Francois (3) was married in 1742 at Montreal, and was probably the signer at the baptismal service as written in the register in 1747.

One writer says that Baribeu was a young man, only seventeen years old, when he sought the Wisconsin wilderness to secure pelts for the Hudson Bay Company and later for the American Fur Company. Portage was the nearest settlement and when speaking of him it would be natural to say down at Baribeu's or Baraboo's. Hence the name appeared in various ways on the early maps and in the early annals of this region.

In an interview of Dr. L. C. Draper with Spoon Decorah in 1877, the old chief told Dr. Draper he was born on the Baraboo near Portage. The name of the village was the same as that of the river, which was Ho-cooch-ra or Shoot Fish River. Baraboo was the white man's name. Indians never used it. In the Winnebago vocabulary Dr. Draper, on the authority of two old Indians, Big Bear and Old John, calls this stream "Ho-gooch-er-rah, Fish-Shooting River. Ho is the abbreviation of horah, fish; and Gooch-er-rah, shooting with arrows." In the same book he gives for the site of Baraboo City "Och (as in German) -arrow; Gravelly Riffles."

Baraboo—The county seat which, on the maps and in the early accounts, was spoken of as "On the Baraboo," similar to saying "On the Wabash" or "On the Lemonweir." Afterwards it was "Baraboo Rapids" and "Baraboo Mills." When a plat was made by Charles O. Baxter for Prescott Brigham, Mr. Brigham decided to call the place Adams as he held John Q. Adams and the Adams family in Massachusetts in great esteem. Soon after George Brown made a plat of his property and called it Baraboo. Much of Brown's land was south of the river. On January 14, 1849, the board of county commissioners ordered the plats of Adams and Baraboo to be called Brooklyn, but the villages continued to be separate until May, 1866, when a village charter was obtained uniting the two under the present name. At the suggestion of the postal authorities in 1852 the name Adams was dropped and the postoffice was afterwards known as Baraboo.

Bassinger Island—Island in the Wisconsin River opposite section nine in the Town of Merrimaack, named for Dr. Samuel H. Bassinger, formerly of Prairie du Sac and member of the legislature.

Bear Creek—Town and stream in the southwestern part of the county, so called on account of the prevalence of bears in that vicinity in the early days. The town was named after the stream. The Winnebago word for Bear Creek is Hoonge-Nee-Shunick.

Bear Valley—Discontinued postoffice in the Town of Bear Creek.

Bessemer—See North Freedom.

Big Creek—Stream in the Town of La Valle. Name suggested from the size of the stream.

Big Hollow—The name of a canyon or valley three miles long and three miles wide in the Town of Spring Green, named for size. There are a number of these so-called hollows along the bluffs.

Black Hawk—Discontinued postoffice in the Town of Troy named for the Indian Chief, Black Hawk, leader of the Indians in the Black Hawk war. After the battle near Sauk City the Indians fled through the wilderness near where the hamlet is located.

Blakeslie Prairie—Level tract of land in Ironton, named for early resident.

Bloom—See North Freedom.

Bluff Postoffice—A discontinued postoffice on the East Sauk Road, Town of Sumpter, near the bluff.

Brooklyn—One of the original towns in the northeast portion of the county. It was named by R. G. Camp for Brooklyn, New York, that city being named for Breuckelen, Holland. The name signifies "broken upland" or "marshy land."

Buchanan—Discontinued postoffice.

Calydon—When the United States geological surveyors were at Durwards Glen at the time of making the contour map of this region they asked B. I. Durward, the poet-painter who resided there, for the name of the stream flowing through the glen. He replied, "the Calydon." It comes from Caledonia, an ancient name in Scotland, the native land of Mr. Durward.

Cahoon Mine—Iron mine opened in 1911 about two miles south of Baraboo and named for former Assemblyman Wilber Cahoon.

Carr Creek and Carr Valley—Stream and vale in Ironton named for David Carr.

Cassell—Discontinued postoffice in the Town of Troy. See Cassell Prairie.

Cassell Prairie—Level tract in Town of Troy, named for Dr. J. N. Cassell.

Chapman Lake—Small body of water in Fairfield, named for Parkman Chapman.

Christiehood Prairie—Level tract of land between Baraboo and North Freedom, named for James Christie.

Clark Creek—Stream which enters the Baraboo River in Glenville, about a mile southeast of Baraboo, named for Judge A. M. Clark.

Cliff House—Abandoned hotel and discontinued postoffice on the north shore of Devils Lake. It was originally called Minnewaukan, after a lake by that name in North Dakota.

Climax—A railroad siding between La Valle and Wonewoc. The farmers in the neighborhood called it Poor Dickie and finally it simmered down to the meaningless word, Podunk. The place is sometimes called Crossmans Crossing, for a land owner there.

Clinton Square—Park in Lyons named for Governor De Witt Clinton of New York. Governor Clinton was one of the projectors of the Erie Canal and W. H. Canfield was a surveyor on the new waterway. Afterwards, in 1846, Mr. Canfield, deputy district surveyor for Sauk County in the Territory of Wisconsin, made a plat of Lyons and named the public square or central park for the Empire state executive.

Collamer—See Merrimack.

Congress Hall—Glen between Delton and the Wisconsin River named by the Topping family about 1850 from the form of the first chamber at the entrance.

Coon Bluff—Elevation in Dellona where the animals are numerous.

Copper Creek—Stream in Winfield named because copper ore was found there. The ore came down from the north in glacial times and was known as "floating ore." The land was held by the government for a long time on account of the supposed mineral wealth and in the meantime much of the ore was hauled away.

Cramers Corners—See Plain.

Crawford Creek—See Draper Creek.

Crossman—See Climax.

Dawn—Summer home of the Kerfoot family on the Wisconsin River near Kilbourn.

Dead Mans Spring—On Section 21, Town of Excelsior. In 1846, a man died near a spring and it was afterwards named Dead Mans Spring, by James Babb. The man who died there was a surveyor.

Dell Creek—A stream in the northeast portion of the county. The word Dells, as applied to the region of the Wisconsin River above and below Kilbourn, comes from the French, Dalles, meaning the narrows of a river or between the cliffs. No doubt the place was given the name by early Frenchmen who came to this region. From the word dells we get Lower Dells, Upper Dells, Dell Prairie, Fern Dell and Dell Creek. Delton, as applied to the town and village, is a contraction of Dell Town. Dellona, the name of a town, is from the same source. Dell Creek was named from the number of dells along the stream. The name appears as early as 1845, as shown by the government plats of the surveys.

Dellona—One of the towns. See Dells.

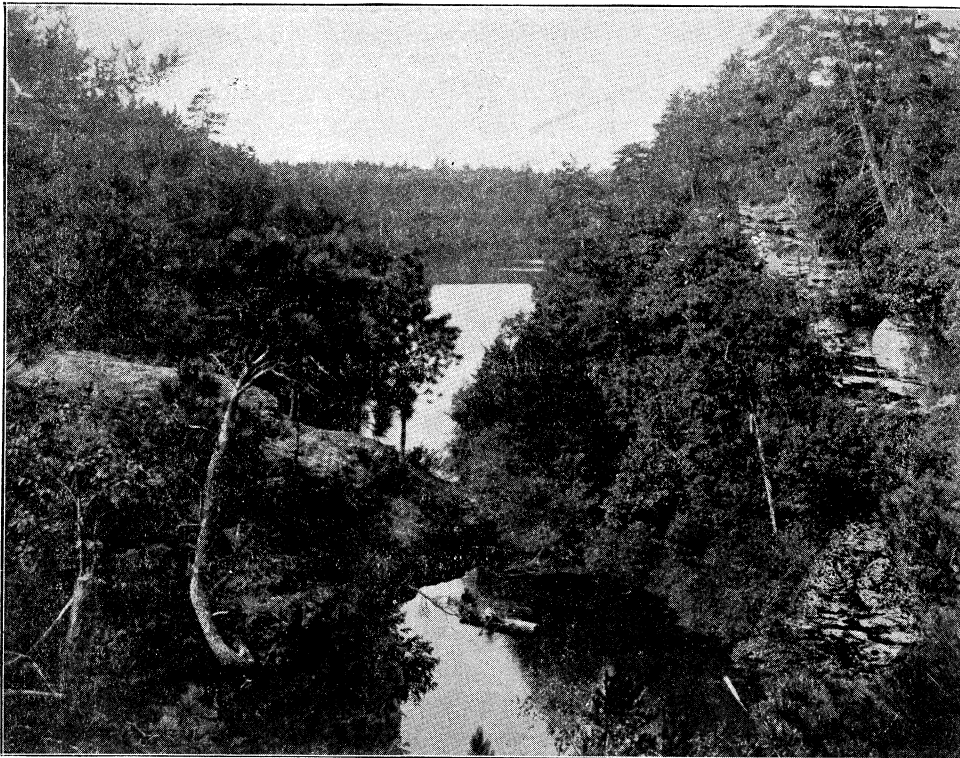
Dellona—Discontinued postoffice in the Town of Dellona. See Dells.

Delton—One of the towns. See Dells.

Delton—Village in the Town of Delton, platted by Edward Norris and called Norris, for himself. When the postoffice was established it was called Loretto, the first name of Mrs. Norris. Afterward the name was changed to Delton.

Denzer—Discontinued postoffice in Honey Creek, named for William Denzer.

Devils Lake—Going back to the days of the Indian this body of water was called Minnewaukan or Evil Spirit Lake. On the other hand, Dr.



SCENE NEAR FERN DELL

M. M. Quaife, superintendent of the State Historical Society, Madison, under date of October 18, 1917, writes: "We find Devil's Lake, To-wah-cun-chunk-dah, Sacred lake—no bad meaning."

Tradition: Long years ago, a good Winnebago went on the bank of the lake offering his devotions aloud and crying to the Supreme Being for twenty days, fasting, when he saw an animal resembling a cat rise to the surface and, hearing the Indian's sorrow, told him he would help him live a long and happy life. He did long live. The prayer or worship was called "Haah-tock-ke-nutch." The animal was called "Wock-

cheth-thwe-dah, with long tail and horns. Many others also saw this animal.

The lake has unusual echoing powers and for this reason the Indians supposed the bluffs were infested with spirits. The belief is current that the Indians were afraid to camp there because of the evil spirits in the hills. When I. A. Lapham visited the lake in the fall of 1849 he wrote in his field notes, now in the Sauk County Historical Society: "The lake is vulgarly called Devils Lake from the wild, rocky place in which it is found." The first recorded visit of any person to the lake is James S. Alban, the first permanent settler in Sauk County. While wandering through the hills in 1839 he caught a glimpse of its sparkling surface through the trees. On the early maps it is called Lake of the Hills or Devils Lake.

Devils Lake—Station formerly called Kirkland, for Noble C. Kirk. When the Cliff House was occupied the postoffice there was called Devils Lake and at the same time the railroad called the station at Kirkland, Devils Lake. This was confusing to the postoffice and railway company so the postoffice at Kirkland was changed to Devils Lake when the one at the Cliff House was discontinued.

Devils Nose—The eastern extremity of the south range of bluffs, named by the employes of the Chicago & North Western Railway, who built the road.

Draper Creek—A stream which flows into the Baraboo River at the pumping station named for John Draper. It was formerly called Crawford Creek for James Crawford.

Eagle—One of the original towns in the county, named probably for national emblem.

Excelsior—One of the towns, named by Col. S. V. R. Ableman. The name appears in the seal of the State of New York, the native commonwealth of Colonel Ableman.

Excelsior—See Ableman.

Fairfield—Town, probably named for Fairfield, Massachusetts. The town was first named Flora by Timothy Adams for an old sweetheart. The residents did not like the name and a petition was circulated by John Crawford which resulted in a change. The counties and towns of New England named Fairfield were so called from the beauty of their fields.

Featherston Creek—Stream in Ironton, named for Thomas Featherston.

Finlay—Discontinued postoffice.

Flora—See Fairfield.

Franklin—Town, named for Benjamin Franklin or geographical division of the same name in another state.

Freedom—Town, the name no doubt is patriotic. Freedom was formerly a part of other towns and the residents worked hard to be sepa-

rated. When the new town was formed the word Freedom may have been used as typical of their efforts.

Friendswood—See Oaks.

Garrison—Abandoned village and discontinued postoffice at the Lower Narrows of the Baraboo River, named for Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Garrison, residents there.

Giddings—Discontinued postoffice, section one, Town of Excelsior, probably named for Joshua Reed Giddings, an American statesman.

Glenville—Region southeast and near Baraboo, named by C. L. Pearson for the glen-like appearance of the locality. The little red school house was once the name of the section.

Gordon—A telegraph station established between Reedsburg and La Valle when the Chicago & Northwestern built a second track. The origin of the name is unknown unless it be for William W. Gordon, president of a railroad in Georgia.

Greenfield—Town named by Nathan Dennison for Greenfield, Massachusetts, his former home. Greenfield, Massachusetts, was named for a river which intersects it. Before its incorporation as a town the settlement was known as "Green River District."

Hacketts Corners—See North Freedom.

Haraszthy—See Sauk City.

Harrisburg—Discontinued postoffice, section seventeen, Town of Troy, named for John W. Harris. It was originally spelled Harrisburgh.

Hay Creek—Stream near Reedsburg where the early residents cut hay, hence its name.

Haystacks—Elevations in Dellona having fantastic shapes, as the name implies.

Hill Point—See Tuckerville.

Hubbell Prairie—Level tract of land in La Valle, named for early owner.

Hulbert Creek—Stream in the Town of Delton, named for Joel Hulbert.

Honey Creek—I. A. Lapham in his "History of Wisconsin," published in 1836, says the stream is called Naumatonan or Honey Creek. The former name is probably Winnebago but its meaning is unknown. The name of Honey Creek was applied to the stream on account of so many wild bees with rich stores of honey being found there by the early settlers. Honey Creek is the largest stream wholly within the county.

Honey Creek—Town named for the stream. The town was originally much larger.

Horse Bluff—An elevation just west of the Village of La Valle named in a peculiar way. H. C. Palmer relates that in an early day several hunters were camped there and while seated around the blazing fire, smoking their pipes, they were startled by the neighing of a horse. Very

soon a pony, saddled and bridled, came trotting into the camp. For two days a search was made for the owner, without avail. The only white men known in that vicinity at the time were James W. Babb and his son, John, on Babbs Prairie. The mystery was never cleared and since that day the elevation has been known as Horse Bluff.

Humboldt—Discontinued postoffice, section 35, Town of Ironton, probably named for the geographer, Baron Alexander von Humboldt.

Ironton—Town and village, named by Jonas Tower on account of the presence of iron. Early surveyors reported iron on account of the variation of the needle.

Iroquois Mine—An iron mine in the Town of Freedom, first called the Sauk Mine for the name of the county. It was originally owned by the Iroquois Iron Company, which operated the Iroquois Furnace Company. When the Oliver Iron Mining Company purchased the plant the name was changed to Iroquois for the name of the furnace. The word Iroquois is from one of the five great Indian nations which once inhabited Central New York, and is said to come from "hiro," I have said, and from "koue," a vocable, which expresses joy or sorrow, according to the rapidity with which it is pronounced.

Jackson Creek—A stream which enters the Baraboo River near the Jackson bridge in Greenfield and is usually called Jackson Creek for J. Jackson, an early settler. On the United States topographical map issued about 1897 the stream is called Rowley Creek, the name being that of another resident. In territorial times the stream, or at least the upper portion of it, was known as Leambros Creek. Leambro lived with a group of Indians at the headwaters of the creek. He was a Frenchman and had a squaw for a wife.

Jonesville—Discontinued postoffice, northeast corner of section 19, Town of Spring Green, named for Thomas Jones, the first postmaster. The office stood on an Indian burying ground which has since been eaten away by the Wisconsin River.

Karstetter Prairie—Level tract of land in La Valle, named for early owner.

Kings Corners—Discontinued postoffice in the Town of Sumpter, named for Solomon King. The village plat was called New Haven.

Kingston—One of the original towns, named for Kingston, New York, the home of the King family, early residents in the town. See Sumpter.

Kirkland—See Devils Lake.

Kirkwood—Railroad siding west of Baraboo. Stennett says the name was given for N. C. and Timothy Kirk.

La Bars Pond—See Mirror Lake.

Lake of the Hills—See Devils Lake.

La Rue—Village site platted in the Town of Freedom and named for W. G. La Rue, a former resident of Baraboo, who was instrumental in locating the vast beds of ore in the region.

La Valle—Town and village. The name means “the valley.” There is some dispute as to who should have the honor of applying the term. See Marston.

Leach Creek—John Brink named Leach Lake and Creek from the fact that the water leached or percolated through the soil. Brink was a United States surveyor from Crystal Lake, Ill., and when he made the subdivisions of Fairfield he camped near the creek.

Leach Lake—See Leach Creek.

Leambro Creek—See Jackson Creek.

Leland—Discontinued postoffice in the Town of Honey Creek, named for Cyrus Leland, member of State Legislature.

Lime Ridge—Village in the Town of Ironton, named for a lime ridge about a mile west of the place, where the first postoffice was located.

Litchfield—Portion of the plat of the City of Baraboo, named by R. G. Camp for Litchfield, Connecticut, which in turn was named for Litchfield, England.

Little Prairie—Level tract in Town of Troy, named from the small size of the prairie.

Loddes Mill—Discontinued postoffice in the Town of Prairie du Sac, named for Martin Lodde. The postoffice was once called Rowells Mills for Henry Rowell.

Log Town—See Plain.

Loretto—Discontinued postoffice in the Town of Bear Creek, named by Rev. Fr. T. A. Byrne for Loretto, Italy. It is sometimes spelled Loreto.

Loretto—See Delton.

Lower Narrows—See Narrows.

Lyons—Suburb of Baraboo named by Harvey Canfield, for Lyons, New York, where he once resided. Lyons, New York, was named for Lyons, France.

Manchester—Abandoned plat and village where the city pumping station is located, named for eastern city.

Man Mound Park—A park in the Town of Greenfield, named for large Indian effigy mound shaped like a man, the only known man mound in the world.

Marble Ridge—Discontinued postoffice in Town of Bear Creek.

Marian Park—A park at Prairie du Sac, named by W. H. Jacobs for his daughter.

Marston—Town formerly in the northwestern part of the county, no longer on the maps, probably named for some resident or eastern town by the name of Marston. There was a postoffice called Marston which was changed to La Valle on account of it being similar to Mauston in the next county.

Matts Ferry—See Merrimack.

Merrimack—Town and village, named by Mrs. J. G. Train for the

County of Merrimack in New Hampshire. It should be spelled with the final k, the same as the New Hampshire name. The Village of Merrimack was first called Matts Ferry for Chester Mattson who operated a ferry there. When the postoffice was established it was called Collamer for the postmaster general. The name was afterward changed to Merrimack. Gannett says the Indian word Merrimack means "sturgeon" or "swift water."

Minnewaukan—See Devils Lake.

Mirror Lake—Once known as the "upper" or LaBar's Pond. It was formed in 1860 by the erection of a dam near the Village of Delton. As the people came to visit it for pleasure or fishing, the remarkably clear reflections attracted attention and exclamation, "what a mirror," and the like. In this way the name gradually changed. It is said that Mrs. C. A. Noyes of Kilbourn is credited with first applying the name.

Narrows Creek—A stream which flows through the narrows and into the Baraboo River at Ableman.

Narrows Prairie—A level tract west of Ableman, named for Narrows Creek, which flows through the prairie and quartzite narrows. Also, discontinued postoffice.

Narrows, Upper and Lower—Narrow gorges in the quartzite hills where the Baraboo River enters and emerges from the canoe shaped Baraboo Valley.

New Buffalo—Town once in the northeastern part of the county but no longer on the map. Many of the residents came from Buffalo, New York, to New Buffalo.

New Haven—Abandoned village plat in Sumpter, named for New Haven, Connecticut. See Kings Corners.

Newport—Abandoned village and discontinued postoffice on Wisconsin River in Delton.

Norris—See Delton.

North Freedom—Village located in the northern part of the Town of Freedom, hence North Freedom. Where the roads meet in the center of the section was originally called Hacketts Corners from the families residing there. When the railroad was built two plats were made, one called Bloom for George W. Bloom and one called North Freedom. Afterwards Bloom Station was changed to North Freedom. Iron ore used for paint was later discovered and the name became Bessemer in honor of Sir Henry Bessemer, who invented the process of reducing iron ore. The name of North Freedom was later decided upon.

Oaks—An abandoned postoffice in the Town of Woodland, once called Friendswood, from the Friends in the neighborhood.

Oliver—Village site, platted in the Town of Freedom in 1911 and named for Henry W. Oliver, who was engaged in the mining industry.

Otter Creek—A stream in the towns of Sumpter and Prairie du Sac, so named for the animals which once inhabited the stream.

Otterville—An abandoned postoffice near the head waters of Otter Creek.

Palmer Creek—Stream in Greenfield, named for Isaac Palmer.

Parfreys Glen—Beautiful glen in Greenfield, named for Robert Parfrey. There was once a mill and distillery there.

Pecks Prairie—A level tract east of and adjacent to the City of Baraboo, named for Eben Peck.

Pewits Nest—A water-fall and gorge on Skillet Creek. W. H. Canfield says in his "Outline Sketches" that the place received its name in 1843 from the circumstance of an ingenious, eccentric mechanic building a workshop in a recess of the solid sand-rock, ten feet above a deep pool of water. The shop could not be seen from the mouth of the canyon or from the top from any direction save one. Hence, by the early settlers it was dubbed "Pewits Nest."

Pine Creek—A stream which flows into Skillet Creek, named for the timber on its banks.

Plain—Village in the Town of Franklin, once called Cramers Corners because Solomon Cramer, John Cramer and Adam Cramer owned the land. A number of rough buildings were put up at the corners and the place became known as Log Town. J. H. Carpenter of Spring Green says the place was called Plain because the inhabitants were plain people.

Pleasant Prairie—See Websters Prairie.

Plum Creek—Stream in Woodland named for wild fruit once abundant in the locality.

Plummer Lake—A lake in Fairfield named for Edward Plummer.

Plum Valley—See Plum Creek.

Point Sauk—The highest land in Sauk County, being about 1,620 feet above sea level. The point was named by the United States Geographic Board in 1907 and is located on the P. Fitzsimmons farm, near the center of section 15, Town of Greenfield.

Podunk—See Climax.

Poor Dickie—See Climax.

Prairie du Sac—Town and village, named for the Sac or Sauk Indians once residing there—Prairie of the Sacs or Meadow of the Sauks.

Prentice Creek—Stream in Greenfield named for Alexander Prentice.

Quiggle Creek—Stream in Merrimack, named for D. M. Quiggle. It was once called Searl Creek for H. Searl, who built a mill there.

Quisisana—Resort on the Wisconsin near Kilbourn, "Here you find health." The name was given by Mrs. Lydia Ely, Kilbourn.

Reedsburg—Town and city named for D. C. Reed. The city was originally spelled Reedsburgh.

Rattlesnake Knob—An elevation in the Town of Dellona, inhabited by rattlesnakes.

Rebock Prairie—Level tract of land in La Valle, named for early owner.

Riches Postoffice—Discontinued postoffice in the northeast portion of the Town of Troy, named for Robert Riches.

Rock Springs—See Ableman.

Rosalietown—Deserted hamlet on the Wisconsin River between Merimack and Prairie du Sac, named for Mrs. Rosalie Naffz, wife of Charles Naffz.

Rowells Mills—See Loddes Mill. Also discontinued postoffice.

Rowley Creek—See Jackson Creek.

Russells Corners—Discontinued postoffice in Fairfield, named for John B. Russell.

Sandusky—Postoffice in the Town of Washington, named by William Dano and Joshua Holmes for Sandusky, Ohio, their former home.

Sauk—The county, from the tribe of Sauk or Sac Indians. When the county was organized January 10, 1849, the word Sauk was familiar, the Indians having formerly dwelt at Prairie du Sac, where they had quite a village. The words Sac, Sauk and Saukies are synonymous and Ozaukee is the Chippewa form for the tribal name of Sauk. According to Legler the word is commonly asserted to mean "people living at the mouth of a river," while Gannett interprets it as signifying "people of the yellow earth." In 1849 Alfred Brunson wrote that Sauk County received its name from Sauk Prairie within its limits.

Sauk City—Village first called Harszthy for Count Augustine Harszthy, one of the founders. The name was difficult to remember so it was changed to Westfield, but as the word city, when attached to names of places, was popular then, it was later called Sauk City, after the name of the county.

Sauk Prairie—In his history of Wisconsin published in 1846, I. A. Lapham says: "The prairie is about eight miles wide and extends eighteen miles along the Wisconsin. Its name is given in allusion to its form, being that of a sack or bag and not from Sauk, the tribe of Indians."

Saukville—Section between Prairie du Sac and Sauk City, now included within the limits of the villages.

Searl Creek—See Quiggle Creek.

Sibertz Creek—A stream in the eastern part of Greenfield, named for Jacob Sibertz.

Skillet Creek—Capt. Levi Moore built a cabin near Skillet Falls and named the stream and falls from the waterworn holes in the soft sand-rock because they looked much like iron vessels called "skillets."

Skillet Falls—See Skillet Creek.

Sligo—An early Irish settlement in Winfield, named for Sligo in Ireland.

Spring Creek—In Winfield, named for the many springs along its course.

Spring Green—Town and village. There is much uncertainty and

there has been much discussion as to the naming of Spring Green. The Spring Green News of July 10, 1902, says that according to the late Samuel Huntley the prairie was the first in the spring of the year to show vegetation; hence the town was known by that name many years previous to the existence of the village. As Spring Green lies in the bend of the river the cold ice water keeps the vegetation back, but when it comes it comes with a rush.

Sumpter—Town once called Kingston. When Fort Sumter was fired upon the name of Kingston was changed to Sumpter on account of there being another Kingston in the state. The name Sumpter was wrongly spelled on an early map and the letter "p" is still inserted.

Stead Prairie—Level tract of land in Baraboo Valley, named for early owner.

Troy—Town named by Jonathan W. Harris for Troy, Richland County, Ohio, his former home.

Tuckerville—Discontinued postoffice in the Town of Washington named for William Tucker. The vicinity is now called Hill Point, from a hill located there.

Twin Creek—Streams in Winfield, so named because there are two alike.

Upper Narrows—See Narrows.

Valton—Postoffice in the Town of Woodland, probably a contraction of Vale Town or Valley Town.

Washington—Town, probably named for first president, and not for Washington Gray, a resident of the town.

Websters Prairie—Level tract between Baraboo and Delton, named for H. H. Webster. On the early maps it was called Pleasant Prairie.

Westfield—Town, named for the Village of Westfield, now Loganville. C. P. Logan came from Westfield, New York, and gave the name to the village. The original Westfield was in Massachusetts, so named because on the western boundary of an early survey.

Westfield—See Sauk City.

White Mound—Postoffice in Franklin, named for a hill called White Mound.

Wilson Creek—A stream in the southwestern part of the county named for Thomas Wilson, a Scotchman, who came to Helena to work in the shot tower. He crossed the Wisconsin River as early as 1838 to explore the country and moved into Sauk County in 1840. Discontinued postoffice in the southwest corner of Troy, named for Thomas Wilson.

Winfield—Town, named for General Winfield Scott.

Wisconsin—The early French missionaries, travelers and cartographers rendered the name Miskonsing, Miskous, Meskousing, Ouisconsing, Ourisconsing, Ouisconsink, with other variations, although before the arrival of the Americans Ouisconsin seemed to be in the majority. The English spelling was first Wiskonsan (closely phonetic), but Congress

seemed to prefer the hard c, and this was retained in place of k, despite the protests of Governor Doty and many territorial newspaper editors. Thus the official spelling became Wisconsin and the territorial legislature on January 30, 1845, approved by resolution the act of Congress nine years before, concludes the historian. The territorial legislature, January 30, 1845, passed a resolution declaring the name of the territory, "Wisconsin." The same orthography was used by Congress in establishing the territorial government. The act by Congress was approved April 20, 1836. As to the meaning of the word, it is doubtless obscure. Scholars are generally agreed, however, that it is of Chippewa (Algonquin) origin, and has been given such varied translations as wild, rushing channel, beautiful little river, gathering of the waters and muskrat house.

Witwen—Discontinued postoffice in the Town of Troy, named for G. and J. P. Witwen, who built a mill there.

Woodland—Town. There is some doubt as to the origin of the name but probably named on account of the abundance of timber.

Woodlawn—Discontinued postoffice in the Town of Washington, named for Dr. William A. Wood.

THE OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION

In the summer of 1872 the old settlers of Sauk County formed an association, both for social intercourse and for the purpose of preserving historical data relating to the county, whether in the form of documentary evidence or individual narratives. Their annual meetings were made the occasions of thus gathering as friends and colaborers in various walks of life, and of periodically presenting such facts as fell within their personal experiences in their native or adopted county. These proceedings were published regularly and contained much matter which has been utilized in the preparation of this history, and for which due acknowledgment is hereby given.

The first meeting of the Old Settlers' Association of Sauk County was held June 20, 1872, in the grove near William Johnson's (Uncle Billy's) house, in the Town of Sumpter. In the following, its officers, well represented some of the best known pioneers then living: President, Charles Halasz, Sauk City; vice presidents, Cyrus Hill, Columbia County; William Johnson, Sumpter; J. Hatch, Baraboo; A. Hill, Prairie du Sac; Marvin Blake, Town of Baraboo; J. Thilke, Town of Prairie du Sac; Enos Kimball, Freedom; secretary, William H. Canfield. Its members, who numbered more than 140, had settled in territorial times, previous to 1849. Archibald Barker, who came in June, 1837, the first of the living pioneers, gave place, in the estimation of some of the members, to Jonathan Hatch, the oldest actual settler then living in Sauk County. Uncle Billy Johnson came only a few months after Mr. Hatch.

Mr. Halasz continued as president for a couple of years and was succeeded by Capt. Levi Moore, William H. Canfield continuing as secretary and giving such general satisfaction that at a meeting held in June, 1884, he was elected to the office for life, "provided he would serve." This he did, and no other personal force was so strong as his in keeping the association alive. In fact, with his death in 1913, it may be said to have dissolved as a tangible organization.

Charles Hirschinger also made a popular president and long served as treasurer of the association. T. M. Warren, S. J. Seymour, D. K. Noyes and Frank Hackett also headed its affairs with credit.

With the organization of the Sauk County Historical Society in 1905, the association virtually resolved itself into a body of rapidly dwindling old settlers and friends who met wherever the spirit moved and the enfeebled body would allow; and even the social feature of the association was largely impaired by the numerous sectional and family "homecomings," which became so customary. During the eight years which was spared to him after the formation of the Historical Society, with its infusion of new blood and interests, Mr. Canfield, who seemed never to grow old mentally, applied himself with characteristic enthusiasm and helpfulness to its promotion.

THE SAUK COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

With the organization of the Sauk County Historical Society and its incorporation on November 25, 1905, the formation of a museum was begun. Rooms were secured in the new courthouse and the Board of Supervisors from time to time has made appropriations for the building of cases and the purchase of other equipment.

Special attention has been given to four classes of objects, archaeological specimens, pioneer relics, war souvenirs and written or printed matter, including books, documents, letters and the like, which are of a historical value.

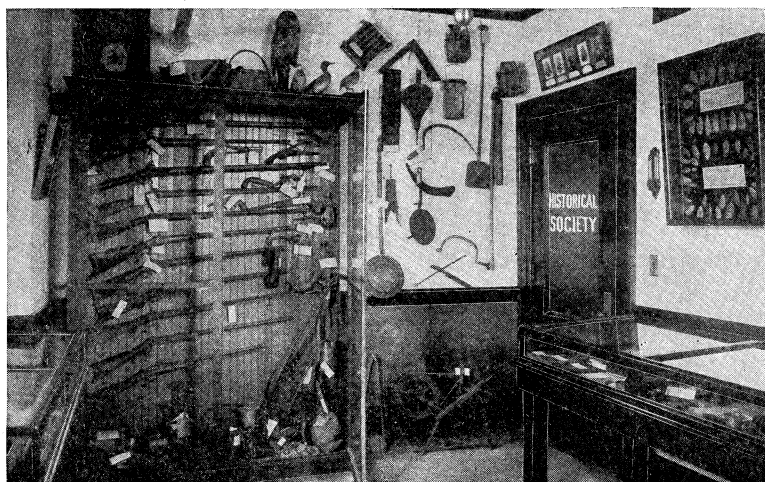
As to the Indian artifacts, the collection contains rare pipes, caches, discoidals, banner stones and gorgets, besides thousands of axes, arrows, spears, drills and other of the more common objects. The Christian Schmidt Collection contains over six hundred specimens from a remote neighborhood of the county and were saved from being scattered or going to some other institution by the generosity of the donor. Of three caches reported from various parts of the county, the society is in possession of two of them.

In the Grand Army of the Republic room may be seen the large collection of badges worn by the late Philip Cheek and by his wife, also the collections of Judge and Mrs. William A. Johnson and C. S. Blanchett. Other cases are filled with guns, swords and other relics from the fields of conflict of half a hundred years ago. A few of the

objects come down from the Revolution and other wars. D. Joseph Johnson, the curator and a veteran, has made a special effort in this department.

The strongest feature of the museum is the display of pioneer relics, particularly hand-made tools. Not only are there flails, rakes and shoes of wood, but also a great array of objects wrought in iron and other metals. The display is said to be the best of its kind in the state. From territorial times there have come to the society flint lock guns, candlestick lanterns, bear traps, hoe cake griddles, trade axes and other tools.

The Alford Page collection deserves special mention. One case is filled with polished Baraboo and Wisconsin River unios and with specimens made from stalactites found in a quarry near Prairie du Sac. The



HISTORICAL ROOMS AND MUSEUM

beauty of the shells and the novelty of the stone objects are a source of wonder to the visitors.

An effort has been made to obtain copies of the school books used in pioneer times; books written by local people, and records left by early school boards and other officials. The society has become a depository for the records of clubs and similar organizations.

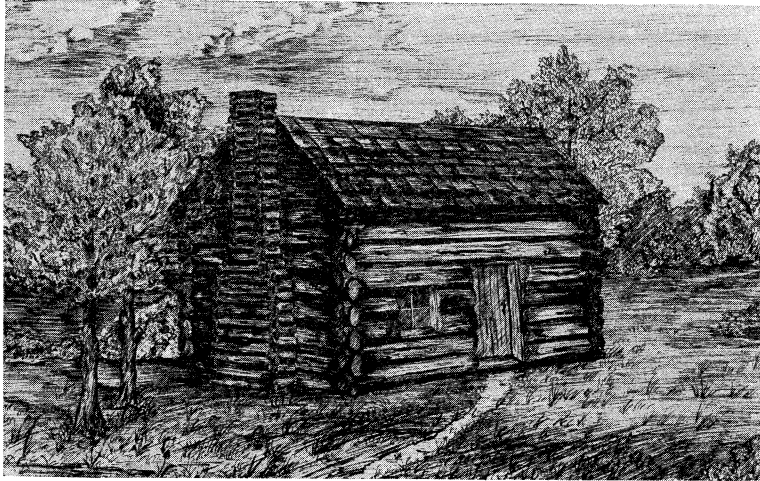
Things pertaining to rafting, staging and pioneer farming, to the political and religious life, to the early industries and amusements that are now gone, are being collected and exhibited.

“Hanging on like a tar bucket,” is a familiar expression; yet tar buckets of the '30s and '40s are rare today. Of the many brought to the county dangling behind the slow-moving, loud-creaking lynch-pin wagons, the society rescued the last in the region roundabout and the wooden affair may be seen to the right and near to the top of the illustration.

The educational value of these many relics may readily be appreciated and they are a source of pleasure and profit to the thousands who view them day after day.

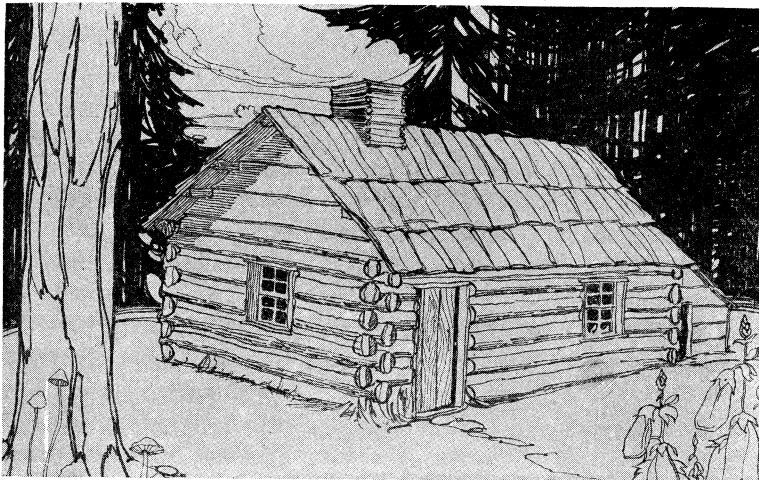
The incorporators were: George J. Seamans, H. E. Cole, A. B. Stout, Verne S. Pease, E. G. Marriott, and J. W. Carow.

The present officers are: H. E. Cole, Baraboo, president; Mrs. J. G. Train, Baraboo; E. D. Ochsner, Prairie du Sac; G. J. Seamans, Reedsburg, vice presidents; H. K. Page, Baraboo, secretary; Mrs. E. V. Alexander, treasurer.



FIRST HOUSE IN BARABOO

Erected by Abraham Wood in 1839. Drawn from description by Mrs. E. S. Erswell in 1909



FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE IN BARABOO

The first schoolhouse in Baraboo was of logs and built in 1843. It stood on Seventh Avenue between Birch and West streets. Drawing by Ronald Hargrave

CHAPTER XV

THE CITY OF BARABOO

ORIGINAL PLAT OF ADAMS—BARABOO PLATTED—BROOKLYN AND BARABOO—EARLY POSTMASTERS—POSTMISTRESS LUCY F. PERKINS—THE BARABOO WHISKY WAR—THE RIVER ON A RAMPAGE—VILLAGE ADDITIONS—VILLAGE GOVERNMENT—MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND FINANCES—THE FIRST SCHOOL AND TEACHER—UNION VILLAGE SCHOOL—SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOLS—NEW UNION SCHOOL—FREE HIGH SCHOOL ORGANIZED—PRINCIPAL SCHOOL OFFICIALS—THE PRESENT HIGH SCHOOL—THE WARD SCHOOLS—THE POSTOFFICE TO THE PRESENT—BARABOO FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY—MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS AND UTILITIES—THE PRESS OF BARABOO—THE CHURCHES OF BARABOO—THE FIRST M. E., FIRST BAPTIST, CONGREGATIONAL, FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, GERMAN M. E., TRINITY EPISCOPAL, ST. JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC, EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN (ST. JOHN'S), GERMAN EVANGELICAL AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES—SOCIETIES AND LODGES—THE MASONIC BODIES IN BARABOO—THE ODD FELLOWS—OTHER SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES—THE PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS—SOCIAL, LITERARY AND REFORMATORY—THE CIVIC LEAGUE—THE BAND—CHARITABLE AND RELIEF INSTITUTIONS—FINANCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS INTERESTS—BARABOO COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION—THE RINGLING BROTHERS.

The founding of the settlement at the Baraboo Rapids by Eben Peck, Wallace Rowan, Abram Wood, James Van Slyke and others, from 1839 to 1846, eventuated in such an industrial center as to give it the name of the Baraboo Mills. Attention was naturally drawn to the locality as a more desirable site for the county seat than Prairie du Sac in the eastern border of the territory to be accommodated. As noted, in the winter of 1845-46 the Territorial Legislature was petitioned to re-establish the seat of justice by a vote of the people, and the election which resulted moved the county seat to the Baraboo Rapids. The county board then appointed twelve commissioners to designate the exact point on the Rapids. The latter next arranged with the school district for the southeast quarter of section 35, town 12 north, range 6 east, which had been previously claimed by the educational authorities.

On the day of the land sale in 1846 Prescott Brigham, one of the commissioners, purchased the tract named as a private individual, there

being no funds in the public treasury for that purpose, and subsequently deeded it to the county. Mr. Brigham was elected the first register of deeds after the county seat was relocated. He was enterprising and popular.

ORIGINAL PLAT OF ADAMS

The county commissioners platted the quarter section named into a village, the professional work being done by Charles O. Baxter, county surveyor. He was a great admirer of John Quincy Adams and the plat, which was recorded in April, 1847, bore the name of Adams. In his field notes, the original Village of Adams is thus described: "Commencing at the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of Section 35, Town 12, Range 6; thence east forty chains to the quarter post between Sections 35 and 36; thence south thirty-nine chains sixty-four links to the section corner on the town line; thence west on said line thirty-one chains fifty links to the Baraboo river; thence north forty-one and west four chains; thence north seventy-eight and west six and eight one hundredths chains to an open line through Section 35; thence north thirty-five chains fifty-five links to the place of beginning—the plat covering the southeast quarter of Section 35, Township 12, Range 6, except a small fraction on the south side of the river."

BARABOO PLATTED

About this time George Brown caused a survey to be made of his property, the greater portion of which lay on the south side of the river. He called his plat Baraboo, which is technically described as follows: "Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 2, Town 11, Range 6; thence south six chains thirty links to the Baraboo river (eight chains fifty-eight links to the south bank of the river); thence south twenty-two chains seventy-five links; thence west twenty chains; thence north thirteen chains; thence east twenty chains to the east line one chain seventeen links south of the river—the plat covering forty acres, a strip equal to about thirty lots lying along the south side of the river being reserved for private use" by Mr. Brown for mill and other purposes. The plat extended north of the river to the extent of thirty-four lots, 62 by 132 feet in size.

BROOKLYN AND BARABOO

On the 14th of January, 1849, the board of county commissioners ordered that the village plats of Adams and Baraboo be consolidated under the name of Brooklyn. They continued, however, to be separate bodies until May, 1866, when the two communities were united under the

village charter of Baraboo, although the name of Adams had been dropped as early as 1852, at the suggestion of the postal authorities, and all mail was sent accordingly.

EARLY POSTMASTERS

In the meantime the "old box" of a courthouse and the sham wooden jail had been built, the former on the north side of Fourth Street, facing the square. The courthouse was built by Edward Sumner and completed in April, 1848. The year before Dr. Seth P. Angle had been appointed first postmaster of Adams, with an office on Water Street. The postmaster also was interested in a drug store on the north side of the courthouse square. Eber Z. Crandall succeeded Doctor Angle in July, 1848; Benjamin L. Purdy assumed the position in June, 1849, and held over the year 1852, when the villages on both sides of the river took the name of Baraboo in the postal guide.

POSTMISTRESS LUCY F. PERKINS

Lucy F. Perkins, the only woman to occupy the office, was appointed in May, 1853, and bravely conducted its affairs, in the midst of distressing private complications, in what afterward became known as the "old Perkins home," just east of the present high school building on Second Street.

The following by her son, ex-Congressman George D. Perkins, goes into some touching details: "Lucy Forsyth Perkins was Baraboo's postmaster under the administration of President Pierce. Following the election in 1852 certain friends of my father interested themselves in my mother's behalf and their success was to her like manna from heaven. There are old citizens of Baraboo who remember her and her painstaking and faithful service. I understand that the home where we lived and where the office was, midway between Under the Hill and the Court House district, is still standing. There it was she kept her own house and postoffice.

"In 1849 our family removed to Baraboo from Milwaukee, which had been our home for two years. Prior to that we had been broken up to make a vain search for my father's better health. He opened a law office in Baraboo and was for a time justice of the peace, but his ailment grew upon him and on the 13th of September, 1851, at my uncle's home in Milwaukee, where he was interrupted in a journey, he died. At that time there was my mother and four children, the oldest being Henry, who was fifteen. The railroad from Milwaukee extended as far as Waukesha. When my mother got back to Baraboo, after the funeral, she had a little household furniture and just one dollar in money. I had preceded her, coming out with a teamster on a high load of merchandise,

and the trip occupied ten days. I had earned fifty cents and this was added to my mother's capital. She prepared to take boarders, and she began with one boarder, Dr. Alexander. It was a great campaign she started upon, the campaign to keep her little family together, and to give her girls and boys such opportunities as the little town afforded. She was never deserted by her courage.

"The Baraboo postoffice when I first knew it was nearly opposite where Mrs. Col. Noyes now lives. B. L. Purdy, who recently died at Fairbury, Neb., was postmaster. My brother Henry was in his service at the time of my father's death. He afterwards took an apprenticeship in the home printing office. With John W. Blake he leased the Republic, established by Colonel Noyes, and later he became part owner with A. N. Kellogg. He sold his interest to Mr. Kellogg and he and I came to Iowa. We got out the first number of the Cedar Falls Gazette in March, 1860, and in the course of a few months my mother and two sisters joined us in the new home. In 1869 I came to Sioux City and it was here my mother died, April 26, 1898, as she was approaching the 86th year of her age. To the last of her life she remembered with tender affection the old friends of Baraboo.

"Speaking for myself it is almost needless to say that there can never be another place to me like Baraboo. I knew every nook and corner of it, and nearly every stone on the precipitous banks of Devil's Lake. It was the home of my active boyhood. I was near my 20th year when I left to engage in the serious undertaking of starting in business for myself. We used to have good times in those old hard times. We had sleighing, as you have now; we had spelling matches, as you may not have now; we had fishing, better than you have now, and we had our swimming holes and the waters from the dams. I knew every dog and animal thereabouts; and it is still a delight to say I knew some of the girls. You would not like the old Baraboo, I cannot help liking it, and the picture of it, as a photograph, will not leave me while I have a memory."

After her time and previous to the assumption of a corporate body by the Village of Baraboo, the following served as postmasters: James H. Wells, Truman J. Wood and Samuel Hartley.

It was Mr. Hartley who erected the frame building which afterward was occupied by the Republic newspaper, but fitted up by the new postmaster for the accommodation of the villagers when he was inducted into office in 1861. He placed in the postoffice 472 boxes and 76 drawers, which gave Baraboo quite a metropolitan standing. Mr. Hartley also had the honor of holding the postmastership after the village incorporation.

THE BARABOO WHISKY WAR

During the interim, also, occurred two events which at the time caused much excitement. The Baraboo whisky war of 1854 centered

in the invasion of the Brick Tavern by the women of the town and surrounding country, whose indignation had been aroused by the death of a hard drinker at its bar and the consequent suffering of the family. The ladies were egged on doubtless by the Methodist minister and other citizens and flooded the floor of the saloon with its liquid stock. They were arrested about a week later—that is, the ringleaders in the crusade—were taken to Lower Sauk before a German justice of the peace, who held them for trial in the Circuit Court. The offenders were released on their own recognizance, and at the next term of court Judge Wheeler assessed the total damages at \$150, which was immediately paid by the husbands and other male sympathizers of the raid. Which ended the Baraboo whisky war.

THE RIVER ON A RAMPAGE

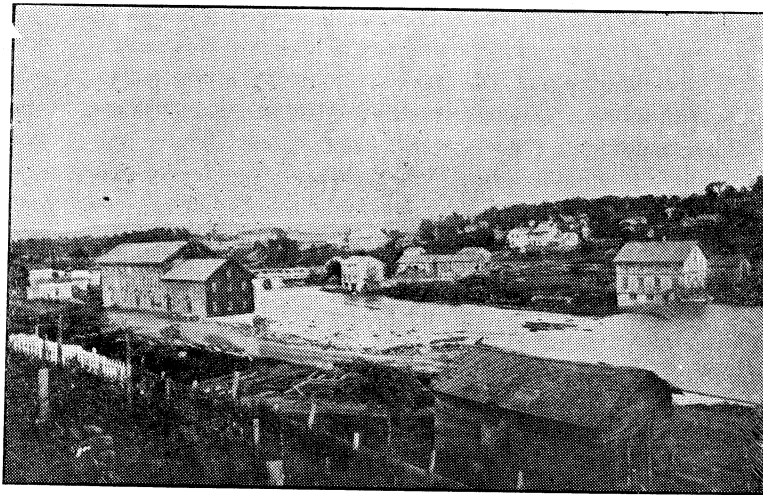
On the night of March 14, 1859, the Baraboo River, greatly swollen by the spring rains and melting snows, burst through the north wing of the boom just above Bassett & Pratt's dam, carrying down a large drive of logs with great force against the upper dam timbers, which gave way. This increased the flow of water in that direction and hurried thither hundreds of other logs which, like so many battering rams, soon beat a large hole in the dam and, within thirty minutes' time, a torrent of water four feet in depth poured through the chasm. As it poured through the opening, the flood struck the bank just above the flour mill and rapidly undermined it. The flour was finally moved to neighboring buildings, and parties were sent off to fell trees, which were placed in the pathway of the oncoming torrent where the bank was weakest. Notwithstanding this prompt defense, about one-third of the dam was swept away, as well as a considerable section of the Lower, or Maxwell Dam.

VILLAGE ADDITIONS

The first addition to the original village plat was entitled Mrs. Peck's First Addition, and was recorded June 15, 1849. The others, in succession, made until city incorporation was effected in 1882, were as follows: Wallace's Addition, August 9, 1849; Mrs. Peck's Second Addition, July, 1855; English's Addition, November, 1856; Moore & Drown's Addition, April, 1860; Thomas' Addition, May, 1873; Camp's Addition, September, 1873; Brown's Addition, October, 1873; Langdon's Addition, July, 1874.

VILLAGE GOVERNMENT

The Legislature of 1865-66 passed an act incorporating Baraboo as a village, and fixing its boundaries as follows: The southeast quarter



BARABOO ABOUT THE TIME OF INCORPORATION

The accompanying illustration is of the Baraboo river and the manufacturing industries of Baraboo about 1866. The picture was taken by Mathew Mould, a pioneer photographer. The large building to the left is the P. A. Bassett flour mill; the one across the river to the right, the John Seaborn hub and spoke factory; the one in the distance near the end of the bridge, the Bassett heading factory; the structure just to the right, the P. Pratt saw mill; the two on the side of the hill, up from the bridge, the Baraboo House and Bender's brewery; and on the cleared space far beyond the bridge, the H. H. Potter hop yard.

and the south half of the northeast quarter of section 36, township 12, north, range 6 east, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 1 and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 2, township 11 north, range 6 east. The village charter also provided that the first election for officers should be held on the second Monday in April, 1866, "in case this act shall take effect on or previous to that date, or in case no election shall be held on that day, then such first election of officers may be ordered and appointed by any ten freehold voters."

The first record of any election, under the act of incorporation, is dated April 2, 1867, when the voters within the village limits assembled at the courthouse and cast their ballots (104) for members of the first board of trustees and police justice. The following were chosen: S. M. Burdick, president and police justice; B. F. Mills, A. Andrews, T. D. Lang, J. R. Hall, B. L. Purdy and C. C. Remington, other members of the board.

The first meeting of the board thus elected was held April 5th, three days following, and all, with the exception of Judge Remington, took the oath of office, C. A. Sumner being appointed in that gentleman's place. The appointive offices, under the charter, were then filled—clerk, John Barker; attorney, C. C. Remington; treasurer, R. M. Strong; constable, Frank Fletcher; attorney, W. H. Clark; surveyor, W. H. Canfield; fire warden, M. C. Waite, and poundmaster, James Goodwin.

The successive presidents of the village board succeeding Mr. Burdick were: M. Mould, 1868-69; J. R. Hall, 1869-72; James Dykins, 1872-73; Samuel S. Grubb, 1873-74; M. Mould, 1874-76; Frank Avery, 1876-77; D. S. Vittum, 1877-80; William S. Grubb, 1880-82.

Succeeding Mr. Barker as clerk were Anton Fischer, who served continuously until 1872; Phillip Cheek, Jr., who was in office until 1879, when Rolla E. Noyes was appointed. R. M. Strong, Mair Pointon, J. J. Gattiker, T. D. Lang, Fred Johnson, L. O. Holmes, M. Hoffman and E. O. Holden were village treasurers at various times, and W. H. Clark, C. C. Remington and John Barker, seemed to have a monopoly on the position of attorney of the village board.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND FINANCES

The City of Baraboo was incorporated by Chapter 21, Laws of 1882, and under act approved on February 25th of that year. The first meeting of the common council was held March 28, 1882.

The mayors who have served Baraboo: C. A. Swineford, March, 1882, to March, 1883; T. M. Warren, March, 1883, to April, 1886; F. N. Lang, April, 1886, to April, 1887; J. Van Orden, April, 1887, to April, 1889; John H. Hull, April, 1889, to April, 1890; M. H. Mould, April, 1890, to April, 1891; Charles Wild, April, 1891, to April, 1893; A. F.

Fisher, April, 1893, to April, 1895; J. B. Ashley, April, 1895, to April, 1896; A. G. Buckley, April, 1896, to April, 1898; Frank Avery, April, 1898, to April, 1900; Ed L. Luckow, April, 1900, to April, 1901; E. P. McFetridge, April, 1901, to April, 1902; D. M. Kelly, April, 1902, to April, 1904; E. G. Marriott, April, 1904, to April, 1908; John H. Hull, April, 1908, to April, 1910; Charles Bender, April, 1910, to April, 1916; G. T. Thuerer, April, 1916—.

City Clerks—J. G. Train, 1882-85; J. S. Worthman, 1885-1917; S. H. Wood, 1917—.

Treasurers (elected for one year). E. A. Holden, 1883; M. H. Mould, 1884; H. P. Jones, 1885; H. P. Jones, 1886; Amos Hull, 1887; A. A. Hull, 1888; J. K. Hawes, 1889; Aug. Ockerhauser, 1890; A. Christie, 1891; Henry Watson, 1892-93; Henry Noyes, 1894; Geo. A. Pabodie, 1895; Joseph Doppler, 1896; Ed Selleck, 1897-98; Chas. Junge, 1899-1900; Frank Avery, 1901-2. Elected for two years: J. C. Link, 1904; Wm. B. Hazeltine, 1906; Ira Humphrey, 1908; Wm. B. Hazeltine, 1910; Henry L. Hale, 1912; W. B. Hazeltine, 1914; C. L. Brewster, 1916—.

Chiefs of the Fire Department: H. W. Abbott, chief engineer 1887 and chief of the fire department 1888; J. G. Seaman, 1889-92; A. Ackerhauser, 1892-93; J. G. Seaman, 1893-97; Wm. Marriott, 1897-98; J. G. Seaman, 1898-1906; Aug. Ockerhauser, 1906-07; W. J. Power, 1907-10.

After 1910 the police and fire commission made the appointments. W. J. Power was appointed chief in 1910 and still holds office.

City Marshals—Henry Cowles, 1882-83; L. O. Holmes, 1883-84; H. W. Abbott, 1884-86; B. S. Doty, 1886-93; R. Delap, 1893-96; R. Wilby, 1896-99; H. W. Abbott, 1899-1901; L. W. Stone, 1901-03; B. N. Robinson, 1903-04; L. W. Stone, 1904-06; J. E. Buckley, 1906-10.

In 1910 the city marshal's office was placed under the Police and Fire Commission. S. A. Pelton was appointed chief and still holds office.

City Attorneys—John Barker, 1882-89; S. S. Barlow, 1889-92; R. D. Evans, 1892-1900; R. E. Noyes, 1900-02; Evan A. Evans, 1902-03; John M. Kelley, 1903-10; V. H. Cody, 1910—.

City Engineers—R. G. Evenden, 1882-98; W. G. Kirchoffer, 1898-1904; H. E. French, 1904—.

Health Officers—Charles Gorst, 1886-1902; Theo. Koch, 1902-09; Dr. A. L. Farnsworth, 1909-11; L. W. Sayles, 1911—.

Street Commissioners—In 1882 C. N. Davis was elected a street committee to see to the duties of street commissioner for 1883-84; C. L. Brewster, 1885-88; Chas. Bender, 1888-89; C. M. Smith, 1889-92; C. L. Brewster, 1892-97; W. M. Langdon, 1897-99; C. L. Brewster, 1899-1906; H. H. Hulbert, 1906-09; C. L. Brewster, 1909-16; John Steinbrinck, 1916—.

A number of interesting and practical items are gathered from the

report of the Finance Committee of the City Council in its report for the period from July 1, 1915, to December 31, 1916, inclusive. The balance on hand at the former date was \$27,761.25; net amount of city tax roll for 1915, \$99,495.86; total of balance on hand and receipts for the entire period, \$192,004.28. The total disbursements, or expenses of operating the city government, for the eighteen months, were \$181,155.68, and the balance on hand December 31, 1916, \$10,848.60.

THE FIRST SCHOOL AND TEACHER

When a few families had gathered at and near Baraboo Mills agitation commenced for a school and teacher. Eben Peck had met one E. M. Hart, a Massachusetts man, at Prairie du Sac, and still kept him in mind when the little colony at the Rapids demanded a school among other modern improvements. Finally a meeting was held June 22, 1844, at which Wallace Rowan, Lewis Bronson and William H. Canfield were appointed a committee to select a district school site. They selected the high point of ground a short distance west of the Wood & Rowan Mill, but the site was changed at the suggestion of Mr. Peck, who proposed that the district should claim the southeast quarter of section 35, town 12 north, range 6 east, to be entered and afterward sold, when deemed financially advisable for the support of neighborhood schools. A log building was therefore erected near the northwest corner of the quarter. Notwithstanding the abundance of timber in the vicinity, it is said that it was put up on the most economical plan. But it was so well ventilated that one of the old settlers who attended school therein asserts that "you could throw a cat through the cracks without touching a hair."

Even before the district school was built Mr. Hart had tried his hand and head on the young people of the neighborhood, at the behest of Mr. Peck and the villagers. O. L. Stinson tells the story so well, both as to the school and the teacher, that the writer will not attempt to improve upon his version. Here it is: "Since no records exist concerning the school days of Baraboo's early life, outside of the brief and valuable outlines made by William H. Canfield, who was one of the very first to settle in the Baraboo valley, a glamour of uncertainty, mingled more or less with romance, is naturally shed around the accounts handed down from the adventuresome days of 50 and 60 years ago. Not many are now living who saw the erection of the log school house on Seventh avenue in 1844, when E. M. Hart taught the first school in Baraboo. Even among these, accounts differ as to the details of its construction and its exact location. There is no question, however, concerning the general spirit of the times, the ever present and all too prevalent weaknesses of human nature, the admirable courage and sacrifice of certain individuals, and the gradual supremacy finally of principles, which place the founders and promoters of the Gem City historically in the same class

with those who have accomplished results more ostentatious in character. Almost from the beginning, and continuously from 1844 to the present day, have there been ample opportunities in one form or another for the young people to obtain exceptionally good training, far exceeding indeed that procurable in the average town of the same size at the same time. Because all of the select schools and colleges finally went out of existence, does not argue that their importance was small. Because no college like that of Beloit or Lawrence university remains to the present day, does not indicate a failure on the part of the schools which existed in Baraboo merely for a time. It isn't so much what a community has to show from the many years of its historic struggles that counts in the final summing up. It is the attitude of the various progressive individuals, no matter what they may accomplish, which is the determining factor.

“Before a school district was organized, Eben Peck met E. M. Hart in Prairie du Sac and induced him to come to Baraboo and teach a private school. This was in 1843 and the school was taught, it is said, in an old log building, which had been standing from the very beginning of Baraboo. Mr. Solomon Shaffer was the name of the man living in the building previous to its use as a school. (Mr. Shaffer's wife was a sister of the first Dr. Cowles of Baraboo.)

“On June 22, 1844, a school meeting was held and a committee composed of Lewis Bronson, Wallace Rowan and William H. Canfield was appointed to select a site for a district school house. The high point of ground a short distance west of the Wood & Rowan mill was chosen. At the suggestion of Eben Peck the location was changed to the southeast quarter of section 35, town 12 north, range 3 east, on the northwest corner of which the log structure was built. This building stood there many years after its services as a school house were ended, on Seventh avenue, slightly east from the corner of Birch street and Seventh avenue on the south side of the street facing the north, and was used for a dwelling, having been encased with boards. Until 1849 this building was used as a court room, town hall and general meeting house, as well as a school house.

“The logs of the building were left in the rough and the roof was made from slabs taken from Levi Moore's mill. The cracks were filled with battin. The size was about 12 by 14. The credit of its construction was shared by several, among whom were John Crawford, Wallace Rowan, James H. Webster, and David Reynolds.

“A small blackboard, about 5 by 2½ feet made by James H. Webster, was put up in the room. The furnishings were mainly benches. The teacher even had no desk. These benches were made from slabs, sawed on one side, rough bark on the other, taken from Levi Moore's mill, and they were arranged along the side of the room in a haphazard manner. The supports at the ends of the benches were split from slabs and two

were placed at each end. The heat was furnished by a fireplace, whose chimney appeared on the outside, as customary in those days.

“E. M. Hart, the first teacher came from Massachusetts. The subjects the first year were reading, writing and spelling, together with extensive efforts in elocution. The next year grammar and arithmetic were added to the course of study. The books were anything and everything which pertained to the subjects studied. ‘Exceedingly fortunate was the pupil who could get any at all,’ says David Reynolds, one of the first pupils.

“Among the pupils of the first school were: Arminta, John, Robert and Archibald Rowan; Julia and Henry Johnson; Eveline, Sophronia, Sam (a little deranged), Orin and Parmelia Gilson; Margaret and Hannah Wood; Victoria and Victor Peck; Henrietta and Mary Ann Webster; David Reynolds; Caroline and Cornelia Hill.

“Excepting those who lived at a distance, they brought their dinners. The games, ball, tag, ante-over, pom-pom-pullaway and ring-around-rosie and others, were played by the children.

“About once a week recitations were held. David Reynolds recollects that of one of the biggest boys, John Rowan, who appeared on the floor in front of the school, and spoke:

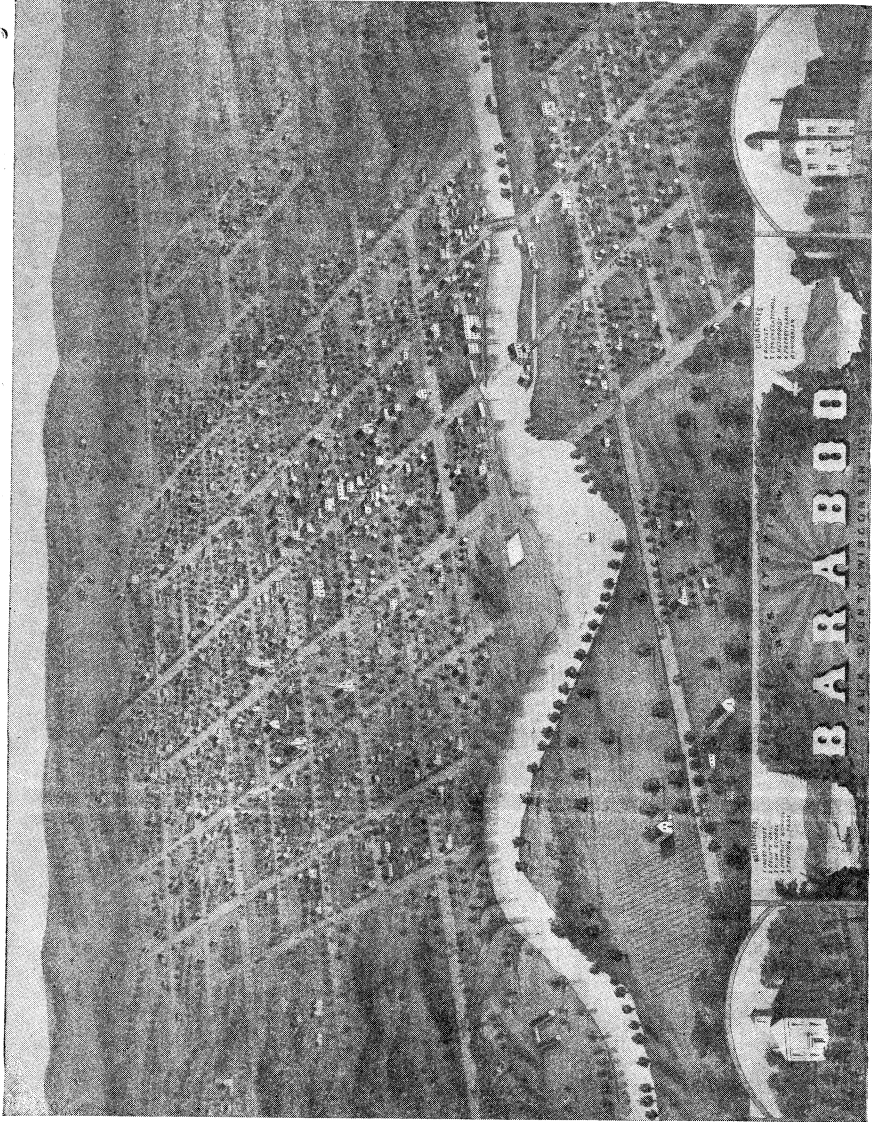
“ ‘A raccoon’s tail is ring-ed around;
A possum’s tail is bare;
The squirrel has a bushy tail,
And stub tail is the bear.’

“ ‘We laughed lots about that, so I never forgot it,’ said Mr. Reynolds.

“Occasionally a dance was held for the young people. One of these occurred at the home of the Gilson’s, the parents of the teacher’s wife. **Louis Bunson often did the fiddling.**

“Some rather unsavory reports floated about concerning the life of Mr. Hart previous to his sojourn in Baraboo. It was said that he had different names in different places. The accounts of him after leaving Baraboo are certainly not creditable. His school work seems to have been fair, although one of his pupils said that he ‘wasn’t extra smart.’ He had ‘fine manners,’ was a good penman and an excellent reader. His salary was paid in the old fashioned way and consisted of what the people gave him, amounting perhaps to some \$25 per month. School was held during the winter, about three months. The rest of the time he did not do much of anything.

“Mr. Hart was a bachelor and not very young. He became enamored of one of his pupils, Eveline Gilson, a very popular girl only fourteen years of age, and married her. This was the first white man’s wedding in the Baraboo valley, according to Mr. Canfield. The match was a very unfortunate one for many reasons; not the least of which was the dis-



BARABOO IN THE '70s

crepancy in their ages. An incident which occurred while they were living in the lean-to of the Shaffer schoolhouse indicates very well their unpleasant relations. When the lean-to had been built onto the schoolhouse for the teacher and his young wife, the window between was boarded up. A knot-hole remained, however, and this was pasted over with paper. At times the teacher noticed considerable amusement amongst his pupils. Paper wads were appearing in the air and he was unable to locate the miscreant; for no one in the room seemed to know anything about it. He finally discovered that they came from the knot-hole in the partition and went to interview his wife about it. An angry noise of quick words was heard by the pupils; but without much avail, for the teacher found his pupil-wife more difficult to manage than the whole school. Very sad, however, is the final story of this couple.

“Three children were born to them during their residence in Baraboo. After the few years teaching they departed and were not heard of for two or three years, when her parents got track of her. She was found alone on an island with one little girl. Hart had taken the two older children and left his wife alone to die. She was rescued only temporarily, however, and died soon after. Her little girl was adopted by her sister. It was intimated that Mr. Hart was in disguise, hiding in Baraboo at the time.

“Mrs. G. W. Walker of Lyndon Station, one of the first pupils, says: ‘Mr. Hart taught in Baraboo one year, nearly, and next at Sauk. He then returned to Baraboo and taught about two years. Among his pupils were many who were quite old. After he returned from Sauk he taught on the South Side where a rude slab building was put up for him by a “bee” organized by the people. It had a door in the north side and one long window in the south side, about the height of three panes of window glass. This window ran the whole length of the south side of the house. In front of this window was a bench and in front of the bench a long table. This long bench and long table, it seems, had to accommodate nearly all of the school, about thirty pupils (a large school for those days). During the winter period one or two small tables and benches were added as temporary affairs.’

“Hart is described by W. H. Canfield as being ‘medium in height, of light complexion, and nervous temperament, his education being very good.’ He relates an incident of Baraboo’s first teacher as follows: ‘E. M. Hart was not accustomed to dugout boats and once met his Waterloo while in Baraboo. On one occasion he attempted to cross the Baraboo river just above the Maxwell dam, and losing control of the craft went over. He got very wet.’”

UNION VILLAGE SCHOOL

“The village increased in population very rapidly for a few years and school requirements equally fast,” says Mr. Canfield in one of his sketches.

“When towns were organized in the change from territorial to state government it became necessary to reorganize the school districts. In 1849-50, the village then containing about six hundred inhabitants, a spirited contest sprung up between the advocates of a Union School district for the village and those who wished to divide the territory into three or four districts. After holding several meetings the advocates of a Union district prevailed, and in 1850 a two-story frame building thirty-five feet square was erected on Block 38, North Side.”

SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Before the organization of a public high school in 1877 several institutions of higher learning were established and maintained in Baraboo. In 1854 Rev. Warren Cochran opened a school in the Congregational Church which was afterward transferred to one of the Taylor buildings on the corner of Broadway and Third Street. A two-story wooden building was erected on a height a little west of the original town, and a school was opened with a view of laying the foundation for an undenominational college. Professor Pillsbury of New York succeeded Mr. Cochran and the school was finally chartered as the Baraboo Collegiate Institute. That was March 23, 1863, and its incorporators were: D. P. Crandall, Herbert Huntington, Terrell Thomas, C. A. Clark, C. C. Cowles and E. Martin. The institute had been formally opened in the fall of 1858 by Mr. Cochran, as principal, and Miss Almira B. Savage as preceptress. The latter was a Vermont woman of education and refinement, and is often given credit for starting the original school which developed into the Collegiate Institute. Among those most prominent in its management previous to its incorporation were D. P. Crandall, its first president; E. Martin, vice president; Dr. C. C. Cowles, secretary, and Herbert Huntington, treasurer.

Professor Pillsbury, of New York, succeeded Mr. Cochran in charge of the school, and in 1861 left it for Mineral Point, Wisconsin, to reorganize the seminary in that place. He was followed by Professor E. E. F. Hobart, a graduate of Beloit College, who, with his wife, conducted a successful school for several years. Upon their retirement Professor J. S. Kimball, of Keokuk, Iowa, assumed the principalship and continued thus until the new graded public school was opened in 1870. A subsequent review of the operations and influences of the Baraboo Collegiate Institute, largely within the past few years, made by those who once attended it as students, leads to the belief that no personality has so fondly and deeply impressed itself on the intelligent community of those days as that of Miss Savage, who, for several periods, had sole charge of the school.

In 1854 Miss Maria Train also opened a school of a select character, conducted it with ability for about two years, and then became Mrs. C. C. Remington.

In 1856 a move was made to establish a school for girls of a high order, which resulted in the chartering by the legislature of the Baraboo Female Seminary. Miss Mary A. Potter was the principal; Lucy A. Underwood and Mrs. Jane Gregg, assistants. In 1859 Miss Mary Mortimer became the principal, with Susan Warner as associate and an increased corps of teachers. Miss Mortimer continued in charge for six years and among those associated with the school about this time were Miss Minerva Brace, Miss Julia Pierce, Miss Ellen Curtis, Miss Eva Collins, Miss Mann, Miss Helena Zastrow von Kussov and Miss Augusta Camp, the last being at the head of the musical instruction.



JOINT DISTRICT NO. 4 SCHOOL, BARABOO

The successors of Miss Mortimer were Rev. H. H. Kellogg and his assistants, several being members of his own family. The seminary was a Presbyterian denominational school at its organization and although all were admitted alike that feature was no doubt somewhat of a drawback to its broad expansion. P. A. Bassett was a pillar of the institution and when the time came he could not give it needed support, the dissolution, as the result of this and other causes, came. The seminary buildings, northeast corner of Oak and Sixth streets, became personal property and were sold to the Episcopalians for a church and rectory. About the time of the transfer they were occupied by Miss Bevelyn A. Bassett and Miss Ellen Robinson, the two conducting a private school there.

Miss M. M. Nethaway, Rose P. Thrall and Grace Crossman also opened private schools for youths, misses and even infants, but they were all discontinued about the time the public schools became graded and thoroughly systematized, in 1870.

NEW UNION SCHOOL

In the last year of the Civil war, when it became apparent that the citizens of Baraboo would be permitted to devote more of their time to domestic affairs, it became evident that the needs of the Union school building erected in 1850 had been far outgrown. Again arose the discussion as to the division of the district, but unionism prevailed.

Two different sites were selected and purchased for the new Union School, but were both abandoned, and a third bought on block 38, a little south of the business district of Baraboo. Excavations for the foundation of the larger and better building were begun in April, 1869, and in October, 1870, it was completed at a cost of \$33,000. It had a seating capacity for about 870 pupils. About 600 pupils were enrolled in the district at the time the school was opened.

FREE HIGH SCHOOL ORGANIZED

In April, 1877, the School Board of District No. 7, comprising James H. Halsted, H. Cowles and T. D. Lang, accepted from the State Commission of School and University Lands a loan of \$8,000, and thereby felt justified in organizing a free high school in the following August. At this time the high school department was organized although the schools were not thoroughly systematized until the incorporation of the city in 1882. During that period Prof. Isaac A. Sabin and Prof. William A. Willis, head of the school, were the leading laborers in the initial work of "licking the system into shape." The latter was retained as superintendent when it came under control of a separate board of education.

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL OFFICIALS

A complete list of superintendents and principals (of the high school) follows: W. A. Willis, superintendent and principal, July, 1882, to July, 1884; C. W. Cabeen, principal, July, 1884, to July, 1886; P. Pinch, superintendent, July, 1884, to November 1, 1885 (resigned); Herman Grotophorst, superintendent, November 1, 1885, to July, 1886; W. J. Brier, superintendent and principal, July 1, 1886, to July 1, 1889; L. H. Clark, superintendent and principal, July 1, 1889, to September 7, 1891 (resigned); E. C. Wiswall, superintendent and principal, September 7, 1891, to July, 1894; J. E. NeCollins, superintendent and principal,

July, 1894, to July, 1899; H. A. Whipple, superintendent and principal, July, 1899, to July, 1903; G. W. Gehrand, superintendent and principal, July, 1903, to July, 1908; H. R. Chamberlain, superintendent and principal, July, 1908, to July, 1910; A. C. Kingsford, superintendent and principal, July, 1910—.

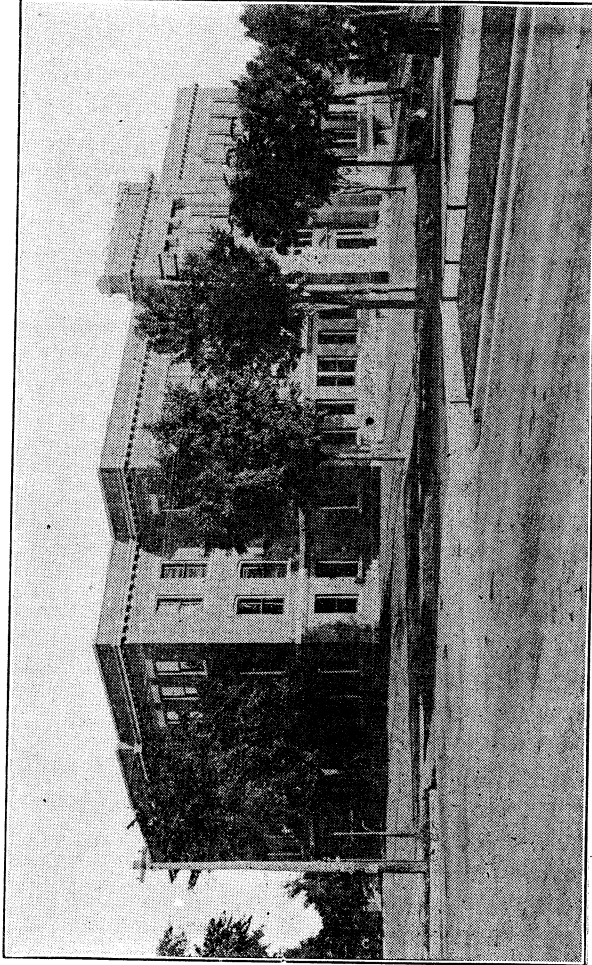
Presidents of the Board of Education: J. J. Gattiker, July, 1882, to July, 1886; John M. True, July, 1886, to July, 1888; E. W. Young, July, 1888, to July, 1890; John M. True, July, 1890, to July, 1896; J. B. Donovan, July, 1896, to July, 1897; John M. True, July, 1897, to July, 1901; J. Van Orden, July, 1901, to July, 1902; John M. True, July, 1902, to July, 1905; C. H. Evenson, July, 1905, to July, 1906; John M. True, July, 1906, to July, 1908; Evan A. Evans, July, 1908, to July, 1910; E. P. McFetridge, July, 1910—.

THE PRESENT HIGH SCHOOL

At the time the old high school was constructed, with its assembly hall in the third story, it was considered quite an imposing and most creditable public building. But, with the growth of the city and the elevation of public sentiment and requirements, it was finally held up as an "eye-sore," a "fire trap," and all that and more. In February, 1906, a defective flue caused a fire which burned out the vitals of the old building and hard wind blew down a large portion of its west wall; so that there was a unanimous sentiment in favor of erecting a large, tasteful, safe and sanitary high school building. In September, of the following year, the work had been completed which had brought to fruition a large public enterprise and added to the city buildings one which was really an imposing ornament, as well as practically adapted to every requirement.

The new high school stood on the site of the old, corner of Second and Oak streets, a massive 3-story building of red brick, 164 by 128 feet on the ground, trimmed with stone and galvanized iron. A large annex, built about six years previously, also was on the school grounds, still utilized for the overflow—the seventh and eighth grades.

The inside of the high school proper is of red birch, with the exception of the assembly hall, which is of oak. The main entrances of the building are from the north, south and west. The heating plant and the wood-working room of the manual training department are in the basement. Drinking fountains, modern toilet arrangements, electric lights, a complete modern combination system of heating and ventilating, a gymnasium, physical and chemical laboratories, large and elegant administrative offices and pleasant and convenient recitation rooms, are a few of the features which give the Baraboo High School standing among the best institutions of the kind in the state. All at a cost of about \$80,000; to which sum a very material addition would have to be



BARABOO HIGH SCHOOL

made if a similar building were to be erected in these war times of high prices.

THE WARD SCHOOLS

Outside of the high school and the annex, there are three public schools in Baraboo. The first ward building, a 2-story red brick, corner of Sixth Avenue and Angle Street, was erected in 1885; the second ward house, corner of Fifth Street and Barker, built of the same material in 1890, and the third ward schoolhouse, corner of Elm and Grove, erected in 1892.

The total enrollment of the pupils in the public schools of Baraboo is 900. They are instructed by about forty teachers, of whom thirteen are in the high school, four in the annex, and six in each of the ward schools. There are 130 in St. Joseph's (Catholic) School.

THE POSTOFFICE TO THE PRESENT

Dr. Seth P. Angle was the first postmaster in Baraboo, the office being in a rude building on Water Street, "under the hill." Doctor Angle is buried near the entrance in the Baraboo Cemetery and his monument may be seen set at an angle. The complete list of Baraboo postmasters, with the dates of their commissions, include the following: Dr. Seth P. Angle, March 8, 1847; Eber Z. Crandall, July 11, 1848; Benjamin L. Purdy, June 28, 1849; Mrs. Lucy F. Perkins, May 3, 1853; James H. Wells, February 21, 1857; Truman J. Wood, March 3, 1858; Samuel Hartley, April 19, 1861; David K. Noyes, May 7, 1867; David E. Welch, January 16, 1884; Mathew H. Mould, November 2, 1885; David E. Welch, second appointment, March 7, 1890; Ransom Jackson, March 15, 1894; Arthur P. Cheek, September 17, 1898; Frank E. Shults, August 12, 1911, and Alger C. Pearson, July 10, 1916.

The postoffice was located in various temporary places, more often on Oak Street than elsewhere, before a permanent building was erected by the general Government on that thoroughfare just west of the high school. The main entrance is on Second Street. From the time the bill was introduced by Congressman J. W. Babcock until the building was accepted from the contractors in January, 1906, covered a period of four years. Its cost was \$45,000; it is built of red brick, Bedford stone, granite and terra cotta, is about fifty-six feet square, and is well furnished and appointed.

BARABOO FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The institution named is an educational influence of immeasurable value to the highest well-being of the city. It is of special value to

scholars of the public schools and to all, young and old, who are following any lines of literary investigation.

The organization of the library dates from September 27, 1897, when Frank Avery was chosen president of the board and J. S. Worthman, secretary. Miss Emma Gattiker was its first vice president. On New Year's day of 1898 Miss Kate M. Potter was appointed librarian and has since held the position, making her connection the longest, in continuous service, of any official identified with the library.

Since Mr. Avery's term expired in 1898, following have been presidents: John M. True, 1898 to 1901; E. G. Marriott, 1901 to 1903; A. G. Buckley, 1903 to 1906; R. B. Griggs, 1906 to 1909; Geo. T. Thuerer, 1909—.

The successors of Miss Emma Gattiker as vice president: E. G. Marriott, 1898 to 1901; R. B. Griggs, 1901 to 1902; M. J. Coughlin, 1902 to 1903; Mrs. J. E. English, 1903—.

Succeeding J. S. Worthman as secretary were: R. B. Griggs, July 1, 1902, to July 1, 1906; L. S. Van Orden, July 1, 1906, to July 1, 1908; J. S. Worthman, July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1910; Emma Gattiker, July 1, 1910—.

The library became a Carnegie institution in 1902, and the beautiful and convenient building now occupied by the collection of 11,000 volumes, club rooms and other accommodations, was completed at a cost of \$15,000.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS AND UTILITIES

It has become a generally accepted principle of public hygiene that a pure and abundant supply of water is the most effective safeguard against epidemics and other less pronounced forms of sickness. Of late years, also, a good system of waterworks has been made to fill another pressing desideratum; that is, the necessity of securing economical and adequate protection against fire for those communities which could not afford to expend large sums of money on costly and varied fire apparatus and in the maintenance of a well-paid department. These statements were, of course, made with reference to the City of Baraboo, which, for thirty years, has been developing its system of water distribution and protection against fire through its waterworks. The result is a fine supply of pure water and the provision of such means to guard against fire as the distribution of numerous water hydrants in thickly settled districts, with means of increasing the pressure in case of necessity. The headquarters of the fire department are in the city hall on Fourth Street, where are an engine, hook and ladder and hose cart. No. 2 house is on Lynn Street, where are a hose cart and even minor apparatus.

In 1886 the city issued bonds to the amount of \$100,000 for the

construction of waterworks, which were commenced in the fall of that year and completed in the spring of 1887 at a cost of \$75,000. The water is obtained from a group of living springs located about a mile northeast of the city near the Baraboo River, and the brick pumping station stands about 700 feet from the springs. The pumps are propelled by water power from a large dam race about half a mile long leading from the river. The standpipe in the north part of the city is on a hill some 140 feet above Main Street. The structure itself is 52 feet high and 30 feet in diameter and has a capacity of 150,000 gallons.

One of the municipal departments which, fortunately, has never been forced to abnormal growth in Baraboo is that given over to the police. Although here is a city of some thousands of people law and order are so instinctively maintained that its total police force comprises only one chief, an assistant and two patrolmen.

Besides the waterworks, the only public utility not under control of the city is the telephone service. The Baraboo Telephone Company, which renders that service, was incorporated in 1895, and conducts an exchange comprising several hundred subscribers and covering Baraboo and several adjoining towns.

THE PRESS OF BARABOO

The first newspaper to be issued from Baraboo lived a little more than six years. It was a whig organ, the Sauk County Standard, and its initial number was put out by Messrs. A. McFadden and C. H. McLaughlin on the twenty-fifth of June, 1850. In the following February Mr. McFadden retired, and Mr. McLaughlin assumed the proprietorship, changing the politics of his newspaper to democratic, with M. C. Waite as editor. In May of that year (1851) Duncan C. Niven succeeded Mr. Waite; politics the same. McLaughlin and Niven both retired at the end of the Standard's first volume, when the name of the paper was changed to the Sauk County Democrat. Until August, 1855, the changes of proprietorship and editorship were fast, if not furious, and included the assumption of various responsibilities by J. H. Wagoner, George R. Clark, R. H. Davis, D. S. Vittum, Cyrus H. McLaughlin (again), R. C. Gould, Andrew C. Holt, Victor E. Peck and James I. Dennis. Afterward, until the final suspension of the newspaper in November, 1856, J. W. Phelps and J. H. Wells guided its fortunes, such as they were.

The Baraboo Republic is, therefore, the oldest paper of continuous publication in the community. Its first number was issued in January, 1855, by D. K. and S. Noyes, being then a seven-column republican journal. In October of the same year the junior partner withdrew and was succeeded by Perkins & Blake, D. K. Noyes retaining the proprietorship and political editorship. In the meantime a name which was to become widely known throughout the United States had appeared in the columns

of the Republic as a contributor, and in September, 1856, it appeared as one of its editors—A. N. Kellogg, the originator, or at least the popularizer, of the “patent insides” for country newspapers, in which enterprise he afterward made a fortune. In the following month Mr. Noyes retired from the Republic, the editorship of which was assumed by Mr. Kellogg, while H. A. Perkins became its publisher, the two co-operating under the firm name of Kellogg & Perkins. In June, 1862, Mr. Kellogg withdrew and J. W. Blake and C. E. Stewart assumed the conduct of the Republic. Mr. Stuart withdrew in 1863, and Mr. Blake, the remaining proprietor, sold the paper to William Hill in 1865. Then came Joseph I. Weirich in 1872, Edwin H. Woodman in 1874, and in January, 1880, J. H. Powers. In 1882 Mr. Woodman retired, and in 1891 a joint stock company was formed to conduct the enterprise. At this time the Hood Brothers associated themselves with Mr. Powers, and in March, 1894, the Daily Republic was established. George H. and Sidney J. Hood succeeded Mr. Powers as proprietors and editors of the Republic and are still at the head of its affairs.

The Sauk County Democrat was established January 31, 1879, by Joshua G. Ford. In 1886 it was sold to Herman Grotophorst and E. August Runge. In 1890 the latter became sole proprietor and assumed the general editorship, with E. L. Luckow as local editor. Subsequently Mr. Luckow became proprietor and editor of the Democrat for a number of years, and was succeeded by Roland J. Osborne, present owner and editor.

In the early '80s a little newspaper was issued by L. H. Cook, at Delton, called the Mirror Lake Echo. The name was pretty, but that did not bolster up the enterprise sufficiently to ensure it a substantial existence, and it soon died of inanition of subscribers and advertisers. Most of the office material passed to J. T. Huntington, of that village, afterward bookkeeper of the state senate, and, through Col. D. E. Welch, of Baraboo, it was sold to J. F. Kartack, the printer, of that city. His job office was then over the store now occupied by Acott's clothing store, and thence the first issue of the Advertiser, the progenitor of the News, came forth on Monday, May 26, 1884. After the newspaper had appeared for about a year Mr. Kartack's brother, G. A., purchased an interest in the paper, which was enlarged to its present size. Various changes of location occurred before the paper was purchased by A. D. Dorsett and H. E. Cole, La Crosse newspaper men; which was in April, 1894.

The first number of the Evening News, issued by these gentlemen and J. F. Kartack, appeared June 4, 1894. It was both daily and weekly. After Kartack, Dorsett & Cole had owned the paper jointly for about a year Mr. Kartack sold his interest to J. K. Matchett, of Pierceton, Indiana, but the last named soon disposed of his share to Cole & Dorsett. For three years beginning January 1, 1907, Mr. Cole was the sole editor

and proprietor of the News, selling an interest to H. K. Page, January 1, 1910. They now own the paper.

THE CHURCHES OF BARABOO

Like all other intelligent American communities in which schools, newspapers and other educational forces are well organized, Baraboo is also strong in its support of the churches which have been persistently planted and nourished by good and far-sighted men and women. No religious belief, or shade of religious thought, is slighted, and there is no excuse, except lack of inclination, for not stimulating and strengthening the spiritual nature in some form of worship or another.

In this section of the chapter devoted to Baraboo, the story of its religious growth must be told through the records of the various churches and charitable organizations, and these sketches are arranged chronologically. Those which first assumed local form lead the list.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Methodists were the first of the religionists to establish themselves in the Baraboo Valley and, as is typical of the sect, in the early pioneer times their zeal carried along the great bulk of the settlers. The faithful and hard work of their missionaries finally developed into the strong organization known as the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Baraboo, with a large membership and a handsome house of worship. One of the old members of the society of today, A. J. Gemmill, has recently prepared an authentic and complete history of the church, the main portions of which are reproduced herewith. He writes as follows:

“Rev. Thomas M. Fullerton, a Methodist, was the first minister of the gospel to visit Baraboo. He came to Potosi, Wis., from Kentucky in 1836, when in his nineteenth year. His mother became an invalid soon after he was born. He was providentially placed in a Presbyterian family, where he was trained in the fear of the Lord. In 1840, during a protracted meeting held by Rev. H. W. Reed and Rev. J. G. Whitford, he united with the M. E. Church. In August, 1841, he joined the new Rock River Conference held at Platteville, Wis., on recommendation of H. W. Reed, presiding elder. He was then appointed to Muscoda, a new circuit including all settlements on both sides of the Wisconsin river from Muscoda to Baraboo. It took three weeks to make the circuit, involving over two hundred miles of travel.

“Rev. John Crummer, a Methodist preacher on the Mineral Point mission, visited Sauk Prairie in 1840. He was followed by the Rev. James G. Whitford. Mr. Whitford had spent several years of widowhood as a frontier missionary, and very naturally desired to find a fellow-sufferer of the gentler sex; believing, as many do, that by uniting their

sorrows, they could bear them more joyfully. Mrs. Sarah Sayles, the widowed daughter of Henry Teel and wife, who had settled at the foot of the bluffs on Sauk Prairie in 1840, attracted him. Mr. Whitford and Mrs. Sayles were united in marriage on the 15th day of August, 1841. This was probably the first marriage in Sauk County.

"In 1841 Mr. Fullerton, then a local preacher, appointed to assist Mr. Whitford on the Mineral Point Mission, reached the Teel home at the foot of the bluffs on Sauk Prairie, June 23d, and preached there on Thursday evening, June 24, 1841. A Methodist class was formed at the home of 'Father Teel,' which, for several years, was the place of meeting, and also the stopping place of the traveling preachers.

"Rev. Fullerton's first visit to Baraboo Mills was on October 5, 1841. A Mr. Draper, a Baptist connected with the mill, requested him to establish meetings here. The mill was about one-half a mile above the ford on the Baraboo river. A Mr. William Hill, from one of the New England states, had built a log cabin ten or fifteen rods east of the mill, and boarded Mr. Draper's mill hands.

"On the 16th of October, 1841, on Tuesday evening at Mr. Hill's house, Rev. T. M. Fullerton delivered the first sermon preached in the Baraboo Valley to eleven persons. Of those present only Mr. Draper professed religion. Mr. Fullerton regularly filled the appointment for two years. Then he was appointed to a mission on Lake Superior. Afterward, on account of poor health, Mr. Fullerton located for about ten years. Then he became an active member of the West Wisconsin Conference, filling important appointments until he was superannuated in 1882. He died in 1889 in the 73d year of his age. Mr. Fullerton kept a record of all his missionary travels.

"On Sunday, February 6, 1842, Mr. Fullerton formed the first Methodist class in Baraboo, consisting of Solomon Schaffer, leader, Ollie Schaffer and Parmelia Gibson, all of whom were Methodist immigrants recently arrived. Mr. Schaffer was mill blacksmith and lived in a new house south of the mill. Mrs. Gibson and family lived a mile up the river on the north side.

"On the 10th of April, 1843, Mrs. Mary J. Hill, the woman of the house where the meetings were held, joined the class. She was the first convert to religion in the Baraboo Valley.

"The class was reorganized in 1843 by Rev. A. M. Badger, appointed to the Sauk Prairie or Prairie du Sac Mission, who continued the services. Lauren Cowles and Ralph Cowles joined the class in 1843. For some time meetings were held at the home of a Mrs. Gillson south of the river. During the pastorate of Rev. P. S. Richardson (1845) the place of meeting was changed to the home of Alexander Crawford in Lyons, and Mr. Crawford became class leader. Services were held in private houses, and in the Court House until the first chapel was built.

"In 1849 Baraboo was set off from the Sauk Mission and became the

head of a circuit under the name of the Adams Mission, Rev. Asa Wood being appointed pastor. After two years the charge was called Baraboo. This territory was within the bounds of the Rock River Conference until 1848, when the conference was divided and the Wisconsin Conference formed. The West Wisconsin Conference was formed in 1856.

“The first Sunday School in Baraboo was a Union Sunday School organized in the spring of 1848, with James A. Maxwell, a Methodist, superintendent. It was held for a time in a log schoolhouse on the Lyons road. Early in 1849 it was held in the Court House erected in 1848 on the north side of Fourth avenue opposite the park. In the spring of 1850 the Methodists separated from the Union Sunday School and formed a Methodist Sunday School, with James A. Maxwell superintendent. This school started with sixty-five scholars and sixteen officers and teachers.

“In 1849 the sixteen members of the Mission were as follows: Alexander Crawford and wife; James A. Maxwell and wife; C. A. Clark and wife; E. Langdon and wife; J. M. Clark and wife; Mrs. Chauncey Brown, Benj. L. Purdy, Charles Stanley, Ralph Cowles, Mrs. James Crawford and Mrs. C. M. Adams. In 1848 James A. Maxwell, Peter Losey and Alexander Crawford were elected a board of trustees. Late in 1849 it was decided to build a chapel. Mr. Crawford donated the lot at the southeast corner of Broadway and Fifth avenue for a church location. A building committee, consisting of Rev. Asa Wood and C. A. Clark, was appointed. Clearing away the snow from the ground, a rough wooden building, 34 by 36 feet, boarded horizontally, inside and out, with inch boards over 2 by 6 inch studding, and filled between the boards with sawdust, was erected in January, 1850. This was the first church building in Baraboo. In January, 1851, steps were taken to build a new church on the ground where the first chapel stood. During the summer the building, 36 by 50 feet, was raised on the basement walls, and the basement finished off so that it could be used for services during the fall and winter of 1851-52. This basement was also used for public school purposes and for a court room. The building was completed during the summer of 1853. Baraboo was then a thriving village in a region to which the tide of emigration had been increasing.

“The church was finished just in time for the sixth annual session of the Wisconsin Conference, which assembled in Baraboo on the 31st of August, 1853, Bishop Scott presiding. The church was dedicated by Bishop Scott during the conference on September 4, 1853. In 1866, during the pastorate of Rev. J. E. Irish, the church building was enlarged; 25 feet were added to the south end and a tower erected. In 1873, during the pastorate of Rev. James Evans, a house and lot at the southeast corner of Broadway and Seventh avenue were purchased. This property was the first parsonage. It was sold in 1891 and a house and lot at the north end of Broadway was purchased for a parsonage. This

was sold in 1895 and new church and parsonage grounds were purchased at the northwest corner of Broadway and Fourth avenue. A new parsonage was erected in 1896.

"The South Side M. E. Church was organized in 1885; the German M. E. Church in 1866.

"In 1898, during the pastorate of Rev. W. M. Martin, a new church was erected at a cost of \$17,000. On January 8, 1899, the Sunday School room was occupied for church and Sunday School purposes. The new church was dedicated on May 7, 1899, by Bishop C. C. McCabe.

"The following have served as pastors of the church, so far as known. The time is from the date of the annual conference of the year given. The conferences were held in the fall, except in 1859, when there were two sessions—one in the spring. The pastors: Rev. T. M. Fullerton, 1841-42; Rev. A. M. Badger, 1843-45; Rev. P. S. Richardson, 1845-46; Rev. Edrich Holmes, 1846-48; Rev. Joseph Williams, 1848-49; Rev. Asa Wood, 1849-50; Rev. Nelson Butler, 1850-52; Rev. C. A. Newcomb, 1852-spring '53; Rev. Asa Wood, spring to fall, 1853; Rev. Wm. H. Thompson, 1853-54; Rev. A. Hall, 1854-55; Rev. W. B. Hazeltine, 1855-56; Rev. W. Wilcox, 1856-spring '57; Rev. J. A. Swetland, spring 1857-April, '59; Rev. W. M. Osborn, April-October, 1859; Rev. C. E. Weirich, 1859-61; Rev. W. H. Kellogg, 1861-62; Rev. W. Wilcox, 1862-64; Rev. J. E. Irish, 1864-66; Rev. J. B. Bachman, 1866-67; Rev. Elmore Yocum, 1867-69; Rev. J. H. Whitney, 1869-71; Rev. James Lawson, 1871-72; Rev. James Evans, 1872-74; Rev. J. E. Irish, 1874-77; Rev. S. W. Horner, 1877-80; Rev. W. J. McKay, 1880-82; Rev. G. W. L. Brown, 1882-84; Rev. W. J. McKay, 1884-85; Rev. M. Benson, 1885-88; Rev. T. J. Snodgrass, 1888-92; Rev. B. E. Wheeler, 1892-Dec., '93; Rev. H. W. Bushnell, Jan., 1894-95; Rev. W. M. Martin, 1895-99; Rev. E. W. Mueller, 1899-1901; Rev. F. E. Ross, 1901-05; Rev. J. M. Melear, 1905-07; Rev. J. S. Crowder, 1907-09; Rev. S. A. Ross, 1909-11; Rev. E. P. Hall, 1911-16; Rev. C. E. Weed, 1916—."

The present membership of the church is about 400.

In October, 1914, the Sauk County Historical Society placed its official stamp upon the claims of the First Methodist Episcopal Church to have erected the first house of worship in Baraboo, by unveiling a bronze tablet, bearing this inscription, near the corner of Broadway and Fifth Avenue: "The first church in Baraboo was erected on this lot by the Methodist Episcopal Society in 1850. This memorial tablet erected 1914 by the Sauk County Historical Society." The tablet is fastened to a quartzite bowlder which was taken from the cellar of the Wood residence near the cemetery. The exercises were in charge of Mrs. Hattie Hall Avery, chairman of the tablet committee and daughter of a former pastor of the church, Rev. A. Hall. The invocation was given by Rev. E. P. Hall, then pastor of the church, and the chief address delivered by the city superintendent of schools, A. C. Kingsford.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Both the First Baptist and the Congregational churches were organized in 1847; the former in July, the latter in December. In the fall of 1845 Rev. P. Conrad, then residing at Prairie du Sac, commenced his labors in the Baraboo Valley as a missionary preacher of the Baptist Church, his first meetings being held in the schoolhouse near the Wood & Rowan Mill. He was not able to organize a regular society until July 17, 1847, and then only five members joined the church—George F. Nelson, Mary Ann Clark, Warren Brewster, Rober Crawford and Annis C. Crawford. The next day two more members were received, Simeon and Ruth Crandall. Elder Conrad moved his family to Baraboo in May, 1851, and continued his pastorate until September, 1852, when forty members had been received and twelve dismissed, making the net membership twenty-eight. The first baptism in the church is said to have been Harriet J. Smith, December 6, 1851.

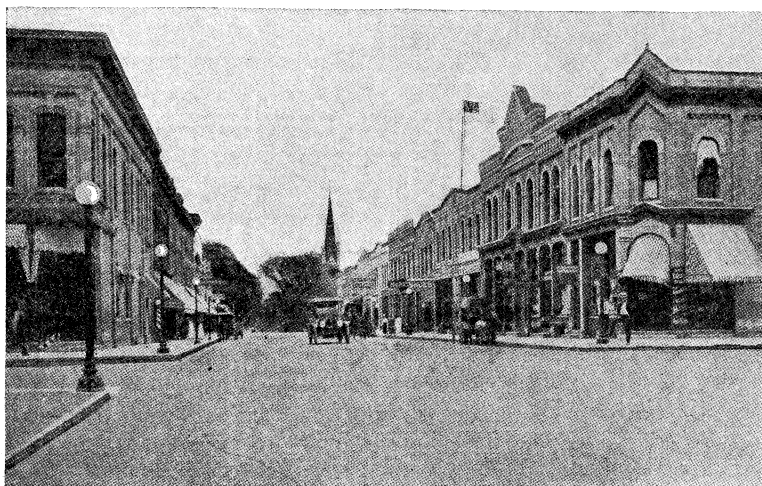
In the meantime the attendance had so increased as to outgrow the capacity of the old log schoolhouse, and from 1848 to 1858 meetings were held in the courthouse. In the fall of 1857 the congregation had voted to build a church edifice, which was completed and occupied in January, 1858. It was a frame building, 24 by 36 feet in dimensions and located on Fourth Street. Its cost was \$500. In 1860 the society was incorporated as the First Baptist Church of Baraboo, and in 1872 its meeting house was doubled in size. The edifice now occupied, corner of Broadway and Third Avenue, was completed in 1888 and is valued at \$15,000. The enrolled membership is about 140. The successive pastors of the First Baptist Church have been as follows: Revs. P. Conrad, N. Wood, J. B. Patch, A. A. Drown, E. B. Edmunds, S. Carr, L. M. Newell, S. F. Stimpson, L. Parnelly, J. B. Mann, Austin Gibb, E. J. Stevens, A. A. Drown (second term), L. M. Barnes, G. W. Freeman, J. G. Maver, A. M. Bacon, L. E. Sweet, S. F. Holt, H. Happell, G. S. Martin, F. Sprague, W. Stickel, J. C. Williams, E. B. Earle, F. D. Brown, C. S. Knight, C. D. Mayhew and J. W. Johnson (present pastor).

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The Congregational Church of Baraboo had a small beginning, when Dr. Charles Cowles, Mary Cowles, Marion Blake, Lucy Blake, Benjamin L. Brier, Eveline Brier, Barzillai Hickok and Harriet H. Stanley met in the little log schoolhouse which stood on Seventh Avenue west of Birch, and organized a class of believers in that faith. Baraboo was then a child of about eight years, rather lonely in the western frontier country. Within the two or three years after the organization of the Congregational Society, the village grew quite rapidly and the church with it. The future looked so bright that a committee was appointed to solicit funds for the erection of a separate house in which to worship.

The initial movement was abortive, but in 1852 a church building was completed and Rev. Warren Cochrane was installed as pastor on a salary of \$500 per year. The building stood where the postoffice is now located on Second Avenue, and the little red brick church was the scene of many important events. It was afterward used as a schoolhouse. In 1859 the property was sold with the expectation of building a larger church, but the Civil war interfered with the enterprise so that it was not brought to a conclusion until 1867. During that period services were held in the First Baptist Church and in the Collegiate Institute Building.

In December, 1867, a new church was dedicated on Third Avenue, and in the spring of 1870 occurred the exodus to the Presbyterians by which the Congregational ranks were so seriously decimated. Then came



THIRD AVENUE, LOOKING EAST

a hard struggle to maintain an organization, followed by a slow but sure growth. The society was reorganized in July, 1887, and in January, 1895, the house of worship now in use on Broadway was dedicated.

The first pastors of the Congregational Church were: 1857, Reverend Hutchins; 1858, Reverend Cochran; 1864, Reverend Steward; 1865, Reverend Cochran, and 1872, Reverend Fairfield.

The pastors who served the church during the period of depression were: 1874, Rev. O. G. May; 1876, Reverend Bidwell; 1877, Reverend Blakeslee; 1878 to 1881, various pastors supplied the pulpit in lieu of a regular one; 1881, Rev. Pearse Pinch; 1886, Rev. Franklin Fisk, and 1887, Rev. J. A. Wood.

The more recent ones are: 1892, Rev. O. L. Robinson; 1899, Rev. J. W. Hargrave; 1906, Rev. Louis A. Goddard; 1913, Rev. B. E. Ray; 1916, Rev. J. Lloyd Smith.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

On the 26th of February, 1851, a meeting was held in the Methodist Chapel under the auspices of an agent of the Presbyterian Home Missionary Society, to form a church at Baraboo. This was effected by those in attendance—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph G. Camp, Albert G. Tuttle, John D. Perkins, William Griffith, George W. Cook, Benjamin L. Brier, Mrs. David K. Noyes and Mrs. Anna Wood. A more formal organization was formed at the courthouse in March by the election of Messrs. Camp, Griffith and Noyes as trustees. Mr. Perkins had already been elected elder. It was agreed that the organization should be called the First Presbyterian Church and Society of Baraboo. The building committee next hired the upper room of the Union Schoolhouse for services and Rev. J. Kasson preached the first sermon July 31, 1851. He assumed the pastorate in the following October. A little frame church was completed and occupied in February, 1852, and in 1858 was much enlarged. Ten years later it was sold to the German Methodists. Rev. Charles M. Morehouse succeeded Mr. Kasson in 1854, and during the following decade Revs. George Spalding, Sidney Barteau, Hiram Gregg, James Hawley, E. B. Tuthill and E. B. Miner supplied the pulpit. Then came Revs. H. S. Clarke, F. Z. Rossiter (1865-72), G. P. Folsom, R. L. Williams, G. T. Killen, Daniel Long, C. L. Richards, H. H. Van Vranken, Stade Munneke, C. L. Koons and E. C. Henke. Mr. Henke assumed the pastorate in 1908; present membership of the church, 200. The house of worship in which the Presbyterians now meet dates really from the accession of more than fifty members from the Congregational Church in 1870. It became at once evident that a larger church edifice than the one then occupied would be necessary, and in 1872 it was completed at a cost of \$12,000, under the pastorate of Rev. G. P. Folsom.

GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Twenty years before the German Methodists were sufficiently strong to organize in Baraboo they had established churches in the towns of Freedom and Westfield. They organized their first society at the county seat in February, 1872. Its first board of trustees, elected February 11th, consisted of George Wolfe, Ernst Sharnke and W. Sharnke. Previous to that time, however, the society had held services in the basement of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The pastor of the Baraboo circuit was Rev. Charles W. Iwert, who, assisted by John Faller, local preacher, supplied the charge at the time named. In the following year the German Methodists bought the Presbyterian Church on Second Street opposite the high school building. That structure was subsequently replaced by the substantial building now occupied. The pastors of the German Methodist Episcopal Church of Baraboo, with the years of their service, have been: Reverends C. W. Iwert, 1872-75; Christian

Menz, 1875-76; Charles Hedler, 1876-78; William F. Kreuchman, 1878-80; Gustav Magdsich, 1880-81; F. R. Meyer, 1881-84; S. F. Fritz, 1884-85; A. C. Berg, 1885-88; C. F. Neitzel, 1888-90; A. H. Kopplin, 1890-93; A. C. Keyser, 1893-97; A. H. Finger, 1897-1901; J. S. Menzner, 1901-03; J. Meck, 1903-05; C. F. Henke, 1905-07; W. F. Elske, 1907-13; W. F. Beyer, 1913-16; C. F. Dissmeier, 1916-17; W. R. Rueckheim, 1917—.

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson was the first Episcopalian clergyman to visit Baraboo (in 1854). He held services in Taylor Hall and became rector of what was then known as St. Paul's Parish. Mr. Thompson continued in that service for three years. In 1858 Rev. Thomas Corlet settled at Baraboo as missionary and remained two years, or until 1860. From that date until 1866 there was no public alms service. In August of the year named Reverends A. P. Dorset and William Dafter visited Baraboo and resumed Episcopal services in Taylor Hall. Rev. Alonzo J. M. Hudson came to reside in Baraboo in 1867, and the name of the parish was changed to Trinity. In the following year the church property on Sixth Street was purchased. Mr. Hudson resigned in 1873, and was succeeded by Rev. Robert Richie, who remained as rector and missionary until 1878. Rev. Mr. Lemon occupied the pulpit for a short time in 1879 and in the following year Rev. Samuel B. Cowdrey assumed the pastorate, which covered a period of twelve years. During that time the chapel was moved from Sixth to Oak Street (1885), the rectory was built (1887), and the new church completed and occupied (1892). Mr. Cowdrey resigned in 1892 and died in 1903. Rev. Alfred Griffin came in 1893, Rev. Charles L. Barnes in 1896, Rev. Marcus Simpson in 1903, Rev. A. C. Jones in 1906, Rev. Clark A. Wilson in 1908, and Rev. L. C. Ferguson in 1917. The present membership of Trinity is 125.

ST. JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Until 1859 there was no resident Catholic priest in Baraboo. In that year the members of the church purchased of the Congregationalists the little church on the the corner of Second and Oak streets, and Rev. James Schreiner served as pastor until 1869; Rev. Matt White, 1869-71; Rev. William J. Coughlin, 1871-73, and Rev. A. Verbeck, 1873-74. During the administration of Rev. Aloy Laigneil, 1874-76, the present St. Joseph's Church on East Street was erected. Rev. Charles Gunkel became pastor in 1876, Rev. A. Michel in 1878 and Rev. P. J. Lavin in 1880. In 1887 Rev. John T. Durward commenced his long service which so endeared him to all in Baraboo, resigning in August, 1911. Since October of that year Father E. C. O'Reilly has been in charge of the parish, which embraces a membership of some 260 families, or 1,000 souls.

The large parochial school building at the rear of St. Joseph's Church was completed and dedicated in October, 1912. It is a 3-story and basement building, was erected in about a year and cost some \$30,000. The seven sisters in charge occupy a convent built at the same time on Second Street. The entire improvement covered an expense of about \$45,000.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN (ST. JOHN'S) CHURCH

The religious organization named was founded in 1873. Among the charter members still living are Julius and William Gust and August, John and Lewis Marquardt; among the deceased, Dr. Theodore Koch, Carl Bender (ex-mayor), August Ringling (father of the Ringling brothers), and William Schultz. The first resident pastor of St. John's was Rev. John Giesel. He came in 1876 and two years later, under his pastorate, the first church on Fourth Street was built. In 1880 Mr. Giesel was succeeded by Reverend Scheffelmann, his successors being as follows. Rev. J. Doershner, 1882-84; Rev. A. F. Nicolaus, 1884-87; Rev. F. Popp, 1887-1903; Rev. H. Mueller since 1903. The congregation of St. John's Church numbers about 120 families.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL GEMEINSCHAFT

In the late '60s the Germans formed the society mentioned above, and in 1870 erected a church, which still stands, corner of Broadway and Second Street. Rev. C. E. Maves is the present pastor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS

The Christian Science Society of Baraboo was organized in May, 1913, and its increase in membership has made several moves necessary. Mrs. Elizabeth Harwood Thuerer, Miss Mathilde A. Schwerdt, Mrs. Ada B. Converse and Mrs. Florence W. Doppler have served as its first readers. The society now meets in the Young Men's Christian Association Building on Ash Street.

SOCIETIES AND LODGES

The activities of the men and women of Baraboo, like those of other typical American communities, are organized and centered in numerous bodies of a social, charitable, business and sometimes, of a secret nature. Of the last named class, the standard lodges, such as those identified with Masonry and Odd Fellowship, are the oldest and the strongest.

THE MASONIC BODIES IN BARABOO

This order is represented in Baraboo by lodge, two chapters and commandery. The oldest body is Baraboo Lodge No. 34, Free and Accepted

Masons, which was organized November 6, 1851, under a dispensation granted in the previous month to James Maxwell as worthy master; Harvey Canfield, senior warden; John G. Wheeler, junior warden; R. M. Forsythe, secretary, and others. Among the early masters of this lodge were, besides Colonel Maxwell, W. D. Truax, M. C. Waite, Edward Sumner, Daniel Ruggles, F. M. Stewart, William Jay, H. M. Peck, T. C. Thomas, D. S. Vittum, John Barker, W. W. Andrews, W. B. Blachley and R. Metcalf. About 1891 the old Folsom property, corner of Oak and Second Avenue, was purchased, and a Masonic Temple erected. There all the Masonic bodies meet at stated times.

Baraboo Chapter No. 49, which includes in its membership many Masons outside of Baraboo, was organized in July, 1875, with George G. Swain as high priest. It was chartered in February of the following year by Messrs. Swain, E. A. Watkins, Mair Pointon, J. E. Owen, T. D. Lang, George S. Rockwell, William Fox, G. M. Reul, John H. Hull and S. H. Waldo. Among the early high priests were G. G. Swain, D. S. Vittum and John Barker.

The local organizations of the order to be established at a later period were Baraboo Chapter No. 21, Order of the Eastern Star, and Baraboo Commandery No. 28, Knights Templar.

THE ODD FELLOWS

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows organized a lodge in Baraboo about a year before the Masons took to the field, but, after a short struggle, it went down. D. K. Noyes, Charles Wood, M. D. Evans, L. C. Stanley, Dr. S. Angell, T. Kirk and C. H. McLaughlin are known to have been among its charter members. Members of the order did not consider themselves strong enough to attempt a revival of the enterprise until 1871. On October 23d of that year was organized Baraboo Lodge No. 51, with the following charter members: D. K. Noyes, E. M. Coon, H. H. Webster, H. D. Newell, James Dykins and W. O. Stephenson. Of its noble grands who served at an early day may be mentioned D. K. Noyes, H. H. Webster, F. B. Baldwin, A. J. Gorman, A. H. Cowles, F. Barringer, Thomas Libbey, P. P. Palmer, L. O. Holmes, J. M. True, H. D. Potter, H. D. Snell, J. W. Blake, Fred Baldwin, A. A. Roberts, W. H. White, T. Spellan and Edwin R. Bow.

Northwestern Encampment No. 20, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted at Reedsburg in January, 1868, by Past Grand Master C. C. Cheeney of Janesville. After two years' work at that place, the lodge having suspended, the encampment also surrendered its charter. On November 15, 1875, it was revived at Baraboo by the following charter members: L. O. Holmes, P. P. Palmer, H. D. Potter, Thomas Libby, A. C. Tuttle, A. H. Cowles and S. F. Smith. These gentlemen served as the first elective officers of the encampment.

The order in Baraboo is also represented by Mabel Rebekah Lodge No. 70.

OTHER SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

Baraboo Lodge No. 47, Knights of Pythias, was chartered in May, 1886, and the Uniform Rank (Division No. 22) was chartered in May, 1890. Devil's Lake Camp No. 390, Modern Wooden of America, was chartered in September, 1887. Baraboo Lodge No. 85, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was organized in May, 1881, and the auxiliary, drawing its membership from the wives and daughters of the former, was established in November, 1889.

There are also well established lodges of the Elks, Eagles, Modern Woodmen of America, Royal Neighbors, Royal Arcanum and Equitable Fraternal Union.

THE PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS

Always leading this class are the Grand Army Post and the Relief Corps. Joe Hooker Post No. 9, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized at Baraboo on March 3, 1880, by Comrade A. G. Densmore, chief mustering officer. The following were admitted as charter members: H. Albrecht, C. Bender, W. Palmer, George Bloom, J. C. Spencer, H. Southard, P. E. Longley, W. H. Staten, R. Delap, Volney Moore, Tom Scott, J. Whitty and J. A. Pabodie. Previous to muster, others were received, and Phil Cheek, Jr., was elected first post commander. The first meeting of the post was held in Odd Fellows' Hall. Among its early commanders were, besides Mr. Cheek, D. E. Welch, L. O. Holmes, H. Albrecht, D. K. Noyes and M. Spring. From the character of its membership, the strength of the post has gradually declined.

Its auxiliary, Joe Hooker Relief Corps No. 36, was organized December 28, 1888, with twenty-five charter members. Like the Grand Army of the Republic, one of the objects of the corps is to inculcate lessons of patriotism; in addition, to "render assistance to widows, orphans, and army nurses of the soldiers, sailors and marines of the G. A. R." All of this, and more, has been accomplished by the women's auxiliary of the Grand Army.

A Sons of Veterans Camp (No. 18) has also been instituted of late years.

Within the last four years, it is perhaps needless to add, the issues of the Civil war have been obscured at Baraboo, as everywhere else in America, by the vast overshadowing movements of the world conflict which have created new generations of patriots.

SOCIAL, LITERARY AND REFORMATORY

Baraboo has always encouraged the formation and development of societies and clubs devoted to the objects noted. From the old-style

literary societies, devoted almost entirely to scholastic problems and discussions which had little practical application to everyday life, have grown organizations which take up every matter of current interest and moment affecting the man, woman and child of the community. In these present-day discussions the women have taken a noteworthy leadership.

In the late '50s, when the old Academy and Collegiate Institute were flourishing, the Hesperian Club was also much alive. In the midst of Civil war times was formed a "reading circle" known as the Goose Club. The name rightly indicates that its regular membership was confined to the female sex. At such social functions as the annual dinner parties the men were admitted into the circle. The first members of the Goose Club, which substantially existed for a number of years, were Mrs. Ichabod Coddling, Mrs. Dr. L. C. Stye, Miss Eva Stye, Mrs. C. C. Remington, Mrs. J. G. Train, Mrs. Freeman Longley, Miss Nethaway and Mrs. Norman Stewart.

The Literary Club of 1876 was organized for the benefit of both sexes in the winter of that year, at the house of R. H. Strong. Its membership was generally drawn from the best classes of the young people and for about a year its main object, besides the encouragement of literary discussions, was to raise funds to establish a free reading room. By lectures, readings, concerts and dramatic plays, a fund of nearly two hundred dollars was raised for that purpose and quite a collection of books and magazines had also been gathered. The room was, in fact, opened and maintained by the club for a year, but the business men did not back up the project and it was dropped. The collapse of the library enterprise seemed to take the wind out of the sails of the club itself.

The Woman's Club was organized April 23, 1880, by Sarah Powers, Adele Cook, Addie Donavan, Lizzie Woodman, Ida P. Roberts, Emma Train, Sarah Spence, Fanny Holz, Mary Donovan, Lucy Case and Emma P. Scott. Its first officers: Lizzie Woodman, president; Fanny Holz, vice president; Lucy Case, secretary. According to the constitution of the club the objects of the organization were "to strengthen the feeling of sympathy and fellowship among women, independently of social distinctions and outside of the natural and proper affiliations of personal friendship or any existing organizations, and to discuss without personalities such theoretical or practical questions as relate to the well-being of home and society; and also to extend our knowledge and broaden our culture by such reading and study as we shall deem best adapted to our needs." After an activity of several years, the club disbanded. This was the first woman's club for literary work ever formed in the city.

Since that time various societies and clubs of a similar kind have come and gone, all fulfilling good purposes and some still persevering in various fields of discussion and achievement. Every intelligent person knows what the women's clubs have done within the past thirty or more

years. As to Baraboo they have solidly and intimately incorporated themselves into its best life. The Fortnightly Woman's Twentieth Century and Inter Se clubs still flourish and work.

The first meeting of the Fortnightly Literary Club was held on December 11, 1889, at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Lloyd Skinner, 215 Sixth Street, and this is the oldest organization of the kind in the city. Besides the host and hostess, those who were present and who organized the club included Prof. and Mrs. L. H. Clarke, Attorney and Mrs. J. E. Wright, Attorney and Mrs. E. Aug. Runge, Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Wood, Rev. L. J. Snodgrass, Maj. Charles H. Williams, Mrs. H. J. Abbott, Mrs. J. E. English, Madam Skinner and Miss Emma Gattiker. Mrs. English and Mrs. Runge are still active members of the club. Existing social economic, political and other problems are discussed and some of the noted personages of the state have appeared before the members. The present officers are H. E. Cole, president; Dr. G. W. Snyder, vice president; Mrs. Hugh Kelley, secretary; and Miss Christian Wright, treasurer.

The first regular meeting of the Woman's Club was held on Saturday afternoon, September 12, 1896, at the home of Mrs. A. D. Dorsett, 533 Second Avenue. The first roll included Mrs. H. W. Battin, Miss Jennie Cheek, Mrs. G. L. G. Cramer, Mrs. A. D. Dorsett, Miss Maude Fuller, Miss Margaret Gattiker, Miss Luise Gattiker, Miss Hattie Hall, Miss Dorothy Hutchins, Mrs. H. J. Irwin, Miss Ida Johnson, Mrs. B. F. Mills, Miss Louise McGann, Mrs. E. Pfannstiehl, Miss Ida Palmer, Miss Matilda Reul, Miss Viva Robinson, Mrs. A. R. Smith, Mrs. C. A. Swineford and Mrs. Ulrich F. von Wald. The present officers are: Miss Evva C. Varnell, president; Mrs. Clarissa Rowland, vice president; Miss Van Etta G. Reynolds, secretary; and Mrs. J. E. English, treasurer.

The Twentieth Century Club held its first meeting on October 7, 1897. Before this date the constitution and by-laws had been drafted by some of those who organized the club. The charter members were Miss Lydia Kingswell (commander), Mesdames T. M. Case, J. B. Donovan, Charles Gorst, R. B. Griggs, Margaret D. Hill, E. M. Hoag, Alice Lewis, W. T. Kelsey, C. E. Martin, Ward Munroe, A. F. Snyder, Edwin Selleck, A. Reinking, Edward K. Tuttle, Frank D. Teel, Emma Walsh, D. B. Waite, E. Aug. Runge, William Faller and H. W. Hamilton. The officers for the current year are Mrs. George C. Astle, president; Mrs. W. H. Hatch, vice president; Mrs. R. R. Grosinski, recording secretary; Mrs. George W. Ziegler, corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. H. Groth, treasurer; and Mrs. B. A. Clarke, auditor.

The Inter Se (Among Ourselves) Club was organized on February 8, 1898, at the home of Mrs. Frank D. Teel, 423 Third Avenue. The charter members were Mesdames W. B. Blachly, E. M. Hoag, Frank D. Teel, E. M. Adams, Emma Davis, Arthur Kellogg, Edwin Selleck, J. P. McGuan, C. H. Evenson, John H. Newman, C. A. Stanton, D. A. Lewis, Laura Martin, Nettie Stickney, and Miss Mayme Ryan. The present

officers are: Mrs. Edwin Selleck, president; Mrs. Samuel Briscoe, vice president; Mrs. S. A. Pelton, secretary; and Mrs. Emma Davis, treasurer.

The Fellowship Club was organized ten years ago and limits its membership to men. Timely topics are discussed. The officers are: Ernest Sanderson, president; L. H. Palmer, secretary; and W. H. McIntosh, treasurer.

The Koshawagos (Men of the Valley) incorporated in 1889 and have a clubhouse at Devil's Lake. The purpose of the club is of a social nature. M. H. Mould is the president and W. J. Power is the secretary.

The Pedro Club has had an existence of about thirty years and although pedro has long since passed into disfavor the members of this organization are inclined to believe, like wine, it improves with age. The midnight banquets at the homes of the hosts and hostesses have lingering memories.

As to the clubs which have come and gone a few are worthy of mention. The members of the Curling Club have long since sold their rink for a garage and placed their granite blocks away; the prompter no longer shouts for the dancers in the Midnight Organization; the bows and arrows of the Archery Club are covered with dust and rust; the members of the Goose Club, a social group, have gone to that other bourne; the rods and creels of the Grampas members are relics of the past; the charitable work of the Dorcas Society has had its influence; the chapter has been closed on Hizonor Card Club; the members of the Phantoms are scattered; but now and then a remnant of the Kings Daughters, organized for charity, meet; and at the close of the annals of the Green Room Club, for the study of the drama, there has been written, "*Hic Jacet.*"

THE CIVIC LEAGUE

The Woman's Co-operative Civic League of Baraboo obtained a state charter on April 12, 1911. The incorporators were Mrs. Alf. T. Ringling, Mrs. H. M. Johnston, and Mrs. B. H. Strong. The officers named included Miss Katherine Falvey, president; Mrs. B. H. Strong, vice president; Mrs. F. R. Bentley, secretary; and Mrs. T. W. English, treasurer. The meetings of the organization have largely been held at the home of Mrs. Ringling, 103 Tenth Street. The organization was formed more particularly for the purpose of beautifying the City of Baraboo, its school grounds, streets, alleys, yards, and the parking of streets and other grounds. Much has been done in beautifying the street leading to the cemetery, the cemetery itself and other parts of the city. The present officers are: Mrs. R. B. Griggs, president; Mrs. H. C. Brown, vice president; Mrs. James Neff, secretary; and Miss Maeta Junge, treasurer.

THE BAND

The Wisconsin Marine Band was organized about twenty years ago and for a time was known as the First Regiment Band, playing for the troops at Camp Douglas. Open air concerts are given regularly during the summer, the city bearing the expenses. The officers are: Emil Weirich, president; F. E. Morey, vice president; E. D. Sceales, secretary and treasurer; C. A. Hofmann, manager; and G. H. Hood, director.

CHARITABLE AND RELIEF INSTITUTIONS

The first Young Men's Christian Association of Baraboo was formed in June, 1877, with eight members. In May, 1882, when there were



OLD WISCONSIN HOUSE

Torn down in 1912 to give place to Ringling Theater

numerous citizens (especially young men) of Baraboo connected with the Chicago & North Western Railway, a reorganization was effected under the name of the Railway Young Men's Christian Association. After several years of patient work, those behind the association purchased a lot at the corner of Second and Ash streets and commenced the erection of a large 2-story and basement building. The Ladies' Auxiliary rendered important assistance in the furtherance of the work, which was brought to a conclusion in October, 1890, when the building was opened to the young men and the public. Not only does it meet the requirements of the members for physical exercise and mental recreation, but several rooms are thrown open for club and society meetings. It furnishes a shelter for many young men who reside in Baraboo and is a welcome resting place for strangers as well. The present general secretary is C. H. Copley.

Baraboo has had a much-needed hospital since the winter of 1913. In February of that year Doctors F. H. Powers and Henry Fehr rented the Fischer property, corner of East and Third streets. It was immediately adapted to hospital purposes and the building opened about the first of April. Doctor Fehr was obliged to relinquish his interest soon after and Dr. F. R. Winslow, of Baltimore, Maryland, joined Doctor Powers in the enterprise. The hospital, which has twelve beds, is under the active superintendence of a trained nurse, who, at the present time, is Miss Charlotte Smith.

Through the efforts of F. A. Philbrick, its first secretary, the Sauk County Branch of the Wisconsin Humane Society was organized at Baraboo, March 23, 1912. Some work along the well known lines of the organization has been accomplished. Its present officers are: E. P. McFetridge, president; G. T. Thuerer, vice president; L. S. Van Orden, secretary and treasurer; H. E. Stone, humane officer. Since its organization, the society has received from the estate of the late Julia A. Getchell a bequest of \$1,500. This was nearly all that she possessed.

FINANCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Three banks contribute to the growth and stability of Baraboo and are themselves supported and developed by its business and industrial interests.

The Bank of Baraboo is the direct successor to the Sauk County Bank, the first institution of the kind to be established at the county seat. The latter was organized July 1, 1857, the year of the great panic and the commencement of a long and profound financial depression. Its officers were Simeon Mills, president, and Terrell Thomas, cashier. The capital was \$50,000. In 1861 Mr. Thomas purchased the interest of Mr. Mills and conducted the bank himself until 1873, when it was merged into the First National Bank. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the First National Bank took over the Sauk County Bank. Its charter was surrendered in January, 1880, and the Bank of Baraboo, under the state law, succeeded to the business, with George Mertens, president, and J. Van Orden, cashier. In 1908 Mr. Mertens retired, and Herman Grotorphost succeeded him as president, Mr. Van Orden continuing as cashier. At the same time the capital was increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000. In January, 1915, Mr. Grotorphost resigned and was followed in the presidency by Mr. Van Orden.

In the summer of 1917 the resources of the Bank of Baraboo amounted to \$1,959,237.51. Its surplus was \$50,000, undivided profits, \$22,000 and deposits over \$1,780,000.

The First National Bank was organized on December 4, 1886, by the following: T. M. Warren, president; F. T. Brewster, vice president; C. L. Sproat, cashier; and W. A. Warren, assistant cashier. The bank

opened the next month and the directors, in addition to the above, were Carlos Bacon and Robert A. Cowan. Early in this century H. C. Merritt, of Minneapolis, purchased a large interest in the bank, the Warrens retiring. In 1906 the bank was reorganized, Mr. Merritt selling his interest, the members of the new firm being T. W. English, M. H. Mould, T. M. Mould and others. In 1906 the deposits were about \$190,000, and these have grown to be about a million dollars. The officers of the bank now are T. W. English, president; D. M. Kelly, vice president; M. H. Mould, cashier; T. M. Mould and J. J. Pfannstiehl, assistant cashiers.

The youngest bank in Baraboo is the Farmers and Merchants, which opened for business in May, 1917. Its officers are: George C. Astle, president; Wilber Cahoon, vice president, and N. H. Gerber, cashier. Its capital is \$50,000, and its average deposits (in the fall of 1917) \$50,000.

The financial operations of the Baraboo banks are naturally connected with its business houses and industries. Its stores are well stocked and arranged, and among its leading industries are the large mills operated by the old Island Woolen Manufacturing Company, the large canning works, the linen mills which turn out a good grade of towels, the Humane Stanchion Works, Gollmar's Machine Shop and other plants. From 1872 to 1883 Baraboo's leading industry was the plant of the Chicago & North Western Railway Company, with its large roundhouse, machine shop and other buildings. At one time more than a hundred men were employed, and the place was considered one of the leading railroad towns in Wisconsin. Although still a division town, not so many men are employed in the shops.

BARABOO COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION

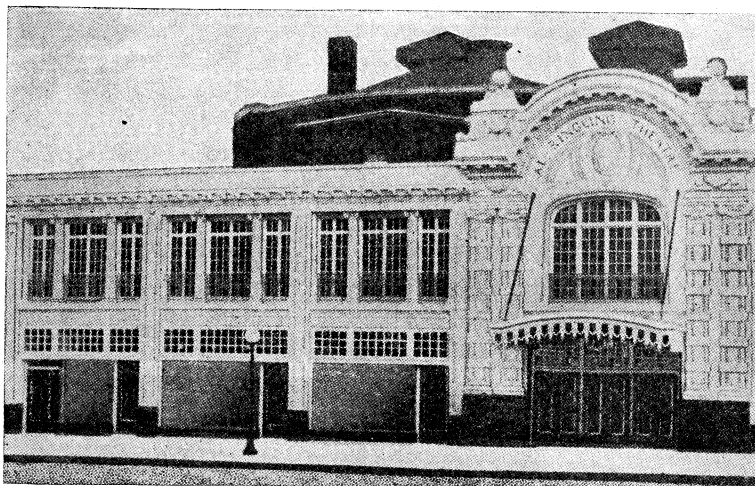
During the very last years of the last century there existed for a short time the Baraboo Business Club, the organization being for purely social purposes. The members occupied rooms at 106 Fourth Avenue and after a short life the furniture was sold and the club disbanded.

This was followed early in this century by the Ten Thousand Club, Edward L. Luckow, then editor of the Sauk County Democrat and now auditor of the navy department at Washington, being the moving spirit. Banquets were held but no marked results followed the efforts of the organization.

The Ten Thousand Club was succeeded by the Baraboo Commercial Association, incorporated September 15, 1913. The presidents have been E. S. Johnston, L. S. Van Orden, T. F. Risley, T. Edw. Mead and G. W. Andrews, the last named holding the office at the present time. The secretaries include T. Edw. Mead, Attorney J. W. Frenz and W. E. Baringer. For a number of years the business and industrial interests of the city have been fairly represented by this general organization of leading citizens.

THE RINGLING BROTHERS

Baraboo has become known throughout the country as the home of the Ringling Brothers. The Gollmar Brothers also gave the place standing as a "circus town"; and that feature of its activities can really be classified as one of its business assets. It happened, also, that the Ringling family was public spirited as far as Baraboo was concerned and did much for it in many ways. The most noteworthy act was, of course, the building of the \$100,000 theater by the late Al Ringling, its formal opening to the public on November 17, 1915, and the subsequent donation of the splendid temple of amusement to the City of Baraboo. Mr. Ringling died January 1, 1916, about a month and a half after the opening. In his will the building was left in care of the four remaining brothers,



AL RINGLING'S THEATER

Mrs. Ringling to receive the profits. Mrs. Ringling released her interest, and in July, 1917, it was offered to the city, to be always known as the Al Ringling Theater. Announcement of the gift was made by Henry Ringling, then the only brother residing in Baraboo. Charles E. Ringling has his home in Evanston, Ill., and John and Alf T. are in New York. The theater is pronounced the finest municipal playhouse of any city of the size of Baraboo in the country.

The people of Baraboo are justly proud of the Ringling Brothers and will therefore appreciate a condensation of their record in the show business made from the book which they issued in 1915, entitled "Routes, 1882-1914." It succinctly tells of their lives as showmen. They began with what they termed the "Ringling Classic and Comic Concert Co.," and their first concert was in Mazomanie, Monday, November 27, 1882.

The season closed at Oregon, Saturday, February 3, 1883. The company embracing Al Ringling, then twenty, oldest of the boys, who dedicated at Baraboo a \$100,000 theater; Alf T. Ringling, Charles Ringling, E. M. Kimball, E. S. Weatherby, Fred Hart and William Trinkhouse, with M. A. Young as agent. John Ringling joined the company at Sanborn, Iowa, December 18th, about three weeks after the organization ventured forth. The route included Mazomanie, Spring Green, Richland Center, Boscobel, and so on, out into Iowa, with Bangor, Norwalk, Wilton, Kendall, Elroy, Wonewoc, Ironton, Reedsburg, Baraboo, Lodi, Waunakee and Oregon on the return trip.

That was the first season—the very beginning of the show business for boys who as circusmen have now become world leaders.

The same "Classic and Comic Concert Company" was out in 1883, opening at Baraboo March 12th and closing at Viroqua April 27th. As before, only the small places were visited. Madison, though close to Baraboo, was studiously avoided. This year Otto Ringling joined the brothers, and in 1883-4 the company had developed into what was designated as "Ringling Bros. Grand Carnival of Fun." This year Otto was out as agent, and there was a slight expansion of the company. It now included besides the brothers about eight people. A notice here says that "on November 2d all people were discharged and on November 3d, at Starbuck, Minnesota, made a parade. Alf Ringling, cornet; John Ringling, alto; Charles Ringling, baritone; Otto Ringling, bass drum." It is further noted that "Alf Ringling, Charles Ringling and John Ringling gave the show alone. Ran this way until Al Ringling joined January 6th." When the company reached Minneapolis there was "no show" and again, passing through Minneapolis, "no show," but four days were spent there "visiting vaudeville shows"—the boys were learning—and at Des Moines a little later there were "three days' recreation" and the same sort of a vacation at Omaha.

So far it was a mere concert company, with a little juggling, and always appearing in a hall.

In 1884 the first real circus was given. This was called the "Yankee Robinson and Ringling Bros. Great Double Shows, Circus and Caravan." It opened at Baraboo May 19th and closed at Benton, in Grant County, September 27th. It was a wagon show and the admission was 25 cents, but there was no band wagon, and the band, such as it was, "paraded on foot," while "all the people stopped at hotels." There were "nine wagons without privilege wagons." The canvas was 49 by 90 feet and the side show 35 by 15. Robinson died at Jefferson, Iowa, about August 25th, aged sixty-six. The members included Al Ringling, Otto, Alf, Charles and John. Here the five brothers were associated together as circusmen for the first time, and they continued in that relationship until the death of Otto in 1911, when Henry took his place. Mrs. Louise Ringling, wife of Al, is listed as a member of the company which included

fifteen other people, besides an agent. This circus gave its second performance at Sauk City, its third at Black Earth, fourth at Mount Horeb, fifth at Mount Vernon, sixth at New Glarus and after 103 performances closed at Benton, Grant County, September 27th, and went to Baraboo for "winter quarters."

That same year, 1884, the summer circus season over, the brothers continued their "Carnival of Fun" as a winter affair, opening at Garden Prairie, Illinois, November 12th, and closing at Mount Horeb March 14th. Their route, as before, lay through Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska. They gave 94 performances that year and in 1885-6 the "Carnival of Fun" still ran on, opening at Warren's Mill April 6th and closing at Barron May 5th, a very short season. The company now embraced Alf, Charles and John Ringling and two others, Al for some reason having dropped out temporarily. The boys still avoided the larger towns. They were moving upward cautiously.

In 1885 we have "Ringling Bros. Great Double Shows, Circus Carnival and Trained Animal Exposition," the Yankee Robinson legend having been dropped. It opened in Baraboo May 18th and after a tour through Wisconsin, Iowa and Northern Illinois closed at Randolph October 3d, going thence to Baraboo for the winter. But the "Carnival of Fun" was at once resumed. November 12th it opened at Ironton, and closed at Fort Dodge, Iowa, January 30th. Al Ringling was again in the "carnival" with Charles, John and Alf, while Otto went ahead as agent. Then, says a notation, "went to Janesville and bought two cages, advance wagon and wardrobe." This winter the "Carnival" was snow bound half a dozen times in Iowa and Nebraska, which meant "no show."

In 1886 the "Carnival of Fun" opened at Waunakee March 2d and closed at Rice Lake April 23d, another short season. In this year's "Carnival of Fun" the names of neither Al nor Otto appear, but Alf, Charles and John were on duty with two others.

In 1886 we have the name "Ringling Bros. Great Double Shows and Congress of Wild and Trained Animals." Now the boys had a 90-foot round top. At this time they had eighteen wagons, whereas two years before they had but nine. Their equipment included "two cages, ticket wagon, band wagons, hyena, bear, monkeys, eagle. Bought the donkey and Shetland pony, January and Minnie (the first trick act with the show) at Winnebago City, Minnesota, June 23d. Bought another Shetland pony during the season." Henry Ringling, youngest of the brothers, joined the show September 9, 1886, not, however, as an owner but as an employee of his five elder brothers. Mrs. Al Ringling is again included among the members of the company. During the latter part of the season glanders broke out in the stock and fourteen head were lost, including several shot in the winter quarters.

The "Carnival of Fun and Specialty Co."—its name, too, had grown—was now the title of the winter attraction which went on the road, the

Ringlings running circus in summer and concert in winter. Their winter entertainment embraced music, in which about all the Ringlings participated with one instrument or another, also other things. Al Ringling balanced a plow on his chin, then a peacock feather, then a table.

In 1887 we have "Ringling Bros. United Monster Shows, Great Double Museum, Caravan and Congress of Trained Animals." So-ome na-ame! This year one camel bought on the road died and by this time a kangaroo had been added, as well as an elk and two lions. Now we have the legend for the first time—"Al Ringling, Otto Ringling, Alf T. Ringling, Charles Ringling, John Ringling proprietors and managers." But again Mrs. Al Ringling and Henry Ringling appear among the circus people. The nearest it got to Madison that year was Stoughton.

The "Carnival of Fun" for this season, 1887-8, was divided into two companies. Alf, Charles, John and Henry headed one and Al and his wife the other. Here we have the notice that while this company (No. 1) was on the road, the Ringling brothers bought two elephants; "after this important event no further interest was taken. John had to see the elephants five days before we closed, leaving the rest to give the show without him; having previously lost William and Madeline Wheeler, the company was reduced to Alf, Charles and Henry, C. White and Frederick Madison."

This season, 1887-8, was the last of the "Carnival of Fun." Thereafter the Ringlings devoted themselves wholly to the circus. The title of the organization in 1888 was "Ringling Bros. Stupendous Consolidation of Seven Monstrous Shows." It opened at Baraboo May 5th and closed at Sauk City November 13th. There now were two advance wagons and the circus tent had grown from 90 feet to 100 by 148, with a menagerie 70 by 100 feet, sideshows 40 by 80 feet, and two or three horse tents, also a 35-foot dressing room. The two elephants were Babylon and Tony. It was Babylon that died recently. This was the first season that a 50-cent show was attempted. Before it had been 25.

This year the circus had a tragedy. Mons. Dialo (James Richardson) was shot and killed at Webster City, Iowa, June 23d, by Thomas Baskett, who was sentenced to fifteen years in state prison.

This was a very wet season. "Did not see sun for four weeks. Missed many afternoon stands on account of mud and rain. Finally were obliged to abandon advance wagons and bill by rail for a short time. Business was, of course, bad, and after we were out two weeks we determined to drop the price of admission to 25 cents. We played six stands at this price and found it did not do; we immediately raised the admission again to fifty. We left the rain and mud on June 5th, after which business was good and we had a good season."

In 1889 the name was "Ringling Bros. and Van Amburgh's United Monster Circus, Museum, Menagerie, Roman Hippodrome and Universal World Exposition." Here we are told that "a small amount was paid

Hyatt Frost for the use of Van Amburgh's name." Now the number of horses had grown from 9 at the beginning to 110, and the third elephant had been added, as well as leopards and other animals. This year there were three advance wagons instead of two, and the personnel of the circus had grown greatly. This was the last season in wagons.

In 1890 the show took up the rail. There were two advertising cars, one performers' sleeper, one workingmen's sleeper, one elephant car, five stock cars, and eight flat cars. But there was only one ring. The main tent had now grown to a 125-foot roundtop with two 50-foot additions for the menagerie, etc. Out in Iowa and Nebraska Wallace & Andrews' and Sells' shows were in opposition. This year the circus opened at Baraboo May 3d and closed at Chicago Junction October 21st. There were 107 horses.

In 1891 the hippodrome, an aquarium and a spectacular tournament, a production of Caesar's Triumphal Entry Into Rome were added. Twenty-two railroad cars were necessary to carry the show, and there were 130 horses and ponies. This year the Ringlings first showed in Madison.

In 1892, among other features, a chime of bells and a "steam traction engine" were added. May 17th the train was wrecked at Concordia, Kansas, four cars being destroyed and twenty-six horses killed with many others injured. Two men also were killed and four badly injured. Only two stands were missed, however, as a consequence of this disaster. A bit later the same season the train was wrecked at Centralia, Missouri, and six cages demolished. But no further damage was done, and only one day was lost. Then, on October 28th, while the train was en route to Baraboo for winter quarters, a rear-end collision occurred. But little damage was done. Twenty-eight cars were with the show that year.

The year before, 1891, at Bolivar, Missouri, on September 26th, "a very serious battle was fought between the show and the people of the town and vicinity. Many of the local bad men were badly injured. The show got away after having a very exciting experience without suffering any injury."

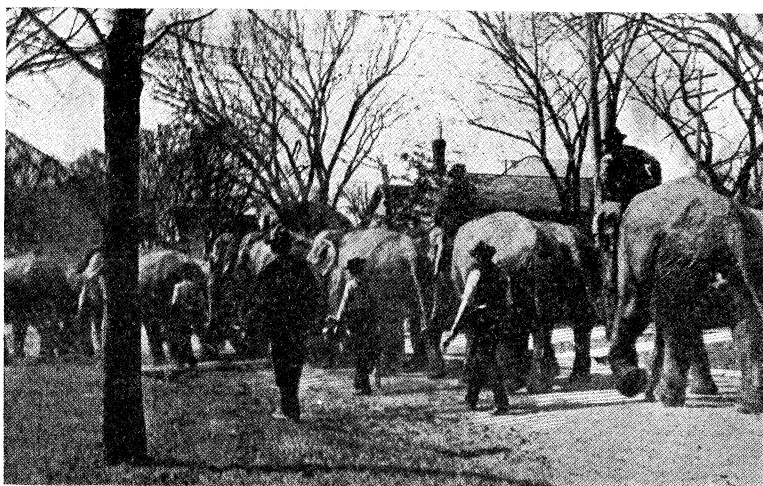
In 1892 the Ringlings were opposed by the Barnum & Bailey show at Kansas City and various other places, including Milwaukee, as well as by the Wallace and the John Robinson shows. This spring the show had thirty days of rain, yet it was a profitable year.

In 1892-3 a giraffe was purchased from John Robinson and shipped to Baraboo on a freight car in a cage over which was built a shanty. This year the Ringlings lost two elephants and bought three, and three camels died during the winter. A calliope also was obtained of John Robinson. Now the company has 207 horses and ponies with 39 cars and 3 advance cars.

In 1896 the show opened in the Tattersall Building, Chicago, and ran from April 11th until May 2d. This year the Barnum & Bailey

bought an interest in Sells Brothers' show, which now took the name of Forepaugh & Sells Bros. "This put Bailey with an interest in three big shows—Barnum & Bailey, Buffalo Bill and the Forepaugh-Sells." The Ringling and Forepaugh shows were in opposition at forty-five or more stands.

In 1897 the show had twenty-two elephants and over thirty cages. This year the boys traded an elephant and lion for a hippopotamus with the New York Zoo, and at Minneapolis were shut out of bill-boards by the Barnum & Bailey people, but "used newspapers strongly" and banners and "turned people away from each performance." It was not many years after this that all circus opposition was abated for the



THE CIRCUS IN TOWN

very good reason that the Ringling boys had secured control of the Barnum & Bailey and Forepaugh shows.

In 1898 the Ringlings opened in a building at St. Louis—the first time that such a thing had happened in that city—that is, that a circus had been exhibited in a building. This year the John Robinson show was rented and conducted by the Ringlings. A white elephant cage caught fire near Fort Smith, Arkansas, and the elephant was so badly burned that it died three or four days later.

In 1899 the business was "very big" and for the first time the Ringlings played in Washington and Oregon. The year 1900 also was a tremendous year and the show made its first trip to California.

Jerusalem and the Crusades were a special feature of 1903, and along about this time annually the Ringlings were opening their show at the Coliseum, Chicago. In 1905 they conducted the Adam Forepaugh and Sells Bros. united shows, opening at Columbus, Ohio, and

in 1906 the special feature was The Field of the Cloth of Gold, an extremely spectacular production.

In 1906 the Ringlings bought from James A. Bailey the half-interest which he owned in the Forepaugh & Sells show, thereby completing their ownership of that circus. In 1908 they took charge of the Barnum & Bailey show, opening in Madison Square Garden, New York. In 1909 they opened their show in Madison Square Garden and the Barnum & Bailey at the Coliseum, Chicago, thus reversing the usual order, and in 1910 the Ringlings had three shows—their own, Barnum & Bailey's and Forepaugh's. Both the Ringling and Forepaugh shows wintered at Baraboo. In 1911, Otto Ringling having died March 31st, Henry Ringling acquired his interest and became a member of the firm. At that time the use of the pictures of the owners in advertising was discontinued.

An unusual incident happened at McCook, Nebraska, in 1911, when the Forepaugh stand had to be abandoned because of the inability to unload "on account of wagons facing the wrong way on the flat cars and facilities for turning the train were unavailable in the limited time."

Joan of Arc was the special spectacular feature of the Ringling show during 1913 and Cleopatra of the Barnum & Bailey, while in 1914 Solomon and the Queen of Sheba was put on by Ringlings, and the Wizard Prince of Arabia by Barnum & Bailey.

Otto Ringling died in 1911, aged fifty-three, and August G. Ringling, also one of the brothers, but not a member of the firm, died in 1907, also at the age of fifty-three. The father was born in 1826 and died in 1898, the mother in 1907, aged seventy-four. The father was a harness maker and carriage trimmer, and at this occupation the sons worked more or less in their boyhood. Al, the oldest, was born in Chicago, living for a time at McGregor, then for the rest of his life at Baraboo. The other boys were born at different places, some at McGregor and some elsewhere. Only Al and Henry made their homes at Baraboo in late years. John lives in New York and Montana, Charles in Evanston, and Alf T. in New York. Several of them have summer homes on the coast of Florida.

CHAPTER XVI

CITY OF REEDSBURG

EARLY PRIVATE AND DISTRICT SCHOOLS—INCORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE—REEDSBURG PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM—WATER AND LIGHT SUPPLY—THE STAR FIRE DEPARTMENT—THE REEDSBURG PUBLIC LIBRARY—THE CHURCHES—THE METHODIST CHURCH—THE BAPTISTS—THE PRESBYTERIANS—ST. PETER'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH—ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH—OTHER REEDSBURG CHURCHES—SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES—THE WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS—SAUK COUNTY Y. M. C. A.—THE REEDSBURG NEWSPAPERS—FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL—THE REEDSBURG FAIRS.

Reedsburg, the second city in size and importance in Sauk County, has been considered Baraboo's only serious competitor since its incorporation as a village in 1868. The main facts in connection with the founding of the first settlement on its site, in 1849, known as Shanty Row, have been given. The five log houses composing the row have been often described, commencing with Bachelor's Hall, No. 1, at the west end, to No. 4, occupied by Elder Locke, the first to preach the Gospel in those parts, and No. 5, taken by a Racine family, of some comparative wealth. The saw-log war with Baraboo also had its day. The later growth of the local industries under the promotion of the Mackey brothers, in the '50s, and the rising of the schools and churches of the neighborhood, while Reedsburg was still under the government of the town are matters of special interest. The educational and religious institutions, insofar as they affect the forces of the present, must be sketched at this point.

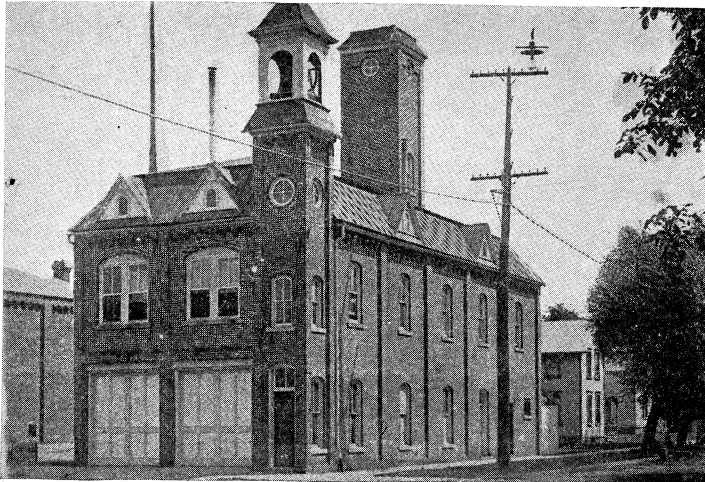
EARLY PRIVATE AND DISTRICT SCHOOLS

The first school taught on the present site of the city was by Miss Amanda Saxby, in the winter of 1849-50. She was the daughter of one of the neighborhood parsons with the usual large family, and opened the school in her father's log cabin, already somewhat crowded with the home people. In the following summer Miss Amanda Wheeler taught in a portion of the mill, as well as in the Saxby residence, but in the fall a little schoolhouse was built on Walnut Street to represent the dignity of the recently formed district. The school authorities found a frame

house on the property in block 7 which they purchased for the district and remodeled it. It served the district for six years, when, in the summer of 1856, the school authorities purchased of the Mackeys a new site on the northwest corner of Sixth and Pine and erected a schoolhouse, 30 by 40 feet, which was not so bad as a schoolhouse for those times. J. S. Conger and wife and Miss Emma Tator were the teachers. They were succeeded by A. P. Ellinwood (assisted by Miss Alma Haskell) who resigned the ferule to shoulder a gun in 1861. W. S. Hubbell and wife, Miss Emma Tator, Sarah Shaw, Sarah Flanders, William Gillespie, Frances Smith, Orson Green and others conducted this district school until the building burned in February, 1868.

INCORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE

About this time the Legislature passed a special act incorporating the Village of Reedsburg. The first election under the charter was



REEDSBURG CITY HALL

held on the 13th of April, 1868, and 107 votes were cast for the following: President and police justice, A. O. Hunt, 105, and C. M. Gaylord, 1; trustees: Nelson Wheeler, 100; W. Warren, 105; Moses Young, 104; D. B. Rudd, 105; D. Schwecke, 105; O. H. Perry, 65; E. A. Dwinell, 41; G. Bellinger, 1, and H. Smith, 1; clerk, Giles Stevens; treasurer, H. C. Hunt; constables, G. Bellinger and W. H. Root; attorney, G. Stevens; street commissioner, G. Bellinger, and surveyor, G. Stevens.

In the earlier years of the village organization, A. O. Hunt, John H. Rork, N. Sallade, A. P. Ellinwood, A. F. Leonard, W. Warren, D. A. Barnhart and Moses Young served as presidents of the board of trustees, and the clerkship was held by G. Stevens, Mose Young, A. P. Ellinwood,

J. F. Danforth, W. A. Wyse and others, not a few of whom graduated to the head of the village government.

REEDSBURG PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

In the matter of the schools—at the beginning of the school year, in 1879, a new department of the village schools was created, known as the Second Primary, and in September of that year the High School department was organized under the provisions of the legislative act lately passed for the establishment of free high schools. A class higher than the grammar grades had been formed in 1875, and in that year graduated seven members. There were no graduates the following year, the 1880 class being the one generally recognized as the real commencement of the high school at Reedsburg. Since then about 550 have gone forth from the Reedsburg High School.

The local public school system of Reedsburg, under Prof. A. B. Olson, now comprises three separate institutions—the high school, the building of which was completed in 1903, with an enrollment of 200; the higher grammar grades in the high school building, numbering 175 pupils, the Second Ward School, with an enrollment of 160, and the County Training School, under William E. Smith, which was established by the County Board for the training of teachers in 1906, and for which a large and modern building was completed in the summer of 1911. The Training School, which has an enrollment of fifty-five, is under the direction of the Training School Board, of which James A. Stone has been president since its organization. He is assisted by the county superintendent of schools, George W. Davies, as secretary, and Frank A. Cooper as treasurer.

In the organization and development of the city system at Reedsburg special stress has been laid on the necessity of teaching courtesy and self-control all the way from the kindergarten to the senior class of the high school. In the primary and intermediate grades the larger classes are divided so that no one teacher will have more pupils than can be advantageously taught. For the past four years the upper grades have been organized on what has become known as the departmental plan. Under this system an instructor will teach one subject, or possibly two subjects through the upper three grades, thereby giving an opportunity for greater specialization. In addition to the regular grades there is maintained what is known as an ungraded room. It is under the direction of a specially trained teacher, and is designed particularly to aid backward pupils and to allow the especially bright and enterprising ones to advance faster than can be done through the ordinary grade work. Of course, the high school courses embrace business, domestic science and manual training, or it would not be an institution of the day.

WATER AND LIGHT SUPPLY

The water supply and electric light and power of Reedsburg are furnished through municipal plants. The electric light plant originated in a private enterprise established by J. G. Heaton in the spring of 1882. The water works were built in January, 1895. Both plants have gradually expanded until they now represent a money value of over \$57,000, of which the electric light plant is estimated at \$45,000. The system of water distribution comprises over 48,000 feet of pipe, of which 33,000 is four-inch. The water reservoir has a capacity of 63,000 gallons, and the engines can supply 1,250,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours.

THE STAR FIRE DEPARTMENT

Like its military company, the fire department of Reedsburg has always stood high. In the days when the standing of the volunteer lads was largely determined by individual skill and personal activity, coupled with good "team work," the Reedsburg department carried away several of the most coveted prizes, the contests for which were open to state competition. It has now in its possession the state trophy, which it has won upon three occasions.

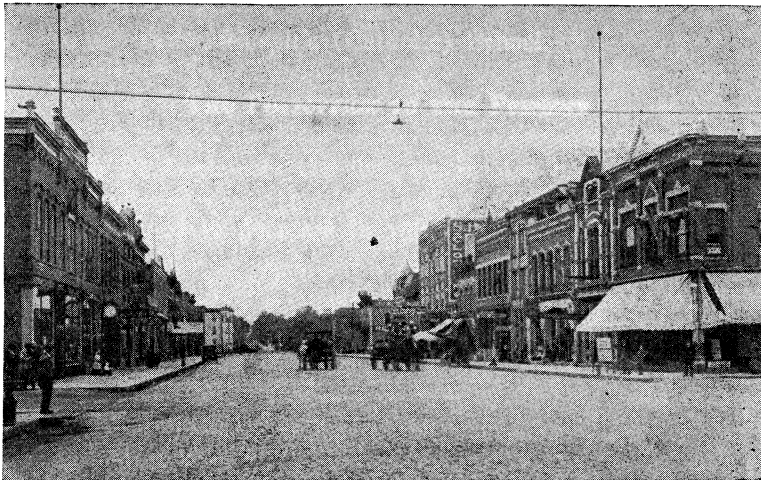
The first steps taken to organize other than a bucket brigade at Reedsburg are thus described: In October, 1873, in accordance with a previous resolution of the village board a Babcock fire apparatus was purchased at a cost of \$650 for the complete outfit, consisting of a truck, four six-gallon extinguishers provided with twelve chemical charges, four ladders aggregating sixty-eight feet in length, ten fire buckets, two axes, two pike poles, one hook and chain, five lanterns and sixty feet of drag rope. The equipment was temporarily housed in Mrs. Wheeler's barn. On the 15th of November a meeting of citizens was held at which the Babcock Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was organized with Moses Young as foreman; James Lake, first assistant; A. R. Rork, second assistant; W. A. Wyse, secretary; W. Warren, treasurer, and A. W. Sallade and O. H. Perry, chemical captains.

In June, 1877, a hand engine was purchased of the City of Fond du Lac for \$350, and in the winter of 1879-80 the village board voted to build its first engine house.

THE REEDSBURG PUBLIC LIBRARY

Without going into nice distinctions as to those to whom the largest share of credit is due for the founding of the Reedsburg Public Library on a permanent and broad basis, it is sufficient to state that none worked harder, or accomplished more, in the early stages of the enterprise than

the Woman's Club of that city and Prof. W. N. Parker, then superintendent of the city schools, now an honored citizen of Madison. Early in 1898 Miss Lutie E. Stearns of Milwaukee was induced to visit Reedsburg for the purpose of arousing interest in the establishment of a free public library in the community. After she had addressed a large and representative audience at Brook's Hall, the following were named as a committee to take up the matter at once: Messrs. William Riggert, W. B. Smith and J. A. Stone, Rev. Father Condon, and Mesdames R. P. Perry and D. R. Kellogg. Later, the committee was enlarged so as to include the English speaking clergymen of the city, Mrs. A. L. Harris and Patrick Daly. J. H. Hosler was president of the organization from its inception until fourteen years thereafter, when failing health made



MAIN STREET, WEST

it necessary for him to resign. William Riggert succeeded him and is still president. Mrs. W. H. Ramsey has been secretary of the board from the first; others who have served almost as long as members of the board of trustees are Dr. W. F. Doyle, Dr. F. Daly, A. Siefert, Mrs. George T. Morse, and C. A. Clark. Superintendent of Schools A. B. Olson, in virtue of his office, was also on the board for many years. Mrs. N. A. Cushman has been librarian for the past eleven years. Among those who are deceased, whose labors were also invaluable in supplying strength and encouragement to the enterprise in its infantile period were Mrs. A. L. Harris, Mrs. Mary Claridge Schierholz, Peter Byrne, Dr. Carl Kordenat, George W. Morgan, Patrick Daly, W. B. Smith and F. E. Hutchins (of Madison).

On May 13, 1899, a little more than a year after the initial effort was launched, the Reedsburg Public Library was opened with 800 books

on the shelves and a careful selection of magazines and newspapers in the reading room. Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Stine donated its first quarters, a block east of the City Hall, for a period of a year. In the autumn of 1899 the library of almost 1,000 volumes was formally presented to the city, and accepted by the mayor and council, to be thereafter maintained and supported upon the same footing and for the same reasons for which a public school system is maintained. The appropriations for the support of the library voted by the village and the city boards have increased from time to time until \$1,500 is now cheerfully given for its maintenance annually.

In the winter of 1901 the library was moved to the pleasant room in the engine house provided by the city, with Mrs. Swetland as regular librarian. In 1910 the gift of the lot on which the building now stands was announced to the board of directors by the donor, Mrs. George T. Morse. It was thankfully accepted and soon afterward steps were taken to secure \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie, under the usual stipulation that the city council raise not less than \$1,000 for the maintenance of the library. Everything moved along so smoothly that the beautiful building now occupied was publicly dedicated on New Year's day and evening, 1912. During the year also a gift of \$1,000 came from the estate of Mrs. Emma Ward, of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Morse's mother. All books purchased from that fund are therefore labeled "Ward Memorial Collection." The Reedsburg Library, with its more than 4,300 volumes and 1,800 borrowers, fills a large niche of usefulness in the daily and hourly growth of the city.

THE CHURCHES

Reedsburg supports a number of churches and supports them with her usual vim and faithfulness. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Lutherans, Catholics, United Brethren and perhaps others who firmly believe that religion is a practical, as well as a spiritual asset to any community, are all united in organizations working for the common good with their own uplift.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

The first church organization of the Methodists was effected in November, 1850, at the house of John Clark, the Rev. N. Butler, of Baraboo, officiating. The charter members consisted of J. H. Rork and wife, John Clark and wife, Garrett Rathbun and wife, Zabina Bishop, Phillip B. Smith, Mrs. Willard Bowen, Mrs. A. C. Reed, Mrs. Volney Spink and Mrs. Peter Barringer. In the fall of 1855 the society, which had become quite strong, erected a tabernacle of boards, 20 by 30 feet, at the northwest corner of Fourth and Locust streets. It had a

seating capacity of about one hundred and served as a place of worship for about eight years. In 1872 a church edifice, then considered large, was erected at the northeast corner of Pine and Second streets. It was dedicated and fully completed in February of the following year, and in 1909 the house of worship which now accommodates the membership of nearly 250 was thrown open to religious uses. The successive pastors of the church have been Revs. Nelson Butler, E. P. Sanford, W. P. Delap, J. Bean, E. S. Bunce, A. B. House, E. H. Sackett, J. Bean (second term), R. Rowbotham, John M. Springer, C. C. Holcomb, E. S. Bunce (second term), O. B. Kilbourn, B. L. Jackson, R. Pengilly, I. A. Swetland, John Harris, R. Langley, N. Leach, J. B. Bachman, J. W. Bell, J. H. Whitney, D. Clingman, E. C. Booth, H. P. Blake, J. B. Rickford, S. S. Benedict, H. D. Jenks, A. B. Scoville, G. N. Foster, L. B. Coleman, J. E. Kundert, C. L. Clifford, J. B. Rutter and J. E. Cooke.

THE BAPTISTS

The Congregationalists, who organized in 1851, are no longer in existence as a church, but the Baptists, who formed a society in January, 1852, are still active. On the 24th of that month, Elder Peter Conrad, then engaged in missionary work on the frontier, organized a Baptist society at Reedsburg consisting of William J. Bentley and wife, Z. Craker and wife, Ammon Vernoy, Mrs. Eber Benedict, Mrs. James Vernoy, Mrs. Daniel Carver, Mrs. H. H. Carver, Mrs. L. G. Sperry and Mrs. J. C. Bovee. Until 1873 they had no settled place of worship, the old schoolhouse, the Alba House, Union Hall, the Congregational Church and the basement of the Presbyterian meeting house being successively occupied. A special home for the patient Baptists was finally completed and dedicated in October, 1873, at a cost of about \$2,000. It was used and enjoyed for nearly forty years, or until 1910, when the neat edifice in which the society now worships was erected. The present membership is about 140. The successive pastors of the Baptist Church have been as follows: Revs. Peter Conrad, E. D. Barbour (1852-58), B. D. Sprague, W. J. Chapin, J. H. Roscoe, Mead Bailey, Freeman, J. Seamans (1869-71), E. D. Barbour (second term), G. W. Lincoln, Hill (1877-79), J. Seamans (supply), Kermott, Godwin, J. L. Ambrose (1883-86), G. W. Lincoln (second term, 1886-88), S. E. Sweet (1888-92), C. I. Mayhew, H. J. Finch (1895-99), H. B. Hemmerly, J. J. Enge, W. A. Lee (supply), F. F. Parsons (1903-05), J. T. Sharman (1906-11), J. Johnson (1911-15) and J. Farrell since the latter year.

THE PRESBYTERIANS

The Presbyterians of Reedsburg, now under the pastorate of Rev. Leslie A. Bechtel, organized in what was known as the "new school-

house," on the 22d of November, 1857. The original members, gathered by the Rev. Hiram Gregg, of Baraboo, were T. Tait and wife, L. Gifford and wife, Chester Buck and wife and Miss L. Buck. A church edifice, 38 by 60 feet, was erected during the following year, dedicatory services being held in the basement in December, Rev. William Lusk, Sr., preaching the sermon. The house was not wholly completed until 1870. It was finally dedicated in December of that year, Rev. B. G. Riley, of Lodi, officiating. Of the earlier pastors of the Presbyterian Church may be named Revs. William Lusk, Sr. and Jr.; T. Williston, S. A. Whitcomb, William Lusk, Sr. (second term), D. S. White, H. L. Brown and J. A. Bartlett. The present meeting house of the Presbyterians was erected in 1906.

ST. PETER'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

The German Evangelical Lutheran Church at Reedsburg was organized in 1868 under the local name of St. Peter's, and Rev. August Rohrlock became its first settled pastor. The original society was composed mostly of families from Hanover, Germany. Its members soon purchased the block north of the old Congregational Church, upon which was a dwelling house which was converted into a parsonage and parochial school. In 1870 a church building was erected at the southeast corner of Fourth and Locust streets, its most conspicuous feature being its eighty-foot steeple. A schoolhouse was built near the church in 1874, and the entire property has since undergone many changes. The pastor of St. Peter's now in service is Rev. William Kansier. The progress of the church has been largely due to the fact that few changes have occurred in its pastorate. Rev. August Rohrlock, founder of the society, was a highly educated Prussian of true culture and benevolence, deeply religious and faithful, with the best spirit of German persistency and thoroughness. He continued his pastorate at St. Peter's from the organization of the church until 1909, when he resigned on account of ill health, being at that time in his seventy-fourth year. It was during the year preceding the conclusion of his long pastorate that the present large church was erected. Mr. Rohrlock died in Chicago in December, 1913, shortly before his seventy-eighth birthday.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

A second Lutheran society was organized in 1874, consisting of about twenty-five families under Rev. Woerth. Among its charter members were William and George Stolte, with their wives, John Meyer and wife, Fred Dangel and wife, John Fuhlbohm and wife, Henry Kipp and wife, Fred Niebuhr and wife and William Raetzmann and wife. Until the fall of 1878 services were held in the English Methodist and Episcopal

churches, when the society erected a house of worship in the northern part of the village on Market Street. In 1888 the church edifice was erected at the corner of North Park and Sixth Street, in 1890 the parochial schoolhouse was built and, in 1894, the first parsonage at Oak and Sixth Street. The modern parsonage now occupied was erected in 1911. St. John's congregation still owns half a block of the old church property between North Park and Oak streets. Its membership comprises 150 voting families, or 600 single voters and active supporters of the church. The value of its real estate is placed at about \$20,000. Successive pastors of St. John's Lutheran Church: Revs. Th. Jahnsen, George Woerth, Doctor Diechmann, G. F. Engelhardt, H. A. Winter, Ch. Kehsler (1883-88), Julius Keuling (1888-91), died April 19th of the latter year), Hugo Hainfeldt (1891-95). Wilhelm Seidel (1895-1901), Andreas Meyer (1901-11), and Ludwig Schneider, present pastor, since July, 1911.

OTHER REEDSBURG CHURCHES

In the late '70s Mrs. E. F. Buelow headed a movement among the few Catholic families then at Reedsburg to organize a church. Rev. Father White of Baraboo was induced to visit the village and read mass in several residences, but in the spring of 1880 sufficient funds were raised to erect a \$1,200 church edifice. The subscribers to the foundation fund and the original members of what became the Sacred Heart Parish were the families of Paul Bishop, Patrick Tierney, Peter Byrne, Stephen Timlin, William Horkan, E. F. Buelow, Edward Timlin, Mrs. Frank Ingalls, William Boehm, Frank Meckler and Mrs. Lassallete. Rev. Eugene Kiernan is now in charge of the parish.

The United Brethren Church is under the pastorate of Rev. G. W. Bechtolt and the Church of God of Mrs. E. E. Bishop.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

Reedsburg will never stagnate for lack of stimulating societies, social, secret and benevolent, patriotic, etc.

The first Masonic Lodge at Reedsburg, known as No. 79 and organized in 1856, was transferred to Ironton in 1864. The existing body, Reedsburg Lodge No. 157, was chartered in 1866, with the following officers: Moses Young, W. M.; Giles Stevens, S. W., and Henry A. Tator, J. W. In the early years of the lodge Mr. Young, Henry A. Tator, Giles Stevens, J. W. Lusk, H. A. Chase and J. N. Parker were worthy masters and prominent in Masonic work.

Reedsburg Masonry is also represented by Chapter No. 56, St. John Commandery No. 21, and Queen Sheba Chapter (Order Eastern Star).

The Odd Fellows organized their first lodge (No. 135) in December,

1865. Its charter members were W. O. Pietsch, Doctor Gaylord, John Hagenah, George O. Pietsch, E. F. Buelow and S. F. Smith. North-western Encampment was organized at the same time, but in 1869 both charters were surrendered and the camp was moved to Baraboo. In April, 1877, the subordinate lodge was re-instated, with authority to work in the German language. Of course, the latter privilege has long since been reconsidered and all the proceedings are conducted in English.

The H. A. Tator Post No. 13, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in April, 1880, by L. O. Holmes of Baraboo. Its first officers were H. C. Hunt, commander; William G. Hawley, senior vice commander; E. F. Seaver, junior vice commander; H. B. Turney, sergeant; W. A. Wyse, chaplain; James Miles, quartermaster; O. W. Schoenfeldt, adjutant. The present membership of the post is thirty.

Maplewood Camp No. 470, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized in December, 1887, with the following officers: G. W. Morgan, V. C.; George Daniels, W. A.; C. W. Hunt, E. B.; I. Weaver, clerk. Among those who have been the longest prominent in the affairs of the camp at Reedsburg are Amos Coddington, Daniel Mephram and Peter Burns—the last named holding the record. The organization has a membership of more than 200, with these officers: Frank Camp, V. C.; R. A. Black, W. A.; W. H. Hahn, E. B.; J. H. Claridge, clerk.

Other well known local organizations of a secret and benevolent character are: The Maccabees, Royal Neighbors, Knights of Pythias, Eagles and members of the Equitable Fraternal Union. The Germania Club is also strong.

THE WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

The good, intelligent and patriotic women of Reedsburg have at least three stalwart organizations. In these times of war they are in the stirring current and doing their part.

The Reedsburg Women's Club came into existence in 1894 with a membership of twelve. Mrs. A. L. Harris was the moving spirit in its organization and became the first president. When the call came for all the clubs in Wisconsin to unite in a federation, the Women's Club of Reedsburg sent representatives to Milwaukee and became one of the charter clubs of the State Federation in 1898. It has steadily been the desire of its members that the Women's Club should be a useful factor in the life of the community, ready to enlist its forces in every worthy cause. The membership at present is fifteen. The officers are: Mrs. O. R. Ryan, president; Mrs. C. A. Clark, vice president; Mrs. J. P. Stone, secretary, and Mrs. Otto Krause, corresponding secretary.

The Fay Robinson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Reedsburg, the only chapter of this organization in Sauk County, was organized in 1896 with the required number, twelve, with Mrs.

R. P. Perry as regent. This chapter has aided many patriotic causes, the latest act to its account being the purchase of a Liberty Bond, the first organization in the city to so move. The membership at present numbers sixteen. Mrs. N. T. Gill is regent.

The Red Cross Auxiliary of Reedsburg began its activities in the spring of 1917, with a large membership which has steadily increased and now numbers over 500. Miss Mildred Perry became president and associated actively with her were Mrs. D. O. Stine, Mrs. W. A. Stolte, Mrs. Leo Darrenougue and others.

SAUK COUNTY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The headquarters of the Sauk County Young Men's Christian Association were at Reedsburg for some time and later removed to Baraboo. The association is one of a hundred or more similar organizations in the United States, and began its fourth year in the spring of 1917. An all-around programme of Bible study, debates, lectures, athletics, camps and agricultural contests is carried out, through a score of groups of young men and boys. The leaders in perfecting and carrying out the various programmes are men and the older high school boys, and the head of them all is the county secretary, the only employed officer of the country organization. Back of him is a committee of eighteen business men and farmers from various sections of the county, officered as follows: George Carpenter, chairman; Professor William E. Smith, of the Training School, vice chairman; George W. Davies, county superintendent of schools, recording secretary; N. T. Gill, treasurer. The county secretary, W. H. Babcock, has been holding similar positions for a period of fourteen years at Minneapolis, in Iowa, in New Zealand, and other sections of the world where he was sent by the general association as the best man for the place.

THE REEDSBURG NEWSPAPERS

The living newspapers of Reedsburg are the Free Press and the Times. Neither is the original representative of its kind. That distinction falls to the Reedsburg Herald, a democratic organ of the Buchanan Democracy first issued October 21, 1856. The enterprise, ahead of the times—or behind them, according to politics—dissolved in February, 1858.

Some time in the winter of 1859-60 N. V. Chandler, who had been employed in the office of the Herald, and had used some of its material in local job printing, had much of the outfit sold from under him by E. G. Wheeler, who had acquired a controlling interest in the defunct concern. In self-defense, or better to prevent his family from suffering, Mr. Chandler, encouraged by William Shumway, prepared to start an-

other newspaper. On a capital of nothing, borrowed money and second-hand press and type, after scurrying around the country for some time, he finally issued the first number of his Free Press on June 25, 1860. It was a staunch republican sheet and its first number was put out just in time to announce the nomination of Lincoln at the Chicago convention. Mr. Chandler continued to issue the Free Press until September 7, 1861, when he moved to New Lisbon and ran the Juneau County Argus for a year or so. After a sleep of nearly eleven years, the Reedsburg Free Press was resurrected, the new series commencing March 22, 1872, under the guiding hand and mind of Mr. Chandler. In July, 1878, it passed from its founder to John H. Powers, afterward one of the publishers of the Baraboo Republic, and John Blake, the latter becoming sole proprietor in November, 1879. With his son, L. C. Blake, he continued the publication of the Free Press until March, 1893. At that time W. F. Hill purchased it from J. W. Blake & Son, and in 1899 Mr. Hill gave place to the present editor and proprietor, George J. Seamans.

The Reedsburg Times was established by George Conklin, at Prairie du Sac, in 1887. Within the following three years he tried North Freedom and Baraboo, but in 1890 decided that the best field for him was at Reedsburg; and so it proved. In 1891 Mr. Conklin sold the Times to Charles S. Smith and C. A. Johnson. Mr. Smith purchased his partner's interest in the following year, selling the paper in 1895 to B. J. Hager, a former employee of the Free Press. Mr. Hager continued the publication until May 1, 1898, when the plant was sold to W. G. Evans, and in September of the following year he disposed of the newspaper to T. C. Ninman, the editor and proprietor now conducting it.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

The local banks comprise the Reedsburg Bank, the State Bank of Reedsburg and the Citizens Bank, mention being made of the institutions in the order of their founding.

It is said that the first banking business done in Reedsburg was of the "wild-cat" order; which was no banking at all. The pioneer legitimate enterprise to be established was the private bank established in the winter of 1867-68 by Mackey, Rudd & Company, including as partners Joseph Mackey, E. O. Rudd and J. W. Lusk. Messrs. Rudd and Lusk soon retired and Mr. Mackey conducted the bank alone until 1877, when he also withdrew and went to Minneapolis. Moses Young was the first cashier of what was known as the Reedsburg Bank, and J. W. Lusk its first president. George T. Morse acted as cashier from 1878, after Mr. Mackey's retirement, until 1887. Then D. B. Rudd and R. P. Perry became the principal stockholders and owners of the concern and, with William B. Smith as cashier. In 1895 it was incorporated under the

laws of the state with a capital of \$50,000. Although Mr. Rudd was president the active management of the bank devolved on Mr. Perry, who, at the death of the former, in March, 1896, succeeded to the presidency; W. F. Winchester, succeeding Mr. Smith as cashier in 1898. In 1912 Mr. Winchester became vice president of the bank and Otto Krause, who had been assistant cashier, went up a step higher. The bank building still occupied by the institution, with various improvements, was erected in 1877. The following figures give a general idea of the present financial condition of the Reedsburg Bank: Capital, \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$25,000; average deposits, \$625,000.

The Citizens Bank was founded in 1887. Charles Kirth, the first president, was succeeded by George T. Morse. The present vice president is August Siefert, and cashier, William Riggert. Capital stock of the bank, \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$20,000; average deposits, \$440,000.

The State Bank of Reedsburg was organized and open for business on the 10th day of March, 1898. The moving spirit in its organization was William B. Smith, who was cashier from the organization of the bank until April, 1904, when he died very suddenly of apoplexy. John P. Stone has been president and C. A. Rood, vice president of the bank since its organization. At the time of the death of Mr. Smith, N. T. Gill was chosen as cashier, and has served in that capacity ever since. At the time of organization, the capital stock was \$30,000, with no surplus or undivided profits. The capital has since been increased to \$60,000. The surplus is now \$25,000 and the undivided profits about \$5,000. For the last three years the average deposits have been a little more than three-quarters of a million. The Board of Directors at the present time is comprised of five men, namely: John P. Stone, C. A. Rood, Martin Hickey, A. S. Winckler, and Charles H. Stone.

Reedsburg has a number of industrial plants deserving of mention as builders of the community. The John Wilde plant for the condensing of milk is one of the largest in the state and, with the establishment of the Central Wisconsin Creamery Company, furnishes a constant market for millions of pounds of milk annually, even monthly. Among the large local industries are also to be noted a flour mill, a branch of the Appleton Woolen Mills, and a canning factory. Reedsburg is one of the leading shipping points for potatoes in a state which is a leader in that produce, and is no small center in the handling of hogs and cattle. It is, in fact, a large and fine market and distributing center for the natural products of an extensive area of country.

THE REEDSBURG FAIRS

There is no more conclusive proof of that statement than the success of the fairs which have been held at Reedsburg for a number of years

past under the auspices of the Baraboo Valley Agricultural Society. It was incorporated in 1903 and ten years later, because of the expansion in the scope and excellence of its exhibits and the solid success of the undertaking, the capital stock of the society was increased from \$2,000 to \$14,000. Its officers in the fall of 1917 were as follows: E. S. Powell, president; Ernst Pape, vice president; N. T. Gill, treasurer; W. H. Hahn, secretary; Peter Henry, superintendent of grounds.

CHAPTER XVII

LOWER AND UPPER SAUK

MAIN FEATURES OF THE TWO VILLAGES—SAUK CITY—BARABOO COMBINATION—SAUK CITY INCORPORATED—GETS INTO EASTERN CONNECTION—THE SAUK CITY RIFLE COMPANY—THE CITY-VILLAGE IN 1854—FIRE DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHED—POLICE COURT CREATED—POST-OFFICE MOVED FROM THE UPPER TO LOWER TOWN—THE “PIONIER PRESSE”—BANKS AND INDUSTRIES—FIRE DEPARTMENT FORMED—THE LOCAL SCHOOLS—HOME ECONOMICS CLUB—CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES—PRAIRIE DU SAC, OR UPPER SAUK—FIRST BRIDGE ACROSS THE WISCONSIN—THE GRABBING OF THE POSTOFFICE—THE PRESENT UPPER VILLAGE—SCHOOLS OF UPPER SAUK—LIBRARY AND VILLAGE HALL (TRIPP MEMORIAL)—WATER AND ELECTRIC PLANTS—“SAUK COUNTY NEWS”—CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The history of the Lower and Upper Sauk villages—Sauk City and Prairie du Sac—includes the earliest events leading to the permanent settlement of the county; as such, it has already been presented with pictures of their experiences drawn by the pioneer actors themselves. The coming of the Alban family, advance agents of the stable colony which located on the site of Sauk City, in 1838-39, and the location made by D. B. Crocker, at a somewhat later date on what is now the principal part of the Village of Prairie du Sac are matters of past record. The latter seemed to have gained the upper hand at the time the County of Sauk was organized.

MAIN FEATURES OF THE TWO VILLAGES

Prairie du Sac was settled mainly by American families from the East, while the Lower Village of Haraszthy, largely under the stimulus of the Count and Robert Bryant, was chiefly settled by Germans and other immigrants. They were orderly, industrious people, who were saving and worked hard. Some of them brewed beer in big kettles and very soon a saloon was opened at Haraszthy and well patronized. Whether the fact that the Upper Village was distinctively Yankee and the Lower German, and rather foreign, had anything to do with the first location of the county seat at Prairie du Sac is not positively known,

although it has been suggested. At all events, Sauk City lost the fight, although it offered the county the Haraszthy-Bryant House, a building which might have been converted into a courthouse, and Prairie du Sac donated only some vacant lots, with the proviso that they should revert to the original owners in case the seat of county government should be moved elsewhere. It was claimed by the voters of the Baraboo Valley and others that the string mentioned was only discovered after the matter had been decided by the locating commissioners.

SAUK CITY-BARABOO COMBINATION

But Sauk City was uneasy under the decision and the settlers at Baraboo Rapids encouraged its dissatisfaction. The result was that in



STREET SCENE IN SAUK CITY

1845 Count Haraszthy, heading a delegation from Sauk City, with several citizens of the Baraboo Valley, explored the "interior of the county" and reported to the state authorities that the region was all fertile and very fair to look upon. People could get a good living from the lands and they were bound to be soon settled. In 1846, therefore, Baraboo drew the county seat prize from Prairie du Sac, and Sauk City forged slightly ahead of the Upper Town.

SAUK CITY INCORPORATED

By legislative charter of March 30, 1854, the village corporation of Sauk City was created, and on the first Saturday of April its first election was held at the district schoolhouse. Annual elections for ensuing

years were to be held in March. Wrapped in the provisions of the charter was a special matter, which really was the object at which the act of incorporation was aimed. The people wished to obtain funds for the construction of a levee, or causeway, from the east shore of the Wisconsin River to and across the island opposite Sauk City, and a body had to be created through which they could work.

GETS INTO EASTERN CONNECTION

In the village charter the Board of Trustees of Sauk City were authorized to raise a sum of money not to exceed \$2,500 on the credit of the corporation, and secured by its bonds, to be expended on that public work, and in providing such boats and tackle as might be necessary to connect the proposed causeway with the west shore of the river at Sauk City. Rates were also fixed for the transportation of live stock, humans and vehicles. The causeway was built, the ferry put in operation and Sauk City was not only legally created, but co-ordinated with the more settled country east of the Wisconsin.

THE SAUK CITY RIFLE COMPANY

In the same spring of the village incorporation, the citizens of the Lower Village, not a few of whom had received a military training in the "old country," formed a rifle company of sixty-four members of which Robert Hantzsch was captain. There were also two lieutenants four sergeants and corporals and a brass band of seven instruments besides a drummer. During the winter following they received their guns and accouterments from the state. The members of the Sauk City Rifle Company dressed in gray pants, green coats and glazed caps, and formed one of the best known organizations of the place until the outbreak of the Civil war, when it was absorbed into the Union army as Company D of the Ninth Wisconsin Infantry. It was a matter of frequent comment that the boys of the old Sauk City Rifles went to the front sixty-five strong—one more than the original number who joined the organization seven years previously.

THE CITY-VILLAGE IN 1854

At the time Sauk City was incorporated and raised its rifle company the local newspaper, "Pionier am Wisconsin," which had been established five or six months, said: "Sauk City is a flourishing town on the banks of the Wisconsin, ninety miles from Prairie du Chien and forty miles from Portage City. There are two sawmills here, one saw and planing mill and one saw and grist mill, besides a distillery, a brick yard, a printing office, ten stores, hotels and saloons. There is a Hu

manist Society, and one Catholic, one Lutheran and one Methodist Episcopal church, a singing society, a theatrical society and a military company. The population here and in this vicinity is principally German, and most of them are farmers. Wild land can be bought for from \$2 to \$5 per acre." The population of Sauk City was then about 650.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHED

By 1857 the property interests at the Lower Village had become so considerable that the original charter was so amended that provision was made for the establishment of a fire department, and in the following year an additional legislative act was passed authorizing the village board to borrow \$20,000 with which to build a bridge from the causeway to Sauk City. The action of the state was subject to the approval of the village voters. It was several years before the bridge was built.

POLICE COURT CREATED

In March, 1868, the Legislature passed an amended charter by which a police or municipal court was created, and provision made for improving the village streets, and two years later another act extended such work, as well as provided for the digging of drains and the taking of other sanitary measures.

POSTOFFICE MOVED FROM THE UPPER TO LOWER TOWN

In the meantime, also, Sauk City had acquired a really, truly post-office, the period when her people had to go to Prairie du Sac for their mail being a season of humiliation. In 1851 Simeon Dean, a resident of the Lower Village, was appointed postmaster, although the office was at Prairie du Sac. Accordingly, it was proposed by the residents of Sauk City to move the office to the new postmaster rather than to transfer the official to his office. Twenty or twenty-five stalwart men from the city went up to Prairie du Sac one day and returned with the postoffice outfit to Mr. Dean's store, where it was kept until his establishment was burned in 1854. It was then moved into a stone warehouse and Postmaster Dean resigned.

THE "PIONIER PRESSE"

Since those days of small things and lively happenings Sauk City has become a growing and well built village of 1,200 people, with creditable stores, banks, several noticeable industries, and all the social, educational and religious advantages provided by truly American communities. It still has a large German element, so thoroughly American-

ized as to make the people all the more dependable. This characteristic stability is illustrated in the record of the home paper, the "Pionier am Wisconsin," of which the Pionier Presse is the direct successor. It is therefore not only the oldest living newspaper, of continuous publication in Sauk County, but is said to be the oldest living paper in Wisconsin printed in the German language.

The "Pionier am Wisconsin" was first issued at Sauk City on the 23d of November, 1853, by L. Joachim & Company, publishers, and C. Duerr, editor. Although it leaned toward Democracy, it was strongly opposed to slavery. C. Knutz became proprietor of the paper in April, 1855. Four columns had been printed in English for about a year, but the experiment was abandoned when Mr. Kuntz assumed the proprietorship and a return made to all-German print. Messrs. Kohn & Baumann bought out Mr. Kuntz in January, 1856, and in October, 1858, L. Crusius and H. Kleinpell purchased the plant, and changed the neutral policy of the newspaper to straight Republicanism. In March, 1878, H. Muehlberg bought Mr. Kleinpell's interest and assumed the editorial management. Other changes occurred before another newspaper (the Presse) entered the local field.

In 1890 C. F. Ninman formed the Sauk County Publishing Company, became its president and manager, and issued the Sauk City Presse. In 1897 a consolidation was effected with the old Pionier am Wisconsin under the title of the Pionier Presse. Mr. Ninman had received his son, Max H., into partnership, and at the death of the older in 1904, the latter became editor and principal proprietor.

BANKS AND INDUSTRIES

Sauk City has a good electric light and power plant, and the finances of the place are conserved by two banks—the State and the Farmers & Citizens. The Sauk City Bank was established as early as 1856, but existed for only a few years, and after its discontinuance the village depended upon various private enterprises of many degrees of stability, or banked elsewhere. Of the existing institutions, the State Bank was organized by J. E. Buerki in 1906, with a capital stock of \$10,000, subsequently increased to \$20,000.

The industries of Sauk City comprise a large factory for the canning of peas and corn, an elevator, a creamery, a brewery, granite works and (the newest manufactory) a plant for the making of farm tractors. As to its business establishments may be listed two lumber yards, two large department stores and other houses.

FIRE DEPARTMENT FORMED

In November, 1854, when Postmaster Dean's store with a few other buildings was destroyed, the village bestirred itself to organize a fire de-

partment. The usual recommendations were made at a public meeting held that month, but not until January, 1855, was a company actually organized under John A. Hantzsch. It was divided into four departments, of which the fourth was composed of the Rifle Company. In August, 1859, the records show that a hook and ladder were purchased, supplemented in April, 1862, by a hand engine from Milwaukee. An engine house was then built by the village, and the fire apparatus was afterward increased, so that the protection has become adequate to all needs.

THE LOCAL SCHOOLS

From the early times of Sauk City the local school has been faithfully supported. There was a school at the Lower Village in 1841, although the records of District No. 5, in which it is included, date back to 1847 only. The only brick schoolhouse was completed in 1861 at a cost of over \$2,000, and in the early '70s additional frame buildings were erected to meet the requirements of the expanding school population. About a decade later a still larger schoolhouse was built. Since that time the citizens have taken a lively interest in the education of the young people of their village. Literary societies have been organized and provided with places of meeting in the high school and the up-to-date methods of intellectual development encouraged. One of the late movements in that direction is the establishment of the Charles Deinger Memorial Fund for the purchase of story books for the school children; which is a recognition, along the lines of modern pedagogical thought and conclusion, that it is as necessary to exercise the imagination of the child as it is to train the reason; that to provide the right kind of play is as vital as to keep the pupil to his task; in a word, that all-around elasticity of the mind will prevent it from being overtrained, or "muscle-bound."

HOME ECONOMICS CLUB

The women of Sauk City are also well forward in the advanced line of thought and action. They have a Home Economics Club, organized in April, 1913, the expressed purpose of which is the "improvement of home and civic conditions." It has a membership of sixty and the following officers: Miss Josephine Merk, president; Miss Amelia Pohlmann, vice president; Mrs. Oscar Buerki, secretary; Mrs. Louis Back, treasurer.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES

There are three religious bodies at Sauk City—the Catholic, the Free Congregation and the German Reformed Congregation. Saint

Aloysius Catholic Church and Society, which was founded in 1844, is the oldest organization of that faith in Sauk County and one of the first to be established in Southwestern Wisconsin. The first settled priest was Rev. Adelbert Inama, of Tyrol, who came in September, 1845, and, through the generosity of Count Haraszthy, who gave some lots for the church with other donations, a house of worship was soon after erected. It was burned in the following year and another building put up. In 1853 a large church took the place of the smaller one, and in later years a mission in the Town of Honey Creek was added to the Sauk City charge. Its present pastor is Father A. Schauenberg, who is the twenty-eighth priest who has been in charge of St. Aloysius Parish.

The Free Congregation at Sauk City are sometimes designated by religionists as "free thinkers." The congregation had its origin in the Free German Association, which held its first meetings in 1842, the members styling themselves Humanists. Charles Duerr was their first speaker, but the society was not regularly founded until October, 1852, after Eduard Schroeter had become their leader. The congregation has no settled dogma; equality of the sexes is recognized; morality, absolute honesty in doctrine and living are inculcated, and the underlying basis of the movement is radicalism, or going to the root of whatever matter is under investigation. Mr. Schroeter served in the capacity of speaker for thirty-three years, or until a short time before his death. The congregation owns a hall at Sauk City, in which its exercises are held, and from the platform of which lecturers from various cities address its members on religious, moral and reformatory topics of the day.

The German Reformed Congregation is in charge of Rev. C. M. Zenk. Its first religious services were held in 1850, at the old schoolhouse, by Rev. Mr. Knoepfel. The church was built during the pastorate of Rev. A. Winter in 1861. The membership of the German Reformed Congregation is large and on the increase.

In addition to the churches and the congregations at Sauk City, there are several lodges which have substantial followings. The leaders in that connection are the Modern Woodmen, with its auxiliary, the Royal Neighbors, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Degree of Honor and the Equitable Fraternal Union.

PRAIRIE DU SAC, OR UPPER SAUK

The Upper Village never fully recovered from the setback it received when it lost the county seat to the Baraboo-Sauk City combination. It was, however, for a number of years thereafter a strong contender as an industrial center and a point comparatively easy of access from the east on account of the bridge thrown across the river in 1852. The early stage line operated by Prescott Brigham from Madison also gave Prairie du Sac transportation importance. The Moores, who started a large

store and a lumber yard in 1850-51, and soon afterward quite an extensive warehouse, brought forward Upper Sauk, and encouraged the building of the bridge, the first crossing the Wisconsin River for several years, or until the people of Sauk City completed their span in August, 1860.

FIRST BRIDGE ACROSS THE WISCONSIN

With the arrival of Mr. Moore, in the spring of 1850, the bridge matter was vigorously pushed. The charter had been obtained, but all seemed to lack initiative until he came upon the ground. Under his direct supervision, the engineer, or chief mechanic, commenced work in the fall of 1851, but as the structure was built directly on the pile foundation, which was simply planted on the bed of the river, the ice and the spring freshets of the following year swept away almost the entire bridge. The foundation put in during 1852 was supported by stone piers, as it should have been before, and therefore stood the battering of ice and water. The bridge, which was eighty rods long, with a suitable draw, originally cost \$1,500. It was at first a toll enterprise, under the management of a bridge company, and was long a paying institution. E. B. Crane, a resident of Bloomfield, New Jersey, was at the head of its affairs for a number of its earlier years.

THE GRABBING OF THE POSTOFFICE

For several years in the period of most strenuous rivalry between the Upper and the Lower villages, Prairie du Sac had also the advantage of postoffice location. Thomas Baker, who was its postmaster for nearly a quarter of a century, thus presents the topic: "When Prairie du Sac was first settled much of the land in Sauk county had not yet been surveyed, but Lyman Crossman managed to secure a quarter section immediately south of the village plat, and was appointed postmaster. This was when the postage on a letter was twenty-five cents. Money was scarce and Mr. Crossman sympathetic, and if a poor man found there was a letter in the office for him and had no money to pay the postage, he usually got his letter on a promise to pay, but the promise was not always fulfilled.

"On the death of Mr. Crossman he was succeeded by George Cargel. In the meantime the village of Sauk City (one mile south) had been platted, and Simeon Dean moved from Madison and started a store in Sauk City. Having friends to assist him, he secured the appointment of a postmaster for Prairie du Sac, and moved the whole postoffice outfit to his store in Sauk City. Such a howl of rage as went out from the citizens of Prairie du Sac would be hard to describe, but postmaster Dean remained serene. He headed and dated his letters, 'Sauk City,'

then stepped to the corner of his store where he kept the postoffice, and postmarked them, 'Prairie du Sac.' The matter was finally fixed up by the postmaster-general establishing a new postoffice at Sauk City, and Alexander Ostrander was appointed postmaster at Prairie du Sac. Mr. Ostrander was a young lawyer looking for a place to practice his chosen profession, but Prairie du Sac was then, as now, a poor place for a lawyer, and finding his legal practice unremunerative Mr. Ostrander resigned the office of postmaster in favor of Isaac D. Evans, and moved to New York City where he secured a lucrative practice. This was under the administration of President Franklin Pierce, and Mr. Evans held the office until August, 1861, when he was succeeded by Thomas Baker. Mr. Baker remained in control of the office until November 16, 1885,



OLD BRIGGS HOUSE

Built in 1855. Torn down in 1902

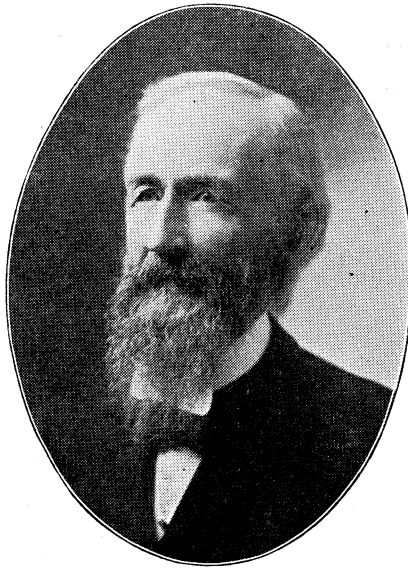
when he was succeeded by W. T. Kelsey (now Judge Kelsey). Mr. Kelsey held the office until January 1, 1890, when Mr. Baker again assumed the duties and on January 1, 1894, surrendered to Harwood V. Page."

THE PRESENT UPPER VILLAGE

Prairie du Sac is a neat, rather quiet village of some 800 people at the present time, and its old promise of industrial growth has not materialized. In the '50s and '60s its position in the center of a rich grain, dairy and agricultural district pointed to it as a likely center for the manufacture of farm implements. In 1858 James Christian built a plow factory in the village, which was maintained there for many years, and perhaps twenty years later J. Werner established a reaper factory for the special manufacture of the Challenge Harvester. Mr.

Werner had built the Eureka flour mills in 1864, the original establishment being a planing mill. In 1869, again, M. H. Keysar & Company erected at Prairie du Sac the largest grain warehouse and elevator in the county, and operated in connection with it livestock yards of large capacity (for those days). But the building of the North-Western through Baraboo Valley, three years later, completely changed the outlook for both Upper and Lower Sauk.

Prairie du Sac is now a pretty, neat village with hopes not founded on a rushing present. Her people, however, are contented and comfortable, surrounded by a beautiful and prosperous country of farmers and dairymen. It is a desirable residence village with a good school, a news-



HON. J. S. TRIPP

paper, a couple of banks (the Sauk and the Peoples State), good water and electric light, and churches and societies sufficient to meet the wants of the higher life.

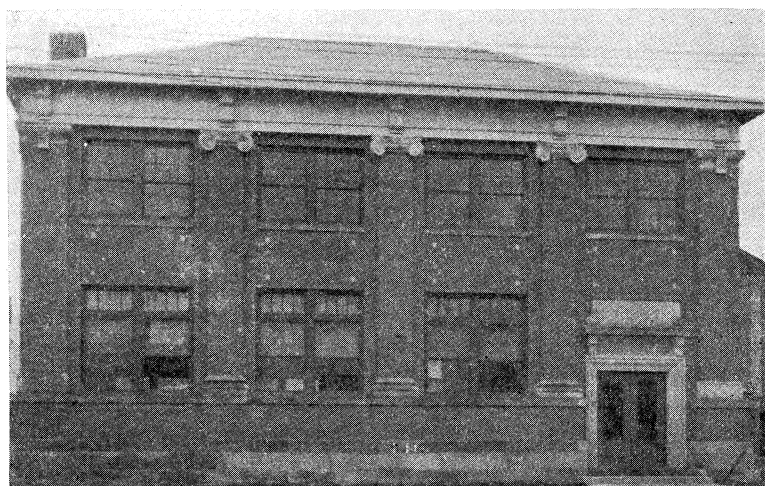
SCHOOLS OF UPPER SAUK

It is said that the first teacher at Prairie du Sac was a Scotchman named Quentin Smith, who taught a private school in 1843. When the old courthouse reverted to its builders in 1846, with the removal hence of the county seat, the village took it for school purposes, and used it as such for ten years. Then the stone schoolhouse was built and the little frame courthouse moved off the lot and converted into a workshop. The next move to improve the public school accommodations of Prairie du

Sac was taken in the spring of 1871, when the Academy Building, which had been used as a private high school for seven years, was sold to the district which included Prairie du Sac.

LIBRARY AND VILLAGE HALL (TRIPP MEMORIAL)

The village also now numbers among its educational institutions the J. S. Tripp Memorial. Mr. Tripp was a finely educated New York lawyer, who located in Baraboo at the commencement of his practice in 1853; moved to Sauk City in 1854 and there spent thirty-four years engaged in practice and the banking business; thence to Prairie du Sac, where he was a banker and a public spirited citizen until his death in July, 1915. In 1862 he had represented his district in the Assembly



THE TRIPP MEMORIAL

and was for sixteen years clerk of the Town of Prairie du Sac. At the time of his death he was the oldest Mason of continuous service in Wisconsin. The Memorial Building, the cornerstone of which was laid in October, 1912, includes not only accommodations for the library but various village offices. The village clerk's office adjoins the stairway hall on the main floor. The library is also on the main floor, and assembly hall above. The building is a little gem—a decided ornament to the village. Its construction involved an expenditure of \$13,000, of which Mr. Tripp donated more than \$10,000.

WATER AND ELECTRIC PLANTS

The people of Prairie du Sac have cause to take pride in their water works, built in 1915, and electric light and power plant. Their supply

of water comes from deep wells and is noticeably pure. It is another feature of the village which emphasizes its standing as a desirable residence town.

SAUK COUNTY NEWS

The Sauk County News of Prairie du Sac was established by Burnett & Son of Black Earth, Dane County, and G. W. Ashton of the Upper Village, its first number being issued October 21, 1876. Mr. Ashton was its editor. The newspaper was printed in Black Earth and published at Prairie du Sac for the first few years of its life. S. W. Corwith conducted the paper from November, 1877, to December, 1884; Charles E. Whelan, now national lecturer for the Modern Woodmen of America, was the next, retaining the paper until June, 1886; George L. Conklin, two years; Fred W. Johns, 1888 until his death in 1892; Etta Johns till 1894; Brown Brothers and E. J. Browne, 1894 to 1899; Bert Giegerich and W. P. Just, 1899 to 1909; since that time Bert Giegerich.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES

The Evangelical Association and the Evangelical Lutheran Church have long supported growing societies at Prairie du Sac. Of the former, Rev. Phillip Schneider is pastor and Rev. F. Lambertus is in charge of the Evangelical Lutheran organization. The Methodists have a stable society under Rev. R. C. Hallock and the Presbyterians with Rev. S. G. Schiek as pastor. The last named is the oldest religious society in the village, dating its organization from January, 1841, when eight members, formerly affiliated with the Church of Christ, formed themselves into the First Presbyterian Church of Prairie du Sac, under the pastorate of Rev. Solomon Chaffee.

The societies which are most in evidence are the Masonic (including a chapter of the Order of Eastern Star), the Modern Woodmen, Royal Neighbors, Beavers and Loyal Americans. The Masonic lodge (Eureka, No. 113) was founded in 1858.

CHAPTER XVIII

SPRING GREEN VILLAGE

FIRST RAILROAD VILLAGE IN COUNTY—THE ORIGINAL TOWN—GENERAL PROGRESS OF VILLAGE—ORIGIN OF NAME, SPRING GREEN—"UNCLE JOHN" ON FIRST FREIGHT TRAIN—CENTER OF CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—PIONEERS OF THE VILLAGE—THE FIGHT AGAINST LIQUOR—THE NAME AGAIN—DISTRICT SCHOOLS—THE CATHOLICS (ST. JOHN CONGREGATION)—THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—THE CONGREGATIONALISTS—SPRING GREEN NEWSPAPERS—THE BANKS—THE DAIRY BOARD OF TRADE.

The Village of Spring Green, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line, is a prosperous center of the large dairy interests of the southwestern townships of the county. Honey and Little Bear creeks also drain and fertilize a splendid live stock and agricultural section, and the Village of Plain, five or six miles to the north, although without a railroad, shares in the riches of the surrounding country. Spring Green with its railroad, which it has enjoyed for over sixty years, is a village of over 800 people, with an outlook of comfort and a bright intellectual atmosphere as well. Its citizens live well physically, and the fact that there are few places in the county where such uplifting movements as those propelled by the Chautauquas are sure of hearty support as at Spring Green speaks, at least, stanch booklets for the intelligence of its residents. The village also has the good sense to own the water works upon which its people depend for their domestic supply and (mainly) for their protection against fire.

Spring Green has two substantial banks, a large cheese warehouse, including a cold storage plant, six general stores and eight or ten special business houses, four churches, an up-to-date village school, an old and good newspaper, and enough lodges and societies to fill all the social and benevolent chinks in the lives of its people which are not covered by more domestic friendships and the church organizations.

FIRST RAILROAD VILLAGE IN COUNTY

As already noted Spring Green was the first community in Sauk County to secure railway connection. That was in 1856. It was incor-

porated as a village by act of the Legislature published March 29, 1869, and its boundaries were described as "the southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 7, and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 18, Township 8 north, of Range 4 east; also the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 12, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 13, Township 8 north, of Range 3 east, all being in the town of Spring Green, Sauk Co., Wis."

Elections for the village officers were fixed for the first Monday in May, and the first set chosen in 1869 were as follows: C. B. Pearson, president of the board of trustees; M. F. Hurley, Henry Kifer, P. W. Runyon, C. W. Farrington, trustees; C. E. Brainerd, police justice; Louis Goedecke, clerk; C. W. Finn, treasurer; George B. Van Orman, constable.

The village was reincorporated in 1878 under the general law, which provided for a president of the board of trustees, six trustees, a clerk, a treasurer, a supervisor for the county board, a police justice, a justice of the peace, a marshal and a constable, all elected by the people, with a street commissioner to be appointed. During the period when the village government was getting into its present shape, C. B. Pearson, J. C. Brainard, J. G. Pelton, E. P. Newell, M. F. Hurley and J. E. McKenna were presidents of its board, and Louis Goedecke, W. A. Wyse, S. P. George, A. Gill and J. N. Finn, clerk.

THE ORIGINAL TOWN

The original Town of Spring Green was entered from the Government by William Barnard in 1850. E. B. Evans bought it of him for \$600. It was purchased by A. C. Daley in 1856, who, in order to secure assistance in building up a town, sold an undivided quarter to B. F. Edgerton and a third to A. G. Darwin. Messrs. Daley, Edgerton and Darwin were therefore the original owners of the site when improvements really commenced. The property was platted by Surveyor Putnam in the spring of 1857, in the summer the St. Paul Railroad Company built a little depot there, a P. (possibly Pat) West appeared as agent, then trains which had been running through that corner of the county since the previous July commenced to make regular stops at that point, and the Village of Spring Green took the name of the town which had been organized as such for some seven years.

GENERAL PROGRESS OF VILLAGE

The general progress of Spring Green was told generally, yet graphically, in 1907 by Miss Maud Lloyd Jones, historian of the Old Settlers Association, who said in a paper read before that body: "In the Sauk

county records we find the following transfers of title in land of the original plat of the village of Spring Green:

“United States to Wm. Barnard, September 16th, 1850.

“Wm. Barnard to Susan Dowling, February 11th, 1851.

“Susan Dowling to Robert C. Field, March 8th, 1854.

“Robert C. Field to Evan B. Evans, March 23d, 1854.

“Evan B. Evans to C. L. Daley, April 21st, 1856.

“C. L. Daley to A. C. Daley, July 5th, 1856.

“A. C. Daley to Adam E. Ray, undivided one-sixth, September 9th, 1856.

“A. E. Ray to A. G. Darwin, one-half of undivided one-sixth, November 9th, 1856.

“A. G. Darwin to B. H. Edgerton, January 17th, 1857.

“B. H. Edgerton to Garwood Greene, November 22d, 1857.

“A. C. Daley, Garwood Greene, B. H. Edgerton, A. G. Darwin, to Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company, December 1st, 1855.

“We also find this entry in the first volume of the plat book: ‘Spring Green is situated on sections 7 and 18 of township 8 north, of range 4 east, on M. & M. railroad, and is a healthy and beautiful location. It is the only station in Sauk county and will command the trade of the greater part of that county, as well as a part of Richland and Iowa. It is one and one-half miles from Helena shot tower.’ This is signed by H. C. Putnam, civil engineer.

ORIGIN OF NAME, SPRING GREEN

“There are many stories as to how Spring Green was so named, but this one seems most nearly correct: The town was named by Mrs. Williams, who lived near where Nortons now live. Mrs. Williams came to Spring Green as a widow named Turner, from Massachusetts, where she had been a school teacher. She had two children, a boy and a girl. After coming to Spring Green she married Mr. Williams. Mrs. Williams was the first white woman who lived on the Spring Green prairie. The United States land surveyors boarded with her, and she asked of them the privilege of naming the town. Her request was granted and she called it Spring Green, because to the north of her home, in the hollows facing the south, the green came so much earlier in the spring than in the surrounding country.

“The first building erected in Spring Green village was that which Mr. Thomas Jones built when he arrived. It stood near where the town hall now stands. Mr. Jones lived here with his sons Caradog and Alfred. Mrs. Evans (his daughter) was then living with an aunt in Ohio. One day Mr. Putnam, the railroad surveyor, and his assistants ate dinner with Mr. Jones and then and there they decided to call the village after the town.

"UNCLE JOHN" ON FIRST FREIGHT TRAIN

"The railroad was built the summer of 1856. The engineer of the construction train was Mr. Newell. The first freight unloaded here was on July 20th, 1856. It was a J. I. Case threshing machine belonging to Uncle John Jones. Mr. Stickney was agent in Mazomanie, and the machine came that far. Uncle John went there and had it brought with the construction train across the river. It was unloaded on John T. Jones' farm, near the old building on the Barnard farm. This train made the trip from Mazomanie across the river in twelve minutes. The ties were just laid upon the surface of the ground, and we can perhaps imagine how delightful Uncle John's ride was as he sat at the rear of the flat car beside the machine.

"In September of that year the first passenger train went through. Soon the depot was built, south and east of the present one. Mr. West was the first agent. He lived in rooms above the depot. Mr. Jones soon came as agent and stayed during the war.

CENTER OF CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS

"Probably in no other village in our state will you find the buildings which promote the moral and intellectual education of its citizens grouped in one block as in Spring Green. All this is due to A. C. Daley, who deeded a block for the use of school and church buildings. Any denomination who chose could build a church here. This was indeed a liberal deed and worthy of much praise. On this lot the first school building was erected in 1857. Miss Franklin of Wyoming was the first teacher; Miss Hubbard, the next; then Aunt Ann Wright. In this school building the Methodist society held meetings on Sundays.

"The first school exhibitions were held in the freight room of the depot. A platform was made of planks placed upon barrels, and here brave boys recited 'The boy stood on the burning deck,' or Spartacus' speech to the gladiators, while the timid girls held dialogues or sang.

"In the early '60s Mr. Silsby of Richland City moved his academy to Spring Green. The building was moved by teams and placed on the hill where it now stands, serving as an abode for the training of young minds. Mr. Silsby conducted a school here until he enlisted in the Federal army. He was also for some time the preacher for the Methodist society here.

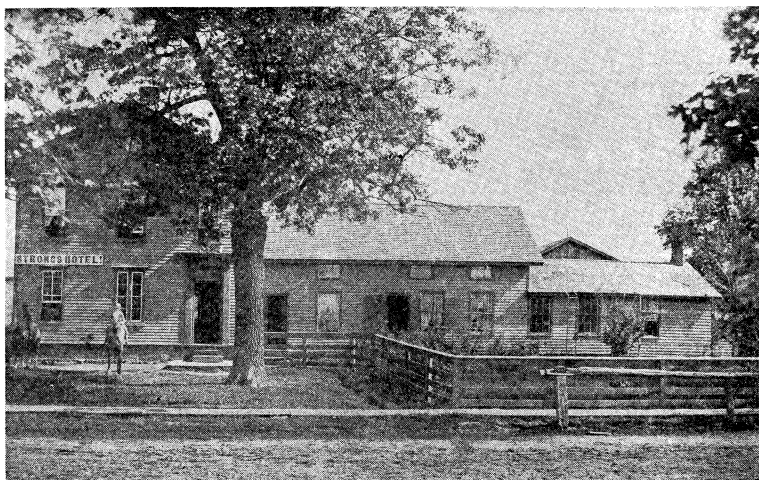
PIONEERS OF THE VILLAGE

"Mr. Worthington was the first storekeeper in Spring Green. His store was where the Harrison harness shop now stands. This building also contained the postoffice, the Worthington family living in the

rooms above. Mr. Worthington was an intelligent, public-spirited man of high standards. He did much to mold the life of early Spring Green.

“Mr. Strong also owned a store for a short time. Mr. Pound came from Helena and established his business where Cohen Brothers’ store now is, with A. C. Daley as partner. Bartlett soon established a store where Hare’s shoe store now is.

“In these early days Dr. Hubbard, the Spring Green physician, and family lived where Mrs. Hannah Davis now lives; A. C. Daley where John Schoenmann now lives. The Spencer home is now the Barnard house. Spencers were noted for their large and well-kept flower and vegetable gardens. The seeds had been brought from the east but were distributed to all the neighbors.



OLD STRONG'S HOTEL, SPRING GREEN

“The Strongs soon built their hotel. It was a small, wooden building situated on the corner where Post’s block now stands. A large round sign in front proclaimed it the ‘Rainbow House.’ The Walworth family lived just out of the village to the west. Mr. Walworth was an industrious and progressive farmer, and was influential in founding the Methodist society here.

THE FIGHT AGAINST LIQUOR

“In these early days Spring Green was a temperance village. Its purity in this respect was very remarkable, in comparison with the other towns along the railroad. Mr. Worthington helped to establish a Band of Hope which was very flourishing for a time. To its weekly meetings boys and girls flocked from far and near. Its programs consisted of

recitations and songs. Two of its influential leaders were Eugene Hungerford and Uncle Thomas Jones.

“Thanks to the land owners, no ground could be obtained on which to deal out intoxicants. In the spring of 1857 the first saloon was put up on the highway across the track on the east side of the road running north by E. W. Evans’. This had no right to live so its days were few. Soon another brave from Lone Rock put up a shanty on the railroad grounds west of A. C. Daley’s warehouse. It, too, had but a few days’ existence. The next place we see this lawless monster’s head is on the corner opposite the Rainbow House to the west. It was run in connection with a small hotel. Now arrest followed, but the first effort at trial proved in a measure fruitless. In about two weeks word was received from this law-defier asking the privilege to return, to pack up and leave, giving assurance that no liquor would be sold, and thus ended this traffic up to the early ’60s.

“The citizens of early Spring Green were industrious, intelligent and public-spirited men and women. The incidents I have related prove to us that their standard of life was high. They believed that right makes might, and though their number was small they dared act as their consciences dictated. Yes, Spring Green has an inheritance to live up to. May she prove herself true to the spirit in which she was founded.”

THE NAME AGAIN

An old settler furnishes the following additional light on the origin of the name, Spring Green:

“In discussing the early history, settlement and development of that portion of Sauk county including Spring Green, Franklin, Bear Creek and Troy, the question naturally arises as to how and why these places were so called and by whom they were so named, and it is to be regretted at this time that there seems to be so little authentic data upon which to base a substantial story having to do with the origin of these names of places, etc.”

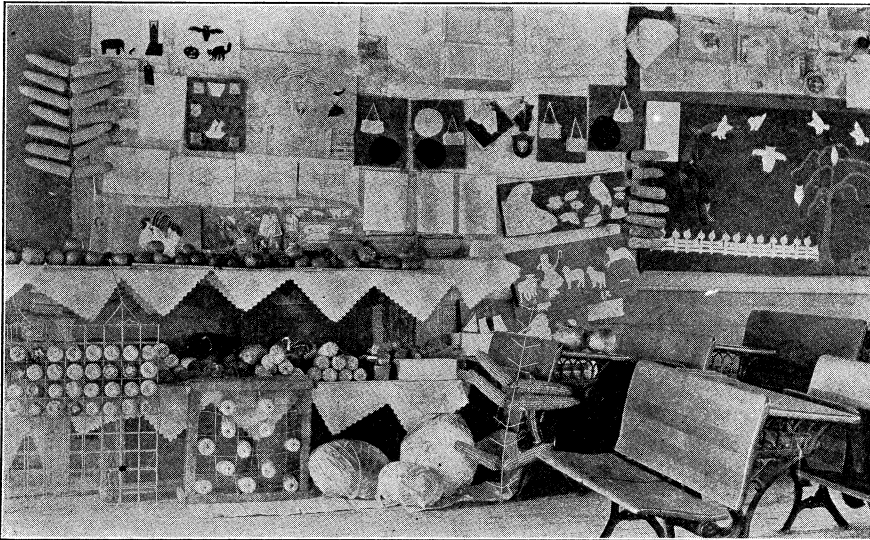
In a history of Sauk County published in 1880, heading an “Introductory Sketch” of Spring Green Village appears the following appropriate verse:

“Of inviting fields and meadows green,
With charming woodlands interspersed between,
That greet the eye on every hand,
And supply man’s wants and adorn the land.’

“The lines are suggestive. What a pretty story might be interwoven between the lines, gently leading as it were the vivid imagination of the dreamy writer of romantic fiction to blend for us a bit of legendary lore

bearing out the contentions we have heard regarding the supposed naming of Spring Green by the native red man many, many years previous to the advent of the more prosaic sturdy pioneer.

“I have heard considerable argument over the naming of Spring Green pro and con, chiefly among the older residents, and the very fact that there seems to exist a diversity of opinion and a wide range of thought along this line among the older residents, would seem to indicate that the probability is, at this late date no little difficulty would be experienced in deciding the relative merits of the claims of each individual who might care to suggest the true origin of the name Spring Green.



HARVEST FESTIVAL AT DISTRICT NO. 5 SCHOOL

“However, along this line I should like to offer the following, and allow the reader to draw his own conclusion: About fifteen years ago, in a conversation with Dennis Crehan, at that time proprietor of the St. Paul house, Prairie du Chien, I found that that typical representative of the Emerald Isle was really one of Wisconsin’s earliest pioneers, and incidentally that he it was who had been in charge of the work of laying the steel from Milton to Prairie du Chien through Spring Green, he being foreman of the ‘track gang’ that did the work, and I soon had my father and Mr. Crehan talking what to me was ancient history, and in the course of which recalling of old times came up the question of the naming of the settlements along the route. Mr. Crehan remarking that as the line progressed westward, stations being established at convenient distances apart where there were settlements, present or prospective,

in case where such settlements had not so far seen fit to take upon themselves suitable names, they were promptly given them, the same in most cases becoming permanent. Asked if he recalled anything in particular regarding the name of Spring Green, he replied that it was his recollection that when the construction crew pushed their camp westward across the Wisconsin river from the Helena site and erected some small buildings at or near the present site of Spring Green village, whether the name originated in the fertile mind of one of the railroad men or was heard by them from others, he was positive that it was then so called, and said he had sent back reports of the work to his superiors from there giving their location as Spring Green.

“As this was about August 3d or 5th, 1856, and just prior to the establishment of a postoffice there, it rather disproves the contention that the village was so called in honor of Garwood Green, who was your second postmaster—1856-1859—but does not detract from the idea that the early settlement was at one time termed Green Spring, the name being in poetic accord with the verdant surroundings, suggested in part by the wonderfully beautiful valley in its cloak of luxurious green in the vague ‘somewhere’ of which occurred a pure running spring, a series of babbling brooklets, the exact location of which, however, must be left to the sacred memories of those who bided here in the long, long ago. Be that as it may, the fact remains to us that the three able writers of history who spent much time securing items for their publication in that vicinity in 1880 after diligent search and inquiry among the older residents, gave up in despair the idea of ever being able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to how and why, as also by whom, your interesting little city was originally so aptly named Spring Green.”

DISTRICT SCHOOLS

The first school of District No. 2, in which Spring Green is situated, was taught in the old log schoolhouse on Section 7, even before the village was platted. The owners of the original town presented a lot to the town authorities for a district school a number of years before the village was incorporated. The building was erected and an addition made to it previous to that event, and thus the corporation found a schoolhouse already prepared for the reception of the young people of the village. By 1875 the academy, designed for those who were ambitious for a higher education than was afforded by the district school, had come and gone, and there was a growing demand for the establishment of a free high school. The majority of the villagers voted for it, but the town authorities failed, in some detail, to comply with the law, and the enterprise was temporarily shelved. It came up again in 1876 stronger than ever and the school authorities of District No. 2 then pushed the work along so vigorously that a good building, with high

school accommodations, was completed in the fall of that year. Since that time the educational advantages of the village have been all that could be desired.

THE CATHOLICS (ST. JOHN CONGREGATION)

As to the religious privileges enjoyed by the people of Spring Green, the wants of the Catholics appear to have been first met. A number of Catholic families arrived in the spring of 1857, the heads of whom had been employed on railroad work. Murtagh Brennan, section foreman, was one of these. Others, who came at that time with their wives and families, were John McKune, Thomas Norton, Henry Hammil, Michael Dean, Michael Hurley, George Reeley, Patrick King and Patrick McDonald, and Mrs. Alice Fagan and Mrs. Ellen Canty, with their families. The first mass was said at Mr. Brennan's house in 1860 by Reverend Father Stroker, then resident priest at Mazomanie. Messrs. Albert Daley, Garwood Green and A. G. Darwin had donated a block for church and school purposes, and the three congregations each took a quarter block, the first high school being erected on the fourth quarter. In the year 1866 a small frame church was erected by the Catholics, then in charge of Rev. D. V. McGinnity, of Mazomanie. Father McGinnity left that place in 1867, and he was succeeded by Rev. Theodore Bean, who, for a number of years, had charge of the parishes in Richland County and the western half of Sauk. In the early '60s Rev. L. Spitzlberger of Honey Creek had charge of Plain and Spring Green. In 1875 a parsonage was built at Plain, and from that year until 1902 the church at Spring Green (incorporated as St. John Evangelist's Catholic Congregation) was attended by the priests residing at Plain, with the exception of a year or so when Rev. G. Sluyter came from Sauk City. In 1900 St. John Congregation erected the brick church now occupied at a cost of \$8,200, a great part of the work having been donated by the people, and in 1902 its first resident pastor was sent, Rev. J. L. Schumacher. In 1907 Rev. Joseph Colling was assigned to St. John's Parish, and in January, 1909, the pastor now in service, Rev. J. B. Brudermanns. In the following year the large parsonage was erected. St. John's Congregation now numbers about 520 members.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The first class of Methodists to be organized at Spring Green was gathered by Rev. John J. Walker about 1861—fourteen members, all told. Their first meetings were held in the old schoolhouse. After about a year, Rev. J. C. Brainard came to the charge and served two years, a little frame parsonage being erected during his incumbency. In 1868 a rough board shanty which might seat a congregation of 100 was erected,

and three years later a small frame house of worship was built—also on the quarter of Block 4 reserved by the original owners of the village site for religious and educational purposes. Like most Methodist churches of considerable age, the local organization has been in charge of numerous pastors, none of them serving more than two years. In succession, since Mr. Brainard, they have been Revs. R. Gould, A. G. Cooley, J. T. Pryor, W. R. Irish, Henry Walker, Robert Smith, J. T. Bryan, E. T. Briggs, George Haight, D. Clingman, P. K. Jones, I. N. Adrian, James Havens, F. M. Haight, A. D. Dexter, T. J. Ledbrouk, J. T. Cowling, E. H. McKenzie, D. M. Sinclair, A. A. Loomis, J. E. Webster, J. P. Greer, E. A. Smith, Ira LeBarron, T. M. McClung, Cecil



THE MAIN STREET OF SPRING GREEN

Clifford, J. V. Bennett, F. M. Bruce, George Willet, A. J. Davis, T. E. Foss, F. Applegate, H. A. Dettmers and Robert Powell.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS

The Congregationalists of the young village founded a society, or church, February 15, 1859. The first members were Rev. D. L. Noyes, who served as pastor for over three years; B. U. Strong and wife, Dr. C. T. Hubbard, wife and two daughters, P. West and wife, M. B. West and W. C. Spaulding. Doctor Hubbard was elected deacon and P. West, secretary and treasurer. Among the early pastors of the church were, as successors of Mr. Noyes, Revs. Jonathan Jones, Cochran, Pullen and O. H. Smith. The present pastor is Rev. Isaac B. Tracy.

The Masons, the Odd Fellows, Foresters, Modern Woodmen and Beavers all have busy lodges at Spring Green.

SPRING GREEN NEWSPAPERS

In December, 1877, J. F. Morrow, of Spring Green, established the Dollar Times, a weekly journal with Greenback tendencies and patent outside. It was printed at Black Earth, Dane County, and dated and circulated in Baraboo and Spring Green. Robert T. Warner was editor of the Baraboo edition, while Mr. Morrow conducted the Spring Green issue. It lasted about two years and a half and during a portion of that period was published under the name of the Inter-County Times.

The first newspaper printed at Spring Green was the Times, the initial number of which was issued by J. A. Smith, October 14, 1881. But hardly had the paper been introduced to the public before it was rechristened as the Spring Green News. On the date of the first issue of the second volume it was enlarged. In 1882 P. W. Meehan became its proprietor and its name was then changed to the Home News, which it still bears. W. R. Purdy, who had commenced his printing and newspaper career on the Vernon County Censor, came into possession of the Weekly Home News November 15, 1889. Subsequently he received his son, H. C. Purdy, into partnership, and it is still published under the firm name of W. R. Purdy & Son.

THE BANKS

The State Bank of Spring Green was founded and chartered under the state banking laws in 1900. F. B. Hyland was president until 1916 when he died and his widow was elected and has been president ever since. Thomas W. King has been cashier practically from the time the bank was started and is still acting as cashier. Joseph Lins has been vice president from the organization of the bank. The capital is \$25,000; surplus, \$5,000; savings deposits at the present time, \$400,000.

The Farmers State Bank was incorporated in 1913 and opened for business January 29, 1914. There has been no change in the management, which is as follows: E. S. Sherwood, president; John C. Evans, vice president; H. L. Gray, cashier. The resources of the bank are about \$150,000. Its capital is \$15,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$1,400; deposits, \$135,000.

THE DAIRY BOARD OF TRADE

No one organization is more typical of the present material prosperity of the village and adjacent country than the Spring Green Farmers Dairy Board of Trade. It was organized in March, 1916, and its officers are as follows: James O. Larsen, president; W. H. Hutter, vice president; Benjamin Cole, secretary and treasurer; Joseph Frank, director. The board comprises sixteen members, each of whom represents a cheese factory. There has been no change since it was organized, except that the first secretary and treasurer was Burton Peck.

CHAPTER XIX

NORTH FREEDOM, LAVALLE AND ABLEMAN

THE HACKETTS OF NORTH FREEDOM—VILLAGE OF BLOOM AND NORTH FREEDOM PLATTED—CORPORATION OF NORTH FREEDOM—BANK OF NORTH FREEDOM—CHURCHES OF THE VILLAGE—JOHN FALLAR POST No. 83, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—EARLY SETTLEMENT OF LAVALLE—PIONEER WOOD MANUFACTURERS—CAME TO TOWN OF EXCELSIOR—UPPER NARROWS, LOGICAL VILLAGE SITE—CALLED VILLAGE OF EXCELSIOR—ABLEMAN AS A QUARRY CENTER—PRESENT VILLAGE AS A WHOLE—MRS. ALEXANDER'S RECOLLECTIONS OF THE COLONEL.

About ten years after the first settlers came into the Town of Freedom and six years after it was given a civil body, the first house was erected on what is now the site of North Freedom; those who are posted on the main history of that section of the county will gather that the village itself commenced to be born in 1856, when John Hackett thus threw up his residence in the locality.

THE HACKETTS OF NORTH FREEDOM

From that time to the present the Hackett family has waxed strong in numbers and good influence and, from North Freedom as a nucleus, spread over the neighboring country and even into distant parts of the United States. But there has always been enough of them on the ground, and within calling distance, to make a creditable reunion. For a number of years members of various generations and branches of the family who reside in Sauk County and vicinity, or have claimed that region as their home, have been united into what is called the Hackett Association; the gatherings of which, under the general management of a secretary and historian, have been events of even more than family interest. As high as seventy or eighty relatives have been in attendance at one time.

VILLAGE OF BLOOM AND NORTH FREEDOM PLATTED

In 1867 Bloom & Kimball erected a sawmill on the present village site. It was soon afterward destroyed by fire. In May, 1871, when it

became evident that the Chicago & North Western line was going to strike that locality, Mr. Bloom (G. W.) purchased twenty-seven acres in section 2, and in the following year it was surveyed and platted as the Village of Bloom. The depot was already located on his plat, John Ladd had opened a store there, a postoffice was established, and everything was favorable for the founding of a good town.

In 1873 W. C. T. Newell surveyed and platted the Village of North Freedom, also on section 2, and the two finally consolidated under the latter name. The residents of the two villages soon organized temperance societies (Independent Order of Good Templars) and North Freedom has always stood firmly on the ground of sobriety and good order.

CORPORATION OF NORTH FREEDOM

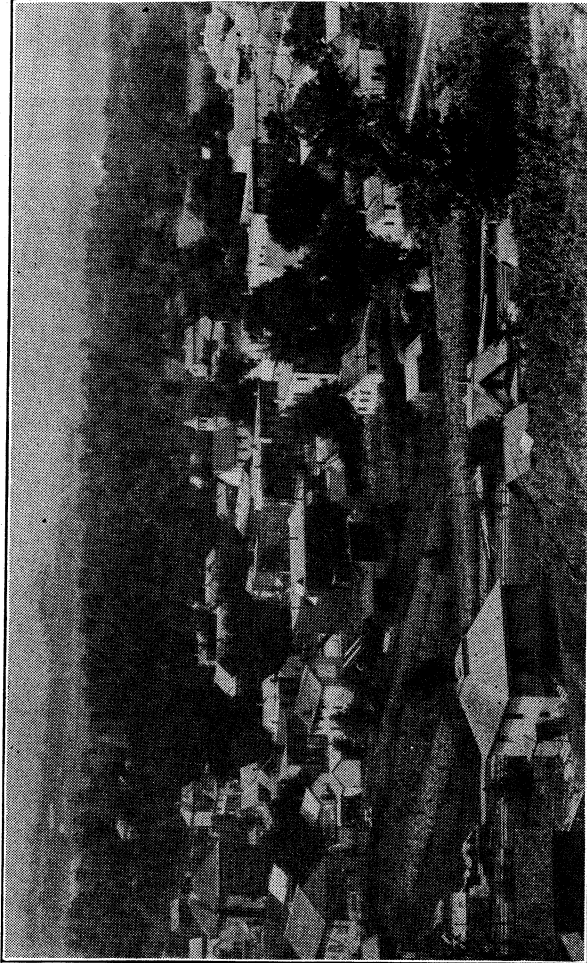
In October, 1893, the Village of North Freedom was incorporated under order of the circuit judge and its first officers were: N. F. Wetmore, president of the board of trustees; Frank Hackett, D. C. Rice, E. A. Dwinnell, William Bonnell, William Randall and T. Hanger, trustees; supervisor, John Wiggins; clerk, Charles E. Butters; treasurer, J. I. Elliott; assessor, C. W. Fisk; marshal, William Hackett; constable, D. C. Rice; police justice, P. H. Gunnison.

Since the year of incorporation, the presidents and clerks of the village board have been as follows: Presidents—E. L. Powell, 1894-95; B. J. Cook, 1896-99; John Wiggins, 1900-01; John Barker, 1902; E. L. Powell, 1903; J. B. Doherty, 1904; George W. Hackett, 1905-08; S. P. Allis, 1909; D. W. Seeley, 1910-17. Clerks—Charles E. Butters, 1894; S. J. Hackett, 1895; D. W. Seeley, 1896-97; T. L. Knauss, 1898-99; John Gunnison, 1900-01; George W. Hackett, 1902-03; John Gunnison, 1904-06; J. H. Whitney, 1907-09; W. C. Hahn, 1910-17.

The village owns the electric lighting plant and water works which supply its residents with these conveniences and almost necessities of life. The system of water supply has been established since 1904, which indicates enterprise and forethought in a corporation which embraces only about 700 people within its limits.

BANK OF NORTH FREEDOM

The Bank of North Freedom was organized in July, 1903, its first officers being M. A. Warren, president, and William A. Warren, cashier. The substantial building still in use was erected by the management when the institution was opened for business. The original management continued for three years. Since 1906 R. B. Dickie has served as president and W. C. Hahn as cashier. The capital stock of the bank is \$10,000, surplus and undivided profits \$7,000, and average deposits \$200,000.



VIEW OF NORTH FREEDOM VILLAGE

CHURCHES OF THE VILLAGE

The German Baptists, Methodists and German Lutherans have well established churches at North Freedom, in charge, respectively, of Rev. Christian Dippel, Rev. Thomas Foulkes and Rev. John Freund. The organization of the German Baptists was founded April 25, 1858, with a membership of fourteen, and its first trustees were L. Ristau, H. Egerer and H. Lange. The pastors of the church have been: Rev. J. G. Werthner, 1858-59, 1862-63; Rev. C. Manthey, 1867-75; G. F. Zeckser, 1875-77; H. J. Mueller, 1878-83; William Kroesch, 1883-88; Rev. H. C. Griep, 1889-93; Rev. G. Engelmann, 1893-1900; Rev. J. Kaaz, 1901-05; Rev. W. S. Argow, 1905-12; Rev. Chr. Dippel, 1912—. The structures which have been erected on the church property include the first little frame meeting house and the parsonage, both built in 1876; the brick house of worship now occupied, completed in 1903, and the parsonage of present use, erected in 1912. The membership of the German Baptist Church of today is 145.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of North Freedom was organized by Rev. S. O. Browne in the fall of 1873. Besides Mr. Browne, some of its early pastors were Revs. Thomas Evan, W. E. Conway, G. B. Haseltine and Robert Smith.

JOHN FALLAR POST NO. 83, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

The societies which have headquarters at North Freedom are neither numerous nor strong, although the Masons, Odd Fellows, Mystic Workers, Royal Neighbors and Grand Army of the Republic are all represented. As much interest is taken in the John Fallar Post No. 83, Grand Army of the Republic, as in any of the local organizations, although it is one of the weakest. It has dwindled from twenty-two charter members at the time of its organization, May 2, 1883, to nine members at present. Its first officers were: John Wiggins, commander; J. B. Ashley, senior vice commander; John Rooney, junior vice commander; L. Smith, surgeon; F. Hackett, chaplain. John Wiggins, the first commander, was followed by J. B. Ashley, R. B. Carpenter, M. A. Burt, J. T. Lawton, D. C. Rice, J. Odell, E. A. Dwinnell, J. M. Blachly, S. Maxham, D. L. Odell, J. G. Patterson, J. Wiggins (second term), J. B. Ashley (second term), J. T. Lawton (second term), J. Odell (second term), J. M. Blachly (second term), J. G. Patterson (second term), A. J. Spahn, L. Smith, F. Hackett, J. Rooney, E. N. Trumble, John Hall, J. G. Patterson (second term), and J. M. Blachly (third term).

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF LAVALLE

The early history of the town and the Village of Lavalle run along parallel lines—in fact, are substantially uniform. The first settlers in

what is now the township were on the site of the present village, or very near it, and the nucleus of the settlement was formed only two years after the original pioneers located in the neighborhood. In the order of time the settlement which developed into the village preceded the organization of the Township of Lavalley by twelve years.

The first white man to locate in the town was Samuel Karstetter, who built a shanty on section 28 in 1847. In the following year came Manelious Pearson, an Englishman, who erected the first substantial house perhaps three-quarters of a mile to the southeast on section 34. He had moved from Columbia County, took up a quarter section of land and developed his homestead for many years thereafter. Shortly after he came several English families settled near him—the Harrisons, Jessups, the Thorntons and Tordoffs. Among the other early settlers should be mentioned George Harrison, who came in 1848; Jabez Inman, 1849; Ansel H. Brownell, 1850; John and Edmund Tordoff, 1851; A. D. Potter, 1853; W. S. Hubbell, 1854; and John W. Dickens and John White, in the same year.

The territory now embraced in the Town of Lavalley was originally in the Town of Baraboo and subsequently in the Town of Marston. It became the Town of Lavalley in 1861, and the first meeting for the election of its officers was held in the Village of Lavalley April 1, 1862. J. G. Blakeslee was elected chairman; E. B. Hageman and J. H. Douglass, supervisors; C. F. Christnot, clerk; H. G. Howard, treasurer; H. A. Sturgess, assessor; David Neery, H. A. Sturgess and Calvin Gardner, justices.

The first school district was organized while the town was a portion of Marston in 1851. A schoolhouse was commenced the same year, located on the north side of section 33 near the Ironton and Lavalley Road. Owing to a lack of harmony among the people work was suspended on it for some time, but it was finally completed in February, 1853. As is generally the case, religion came to stay simultaneously with education, the first religious meetings being held at the house of Rev. Mr. Hamlin, a Free Will Baptist minister, in the summer of 1851.

PIONEER WOOD MANUFACTURERS

In 1849 J. F. Hamlin made a claim of land upon which the village is now situated and commenced the improvement of the strong water power at this point on the Little Baraboo. With the financial and physical assistance of Solon Rushmore he built a dam and a sawmill, the entire enterprise being in working order by the spring of 1850. J. F. Sanford, of Baraboo, who had opened the first store in Reedsburg, manufactured the mill irons for the Lavalley plant and subsequently took over the property. He became a resident of Lavalley and still later established a gristmill there, the old sawmill coming into the hands of

Stafford & Company of Reedsburg, who turned it into a stave-mill. The surrounding country was then heavily wooded with oak and basswood, and as long as the local supply lasted large quantities of the output were sent to Chicago, Milwaukee and other western cities. In 1874 the Northwestern Hoop-Pole Company of Chicago erected a steam mill at Lavallo which added somewhat to the reputation of the place as a wood manufacturing center. The North Western road had then been completed for four years, and the place was then at the height of its prosperity and growth. Since then Reedsburg and other even larger centers have drawn from its strength until now it is a quiet but pleasant rural town containing a bank, several modest stores, a hotel, a school and other evidences of typical American life found in a community of some 400 people.

The first district schoolhouse was built in 1859, a much larger one being completed in 1879. The postoffice was established in 1856. In that year the Methodists commenced to hold their meetings and the Adventists were also active at an early date. Both denominations held services at Sanford's Hall, Field's Hall and Odd Fellows Hall, until the Adventists built a church in 1878. The Odd Fellows were the first to organize a lodge at Lavallo, its charter dating from 1875.

CAME TO TOWN OF EXCELSIOR

Previous to the coming of Col. S. V. R. Ableman to the site of the village which bears his name, the settlers in what is now the Town of Excelsior did not generally consider themselves as fixtures. Don Carlos Barry selected a mineral claim in section 7, on the western border of the present township, and worked it in a small way for a short time, or until he was convinced that the expected copper would not pan out. George Haney, a Massachusetts man, built a large frame hotel just east of the present Ableman railroad station before the Colonel came upon the ground, as did Jonathan Knowles, who settled on a farm about a mile and a half north of that locality. Mr. Knowles afterward moved into the village and became well known by its people.

UPPER NARROWS LOGICAL VILLAGE SITE

In 1851, having made a personal examination of the country as possible railroad territory, Colonel Ableman concluded that when a line was put through its gateway to the Northwest that locality must be the Upper Narrows of the Baraboo River, and that there was the logical site for a village. He proved to be in the right. First, he built a log shanty on his claim, locating it on an elevation near the site of the present railroad station. There his family and half a dozen workmen in his employ resided for seven weeks. At the end of that period there

had been erected a sizeable frame residence, which stood as the third house on the Baraboo-Reedsburg Road. Gen. A. W. Starks soon afterward built a house a mile west, and in 1853 Maj. Charles H. Williams erected a residence a few rods east of the Colonel's. About the same time Peter Mattheys built the first house on the west side of the river within the limits of the present village. In 1867 Colonel Ableman built a sawmill on Narrows Creek a few rods above its junction with the Baraboo, and in 1861 he enlarged it and added gristmill machinery. He carried on the mills until 1875, when they passed to other hands. A steam stave factory was doing quite a large business at that time.

The cabin built by Colonel Ableman to shelter his family and the workmen engaged in erecting his frame residence was converted into the first schoolhouse of the locality. A district school was not organized until 1856-57. The German Baptists organized about 1860, but the German Lutherans had no church society until 1872. Both erected meeting houses in the village and the English Methodists organized and built a church about two miles west.

CALLED VILLAGE OF EXCELSIOR

In December, 1857, the Town of Excelsior was formed from the towns of Freedom and Dellona, and the settlement at the Upper Narrows retained the name of the town until the Colonel's great ambition was realized in the building of the Chicago & North Western Railway to and through his village. In the fall or winter of 1871 a postoffice was established at the new station and very appropriately took the Colonel's family name.

ABLEMAN AS A QUARRY CENTER

With the clearing of the timber from the surrounding country, and other changed conditions patent to all, the life of the village has come to depend upon another branch of industries than those founded on lumber or cereals. As the manufactures of wood have deteriorated, the operations of the sandstone and quartzite quarries at and near Ableman have increased in importance. The stone was used at first mainly in the construction of railway roadbeds, but with the growth of the Good Roads movement and its prosecution, systematically and officially, by the county government, thousands of tons are now worked into the construction of highways, street pavements and other public enterprises. The Village of Ableman is the active and direct center of this extensive business which has extended far beyond the limits of the county. At least half a dozen large quarries are now in active operation in the neighborhood. The leading operators of the quartzite quarries are W. G. LaRue (Duluth), the White Rock Quarry Company (L. J. Pier-

son), the Wisconsin Granite Company, and the Sauk County Quarry Company. William Gall and William Gall, Jr., have sandstone quarries.

PRESENT VILLAGE AS A WHOLE

Ableman, with its nearly 500 people, is now largely dependent upon the surrounding quarries for its support, and the general appearance of the neat little village indicates that such support is substantial. The continuous growth of these industries made necessary the establishment of the Farmers State Bank in 1912; that, and the fact that the village is the trading center of a large and prosperous farming country. The bank named was incorporated on April 16, 1912, and opened for business in October. On that day it occupied a substantial and convenient building erected for the purpose, with W. J. Hummell as president, Henry Behnke vice president, and Frank B. Moss, cashier. There has been no change except in the vice presidency, the present incumbent of that office being W. C. Holly. The capital of the Farmers State Bank is \$18,000; surplus, \$2,000; average deposits, \$210,000.

MRS. ALEXANDER'S RECOLLECTIONS OF THE COLONEL

Historically speaking, Colonel Ableman is the largest and most interesting character who has ever been identified with the village itself, and one of the strongest men whose works and influences have been woven into the fabric of the entire county. The facts in this connection have been told. It is left for one who felt the genial and inspiring warmth of his personality to draw a clear and rather domestic picture of the Colonel. Mrs. Eva Slye Alexander, who was a member of his household and afterward a resident of Baraboo, writes as follows:

"In the early history of Sauk County, there were a number of prominent men, and among them were three who lived in or near what is now Ableman and were friends and associates for many years, Colonel Ableman, General Starks, and Major Williams. Colonel Ableman owned a large tract of land there and started the village which he called Excelsior, the New York State motto. General Starks lived to the westward upon a farm on Narrows Creek, and Major Williams on a farm to the east. Colonel Ableman was born, grew to manhood, and married, and two children were born to him in New York State. In 1847 he moved to Milwaukee, in 1851 to Baraboo, and in the spring of the next year to his home nine miles west of Baraboo, where he started his village of Excelsior. Colonel Ableman was a man of herculean build, weighing from 312 pounds to 325. No spindle legged furniture would do for him in a Chippendale drawing room. Total wreck would have followed any attempt of his to be seated. During the administration of Franklin Pierce, Colonel Ableman was appointed United States Marshal

for Wisconsin and when in Washington to receive his appointment, was introduced to President Pierce, who, after surveying him for a moment, said: 'Well, Colonel, you are Ableman by name, a nobleman by nature, altogether you are a colossal man. Let us shake.'

"My first recollections of Colonel Ableman are when as quite a young girl I went to his home in Excelsior with my father, who was called to see the first Mrs. Ableman, a terrible sufferer for many years from rheumatism. For twelve years or more she was totally unable to move except one little finger a trifle. She bore her affliction with heroic fortitude, and was devotedly attended to with the most loving care by both husband and daughter, until death ended her suffering.

"I never forgot that home in the woods nor the impression it made upon me, and when in later years I went to Excelsior to teach school, I was received into the Colonel's family and treated like a daughter by both the Colonel and his second wife. That impression was deepened and it has always seemed to me an ideal home.

"Everybody who came to the Colonel's was made to feel the human kindness which filled their hearts and overflowed toward all their guests, who were many; so many, that Edward Gilmore, the Colonel's stepson, once suggested that they had better hand out a sign and call it 'The Hotel De Mary Ann' (Mary Ann was Mrs. Ableman's name).

"The Colonel's doors were always open to everybody; even Joe Eagle, a big Indian, who used to camp in that vicinity sometimes in those days. The Colonel loved a joke, and if he could get one on me when I was there, he would chuckle over it with great glee.

"Colonel Ableman was very anxious to have the railroad build through the Baraboo valley and his village, and it was very largely due to his efforts and influence that it came through where it did. When the road was built through Excelsior the station was named Ableman in compliment to the Colonel. The postoffice was for a time called Rock Springs, but not for long. Village, postoffice and station are now Ableman, and will be as long as there is a village, which will be always, judging by the way it has grown in the last few years.

"I think that it was one of the first, if not the first, meeting called to discuss the railroad proposition, when only three men responded to the call: Colonel Ableman, General Starks and Major Williams. General Starks reported it as a large, enthusiastic and respectable meeting.

"The next time Colonel Ableman met the general he called him to account for his apparent lack of veracity. 'Why,' replied the General, 'it was. You were large, I'm sure the Major was enthusiastic, and I hope that I am respectable.' Those three are gone now; Major Williams left us only last year, the General died before the Colonel. Colonel Ableman died July 16, 1880. Mrs. Ableman lived a number of years after his death and died in California. Sometime during the '80s the Charter House was burned and also the old Ableman house, which was

occupied at the time by the Colonel's stepson, Edward Gilmore. So the old friends pass away and leave us only results and memories. I never go to Ableman, and look at the vacant place where the old home stood, without memories of the happy days I spent there, and the goodness of those two people gathering thickly about me, and I pass on saddened that their place is empty here; glad that I had the privilege of knowing them.

CHAPTER XX

MERRIMACK AND LOGANVILLE

MATT'S FERRY AND THE FERRY ROAD—NORTH WESTERN REACHES MERRIMACK—VILLAGE OF TODAY—RECOLLECTIONS OF MATT'S FERRY—TOWN OF WESTFIELD AND LOGANVILLE.

Previous to the coming of Chester Mattson in 1847, who started Matt's Ferry at what is now the Village of Merrimack, only one enterprise had been established which had any lasting effect on the progress of the locality. That was the gristmill built by H. Searl on section 4, about two miles to the west on what is now known as Searl's Creek. The mill and little dam were swept away by a freshet within two months from the time the improvements were made, and it was about two years thereafter before David King purchased Mr. Searl's water rights and erected another mill. After running a few years that was burned, and then Mr. King tried his hand again by building a sawmill and a distillery in the same locality.

MATT'S FERRY AND THE FERRY ROAD

But the most promising prospects centered at the crossing of the Wisconsin River further east. During the winter after his arrival at the locality in 1847 Mr. Mattson secured a charter from the Legislature authorizing him to construct a state road and operate a ferry. He laid out the road, got his ferry in operation, and was soon busy transporting teams and passengers over the Wisconsin at this convenient crossing. He started a tavern and in 1849, when he secured the establishment of a postoffice at Matt's Ferry on Matt's Ferry Road, the few houses were called Colomar, after the Postmaster General of the United States, from whom Mr. Mattson had obtained his commission. In the same year James Flanders entered a large tract of land in the neighborhood for his brother, W. P. Flanders, who soon came on, and not only came into possession of that tract, but bought Mattson's interest in the town and ferry. Mr. Flanders also built and opened a store and a hotel and was for quite a long period the leading citizen of the village.

NORTH WESTERN REACHES MERRIMACK

For several years after the North Western reached Merrimack, which had been christened after the town, the village promised to become a considerable shipping point for livestock, grain and produce. The first railroad bridge was built in 1871, and the iron structure which replaced it was completed in 1877. A bridge nearly 2,000 feet long—that also gave Merrimack some standing!

VILLAGE OF TODAY

But although the early promise of Merrimack as a leading commercial center, even of Sauk County, has not been realized, it is a pretty little village of about four hundred people, with a bank, a mill and several stores, and quite a prosperous ferry. The latter institution no longer transports livestock, teams and slow-going foot passengers, but rather half a dozen autos at a time. Its owner no longer depends mainly on the current of the Wisconsin River to propel his craft across, but operates it by means of kerosene engines. Merrimack is in the route of the Lincoln Highway which runs up the Baraboo Valley, and in its busy season the ferry transports as many as two or three hundred automobiles daily. Since the Wisconsin River improvements, also, and the forming of the artificial lake at this point, numerous sportsmen and tourists have been drawn thither, many tracts of land have been bought at and near Merrimack for summer residences, and on this score even there has been quite a revival of business and hope among the residents of the locality.

Merrimack has a Methodist Church and a good village school of several grades. Among the societies which have local organizations are the Modern Woodmen, Mystic Workers, Beavers and Royal Neighbors. Its Community Club and Red Cross branch are doing their parts in encouraging a civic spirit and making a relief contribution to the swelling international fund. No corner of any county in the United States is exempt from the operations of that vast benevolence.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MATT'S FERRY

As the residents of Merrimack are still almost as proud of their modern ferry as they were in the best days of the old concern, the following paper contributed by John D. Jones, a resident of Chicago when it was written in 1913, is of special interest. He writes as follows:

“My text will be found in the Sauk County History, published in 1880 by the Chicago Historical Company. Speaking of early settlers, it says of Chester Mattson: ‘He came in 1847 and during the ensuing winter succeeded in getting a charter for state road and ferry. Soon

after this the road was regularly laid out and very soon we find a stage making regular trips over it, and Mattson engaged in transporting teams and passengers over the river. The road was known as Matt's Ferry road. Mattson started the second building in the place for a tavern but did not finish it. Soon after (1849) W. P. Flanders came on, and within a short time purchased Mattson's interest in the tavern and ferry for \$700. About 1853 or 1854 Mr. Flanders finished building the hotel which had been started by Mattson.

"My personal knowledge of Matt's Ferry begins in the fall of 1856. At that time the hotel was doing a thriving business, as delays in crossing the river on the small ferry boat made it necessary to stop there for meals and often lodging. My father, H. M. Jones, had a livery business in Madison and frequently passed over the road from Madison to Baraboo with passengers. Stopping often at this hotel he was impressed with the opportunity to make money in its ownership.

"We found also that Mr. Flanders came from the same section of New Hampshire that he did, and this helped him into the purchase of what he afterwards found to be a gold brick of the rankest kind. The purchase price was in the neighborhood of \$3,000, an amount of money which, if invested rightly on the prairie he crossed to get to Matt's Ferry, would have made him independently rich.

"The fact that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was extending its line from Portage to La Crosse (which was finished in 1858) was the reason Mr. Flanders wanted to sell out. This escaped my father's observation. This extension completed, all through travel by way of Matt's Ferry ceased and both the hotel and ferry became unprofitable to their owners, although continued by one and another for many years afterward.

"The state road spoken of in my text with a few minor changes can be traced from Madison to Baraboo by the line of the telegraph, at first known as the Bankers' and Merchants', but later bought out by the Western Union Company, which accomplishes the object of its construction. Leaving the village of Matt's Ferry the road used to run in an almost northerly direction through the lot occupied by the old tavern (now the property of Mrs. Behrens) up east of the present schoolhouse, through lands once owned by H. Behrens, A. Halbman and L. Premo, coming into a road running east and west along the foot of the Baraboo bluffs near the Thomas Degan place.

"This old road can probably be traced yet by the difference in the growth of grain sown on it and by its side. This road had been changed shortly before we came to Matt's Ferry, as it is at present, but the old road was also used and one of my earliest memories is that a butcher, Mr. Pratt, of Baraboo, driving over in a cutter, stopping at the tavern and telling of having seen two deer a little distance back. My father took a shotgun loaded with buckshot, went back a few rods, found the

deers' trail and soon came upon them, shooting both some few rods from where Charles Pigg now lives.

"The name of the village, Matt's Ferry, was changed by Mrs. J. G. Train to Merrimack (spell it with a k, please) after Merrimack County, New Hampshire, in 1855, but the old name clung for a long time and probably old guide boards are still in existence pointing to Matt's Ferry as one of the peculiarities of the Wisconsin river.

"The Wisconsin river has several peculiarities, a few of which I will mention. It is a river of great volume and swift flowing, subject to large freshets from melting snow and heavy rains. If confined to steep banks, as many rivers are, great damage would follow from these periods of extra volume and we hardly ever, with the exception of the Dalles, find high banks on both sides of the stream. Opposite a high bank of clay or sandstone, we generally find a stretch of low bottom land, of more or less width before coming to high ground, and this affords room for the waters of the freshet to spread out and avert damage that otherwise must occur. Another peculiarity is the changeable current or channel, where today you find a good, deep channel, a year from now one may find shallows or even dry land. Sand is constantly being washed down—in larger quantities, of course, during a freshet, and whenever an obstruction is offered to the current, you will find the sand settling and finally forming a permanent bar if the obstruction remains. This fact led to expenditure of quite an amount of money by the government in so-called river improvements, building wing dams of brush and stone out into the river, to form bars of sand, and in this way narrow and deepen the channel so as to make navigation possible.

"It looks to me at this distance to have been a very foolish waste of money, although at the time I was enjoying a little extra patronage in consequence of the employment given customers, and I thought it a very wise undertaking. These deposits of sand are left above the water when the river falls to normal volume, and soon the seeds of willows, cotton woods, maples, birch, elms and other soft wooded trees take root and in a short time we have a forest of young trees, and the bar becomes an island or a stretch of bottom land.

"Our old friend, Fred Lang, had extensive nurseries on these bars, bunching them in bundles, loading cars and shipping them out for sale to the early settlers of South Dakota. I do not think any of them could have lived long, as they require much water and do not find it in sufficient quantity on upland.

"To operate a ferry such as Mattson installed, it is necessary to have a strong current and a constant channel all the way across. Anyone on terms of intimate acquaintance with the Wisconsin river knows few places have their requisites. The one ideal spot is the one Mattson selected. This is now occupied by the Chicago & North Western Railroad bridge:

“The ferry has been operated above and below this port, but in none so successfully. We have on the Merrimack side a high bank of clay some sixty feet above the river bed. On the opposite side is a small area of bottom land separated from the main land by Spring creek leading into the river a few rods further down.

“Over this creek was a log bridge at its mouth, and the ferry was only from the Merrimack shore to the bottoms, and then by bridge to the West Point side. After a while this bridge was washed away and another ferry was used across the creek nearer the landing of the river ferry. In high water this bottom land would be inundated and teams would have to ford to the bridge, unless too deep, in which case the ferry boat would be detached from the overhead cable and poled to and from the bridge. The modus operandi of the river ferry was very simple. Use of the current was to propel the boat across. A strong cable was suspended in the air squarely across the current from shore to shore. To this cable the boat was attached by lines, starting on windlasses at each upper corner of the boat, and attached at the other end to larger pulleys in wooden hoods, running on the overhead cable.

“The operator, after pushing the boat off the shore, would wind up the line on the end of the boat in the direction he wanted to go, until the boat would stand diagonal with the current. Perhaps he might have to give one or two encouraging shoves with a pole to start the ball rolling and this would start the pulley to rolling on the cable as far as it could, the current would swing the boat over to a right-angle position and the momentum of the boat would carry it farther. This would cause the pulley to make another run and so on like the pendulum of a clock until the crossing was made. Often such headway would be made that the operator would have to slacken the speed by lowering the end of the boat wound up to nearly right angles with the large cable.

“As the current ‘did the work’ like the ‘Gold Dust Twins,’ it must be constantly on the job. Hence the necessity for having the right place to operate a ferry. The boat used was a flat bottomed scow, some forty feet long and sixteen feet wide, having wooden aprons or platforms that could be let down to enable a team to drive onto the boat. Two double teams was about the limit of its capacity. Passengers on foot either rode over when teams were crossing or were carried over in skiffs. In busiest times it required two men to operate this ferry, but in dull times one man was captain and crew. The cable across the river at first was a three-inch manilla, heavily tarred to protect it from wear and weather. It was attached on the Merrimack shore to a large upright windlass, sufficient extra length being left on the windlass to permit of its lowering into the water, deep enough to allow the passage over it of any steamboat. The windlass was fastened to two strong horizontal bars firmly bolted to two large white oak stumps. The other end of the cable across the river ran over an upright timber some forty feet high, braced by a

tripod of timbers and from there down to a large rock. It was no easy job to raise and lower this cable and it took several strong men to do it. Steamboats generally came in close to the Merrimack shore where they could pass under the cable. This old manilla cable would sag in dry weather, becoming taut in wet weather and sometimes would get so low as to catch onto the sleeping houses of the rafts. One day it stripped one off entirely and so enraged the raftsmen that he swore he would cut it down his next trip. He kept his promise by attempting to do so, but only cut it badly enough to cause it to break some time afterward.

“In its place Mr. Flanders, at quite an expense, put up a wire cable woven same as the cables in the suspension bridges. It had not been long in place when a boat passing down the river called for a lowering of the cable, but, as usual, was told to come inshore and pass under, which, in attempting to do, lost a portion of its smokestack. The next day, when returning up the river, they called again for a lowering of the cable. Mr. Flanders again told them to come in shore and pass under. They refused and called again for the cable to be lowered or they would pull it down. Mr. Flanders laughed at this threat, telling them the cable was wire and would hold their boat suspended in air, if necessary, before breaking. Their answer was to steam up and throw a heavy manilla cable over it and then requested again that the cable be lowered. Mr. Flanders again refused and starting down stream at full speed they broke the cable as easily as if it had been a pipe stem.

“Here was trouble sure, and the purchase of another expensive cable seemed unavoidable. At this juncture Nathaniel Burgess, an old salt water sailor, modestly suggested that he thought he could splice this cable even if it was wire. He was given permission to try, and succeeded so well that the cable was still in use the last I knew. Mr. Flanders was so overjoyed at this great saving to him that he opened his heart and also his purse and gave Mr. Burgess a quarter, which, I think, proved to be a good one. It would take many pages to write half my memories of happenings in connection with this ferry.

“It was in truth ‘the key to the situation’ and about all that in any way relieved the stagnation of the little town. The arrival and departure daily of the stage, running from Baraboo to Madison was an event that commanded the attention of every man, woman, child and dog in the place. People who were never known to get a letter arrived ahead of time and watched the postmaster change the mail, inquiring of him if there was anything for them, going away openly doubting his veracity when he said ‘No.’ This stage carried passengers as well as mail and it was a long, uncomfortable day’s ride to Madison, where now the trip can be made in an hour in comfort.

“It comes to my mind how I once crossed on this ferry going to visit a boy friend who lived just across the river. The river was high and the bottom land between where the ferry stopped and the bridge was under

water. Too bashful to ask to ride I attempted to wade. Finding the water too deep, I mounted an old slab and with a pole undertook to ride there, with the result that my slab slipped from under me and I was dumped in water over my head. I did as most do when supreme aid is wanted, and called on God to help me. My prayer was answered in the usual way, by my helping and swimming in some way to a stump, which I crawled upon and called lustily for human help, which was soon given me by some men passing in a boat. I was taken to the bridge and went on my visit, although wet to the skin. I couldn't swim for a long time after this and was never noted as a leader in prayer meeting. Nor was it a case of early piety as the ferryman, in answer to my mother's rebuke for allowing me to make the effort, said he told me to stay on the boat and I told him to go to —, as I could take care of myself. He was known as a man of veracity, so I never disputed him.

“Indians were more often seen in those days, and they made regular trips to Madison to draw the annuities and supplies. They could cross without charge when no paying custom was waiting. The time they had to wait was used by the squaws begging from house to house, the bucks lying on the ground smoking and grunting, the boys shooting pennies from split sticks with bows and arrows. The few boy friends I had and myself would study their bows and arrows, how they were made and trimmed, how they held them when shooting, and copying after them as well as we could. When these Indians returned from Madison decked out in their new bright green, red and blue blankets and fresh paint on their faces, they were a sight to be remembered.

“I call to mind the crossing on the ferry of the first volunteers from Baraboo, who enlisted for ninety days expecting the trouble would all be over in that time, the remark of a southern sympathizer that he hoped they would get their heads broken, he having to retire to save his own. I also remember their return after Bull Run had taught its lesson. Again I recall the crossing here of the company from Delton, going to join the Twelfth Wisconsin. They had to wait in crossing and built a bivouac by the river, around which they gathered, and we boys close enough to listen to what their captain, who had seen service, told them of what was in store for them. Many had their wives, and I was old enough to realize the agony they endured in parting, perhaps forever. That war was what General Sherman afterwards said it was. I knew them. These are but a few of the many things so firmly impressed on my mind as never to be forgotten.”

TOWN OF WESTFIELD AND LOGANVILLE

The first scattered settlers of the Town of Westfield selected their homes only four years before Chauncey P. Logan built his log cabin on the southeast corner of section 8, near Narrows Creek, on the site of the

village which afterward took his name. That was in February, 1854. R. B. Balcom soon joined Mr. Logan and the two, with their families, lived together for several years. A number of others came in the summer of 1854 and during the season William Palmer erected the first frame house in the village. Mr. Logan and S. N. Kinsley, another of the new arrivals, commenced to build a dam and sawmill, and in the following spring the mill commenced sawing and a postoffice was established at the settlement called Loganville. As Mr. Logan thereby had enough honor, Mr. Kinsley was appointed postmaster. The two then built a schoolhouse at their own expense, which the district afterward bought and Mr. Kinsley was the first to teach in it.

Rev. S. A. Dwinnell, a Congregational minister, held the first religious services of the village in Mr. Logan's log cabin, the Baptists and Presbyterians organized churches within the next five years, and in 1861 Messrs. Palmer and D. J. Mackay added a gristmill to the other useful institutions of Loganville. In the meantime the German Lutherans had organized churches several miles southeast of the village, and the societies were afterward induced to move their headquarters to Loganville. As the country developed around it in an agricultural way the village was recompensed for the loss of its sawmill by the establishment of other industries. It has now a flour mill, an auto, repair shop, a milk receiving station, four or five good stores, and a bank. The last named—the Loganville State Bank—was founded in November, 1915, and there has been no change in the following management: William Riggert, president; C. Koenig, vice president; John Riggert, cashier. Its capital is \$10,000; surplus, \$2,000; undivided profits, \$1,500; average deposits, \$140,000.

CHAPTER XXI

VILLAGES THAT WENT WRONG

INDUSTRIAL COLLAPSE OF DELTON—MADE WAGONS, STOVES AND FARM IMPLEMENTS—HOP BOOM AND TWO FOUNDRIES COLLAPSE—VICTORIA WISCONSIN PECK HAWLEY (LATELY INTERVIEWED)—OLD NEWPORT (BY MRS. MARY MARKHAM JENKINS)—NEWPORT TRANSFERRED TO KILBOURN—STORY OF NEWPORT (BY W. S. MARSHALL)—THE OLD-TIME LUMBER RAFTS—TRADING POINT AT DELL CREEK—NEWPORT CHRISTENED—WISCONSIN HYDRAULIC COMPANY ENTERS—NEWPORT GIVEN THE “GO BY”—COULD NOT BELIEVE THE TOWN DEAD—LAST FLARE OF THE TORCH—THE DESERTED VILLAGE OF TODAY—FADED IRON INDUSTRIES OF IRONTON.

The Town of Delton, as a subject of history, is chiefly noted for “what might have been” in the way of commerce, manufactures and cities. Newport is only a memory and the Village of Delton is so shrunken from its former dimensions as a manufacturing and business town as to be almost a thing of the past. The rise and fall of Newport has been traced in the railroad chapter, and therefore the writer will not repeat a consecutive story of its hopes and their collapse.

INDUSTRIAL COLLAPSE OF DELTON

The accounts of Delton’s collapse are hardly less sad, as illustrative of the mutability of human plans and institutions, however solidly they seem to be buttressed by their projectors. The record of that village stretches from the building of the first dam and sawmill on Dell Creek by Fox & Topping in 1850 to the going out of the Sarrington and the Timme dams before the flood of June, 1917. Not only were the owners of the flour mills badly crippled by the catastrophe, but numerous hotel keepers and cottage owners suffered; for the beautiful Mirror Lake region had been transformed from the bustling activity of the factory to the strenuous exertions of pleasure seeking and recreation.

MADE WAGONS, STOVES AND FARM IMPLEMENTS

What Delton once was is told by one who once lived in its noise, stress and excitement. The legend runs in this wise, as recorded in the Baraboo Republic in 1913:

“‘Manufactured in Delton, Wisconsin.’ This is a legend which was once almost a household word throughout central Wisconsin. If you should happen to come across it today you would surely wonder what it means. Time was, fifty years or more ago, when it was regarded as a guarantee of quality. It was then to be found inscribed on good farm wagons, two-seated buggies, great two-wheeled ox carts, fanning mills, cast iron plows, elevated-oven cook stoves, cast iron heating stoves, heavy stoves for hop drying, hop presses, hop pole sharpeners, sorghum grinding mills, cauldron kettles, stove hardware, etc.

“While rummaging among the stowaways on an old Sauk County farm one day last summer I came across the above phrase spread across the hearth of an old, discarded elevated oven stove and it appealed to me, like a call from the long ago, to record, ‘lest we forget,’ the fact that our little village here on Dell Creek was not always the sleepy little cross-roads burg which it appears to be today. The desire to tell some of these old-time activities of Delton is my excuse for this letter to the ‘Republic.’

“Early in the '50s Thompson & Holmes were extensively (for that period) engaged in the manufacture of wagons, buggies and carts in Delton. The product of their factory found a ready sale among the early settlers of Sauk county and of the counties north of Sauk. They manufactured good, honest articles and of a class which seemed to outlast the same kind of goods we get today. But as the country grew older, and the iron horse began to bring this country into closer touch with the outside world, handmade goods had to give way before the inroads of machine made. Holmes moved his portion of the wagon works to Rushford, Minnesota, and there built a larger factory, and after a few years again moved to Winona, Minnesota, where the Rushford Wagon, once the Thompson and Holmes wagon, of Delton, is now manufactured by the Rushford Wagon Works, a corporation of national reputation. Their wagons are on sale from Canada to Texas, all over the south and west. What is left of the old shop is now Delton's one blacksmith shop with one forge, one small wagon repair shop, one bench and one and sometimes two, men as the whole working force.

“In the '50s the business of manufacturing grain cleaning machines, or fanning mills, was carried on in Delton. Sidney Ayres invented an improvement in this kind of machinery, making what was called a vibrator machine. As wheat growing was then the main business of all this portion of the state, where farms were opened, the wagons selling the Delton Fanning Mills canvassed the surrounding counties and sales were quite extensive. The writer has in early days driven as far away as Wonevoo, Spring Green, Sauk, and in fact over the country for fifty miles around, selling Delton Fanning Mills. But time went, the cinch bug came, wheat growing became unprofitable, and the fanning mill factory faded away.

“Along the northern border of the village, through the deep ever-green bordered ravine, runs Spring brook. In the middle '50s Clement & Adams built a dam across this brook at a point about midway between where the iron bridge now spans the ravine and where the new fill for the state and county macadam road has been thrown across it. The dam was built of logs and the ravine at the site of the dam was narrow enough for the logs used for the cross-ties to reach clear across from bank to bank. This dam was about twenty-two feet high, making a head of water something like twenty-four feet. Below the dam they installed an old-fashioned wooden water wheel, just such a wheel as you have seen in the engravings of 'The Old Mill.' On the south bank of the ravine they built a machine shop and higher up, on the bank, a foundry. The Delton Foundry & Machine Shop was installed. The writer well remembers the evening when the first heat of melted iron was drawn off the melting furnace, or cupola. It was a red-letter night for Delton. Nearly all the inhabitants were down there to see the beginning of what all thought was to grow into a great industry for the village. Among the products of the new foundry was a cook stove, the first in Sauk county and the first, I think, north of Milwaukee in Wisconsin. From the first the business was a success. Wagon plates, sleigh shoes, heating and cook stoves, sorghum grinding mills, castings for farming mill machinery, foot lathes, iron turning lathes, finally water wheels, and, when the hop boom struck Sauk County, hop stoves, pole sharpeners, prods for setting hop poles, and many other things were manufactured at the Delton Foundry. They even manufactured a six-pounder cannon, mounted it like an army field piece and with it we used to celebrate the victories of the Civil war and awaken the echoes on the morning of the national birthday.

HOP BOOM AND TWO FOUNDRIES COLLAPSE

“Along in the early '60s another foundry and machine shop was added to the industries of Delton. This was located at the old gristmill. It is now the Sarrington mill. The hop boom ended in 1869. With it died both of the Delton foundry enterprises. The most of the machinery from the first foundry was moved to Rushford, Minnesota. The other foundry continued to be run in a perfunctory manner for a few years but was finally shut down. A few years ago a high water on the Spring brook took out the foundry dam and at this time there is hardly a vestige of the old building left. Time has erased nearly every trace of the second foundry. A few stones of the walls of the moulding room can still be seen, marking the site, and one of the old buildings is used for a store shed at the Sarrington mill.

“Now an old resident has almost to hold up his right hand and take oath to any statement made to a stranger that Delton was ever a manufacturing village and one of considerable note.”

VICTORIA WISCONSIN PECK HAWLEY (LATELY INTERVIEWED)

In the chapter on Baraboo the participation of Victoria Wisconsin Peck in the founding of the place and the opening of the valley to family settlement is told at some length. The sequel to the narrative is found in the subdued Village of Delton; for there the lady, now venerable and ready to be born into another state, resides, and was visited



MRS. S. A. HAWLEY AT THE AGE OF EIGHTY

First white child born in Madison, Wisconsin

by O. D. Brandenburg, editor of the Madison Democrat, in August, 1917. The result of this interview is reproduced:

“The first white child born in Madison now lives in a humble little one-story frame house, like a thin summer cottage, on a sand knoll, some few hundred feet from beautiful Mirror lake, in the village of Delton, a dozen miles north of Baraboo. Justice R. D. Marshall of the supreme court has a mammoth farm a mile or so away. She is Victoria Wisconsin Peck Hawley. Her first husband was Nelson W. Wheeler, a lawyer. She has been married to S. A. Hawley eighteen years.

"Mrs. Hawley was born about 200 feet distant from the East Madison depot of the Milwaukee railway, on September 14, 1837, five months after her parents came, therefore will be eighty years of age next month. She is in good health physically, but it was difficult to get from her, when I saw her last Sunday, a coherent story of any nature. Conducted to the little screened-in front porch by her husband from the one room which the house contains, she hesitated to emerge and actually drew away out of sight, not timidly, but rather defiantly. Her husband finally persuaded her to come out. For perhaps three minutes she sat opposite me talking—by no means intelligently—then rose and abruptly disappeared, her husband coming to take her place; but in a minute more she popped into the doorway again, thumping the floor forcefully with her cane.

"I had asked her something pertaining to her childhood.

" 'The records were all in a trunk,' she broke forth. 'When we were galavanting round, Hawley and me, we lost the trunk. I took the key to Ruggles (a Baraboo attorney) and told him to get the trunk, but it had gone to Omaha and so all maw's books and papers were lost,' and she whirled and walked swiftly back from the door.

" 'We didn't lose any books,' said Mr. Hawley calmly. 'We have them in the bottom of a trunk in there now,' and he inclined his head toward the room, but he had scarcely finished when his wife again appeared and repeated the same statement; and this she did many times during the hour that I was there.

"I asked her when her mother died.

" 'I swan, I forget?' Then she burst out again. 'I shall be glad when it is all over and I am gone too. Maw and I once went down to the Madison state fair and an old Irishwoman came out of a house and said: "I was the first white child born in Madison," and maw said "You were, were you?" ha-ha,' and Mrs. Hawley turned and again disappeared.

" 'Soon she came to the door. 'Hawley there,' she said 'is a late settler. He don't know anything,' and she vanished, and again reappeared. 'Abe Wood had a daughter Maggie born in Madison and they claimed that she was the first white child born there, but she wasn't. Abe Wood's wife was a squaw, a Winnebago Indian. I was the first white child born there and I wasn't very white either. Abe Wood was an awful fighter but good hearted. He would give away anything he had, but when he got drunk he was awful. My maw was born in Vermont and paw in New York. Everybody comes round here picking up things. Even some schoolgirls were here and they got it that maw was a squaw, but she wasn't. The papers have had a lot of stuff about us, but all the reporters know is what they are told by those who know nothing.' Mrs. Hawley is in error about her father's birthplace. It was at Shoreham, Vermont, the date 1804, but he was taken to New York in childhood.

"Mr. Hawley, who is twenty years younger than his wife, amiably explained that Wood's daughter was named Maggie and that she was born at Squaw Point on the eastern shore of Lake Monona and that she was indeed the daughter of a Winnebago woman. She was married twice, the first time to Charles A. Perry, whom she divorced, and then to a man named Gardner of Nebraska; and there she died a very few years ago.

"Maggie's mother was married twice also, the first time to a Frenchman and they had a daughter Sarah. According to Mr. Hawley, Wood became ashamed of his Indian wife and her daughter Sarah, a French-Indian halfbreed, and took them north to the Indian reservation, however leaving Maggie at Baraboo to be educated like white girls are. He was very sensitive in defending Maggie and in early days at Baraboo had violent quarrels with his neighbors over what he regarded as social slights to his daughter. Wood long years ago fell backward from a wagon and broke his neck.

"The Hawleys visited Maggie some years ago and Maggie later visited them.

"The interview, however, was not without at least one significant feature. Mrs. Roseline Peck, the first white woman in Madison and the mother of Mrs. Hawley, in a paper which she wrote more than fifty years ago, stating that her husband, Eben Peck, deserted her in 1844 and that she never directly heard from him afterward. Mr. Hawley said, however, that many years ago Mr. Peck wrote to his wife from California and wanted to come back, but that she would not have him. He had run away, she said, and left her to bring up the two children and now he could stay away.

" 'He wrote at least three letters,' added Hawley. 'He was in the honey business in California and wanted to sell honey to his son Victor, who was then running the eating house at the West Madison depot in Madison. The children would not allow him to come back either.'

"This is new information about Eben Peck. It had been reported that he was killed by Indians on the plains, but Mrs. Peck in her reminiscences of 1860 said that 'the last reliable information, but once, that I got from him was by a letter received from him by a citizen of Madison, some six or seven years after he left, stating that he had a wife and five or six children in Texas.'

"The Hawleys resided in Baraboo many years. They have lived at Delton for one year.

" 'Are you here permanently?' I asked.

" 'No,' said Mr. Hawley, 'we won't remain here this winter,' but he did not appear to know where they would go.

"He is a cement contractor. Mrs. Hawley is a little woman, short of stature, and very slender. 'She has weighed 110 pounds,' said Mr. Hawley, 'but now she weighs only 97.' But she didn't have the appear-

ance of weighing even 90. Her figure is straight and she was gowned in a simple blue wrapper, buttoned from neck to floor behind with a safety pin occasionally where buttons used to be.

"She is quite deaf and very nervous. Her hair is gray and sparse, eyes blue, almost gray.

" 'She reads without glasses, and eats well,' said Mr. Hawley, 'more than you or I, and sleeps three-quarters of the time.'

" 'Mrs. Hawley broke her ankle some seven years ago. I gave her a diamond ring,' said Mr. Hawley, 'and she had a habit of tying it up in a handkerchief, getting on top of a stepladder and putting it through a trapdoor into the attic. One day while she was doing this the stepladder doubled up and she fell, fracturing her ankle. We never found the diamond. The rats must have carried it off and the handkerchief too.'

"I called at this humble abode hoping to obtain an interview late in life from the first white child born in Madison, but I had come too late!

"Mrs. Roseline Peck, the mother, rode a pony into Madison, from Blue Mounds, arriving April 15, 1837, five months lacking one day before Victoria was born. She was the first white woman here. The family moved to Baraboo in 1840. A son, Victor, was four years old when the Pecks reached Madison. He died here February 29, 1916, and Mrs. Peck at Baraboo October 20, 1899. She was born February 24, 1808, at Middleton, Vermont."

OLD NEWPORT

By Mrs. Mary Markham Jenkins

To one who has never experienced it, the conditions of pioneer life must be as difficult to imagine, as for one who has never known the necessity of saving, to understand what poverty means; and I think in both cases something valuable has been lost out of life for each.

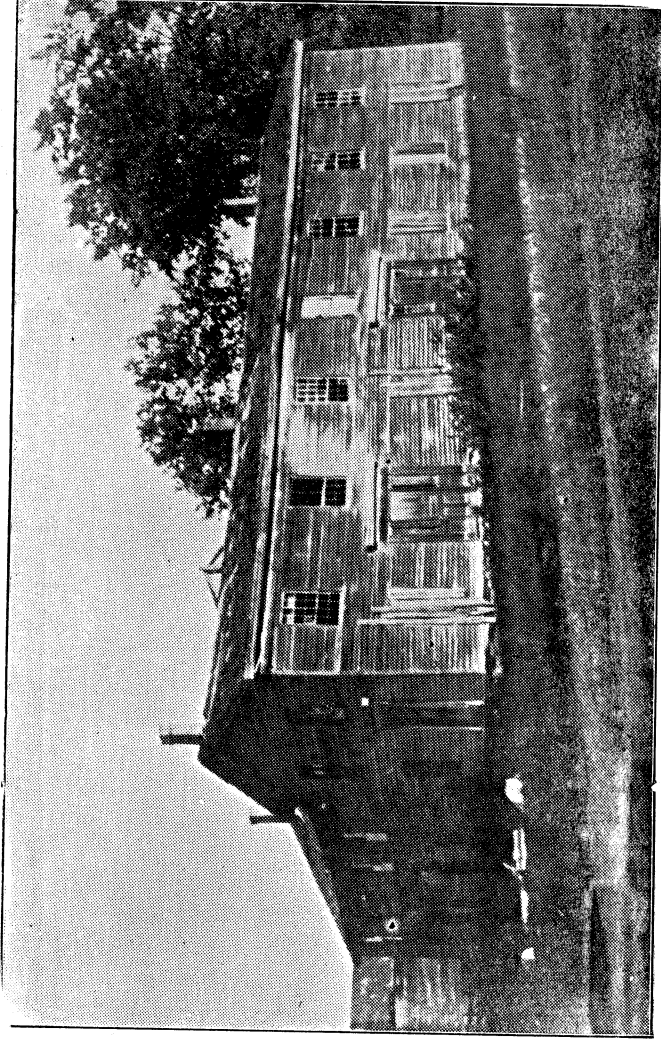
In the early '50s—in 1851—we came to Newport. There was no railroad west of Milwaukee. Coming from Delavan in October, we used our own fine team and thoroughly enjoyed the journey. In the summer previous, father had been taken in—in more senses than one—by a local promoter who had as rose-colored visions of what Newport was to be as any boom town in these days; and he left the lovely Town of Delavan for an imaginary city on the Wisconsin River. Father then rented Doctor Jones' house, now on Broadway, and was to have possession in October. When we arrived Doctor Jones and his wife were calmly eating their supper, with no appearance of ever vacating their house, but they let us into the upright part of it. There was no door for the front doorway, but a blanket did as well for that, as for all the other doorways inside. If portieres had only been thought of then, we would not have minded the blankets so much. However, we soon had an outside door.

Houses were so scarce that every family had to take boarders or let another family live with them. We lived there till our house was built, which is now the one where Henry Van Alstine lives. At first our parlor was upstairs on account of the unfinished state of the lower part, and we had a stove in it, with the pipe out of one of the windows. When the wind would change, my brother would carry the stove across the room and put the pipe out the other window. Don't think we felt the least unpleasant concern on any such account. Every one lived in some unusual way and "hope sprang eternal" in every breast.

There was not a sidewalk in town, and in the main street the sand was so deep that we always had to empty our shoes when we came home after going down town. There were many young men in Newport, attracted by the promise of a big town—speculators and professional men—bright and promising; and the sand in your shoes was forgotten when you stopped to chat in the street. Everyone was social and cheerful. Parties were generally held in the old hotel now standing. Everyone danced that knew how. There were no class lines; every one that was respectable was welcome. But that does not mean that intelligence was not recognized, and that there was not an inner circle quite as ready for the best things as now. We had a reading club—Van Steenwick, then consul for the Netherlands, a bachelor, whose house was the one Mr. Coon lives in now, was the chairman. We took the best foreign magazines, and the best of our country.

There were no church buildings at first, but services were held in private houses and hotels, and King's Hall. People used to go to church in those days. The ministers were equal to those of today, and the Presbyterian minister, Mr. Mitchell, quite superior to most. He and his bride began their housekeeping in the barn that Mr. Bennett pulled down not long ago. It stood beyond the brick house that is on the road to Delton. He did not approve of donation parties; so there was never but one for him, when he made it very plain that he was not pleased. He was a very arbitrary man, and as long as he preached here—which was in Kilbourn as well as in Newport—the congregation, according to his command, stood during prayers and sat while they sang. There was a Baptist minister not quite equal to the place he held, and there were always funny things happening. One Methodist minister used to spread a handkerchief on the floor before he kneeled to pray, and as he wore white trousers and the floors were often dirty, he was not to be blamed for it. The choirs sang for all the different denominations, as the different ministers would not fill their special pulpits every Sunday, but had to preach in other places. The music was as good as now. There were many excellent singers there then, and serenades were a pleasant way of showing regard for friends.

At the first bit of sleighing, everything that could be forced into use was made to do service for a sleighing, and I do not remember whether



OLD NEWPORT HOTEL

Built by William Steele about 1859. Torn down in 1908

it was a crockery crate or a dry goods box that I had my first ride in, accompanied by a fine young man of the mercantile persuasion. There used to be general sleighrides, often out to the Halfway house on Webster's Prairie. Then in the summer—picnics to the Dells, and sometimes dancing on the bridge. I remember a large party of young people were asked out in the country to eat honey and hot biscuits; after getting ready to go home the gentlemen were asked to pay for the supper. I will not say where it was, as the descendants still live in this region. There was more real enjoyment socially then than now; because every one was, so to speak, on an equality and no one trying to outdo others in any direction.

Fancy a time when the fashion of your clothes did not cause you any extra thought or trouble! Not that any were indifferent to the way they were made, but provided the material was good and the style becoming, a dress could be worn till it was worn out; in fact, I do not recall any decided article of dress that you could say was fashionable but little fancy silk aprons; and following that, a change in sleeves came about, and from that time on the bondage has grown heavier year by year, until women are now in a slavery that affects soul and body and no emancipator in sight!

One of the early diversions was a celebration when the railroad was finished through Newport Town and a station built on this side of the river near Lynch's. One enthusiastic woman made a cake station in imitation of the one just built and where the celebration was held; but cake and station have long been gone and forgotten.

Pleasant teas, which were suppers, were common, and the good things to eat were as choice as now, but not served in courses. When you sat down to the table you knew what you were to have and so knew what you could safely leave out, if you didn't like it. The society of fifty years ago was not so different from these days as one might think. The seminary at Newport opened and conducted by a graduate of the Mary Lyon Seminary, and with a corps of most excellent teachers, shows what was thought necessary for the people there. Scholars came from away—among whom was sweet Mary McClay, who was brought and entered there by her aunt, Julia Dent, of the Grant family of Dents.

You may ask what became of that seminary? The principal was Mrs. Cooley, whose husband, the Reverend Cooley, was pastor of the Congregational Church in Newport. The church was not pleased with the Reverend Cooley, and he was notified of the fact. His feelings were so deeply injured that he split up the pulpit so no one else could use it. It was a striking piece of furniture, entirely covered with red plush, and was a dead loss for use, but a good thing to get rid of. As the husband was out of a place, the school had to be closed. The large square building near Kerfoot's was built for the seminary, but afterwards used for the common school and finally moved away. The Con-

gregational Church uses one of the large upper rooms for church services, and the bell on the building belonged to the church and was bought by private subscription, and it now hangs in the Methodist Church in Kilbourn.

NEWPORT TRANSFERRED TO KILBOURN

The removal of Newport to Kilbourn took almost all of the desirable people, and was so complete that the lives of the two towns cannot be separated. To the circle when moved was added the charming family of Mr. Holly—intelligent, cultivated and social, they were always ready to move in anything desirable, and the picnics they were always stirring up are still a pleasant memory to me, at least. Newport and Kilbourn were surely favored in the quality of most of the early settlers.

The breaking out of the Civil war, and its long continuance, changed the tenor of many lives so that the ordinary things of life took on new shapes, and there was a new atmosphere from that time on. But the streets and houses of Newport are as plain to my inward vision as those of Kilbourn today, and the ghosts of vanished days and people are all about me when I wish to call them forth.

STORY OF NEWPORT

By W. S. Marshall

In the latter part of the year 1832, John Metcalf, who in later years owned the upper, or Lyons, sawmill on the Baraboo River, and Daniel Whitney, the first white owner of the site of the present City of Portage, obtained the right to cut lumber and make shingles on the land belonging to the Menominee Indians. These lands were located on both banks of the upper Wisconsin river. Late in the fall of that year they started for the upper river. They took with them a two man power sawmill. It was a whip or pit saw. It was to be operated as follows: A pit some seven feet deep was dug and across this pit the log which was to be cut into boards or planks was laid. One man being stationed in the pit and the other on the log, the saw was drawn alternately up and down and by this means the log was sawed into boards or planks of the thickness desired by the operators.

These men, during the winter of 1832-33 thus manufactured lumber and in the spring of 1833 they built from it the first lumber raft on the upper river. With this raft they made the pioneer run down the river, through the Dells, and to the site of the present City of Portage.

Thus was begun a lumber traffic on the Wisconsin River which in the eighteen or twenty years following grew to a great volume, a traffic which in the years from 1849 to 1856 required the construction of from 2,000 to 3,000 rafts annually and gave employment to 4,000 or 5,000 rivermen during the spring and summer rafting season.

It was with a view to securing a portion of the supply trade of this army of river men that a village and a store were established at the point where Dell Creek joins the Wisconsin River, on the northern boundary of Sauk County.

For a distance of eight miles or more above the mouth of Dell Creek the river runs between high rock walls which narrow for a portion of the way to a width of less than seventy-five feet. Through this gorge, when the water was high enough to permit the running of rafts, the river boiled and whirled in a swift, angry current. This gorge forms what is called the Dells of the Wisconsin River and was the most dangerous and difficult stretch of water for the raftsmen to encounter in all the long trip from the mills to the market.

THE OLD-TIME LUMBER RAFTS

The Wisconsin River raft of those days was constructed of two strings, of ten or twelve cribs each, of boards or planks. Each crib was built up of tiers of boards alternately packed at right angles to each other, so that the crib, when complete formed a square packed some eighteen or twenty inches in depth and the dimensions of the square were those of the length of the boards forming the crib. That is, sixteen foot boards formed a crib sixteen feet square, etc. Ten or twelve of these cribs, coupled together tandem, formed a string, and two strings coupled side by side formed a raft. These rafts were fitted with long, broad bladed oars, attached to long timber stems, an oar at each end of each string. A raft crew consisted of from two to four men. Several rafts formed a fleet.

Ordinarily, in good stage of water on the open river, two men were crew enough to handle the raft, but in running through the Dells in high stage of water the rafts were separated into single strings and the oars manned by double crews. Sometimes, in a fair stage of the river, the rafts were not separated into strings, but the crews of two or more rafts were employed to man the oars. So, in passing this stretch of the river, the raft or the string was run to a point below the Dells and then tied up and the men doubled, or walked back to the head, and ran the remaining part through.

Just below the mouth of Dell Creek, the river makes a bend forming a great cove or bay, some hundreds of acres in extent, on the south side of the river, stretching from the creek to Sugar Bowl Rock. This bay was the first available place of any size, below the Dells, where the rafts or half rafts could be tied up to remain while the crews returned to the head of the Dells for the remaining strings, and here was the grand re-assembling point for them after passing the Dells. It was no uncommon thing to see that bay completely covered with tied-up rafts. This favorable location caused the mouth of Dell Creek to become a division,

a re-victualing and resting place for the raftsmen before they started on the long run toward the mouth of the river and the Mississippi. The settlement itself was at first called Dell Creek.

About the year 1841 John Mead, Samuel Bentley and J. B. McNeal located near the mouth of the creek, opening up fields or clearings some three-quarters of a mile south, on the uplands. Two years later a Mr. Jenson took up a claim and cleared and broke up a field one-quarter of a mile south of Mead's field. In 1848 Joseph Sanders settled and began farming one-quarter of a mile west of Mead's. The old Mead, Jenson and Sanders fields are now included in the fields of the farm owned by Judge Marshall.

About this time Frank Darrow established a general store at Dell Creek.

TRADING POINT AT DELL CREEK

The principal outlet which the early settlers had for their surplus produce was the raftsmen's trade at Dell Creek. In the spring and summer they here found a ready market for flour, butter, chickens, eggs and vegetables. In the fall and winter the pinery trade took their spare feed, grain, flour, pork, beef, and the yokes of oxen which some of them fitted up for this trade. Dell Creek was the outfitting point for the upper river lumber camps.

It will be seen, from the above explanation, that the mouth of Dell Creek was, from its location, the logical point for a great trading town to grow up, under the conditions as they existed at this early date.

In the fall of 1849 a flouring mill was completed and put in operation at the point on Dell Creek where Delton is now located, two miles above the mouth of the creek. The settlers began to come and to locate and open up farms in great numbers, for now there was a ready means of preparing their grain for market and the market at Dell Creek was fast growing in importance.

In the spring of 1850 the small settlement at the mouth of the creek was surprised one day by the advent of a small steamboat which came up the river from the Mississippi, laden with goods and to purchase produce from below. Here was a demonstration that the Wisconsin River was a navigable stream and, as the boat could not go through the Dells, Dell Creek was the head of navigation. This meant much at that time. The Government had begun the improvement of the Fox River. A canal was to cut the narrow portage between the Fox and Wisconsin, only eighteen miles below. Then the trade of the great lakes was to come here by water, as well as trade from the Mississippi and the Gulf. Here was the location for a great inland port. It began to attract the attention of capitalists and in 1852 Newport was founded.

NEWPORT CHRISTENED

The village was laid out and christened Newport by Edward Norris and John Marshall. It included finally all the east side of the creek to the hills and the west side up to a point some 100 yards west of where the Kerfoot house now stands and thence south to where stands the old brick house at the top of the hill, near the Kilbourn and Delton road. Calculations were made for a large city. It was not to remain a village long.

The same year Marshall and Norris built a dam across Dell Creek and erected a sawmill, about forty rods above the mouth of the creek. They began cutting lumber for the settlers and for building up the town.

The writer first saw the place in 1854. At this time it was growing very fast. William Steele had built a hotel on the east side of the creek. It was occupied by Charles Burhans. One Clark was building a much larger hotel on the west side of the flat, near where the Kerfoot house stands, but nearer the river. John Marshall was operating some five or six stores. Doctor Jenkins had moved from Delton to Newport and opened a drug store. There were, of course, several saloons. Hoffman was building what was, in those days, a mammoth brewery, and you may be sure that when the rafting season was on, the place was a lively one, both day and night.

About this time and during the next year it seemed to be fully settled that the new railroad which was being built west from Milwaukee was to cross the river here. There had been three surveys made and those on the inside had reliable information that the one byway of Newport was reported as the best. Everything pointed to its sure location here. The river was to be bridged and the depot built right in the heart of the city. The boom was on in earnest. There was a great rush to get in on the ground floor.

About this time a party of the citizens obtained a charter for a dam to harness the waters of the Wisconsin River and began advertising the superior advantages of the place as a manufacturing point. Capitalists were attracted, some of them coming from Milwaukee to look the situation over. And in their estimation here was indeed the ideal place for the upbuilding of a great city, accessible as it would be by rail to the markets of the east and west, provided by nature with a water route to the south, and, when the Government improvement of the Fox River should be complete, with available water communication with the great lakes. Competition in rates between the water and rail outlets would assure reasonable freight rates for material in and product out. Where could a more enticing prospect be found for a profitable investment of capital?

WISCONSIN HYDRAULIC COMPANY ENTERS

As a result of this investigation, these capitalists made a proposal to the owners of the town site and to the parties holding the charter for

the dam, which was favorably considered. The Milwaukee capitalists, in connection with some eastern people, organized a company, the Wisconsin Hydraulic Company, and a contract was entered into between this company and Edward Norris and John Marshall, whereby the Newport parties agreed to deed to the Hydraulic Company a one-half interest in all unsold lots in the Marshall and Norris plats of the city; for no one demeaned it by calling it a village now. The company of citizens also agreed to turn over to the Hydraulic Company the charter which had been obtained for the damming of the river. Meanwhile an East Newport village had been surveyed on the Columbia County side of the river, and the owner of this village plat also entered into a contract with the Hydraulic Company agreeing to give them one-half of the unsold lots in that village. In consideration of these concessions the company agreed to put in the water power improvements and install the power ready for manufacturing plants.

Now there was considerable property which the company would have to acquire and which, belonging to other parties, was not included in this contract. As this property was vital to their project, the Hydraulic Company would be obliged to purchase it before they could begin the work. The site for the dam selected by them was outside the city plats, just above on the river. The plan was to put the dam across the river at the point selected, then take the water through a canal just above the dam across into Dell Creek pond; then to use the water from a race leading from this pond to down the bank of the river below the mouth of Dell Creek and so discharge it, after passing through the wheels, into the river again.

To carry out this plan the company must acquire the Dell Creek power and flowage rights. They must also acquire the land on both sides of the river where the dam was to abut the banks and also the right of way for the head race, across from the river to the Dell Creek Valley. To prevent parties from putting a prohibitive price on the needed properties it was agreed the deal should remain a secret until such time as the company was ready to begin work and, to insure this, the bond which had been given and the contracts which had been made were not to be put on record for a time, and all parties were to suppress information regarding the trade.

The Dell Creek mill and power had changed hands several times before this for a consideration of \$2,000 or less. It was no longer owned by Norris and Marshall. The land where the dam was to abut on either side was not expected to cost more than \$10 or \$12 an acre, as it was not tillable. The same was true of most of the ground required for the head race and where the lower or discharge race was to go. But notwithstanding the agreement, it was said that the news of the trade became public property almost at once. It was thought that the Columbia County village owners put their contract on record in Portage almost immediately

and visions of great gains haunted the minds of the owners of property which must be acquired by the company.

When the representative of the Hydraulic Company came on to negotiate for the needed property he found that the people with whom he must deal for the same were out for the wealth in sight. A company of twelve of the citizens had, since the news of the projected improvement became public, made up a pool by putting in \$175 each and had purchased the Dell Creek power for the sum of \$2,000. They now wanted \$2,000 or more for each share, or over \$24,000 in all. Ten acres of land which included the point on the south side of the river, where the dam was to be located and where the head race was to leave the river, had just been purchased by Ephraim Kingsbury for \$10 per acre. He would not sell for less than \$1,000 per acre. Lots on the east bank of the creek which were comparatively valueless before, but which were now needed for carrying out the projected plans, were held at \$1,000 or more each. The town was on the greatest sort of a boom. People were moving in, investing and building. Local owners were marking up the lots over night and so accumulating easy wealth. The town now had 1,200 to 1,500 residents and prospects of thousands to come. The obstacles proved too much for the Hydraulic Company. Their representative went away without purchasing any property. A change came over the apparent plans of the railway company. It was said that they were encountering like difficulties in obtaining needed property.

NEWPORT GIVEN THE "GO BY"

At all events, it soon became noised abroad that a resurvey of the routes had been made and that it had resulted in the recommendation of the route crossing the river where Kilbourn is now located as being the most practical and available. The railroad grade work which, in 1855, had reached the Wisconsin River bank at Lone Rock, just below Newport, was being continued on up the river, indicating that Newport was to be given the "go by."

The above is the version of the Hydraulic Company's change of base, as the writer has it, and but recently, from as near first hands as one could hope to get it after so long a time. My informant is the son of the original Milwaukee promoter of the Hydraulic Company. This son was the representative sent on to acquire the needed properties for the improvement and was the accredited engineer of the Hydraulic Company.

There was another version given in after years by some of the old Newport citizens and it is as follows: "The hopes of the people who had made investments here were blasted by an over abundance of confidence in the integrity of Byron Kilbourn. All were anxiously and confidently awaiting the event of the iron horse, having received the

positive assurance from the railroad manager that the La Crosse & Milwaukee would cross the river at this point. Hotels, stores, schools, churches and dwellings were reared and occupied. Village lots were selling at from two hundred to three hundred dollars each, and everybody was happy. The citizens had got a charter for a dam and were about to harness the old Wisconsin to turbine wheels, but they were induced to make over the charter to the Wisconsin Hydraulic Company, composed chiefly of railroad directors, who immediately obtained an amendment permitting them to remove the site to Kilbourn. This was the beginning of the end. Newport went into a decline from which it never recovered."

This latter version is given in Butterfield's "History of Sauk County," and practically embodies the belief of many of the old inhabitants of the village who were innocent sufferers.

The most of the people living in the country outside the town believed at the time it was the greed of some of the inhabitants of the town, who were there not alone for their health but for "all there was in it," which was the principal cause of the collapse, and the inside history, as it was recently given to the writer, seems to agree perfectly with the circumstances as they appeared to outsiders at the time. His informant stated to him that, with the exception of his (the informant's) father, none of the railroad men were connected with the power scheme, though all were friendly to it. This being the case, it might have had an influence in bringing about a change in the plans. Most people understood that the power location had been abandoned long before it was known that the railroad was going by.

It was a matter which was much discussed in the home of the writer at the time. His father had recently come from an eastern city where he had been engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods. Among other projects, it was proposed to erect a cotton mill in Newport. Hence he was taking an active interest in the matter and had discussed the plans quite freely with the parties who represented the power company. It was his understanding of the matter at the time that, to use his way of expressing it, "some of Newport people had overreached in their greed for gain and had killed the goose which might have laid the golden eggs."

Whatever caused the change of plan, there was no doubt but that Newport had received its death blow. The clank of the hammer, as it fell on the spikes, across the river, where the rails were being laid passing Newport could be plainly heard in the stricken village in the early hours of the morning and, to the ears of those disappointed people, must have been about as cheering as the clods falling on the coffin at a burial. When, in February, 1856, the first house started from Newport, bound for the site of Kilbourn, it was anything but a gala day in the old town. The writer drove two yokes of the many yokes of oxen which assisted in

that exodus. The building moved was the hotel from East Newport. It was the first frame house to mark the new-born City of Kilbourn. It flourished there for many years as the Tanner House and is still standing, merged in the Finch House of today. It has long since lost its identity and lives only in the memory of a few of the old pioneers.

COULD NOT BELIEVE THE TOWN DEAD

A few of the other houses and some of the business firms soon followed, but many of the people could not be comforted nor could they believe that Newport was really dead. They were sure it must rise again. From the position where they were inclined to dictate terms the people had now reached a point where they were humble. By December, 1857, they thought that, if the railroad company could be induced to allow a station on the line opposite the town, Newport might still retain her trade and glory. This station would accommodate Baraboo, Delton, Reedsburg and Newport and all the neighboring country between these towns.

A petition to the directors of the railroad company was circulated by the Newport remnant. It was signed by the most prominent business men of the places named. The prayer of the petitioners was that the Town of Newport be allowed to erect a depot on the line of the road where it ran nearest the village, at their expense for the erection and maintenance and that the trains be allowed to make regular stops there for the taking on and letting off of passengers, and for the receiving and delivering of freight. This prayer was granted.

Hope again animated the town and the sound of the hammer and saw was heard again in the almost deserted village. The exodus of buildings and of business firms was stayed for a time. Within the next ten or twelve weeks, one of the handsomest depots on the line was erected by the Newport people and by the last of February, 1858, it was ready for opening. On the 25th day of February, 1858, there was a grand jubilee and festival, to which the residents of all the surrounding country had been invited. It was called, by the hopeful and overjoyed people of the village, "The resurrection of Newport." There was a procession, a banquet and a great dance. It was certainly a red letter day for the old town and one long to be remembered by the participants. Among the toasts given at the banquet were many which were decided slurs on the railway managers who, in acceding to the petition of the people in regard to the depot matter, should have been regarded as benefactors. Ever after there seemed to be a spirit of antagonism between the powers that controlled the road and the Newport people.

LAST FLARE TO THE TORCH

This resurrection was the last flare to the torch. Newport was too far gone and soon was in the pangs of a second death. The people soon

began to leave and the houses to go to Reedsburg, Baraboo, and Kilbourn, or out in the country. For ten years thereafter the place was slowly but surely sliding off the map, and when the postoffice was discontinued, in April, 1868, and the tax collector dropped the Newport lots from the tax rolls and ceased to advertise them for sale for taxes, Newport was indeed dead and became but a memory.

Today but four houses, out of all the hundreds which once made up the village, mark the site. These are the Vanderpool home, once the palatial residence of the town, now the summer home of the Kerfoot family; the brick house on the hill, near the Delton and Kilbourn road, built by the Topping family; the little wooden cottage nearer the road, below the brick house, once the home of the Murrays, and the house now occupied by Mrs. Albert House, near the river road, east of the creek, erected by Mr. Scott. Murray was the master stone mason of the town and he was also a well digger and dug the first well in the village. Mr. Scott was the last of the old inhabitants to leave the dead village. He did not give up hope until the beginning of the present century.

THE DESERTED VILLAGE OF TODAY

The old village streets are all grown up to locust trees and silver poplars, the descendants of the early shade trees. The streets can only be traced by lines of pits which were once cellars under residences and stores. An occasional clump of lilacs remains to mark the site of the home which some hopeful soul was once bent on beautifying with shrubs and flowers. The old gig paths which were worn deep by the feet of the raftsmen as they walked back from the cove below the town to the head of the Dells for the remaining strings of rafts are still plainly to be traced, but these paths are now pointed out to the wondering tourists as old Indian trails. The old brewery vault has been re-christened. It is now the Robbers' Den. Sugar Bowl Rock and Lone Rock retain the names they bore in the olden time.

The other points of prominent rock, nameless in the old time, are now called in the furtherance of tourist interest, Echo Point, Bear's Cave, Observation Point, Chimney Rock, Signal Peak, etc.

If the memory of Newport, so long dead, shall be preserved for the benefit of the curious in the annals of the Historical Society of Sauk County, the writer will feel compensated for the labor of recording it.

FADED IRON INDUSTRIES OF IRONTON

The iron industries which for some twenty years made the Village of Ironton and its neighborhood a very busy and promising section of the county are also past history. The commencement of that local chapter was the arrival of David C. Reed, founder of Reedsburg, to section

10, south of the village to be founded, and the purchase by him from C. C. Washburne of the southwest quarter thereof, on which iron ore was afterward developed. Mr. Reed mortgaged the property to George Tibbitt and in 1855 Jonas Tower came into possession of it. Mr. Tower believed the deposits could be worked to advantage, bought the site of the Village of Ironton, laid out the town on the bands of the Little Baraboo, opened a store, erected buildings for mills and furnaces, and, although he associated others with him in the early period of the iron boom, he eventually shouldered the burden himself, until his death in 1863. The property then passed to John F. Smith and his associates. The mines and the furnaces a mile north, with buildings and apparatus—that is, the entire plants at the ore beds and the manufactory, with large outfit required for transportation, were then valued at over \$100,000, which then was a large figure. Under Mr. Smith's management the Tower estate and mining and manufacturing properties so increased that at his death in 1878 they were probated at \$170,000. A large foundry had been established in connection with the furnace and much of the ore was shipped in the form of metal work for agricultural implements, kettles, wagon tires and various castings. But such enterprises were doomed to collapse when it was evident that Ironton would fail to secure the transportation facilities necessary to move such output to advantageous markets; also, as has been noted elsewhere, when the vast tonnage of the ores of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan came into competition with the comparatively tiny quantities which could be mined from sections 9 and 10, of the Town of Ironton. The decline and almost disappearance of the mines at that locality, and the village founded on them, are virtual repetitions of the story of Newport in the far north-eastern corner of the county.

There are now a few houses and a postoffice at Ironton, as well as at Lime Ridge, on the southern border of the town. They are both little rural communities, with few ambitions and rivalries.

Other points of some local significance, most of them former post-offices which have been absorbed by the rural mail routes, are Black Hawk, Troy Township; Loreto, Bear Creek Township; Woodlawn in the Town of Washington; Walton, Woodland Township; Witweir, Troy; Denzer and Leland, Honey Creek; Cassel, Troy.

CHAPTER XXII

MEMORIES OF GREENFIELD TOWN

EARLY DAYS IN GREENFIELD (BY MRS. L. H. PALMER)—TOWN APPROPRIATELY NAMED—FIRST WHITE SETTLERS—MRS. GARRISON, SHREWD PROMOTER—VILLAGE OF GARRISON—INDIAN TALES—MILLS—RAILROAD NEARLY CAME—TOWN OF GREENFIELD (BY E. D. JACKSON)—PIONEER TEACHERS OF THE TOWN—HOME LIFE BY EXAMPLES—FARM, A MANUFACTORY—FIRST SUCCESSFUL APPLE GROWING IN THE STATE—RELIGIOUS LIFE AND CAMP MEETINGS—DEATH OF LITTLE ONES—THE WILKINSONS—HUNTING AND FISHING—SONGS OF THE GERMAN FARMERS—MEMORIES OF VANISHED MEN AND WOMEN.

The Town of Greenfield is one of the sections of Sauk County which has passed down the lanes of local history quietly and contentedly. It has no postoffice centers, no railroads, no large industries and little what would be called present-day aggressiveness; yet as much has been written of its good people and the serene beautiful country within its bounds as of any other part of the county, and as Greenfield is typical of rather an unusual phase of American prosperity and contentment, several reminiscient papers are reproduced.

EARLY DAYS IN GREENFIELD

By Mrs. L. H. Palmer

The Town of Greenfield formed a part of Brooklin (now Baraboo), until 1853, when it was set apart and a preliminary meeting was held April 5th, at the home of John Munroe, where the first executive board was elected. Leonard Thompson, chairman; Hiram Bailey and Isaac V. Mack, side members; clerk, A. F. Kellogg; treasurer, Amos Johnson; town school superintendent, C. W. Kellogg; assessor, Nathan Dennison. The first ten years the names Thompson, Bailey, Mack, Kellogg, Johnson, Dennison, Hoega, Clark, Barstow, Simonds, Palmer and Tucker, appear most frequently as members of the executive board. That they governed wisely and well was proven by the spirit of peace and thrift that hovered over the town at all times.

TOWN APPROPRIATELY NAMED

To Nathan Dennison belongs the honor of naming the town. Those who are familiar with the beautiful prairie, lovely valleys, and the rocky,

well-wooded bluffs, hemming in as they do the beautiful Baraboo River as it takes its winding course through the center of the town and flows off through the Lower Narrows on its way to the Wisconsin, will agree that the town is appropriately named, though, I believe, Mr. Dennison named it in honor of his old home in Vermont.

FIRST WHITE SETTLERS

Edwin Johnson, the first white settler, built a log cabin and started a shoeshop in 1841, where J. E. Savage now resides, about one mile east of Baraboo. It must have been a very primitive affair and poorly patronized, as the next settler was Richard Clark, who built a bachelor cabin the next spring, where C. L. Pearson now has a home. His family consisted of nearly 100 hogs, and an old horse named Nell. His son, Thomas, came the following spring and located on the farm now owned by H. C. Langdon. In 1843 he purchased a pair of 18-inch burr millstones and erected a grist mill, as it was then called, near where the old red schoolhouse was afterward built. Farther up the Prothero (now Jeffries) Creek, Mason Prothero built and operated a sawmill, and still farther up he built a mill for turning hard wood. He afterwards sold the sawmill to A. Lezart. In 1843 Loran Cowles settled on section 33. He was the first probate judge in Sauk County and one of his sons, Dr. Charles Cowles, was the first physician in the Baraboo Valley. His daughter, Mrs. Schaffer, was the first person to die, and left a baby, Mary, who was the first white child born in Greenfield. In 1845 Moses Nulph and Aaron Nelson located, followed by Job Barstow and Wm. Eikey in 1846. The year 1847 brought several families, namely, Simeon Crandle, Sr., Thomas Risley, John Sanborn, Andrew Garrison, John McGee, Abram Hoega, Thomas Jones, Mr. Denison and Geo. W. Tucker, who was the second settler east of what is now known as Tucker's bridge.

MRS. GARRISON, SHREWD PROMOTER

In 1848 Andrew Garrison died on the plains enroute to California and O. V. Troop, a relative, came from New Brunswick to assist Mrs. Garrison in her many business enterprises. Mrs. Garrison was a brilliant, unscrupulous woman, with a strong personality, very successful in hoodwinking all classes, from the professor to the laboring man. She spent large sums of other people's money sinking deep shafts to prospect for copper, lead and gold, and very nearly succeeded in getting a stock company formed with a heavy capital, to work the mines that she was in hopes of finding. She started a pottery on her farm and caused considerable excitement, claiming to have had the clay analyzed and that a fine grade of china could be made from it. The clay, however, proved not to be of any value and thus another one of her bubbles burst. O. V.

Troop at her instigation built a dam across the Baraboo River on her land and erected a sawmill, which did some business for a time, but was washed out by a spring freshet and owing to the opposition of the farmers up the river on account of the damage done by the backwater, the dam was never rebuilt.

“VILLAGE” OF GARRISONVILLE

While all this was going on Mrs. Garrison originated and platted the Village of Garrisonville. The stakes that were used to mark the boundaries of the lots, and the cellars of some of the houses that were built, were still in existence within the memory of the writer. She also established and conducted a ferry across the Baraboo River. As she lived some distance from the river it was necessary for her to provide some means of notifying her when people wished to cross. She solved the problem by hanging a cow's horn converted into a whistle, on a nearby tree. When she succeeded in getting her town platted, she took the plat to Milwaukee, where she succeeded in selling one-fifth of the town site for \$5,000, by representing that the town lay at the head of navigation of the Baraboo River and that there was a fine water power at that place, all of which was true. She also persuaded Doctor Delametes of Cleveland, Ohio, that it would be a paying proposition to build a medical college in Garrisonville, but when he came and looked into the matter he found he had been badly humbugged, and he returned home a sadder though wiser man.

The best laid plans of men and mice will sometimes “gang astray,” so it was with Mrs. Garrison's. The river was never used for navigation and Baraboo developed so rapidly that Garrisonville was soon deserted, though there had been a hotel and several houses erected and Mrs. Garrison conducted a general store at her home for some time. Mrs. Garrison, after living a long and eventful life, died a number of years ago in Chicago, suffering for the common necessities of life.

The first school was established in 1850 and was taught by Miss Van Valkenberg at the home of Job Barstow. The following year District No. 1 was organized, covering a much larger territory than it does at present, as settlers were few and scattered. The first schoolhouse was made of logs but was soon replaced by a frame building, which served for school purposes until about twenty years ago, when it was moved to a nearby farm and serves the purpose of a granary, and a larger building stands on the old place and is still known as the “Eikey schoolhouse.”

The old pioneers thus early laid the foundation for the high educational standard that has always been maintained in Greenfield. There have been numbers of teachers, town and county superintendents, assemblymen and a state senator who received all or nearly all their early education in the schools of our town.

INDIAN TALES

The Indians were an ever present source of worry and annoyance with the good housewives in those early days. They were generally good natured, but at times, having imbibed too freely of the white man's firewater, they were inclined to be rather ugly. We have heard our grandmother tell an experience, that, to say the least, was rather unpleasant. Some Indians and their squaws stopped at the house and wanted something to eat. She told them that she had no bread baked, showing them the dough in the pans as proof of her statement. The Indians were drunk and ugly and told her to make some bread, and sat down in the kitchen to see that she did it. She, with three small children, was alone, and of course could do nothing but obey orders. While waiting for the bread the Indians went to sleep, and the squaws immediately arose to the occasion, secured the guns and knives from the Indians, hid them under their blankets; telling grandmother that "fool Indian not hurt white woman now," hurried away as fast as possible, not waiting for their portion of the bread. When the Indians awoke they took the bread and decamped, much to grandmother's relief.

Greenfield was a favorite camping ground for the Indians on their migratory trips across the country from Baraboo to Dekorra, the trail crossing the Baraboo on the rapids at the point where Garrisonville was located. They hunted, fished, and cultivated fields of corn, tobacco, melons, beans and pumpkins. Traces of some of their cornfields could still be found a few years ago. The Indians have left behind them as mementoes of a rapidly vanishing race caches or places where they stored food, mounds of several forms, the most important being the Man Mound, the only one of its kind in existence. It has been purchased by the Sauk County Historical Society, the State Archaeological Society, and the Landmarks Committee of Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, together with a small plot of ground adjoining which we hope to convert into a pleasure park, thus preserving the mound and furnishing a pleasant place for holding picnics. There have been found many fine specimens of their handicraft, such as arrow heads, points, spears, hammers and axes, showing in many instances very superior workmanship.

The first church to be erected was built by the Lutherans on section 18 in the southern part of the town, and the next was built by the Evangelical Association of North America, one-half mile east of Tucker's Bridge, in 1882. From the first settlement of the town, religious services have been conducted in the schoolhouses of the several districts.

Fruit growing became a leading industry in very early times. Judge James A. Clark started a nursery on the farm now owned by S. S. Pearson, and was the first to introduce the Duchess apple into Wisconsin. One of the Duchess trees that he set out lived until a year ago. It is to be regretted that a piece of that old tree was not used to frame a

photograph of Judge Clark for the Historical Society; as he certainly deserves to be remembered for starting an enterprise that has been as beneficial to a community as fruit culture has to the farmers of Greenfield.

MILLS

Some time in the late '40s Wm. Eikey and Wm. Bassett established a sawmill on Leambro Creek (better known as Jackson's Creek), at the northwest corner of section 36. They sold out in 1858 to S. Stimetz who continued the business for a number of years. Mr. Stimetz sold the property to Robert Prentice, who converted it into a flour and feed mill, selling it to his son Andrew, who did a thriving business until somewhere about 1885, when he sold it to Chas. Falkenstine, who still owns the mill and does a thriving business. H. W. Konkel owns a flour, feed and saw mill farther up the creek and though the plant was burned down two years ago he rebuilt and is doing a fine business.

Wm. Eikey, the first white settler east of Tucker's Bridge, located on section 25 because of a fine lime ledge that cropped out at that place. He was a mason by trade and knew the value of good lime. He constructed a kiln and for many years burned all the lime used in this part of the country. This lime was stronger than the magnesian lime, and although it was fine for stone work, it was not liked as well for plastering, as it was rather dark.

In 1855 John Dean, who was in the wool business in Baraboo, purchased a part of section 4 lying south of the Baraboo River. He thought by ditching two small creeks together he could get sufficient water power to operate a mill for the manufacture of woolen goods. He moved a building out from Manchester to near where Lewis Schreiber's residence now stands; he installed the machinery and got everything ready for work, but the water proved insufficient and the project had to be abandoned. He moved the building back to its old place for a time, but finally deciding that he needed a barn moved it back to nearly the same place. The farm was sold soon after and divided into three parts, and the building was again moved and found a final resting place on a substantial basement and is used for a barn by A. Fry.

In the latter half of the '60s the hop fever struck Greenfield in a very violent form. The epidemic spread rapidly until 1868, when the price of hops dropped from 65 cents to 4 cents per pound with a suddenness that made those interested dizzy. Nearly every one went out of the business at once and it has never been revived.

The farmers were badly handicapped from the first by not having a convenient market for their produce. For a number of years all of their produce had to be drawn by teams to Madison and their supplies brought back in the same manner. It was an expensive, tiresome trip

and many times by the time the expenses of the trip were paid the amount left to buy home comforts was discouragingly small. Matters were helped very much when there was a railroad put through Portage, but still it was a long drive and quite inconvenient, especially when stock was to be handled.

RAILROAD NEARLY CAME

The farmers were very anxious for a railroad through Baraboo and when the Baraboo Air Line Railroad Company was organized they gladly pledged themselves to bonds for \$5,000, believing that the road would cross the southwest corner of the town. When the road was finally laid the Air Line had been consolidated with the Chicago and Northwestern and did not cross Greenfield at all. The people were greatly disappointed, but paid the bonds, although a neighboring town succeeded in avoiding payment on some technicality of law.

Greenfield has always been quite a dairy section and the first cheese factory was a stock company in 1875. The members were Amos Johnson, John Munroe, O. H. Cook, Seth McGilvria, A. F. and C. W. Kellogg, Joseph Palmer, Henry Bradbury, Peter Wilkinson and John Dean. With a capital of \$2,200 they purchased an acre of land, erected a building, and carried on a very successful business for several years. The property is now owned by L. A. Johnson, and the building is used for a town hall.

TOWN OF GREENFIELD

By E. D. Jackson

The Town of Greenfield is one of the beauty spots of Sauk County. It is doubtful if its equal can anywhere be found for scenery that defies description. The view to the east from the high ground on the Fairfield Road north of Baraboo, presents this favored locality in all its entrancing loveliness. In the foreground is Peck's Prairie fading away toward Caledonia in the foot hills of Pine Bluff that seems to lord it over the surrounding country. On either side are the bluffs that require only a little imagination to lift them into the likeness of the Alps or our own Sierras; and softly stealing its way along willow embowered shores, is the silver thread of the charming Baraboo, soon to be lost to our view past the Narrows that open on the great marsh toward Portage City.

The level or prairie country of this valley, was first chosen for settlement by the pioneers fifty or more years ago; they were largely New York folks with all the advanced ideas that origin implies. The broken country eastward had to wait until the Germans came. In short, the bluffs especially, remained Government land long after the farms in the valley began to feel the exhaustion of repeated cropping. But immigra-

tion, and poverty which so commonly attends, finally clothed the bluffs with beautiful farms. None but the very poor would go there at first. They worked for wages or on shares on the valley farms until enabled to carry on their own, which had been rescued from the stony hand of nature by unremitting toil. The natural growth of trees made log houses and barns. The loose stones made permanent fences. The soil was good, and that proved the success of those worthy settlers. Moreover, its elevation above the early frost line saved their corn and garden in midsummer freshness when all were cut down in the valley below. A mixed population of Germans, Irish, English and other nationalities besides our own, found lodgement here and converted what at first seems worthless ground, into a very Garden of Eden as it is today.

PIONEER TEACHERS OF THE TOWN

Greenfield was rightly named by Nathan Dennison, one of the early settlers, after his Greenfield, Massachusetts, home. The schools of this town have always been of special interest. As far back as when O. Phelps taught in the Eiky District it was even so. His enthusiasm would often take him to a great rock well upon the Pine Bluff back of the schoolhouse, from which commanding platform the whole locality would resound with oratory as he declaimed the masterpieces of eloquence. To do this in the biting air of winter time meant the genuine spirit of what these productions stood for. The poor man was afflicted like many of the early inhabitants with fever and ague, which at times almost robbed him of energy, when he would fall asleep during school hours on some pupil's desk. At such times, the pranks of the latter would be shown in sprinkling his face with cold water that awakened, but never in time to discover the guilty one. This man loved books and learning. He afterwards became wealthy from hops, and escaped before the crash. For a time he lived with his family in Baraboo and made his home welcome to all his former pupils, even giving them books from his library as presents. It is said that he was the victim of mob violence in New Orleans on account of the mysterious death of his wife, of which he was suspected, I am fain to believe, wrongfully.

Another noted teacher in those early days was William Rhodes, a bachelor past middle life. He came from Pennsylvania and was a typical teacher of olden time. He knew only the English branches, but these he could teach better than is usually done at the present time. His summers were usually devoted to farm work with some of his friends in the neighborhood. Darius Palmer also taught here in the early days to the great satisfaction of all; a man of native growth and spotless reputation, with a sincere relish for learning which made him almost one with the pupils in study. Space almost forbids the mention of any of a long list of lady teachers of varying excellence who graced with their presence the summer terms during those far away days.

HOME LIFE BY EXAMPLES

The home life in those days is best understood by examples of families. None have left a pleasanter impression in person and surroundings than that of Isaac Palmer, brother of the teacher and for many years the town supervisor. The family lived between the river and the bold south bluff on a large farm of wonderfully diversified resources. They had besides the usual grain products, honey, maple sugar of home make, apples at a time when apple growing in Wisconsin was a problem almost unsolved. Abundance of everything to eat and wear, and mostly of home production, best describes the Palmer home. In those days deer were plentiful on the hills and venison was a common food here in the winter time. But I must not omit the description of the pater and mater familias of this typical Greenfield home of the early days. He was tall and lanky, a regular old Abe Lincoln of a man, but he was manly every inch, else he could not have represented the town so long as its supervisor. He was public spirited, interested in education, industrious to a fault, which brought on maladies almost too great to bear. He could lay a wall of masonry, as well as make all the butter on the farm, to the great relief of his faithful spouse. In sickness among poor or well to do, he was a willing watcher and nurse. He was temperate in his habits at a time when Roper's Distillery, over the bluffs near Merrimack, furnished the doubtful help in haying time and harvest to many of the field workers in exchange for a few bushels of rye or corn. But the wife of this man was a jewel of the first water. Her heart was boundless. Not a child in the neighborhood but found her good company. She never grew old. Of a strong frame, a brunette, she had a pleasant eye that helped out the most winning expression you ever met; she went about her daily tasks, a veritable helpmeet.

They were New England people and, of course, must have all the latest improvements. But what vexation they occasioned. How she shed bitter tears more than once in trying to operate the latest Singer sewing machine. None of the neighborhood gossip was ever traced to her door, which I aver covers about all that can be said in praise of any of her sex.

FARM, A MANUFACTORY

In those days strictly housekeeping was not all of a housewife's sphere of activity; the ordinary farm was almost a manufacturing plant which required attention to many details. Had the agricultural society offered prizes for the best housekeeping, this good woman would scarcely have entered the competition, for she was too candid to appear different than she was. There were many others, though, who would have puzzled the judges in making the award, and which would doubtless have been divided between several; it might have been Mesdames Peter Cooper,

Austin Tucker, Jno. Monroe, Geo. W. Tucker, Wm. Carrol on the south bluff, Nathan Dennison or a score of other ladies who kept their homes like the busy bees, waxlike in absolute order and tidiness.

But these were not all the hard workers in that community. None could rival John Monroe, whose farm bordered on the river and was crossed by the highway of the Baraboo. By sheer toil, he was able to build a commodious farm house with barn of ample size at a time when old ones were yet habitable. But the times also favored. He could realize \$2.50 a bushel for wheat grown with enormous yield, on the river bottom lands one year. No man was ever more worthy the fruit of his toil. I have sometimes thought that he almost sacrificed himself to work. I think it may be safely said that no unkind word ever escaped his lips. He had always a genial greeting for young and old. As his spouse is still blessing the earth by living, I shall save her the pain of recounting her excellence till later.

In the list of downright workers, Allen Barstow is certainly entitled to a high place, though his object was not so much what we call property, as means of recreation. He wanted and enjoyed the finest carriage the day afforded, while most of his neighbors rode in lumber and farm wagons because they must. His vehicle of beauty was earned by gathering from the surrounding domain hickory hoop poles, which the flour mills of P. A. Basset and the barrel factory run in connection, at Baraboo, provided a ready and remunerative market. Gilbert Harmon must not be overlooked among the knights of industry. By night and day he literally wrung from the tight grip of nature a fine farm on the foot hills of the great south bluffs, and not content with conquering there, provided almost a city home near Baraboo. What a lesson these patient workers have been to the young men of Greenfield, showing that however small the beginning, unremitting toil and economy will win out as they should. Mention has been made of the long-time supervisor. Albert Kellogg was the long-time town clerk, and a good one, too. The men of that day had the knack of choosing the right man for the place and kept on choosing him. Such was Albert Kellogg, the typical gentleman farmer, always in trim personally, and likewise all his belongings; scarcely if ever seen at work, yet with work always done, and in season, too, and life no drudgery. It always seemed as if he took life easier, with less friction than others, which was pleasing to behold. He should have lived to be a centenarian according to the latest view of not worrying. But we had eccentric people also. Need I mention the New York City farmer, Van Pelt, as one? Well, I think he would pass as such, the funniest man in town, but didn't know it. If John Monroe and Albert Kellogg had everything tidy and in season, he had the opposite. It was his way to let the house run itself, as well as the fields. What if the hay and grain almost rotted in the shock and later in the stack? It was his way. But in justice it must be said he seemed to enjoy it. Though

in person reminding one of the ghost of famine, he had enough to supply his modest wants, and managed always to have a good location for farming of his kind.

FIRST SUCCESSFUL APPLE GROWING IN STATE*

I think that to Greenfield belongs the honor of having first made apple growing in Wisconsin a success. While the Palmers did their part, especially Darius, to Alonzo Butterfield belongs the laurel wreath in this race for victory. Just around the north bluffs of the valley near the Narrows, he won his success. His father before him had done something praiseworthy in that direction, but Alonzo reaped the advantage of all previous efforts.

But we had notable people in other ways in those days. Need I mention George W. Tucker? Not to those over fifty. He was a born genius in animal industry. He could perform successful surgical operations on our domestic animals that would put many of our later-day surgeons to blush. He never had the advantage of the schools in his profession, but was himself a whole medical college. I must not omit either his talent for telling stories that interested the young. In this field, he would shine in the presence of Bret Harte or any other of the short-story celebrities. Above all, he was a good neighbor. All he had, time, personal effort, possessions, were at the disposal of his neighbors. He gave the site for a cemetery from his modest farm.

What more need I say? That there are spots on the sun? Yes, but the brightness almost hides them.

RELIGIOUS LIFE AND CAMP MEETINGS

The religious life of those days was mostly in the keeping of the Methodists. The schoolhouses were the meeting houses and many an itinerant elder of that persuasion made himself familiar to believers as well as the non-believers. Protracted meetings that were really protracted, afforded opportunity to many a family to pass the long winter evenings. One word must justly be said of the religious life of those days; for the most part it was sincere, in sharp contrast with the present. Who ever doubted the genuine religion of Peter Cooper, who shed it all about him, not only in speech, but in kindly deeds? Early on the winter morns, driving a double sleigh load of boys and girls, was no

* In justice to those who early made efforts at fruit growing it should be stated that Judge James A. Clark introduced the Duchess apple and set out the first tree of this variety in the state. Isaac and Darius Palmer were the first in the town to go into the orchard business, raising apples for commercial purposes. Lewis Butterfield early engaged also in apple culture and had a fine orchard. Alonzo Butterfield was the son of Lewis Butterfield.

infrequent occurrence with him. With a stately presence, he had the refined features of a woman, and woe be it to him who dared to overstep the bounds of what was right and proper as he saw it. Methinks we have a place for more such men in the present time. The Adventists also labored in this field and held many camp meetings, always well attended.

The romantic scenery on every hand made these camp meetings very attractive to everybody, especially the lads and lasses who had such fine opportunities to visit. Elder Barnes was the great preacher on these occasions. He knew the Bible by heart, I must say, and could present a very plausible tissue of arguments from stringing together selected passages that satisfied himself as well as his followers. They were good people all, in this denomination, and tried to live the doctrine they heard preached. Later came the church which the Germans preferred. They had gradually encroached on the exclusively New England cast of the community.

DEATH OF LITTLE ONES

Among the early dead to hallow the new cemetery on the Tucker farm was the little son of Mr. Capener, the music teacher, accidentally drowned one summer evening while swimming with companions in the Baraboo River near the haying fields. Being in the pomp of summer a meeting place for the funeral was improvised of green boughs on the school grounds. Here was about the saddest observance one ever finds; the youth of the unfortunate, the suddenness of his going while in glowing health, and the sharp contrast between the face of nature at that season and the sorrow within, combined to deepen the gloom. It was a Methodist service. The hymn was, "The morning flowers display their sweets and gay their silken leaves unfold."

Still earlier was the death of the little son of the poor old sawyer, Harris, at the Garrisonville sawmill. Abject poverty and destitution were the cause of this. The mill had stopped and of course the sawyer's wages. They lived in a shanty on the hillside, just as good as a mansion during the long bright days of summer, but when the north wind of winter came whistling through the narrows with tooth even sharper than Shakespeare says will the waters warp, then the little barefoot boy was in exile. Shoes were too much of a luxury for the depleted household treasury. But ventures out on sunny days brought on the inevitable cold that deepened into fever. How faithfully the good neighbors took turns watching over the little sufferer during the long winter nights, and fortunate if by great industry sufficient warmth could be provided for comfort! When the end came, some chestnut boards from the mill yard were fashioned into a modest receptacle for the little form and in this no one knows the spot on the hillside where tender hands laid it away

forevermore. In those days before the era of cemeteries, secluded spots for burial were not uncommon, like that of Jesse Cammel, the old blacksmith just opposite the home of Aunt Sarah Wilkinson, smiling with flowers, on the road to Portage. The good Greenfield people always took death so hard, I think because they were so much attached to one another. When the wife of Allen Barstow died in the bloom of early womanhood, the whole town went into mourning, and though in the early springtime with roads almost impassable, the funeral procession required quite an hour to pass on its way to the burial at Baraboo.

THE WILKINSONS

But no account of the old Greenfield days would be sufficient without mention of one distinguished family—I mean the Wilkinsons. The pervasive influence of the men and women alike remind one of the historic family of Gracchus in ancient Rome, which by simple gentleness of character in its members was sufficient to sweeten two centuries of strife. Aaron Wilkinson was the founder, a man so pious that he would not have a lightning rod on his buildings for fear of its defying the Almighty. He was a whole church in himself. He needed no latter-day aids such as meeting houses. To him the groves were God's first temples. He dwelt as in the sight of Him who art invisible. What wonder that such a patriarch should have had such offspring? They simply inherited their excellence.

HUNTING AND FISHING

Hunting and fishing were not unknown in those days. The dam at Garrisonville set back the waters of the Baraboo River so that the mouth of almost every creek far above was a good spearing pond for pickerel, catfish, buffalo and suckers. Pine bluff furnished the fat pine for the torches, likewise the long pine knots of decayed trees dug from its outskirts. Many a spring evening in the busy seeding time was spent by the neighbors in this entrancing sport that banished weariness of labor and supplied the families with the finny delicacies. Great schools of catfish with their long fringes of waving feelers about their broad mouths disported themselves in plain sight about the entrance of the little streams, but only to tantalize the wondering eyes of the small boys who could scarce get their elders to believe what were too often stamped, fish stories.

Then the feathered tribe was not missing. In the early springtime, mornings, the whole valley was not only flooded with sunshine driving away the last lingering traces of winter, but the song of the grouse or prairie chicken in mating season fairly flooded it with music also. The continuous bass notes of the male staccatoed with the piping of the hens

kept up this strange, weird entertainment till long past sunrise. One spring, the passenger pigeons visited us in such multitudes as not only to threaten the wheatfields newly seeded with having to be done again, but at nightfall, filled every grove, often to breaking down large limbs under the great weight. Every old shotgun and musket capable of throwing shot or fine gravel was brought into use, and how anxiously the assembled neighbors, boys and all, armed like the embattled farmers who fired the shot heard round the world, waited breathlessly in ambush the coming of the feathered host, when upon an agreed signal, a whole volley was fired, each on his chosen cluster of victims, whereupon a deafening flutter of wings, and the vast multitude had gone, leaving the ground strewn with the fallen. Many a toothsome dinner the next day rewarded the effort which was mostly sport after all. And I must not forget "bob white" in the winter time, and how a common wagon or sleigh box, inverted, served as a trap when a long rope was pulled to let it fall over many dozen of these plump little, white-meated creatures, so rare always to the palate. Of course every boy had his deadfall and figure-four trap in the rabbit runs, which afforded enough sport for the trouble and likewise somewhat protected the apple trees from the depredations of these rodents.

SONGS OF THE GERMAN FARMERS

And there was other open-air recreation in the winter season. The German bluff dweller had no meadows or hay, so they went to the great marsh to the north. In the winter mornings long processions of ox teams drawing sleds with hay racks could be seen going after the hay that had been cut and stacked on the great marsh. At such times these German farmers would often sing some familiar song of the fatherland, for they were all good singers. No chorus of the latter days has ever to me approached the excellence the melody of that symphony heard in the bright winter mornings swelling up through the frosty valleys of that hill country. The performers were not doing it for pay, but from the fullness of their happy hearts, which even in those days were quite satisfied.

Portage City was the market town in those days. We could hear the long drawn out whistle of the locomotive on the St. Paul line coming over the great marsh to the North, even before we had ever seen how a locomotive looked. It was profusely ornamented with brass trimmings as bright as burnished gold, and in the glistening sunshine was something of a marvelous beauty to behold.

As I close this imperfect and desultory chronicle of the old days in Greenfield, should some inquisitive reader inquire where all the bad people were in those days, my answer is, not in Greenfield. Some they did have over in Columbia County, but very few crossed the Wisconsin

River in those days on account of the risky ferry and, later, the still more dangerous bridge.

MEMORIES OF VANISHED MEN AND WOMEN

In taking leave of these good old days, let me say that the vanished forms of kind neighbors pass before my eyes again. I see their kindly faces and hear their gentle voices. I am wondering why I cannot live a life of such sweetness and sincerity as they lived to their dying day. Should I visit the old homes, other faces would greet me and other voices would speak the word of welcome, but I should feel like Washington Irving when he visited England, "As I stepped upon the soil of my forefathers, and felt that I was a stranger in the land."

Mr. Capener was the music teacher for the whole town, and for many winters held singing classes in the various schools. He was an Englishman of mild manners. It is doubtful whether he could have sung a piece of music acceptably, yet, withal, he was a good drill master and laid the foundations well for anyone who had talent to go on.

Then there was the itinerant writing master, Clark, reminding one of an animated pumpkin seed in trousers. He likewise taught his art during the long winter evenings to many who may thank him for their good penmanship. His field of activity widened until almost the whole county was covered by this indefatigable little man.

The amusements in those days were in the wintertime, mostly confined to the spelling schools, surprise parties at the homes, as well as occasional large dancing parties or balls, the latter great occasions, which haunted the imaginations of the lads and lassies long afterwards.

Before this time, the horse race after corn planting, was too common with its liquor and gambling accompaniment, which proved harmful to most of the young men who took part. Their better nature finally asserted itself, and the practice gradually lost interest and died out to the good of the whole community. One horse race left more heart burnings, jealousies, not to say unkind rivalries, than the pretty girls of Greenfield could overcome in a year.

Though the men of Greenfield have mostly concerned us, don't think there are no women of note, and home productions, too. These were Harriet Tucker and Ellen Palmer, who stand out in strong relief above the usual monotony of country life. These two Greenfield girls, although unlike in other respects, were the same in this, that each succeeded in winning more husbands than even the fabled goddesses of antiquity. This may be accounted no slight praise when it is considered that men call themselves pretty good judges of the opposite sex. Without any special help but their own personalities, these two girls stepped out onto the world's highway and were not afraid to run in the race for the supremacy they sought. We instinctively pay homage to genius, if not

aptitude. To stand in the presence of either of these women would impress one that such are no common folk. Harriet was a born singer. At sixteen, scarcely the lark or nightingale could surpass in native song. All day long was heard her happy voice before the great wide world had revealed its secrets, no doubt to many unwelcome, just the same as all the rest of mankind. Ellen was intelligence personified. She had no need of books or schools; her active brain was sufficient in every case.

CHAPTER XXIII

PICTURES OF SOUTHERN SAUK COUNTY

TOWNS ADJOINING SPRING GREEN—TOWN OF TROY—BEAR CREEK—FRANKLIN'S FIRST SETTLERS—HONEY CREEK—SCHOOLS IN TROY—LAST LOG SCHOOLHOUSE IN THE COUNTY—JOHN WILSON, OF WILSON'S CREEK—EARLY TIMES IN THE HONEY CREEK VALLEY—NAMING OF SPRING GREEN—NAMING OF HONEY CREEK AND TROY—HARRISBURG AND CASSELL PRAIRIE—TWENTY INDIANS TO ONE WHITE—PLAIN AND WHITE MOUND.

The townships of Spring Green, Troy, Honey Creek, Franklin and Bear Creek embrace not only some of the most fertile and charming tracts in the valleys of Honey and Bear Creeks, but the most beautiful and productive stretches of the Wisconsin River Valley itself. Like the eastern townships, they were early settled, especially Troy and Spring Green adjacent to the parent stream. The sketches which follow require no further introduction.

TOWNS ADJOINING SPRING GREEN

By F. J. Finn (1906)

“Comment upon and rumor of a prospective semi-centennial celebration for Spring Green seems to have awakened considerable interest among the residents of adjoining towns, and incidentally created a demand for information regarding the early history of those adjacent towns, including Troy, Franklin, Bear Creek and Honey Creek, geographically including the settlements of Cassell and Black Hawk.

TOWN OF TROY

“The town of Troy is perhaps the more important of this group, inasmuch as it is the largest in topographical area, containing as it does fifty-three sections, and being, therefore, the largest in area of any Sauk county town, and embracing with its southern borders the interesting little settlement called Cassell. I am unable to find anything bearing upon the origin of the name, Troy, as herein applied, but find that the settlement of Cassell was so named in honor of a Dr. Cassell,

its probable earliest white settler, though the first settler within the limits of the town of Troy was a Thomas Wilson, from whom Wilson Creek received its present name. Mr. Wilson was a miner employed in the old 'shot tower mines' below Helena. With a miner's desire of locating new fields, Mr. Wilson did some prospecting on the north side of the Wisconsin river as early as 1838, and during 1840 moved his little family across the river and built a cabin in the Troy hills. He was closely followed by J. A. Sprecher and later by a party from eastern Ohio, consisting of J. W. Harris, J. Keifer and others, and a school was established about 1848.

"Some very interesting stories could be told relating to the early settlement of this town. It certainly contained some interesting characters at an early date.

BEAR CREEK

"Of the town of Bear Creek much might also be written. Getting its name from the little river which wends its way in and out among its rugged hills and picturesque scenery, it was appropriately named, the creek being named by the Indians and so called by them when the first white settlers, the McCloud brothers, William and Robert, located upon its banks about 1840-44; and herein lies a tale. These two men, adventurous by nature, and trappers by profession, originally located in what is even now called Hood's valley. For reasons known only to these two men and the Indians a feud sprang up between the white blood and the red. In a skirmish with a party of Indians (probably Sacs or Foxes) a member or members of the McCloud family lost their lives, and from that day the McCloud brothers became veritable Indian-hunters. Owing to their superior number the Indians were enabled to make it necessary for these two pioneers to remove their families westward and nearer to the protection of the guns of old Fort Crawford in 1850. The next settlers were the Phetteplace family, and later the families of J. Bancroft, J. Seaman and others.

FRANKLIN'S FIRST SETTLERS

"Dewitt Slanter, coming from the town of Troy, was probably Franklin town's first settler, about 1848 or 1850. He was followed by T. J. Morgans, who went there from Spring Green town in 1850. Franklin's first school was started in the following year, indicating rapid settlement.

HONEY CREEK

"Most any schoolboy of today would be able, without the intuition of a Sherlock Holmes, to offer a rational reason for the naming of Honey

Creek, and come close to the mark. It was so named on account of the locating of an almost endless supply of the so-called wild honey trees along its wooded banks. That these honey mines existed in unusual quantities in that vicinity at an early date can be understood when it is told of an early settler there who, being short of money and unable to meet a payment due upon a piece of land, hitched up his team and with his wife's assistance was enabled to procure in the woods along the banks of Honey Creek, within gunshot of his little cabin home, sufficient 'sweetness' to pay for his land, he having sold the product of their two days' honey gathered for an amount exceeding \$100 at nearby settlements."

SCHOOLS IN TROY

The first school meeting was called by J. Bear, to be held at the home of William Young, January 10, 1850, to elect officers and vote upon a school site, and to build a schoolhouse. The district then extended as far as Nathaniel Mitchell's, who lived upon the farm now owned by Ferry Wiess in the Town of Franklin. They voted to lease a piece of ground of Joseph Cracroft for two years for the sum of six cents. The schoolhouse stood in the western part of V. Schneller's field and \$90.00 was the sum first voted for it—quite a difference with the modern schoolhouses. The first officers were: John Bear, treasurer; Henry Keifer, director; James Taylor, clerk. H. B. Stains was town clerk at this time.

The schools were carried on in a little different way at that time than at the present. Then, if a person wanted to teach, he went to the town superintendent, who asked him a few questions. For instance, T. A. Cooper says that once his examiner was cutting up a hog and asking him questions, one of which was how many letters the alphabet contained. Nevertheless, the first teacher was Miss Orasa Drew of Prairie du Sac, and this was her certificate: "I hereby certify that I have examined Miss Drew on the points acquired by law, and believe her to possess a good moral character and sufficient learning to teach school in this town.

"H. B. STAINS,

"Sup't. of Schools."

"June 3d, 1850."

LAST LOG SCHOOLHOUSE IN THE COUNTY

Joint District No. 5, Town of Troy, has the distinction of possessing and occupying for school purposes the last log schoolhouse in the county. In pioneer times many of these rude structures dotted the county, but all have yielded to more pretentious structures, except this one, an illustration of which accompanies this article. Forest Robson says it was built in 1879 and is still being used for school purposes. The building is 20 by 22 feet, built of logs that were purchased at

fifty cents each from the following persons: Joseph Reuschlein, 8; C. Fuchs, 3½; Thomas Schwartz, 3; J. and C. Page, 7; J. Proctor, 2; S. B. Robson, 5; Frank Stewart, 4; William Schweppe, 3½; F. Sebaker, 1; and Alexander Stewart, 4.

W. H. Lonsdale was the first teacher, receiving \$26 a month for a term of five months. At the present time Miss Florence Mabbott of Spring Green is teaching the term of eight months at \$45 per month.

JOHN WILSON, OF WILSON'S CREEK

John Wilson (often incorrectly mentioned as Thomas) was the first settler in the Town of Troy. He was born in Scotland, educated in Edinburgh, his native city, and served as a youth on board a British man-of-war in the capacity of a cooper. While thus engaged, in the War of 1812, he was wounded in an engagement with an American privateer. That fact did not prevent him from emigrating first to Canada and thence to Buffalo, New York. There he was married, came to Wisconsin in the late '30s, and was first employed on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers improvements, having charge of a crew of men engaged in digging the canal at Portage. He was then in the employ of Judge McPherson, and through him was transferred to the Helena iron furnaces. In July, 1836, the Judge sent him to St. Louis, where he was placed in charge of a large plantation owned by that gentleman. In 1839 Mr. Wilson returned to Helena to engage in the manufacture of kegs, but when the Mineral Point Bank failed and so many of the industries of the region collapsed, he bought land on the creek which now bears his name, and in 1840 brought his family there to reside. At that locality, on the direct route from Galena to the Wisconsin pineries, he erected a double log house, cultivated his land, entertained travelers "at the regular price," and became widely known and very popular. Mr. Wilson was a man who was far above the average settler in education and general information. He was well read, his early life as a marine had furnished him with a rich fund of anecdotes based on his experiences, he had a good library in his home-hotel, had talent as an artist, and was altogether an interesting character. He died at the old homestead on Wilson's Creek on December 1, 1866.

EARLY TIMES IN THE HONEY CREEK VALLEY

By Mrs. Henry Keifer

"Early in the spring of 1846 we left Richland county, Ohio, and came to Sauk county, Wisconsin, settling at what is now known as Harrisburg, on Honey Creek, then a vast wilderness. Our nearest neighbor was five miles distant—John Wilson of Wilson creek. The next was Thomas Williams, living where Thomas Norton now lives. They were the only settlers on the prairie, except Thomas and James Watson, who lived in a

little cabin on the bank of the slough a short distance south of Tom Williams'. Neither one was married. They were the only settlers on the prairie until you came to Bear Creek, where lived two families, William and Robert McCloud. In the summer of 1847 Evan Jones moved back from Dodgeville. They had been here before and located land. In a short time his son Thomas moved over and started a store on the bank of the Wisconsin river, known as High Bank. That was the first store on this side of the river.

NAMING OF SPRING GREEN

"As there has been considerable comment on the naming of Spring Green, I beg leave to give you a few items in relation to the origin of the name: In about 1842 a Mr. Turner moved in and settled on the edge of the prairie, on the place where Thomas Norton lives. There being quite a number of low places called swales, and being quite wet in the spring they became green earlier than any other part of the prairie. Mrs. Turner proposed to her husband to call it Spring Green on account of so many green places in the spring. So it has always gone by that name. I got my information from Mrs. Turner, then Mrs. Thomas Williams, after Mr. Turner's death. Mr. Williams came over from the shot tower in August, 1844, to take charge of Mrs. Turner's business, and in a short time married her. When the township was set off it was called Spring Green township; also, when the railroad went through and the village was laid out, it was called Spring Green village.

"In regard to the log schoolhouse built on section 7 at Spring Green, it was built in the fall of 1848, Andrew Bear being the principal one in building it. It stood not far from where Tom Daley built his house. Andrew Bear taught the first school, the next Mina Cass, the next Tom Watson.

"About two months after we had located land and settled on Honey Creek two families came in from Indiana, Thomas Wells and Dewitt Slaughter. In the spring of 1847 Dan Held followed us. From that on until 1853 or 1854 settlers came quite fast. John Rulan, Oliver Ward, Henry Halflech, Stephen Miller, Henry Clayman, John Feller, Andrew Bear and Nathaniel Mitchell. The Young brothers—William, Pearson, John; Joe Bear and Samuel Davis; the Bonham brothers, Elijah, George and William; Samuel Walster, Arthur Dickerson, Henry Bear; the Cramer brothers, John, Jerry, Adam and Solomon; George Morgan and Henry Dickerson; the Carpenter brothers, Daniel, Jerry, Jason, Tim, Isaac and John; Thomas Dickerson, George and Abram Nickey, Joseph Seiders, Simon Spyker and Jacob and William Keifer. They all came from Richland county, Ohio, and from Bloomfield and Troy townships; also J. W. Howe, Jacob Rainey, D. B. Young and Smith Love from an adjoining county. They reminded me of a flock of sheep—when one starts the rest follow.

NAMING OF HONEY CREEK AND TROY

"Honey Creek had its name before we settled there in 1846. I would like to inquire where the information came from that Honey Creek received its name from the endless supply of wild honey found along its banks, and I would like to inquire also, who the man was that gathered over one hundred dollars' worth of honey in two days, and where the near-by settlements were in which he sold it? I admit there was here and there a bee tree found, but to no such an amount.

"When we settled on Honey Creek there was not an inhabitant to the very headwaters of Honey Creek, nothing but deer, wolves and bear, that roamed over the hills and through the valleys.

"Early the next spring John Sprecher and Nick Danutzer, two Germans, moved in and settled on the north side of Honey Creek. Others followed and they soon had a large German settlement.

"Bear Creek, Spring Green and Honey Creek had their names before we came here in 1846, but Franklin and Troy were named afterwards. In regard to the name of Troy: When they were going to set off another town Henry Keifer proposed to call it either Bloomfield or Troy, in honor of so many of the settlers coming from Bloomfield and Troy townships in Ohio. The name Troy was chosen.

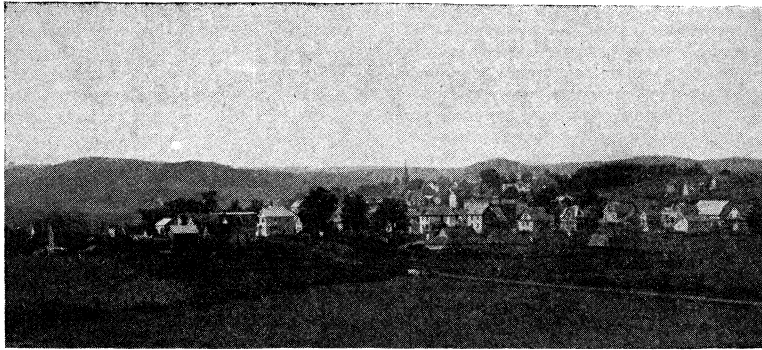
HARRISBURG AND CASSELL PRAIRIE

"In regard to the schools at Harrisburg: There being four or five families there who had children they were anxious to send to school, and no settler's cabin being large enough to accommodate a school, the settlers went together, cut logs, built a cabin, covered it with clapboards held on with weight poles, split puncheons out of logs for a floor and made benches to sit on of the same material, chinked and daubed it with mud and the house was ready for school. They got a girl from Prairie du Sac to teach, paid her so much a pupil and she boarded around with those who sent children. Had two summer schools taught in that way before we had any school district set off.

"As to Cassell Prairie, there was no one living there when we came on Honey Creek, but Doctor Cassell came soon after, followed by Messrs. Ausdell, Cadwell, Regan, O. Thomas, Alexander Stewart and others. Stewart settled on the west end of the prairie among the bluffs. As for churches, there were none at that time. The first minister there was a Mr. Fullerton, who came up from Helena shot tower through Spring Green prairie and preached at my father's cabin. The next was a Mr. Bunce. He preached at our cabin several times. At first the congregation consisted only of eight or ten hearers; but how times have changed!

"Talk about hard times! Allow me to give you a few items in regard to how I lived in the first settling of this county;

“When we first came to the territory we stopped at Whitewater a short time, traded our horses for oxen and came on to Sauk county with ox teams. In company with my father’s family we built a little log cabin and moved into it with neither floor, window or door. The door was a quilt hung up, a stick of wood laid on the bottom to keep it down. The window was a log cut out and a paper pasted in and greased to let light in. The floor was the solid earth. The furniture: Bedstead, poles put in the wall with one post, clapboards laid on for slats, and a tick laid on filled with prairie hay; the chairs were slabs split from logs sawed in blocks and legs put in; a table made of the same material; cupboards, pins put in the wall, and clapboards for shelves until such time as we could have better. I lived on the ground floor all summer and the greater part of one winter, until the men could split puncheons out of trees for a floor. We had not the advantage of those that lived along



DISTANT VIEW OF PLAIN

the river, where they could catch lumber to build floors, doors and such like. How would the girls of today like to live that way?

TWENTY INDIANS TO ONE WHITE

“I have been often asked if there were Indians there at that time. Yes, I would see twenty Indians before I would see one white man. Every fall they would go up Honey Creek, 150 to 200 in a drove, mostly men, to make lead. They would be gone two and sometimes three weeks; come back with their ponies loaded. They often came to our house. They were very friendly. We would give them pumpkins, turnips and such things that pleased them. There was one called Indian John, a chief. I think he was a Winnebago. Mr. Keifer tried to get him to go and show where they got their lead. ‘Oh, no!’ Mr. Keifer offered him ten dollars if he would go and show him. ‘Oh, no. Other Indians kill me.’ But he showed about three feet (holding his hand about that far

from the floor 'lead' he said, and indicating a further distance down by pointing from the joists down to the floor of our cabin, he said, 'heaps of lead.' Mr. Keifer and a man by the name of Held went up Honey Creek one fall bear hunting. They came across where the Indians smelted their lead. There were about two acres of timber cut off around where they smelted it. The men brought home some of the little bits of ore. Judging from what the men said, it must have been somewhere above where the Carpenters lived where they found the smeltery, but the ore might have been brought from miles away."

PLAIN AND WHITE MOUND

Plain and White Mound are old points in Franklin Township. Although they lie off the line of any railway they are in the midst of such a prosperous cheese country that they show marked evidences of thrift. Plain, especially, is a well built village and is, moreover, incorporated. It thus formally became a village in 1912. It has a water works plant, its supply coming from a 150-foot well. The consolidated school is graded and taught by an experienced teacher. There is a large German Catholic Church at Plain in charge of Rev. George Pesch, who has been the resident priest for many years. The Catholic Knights of Wisconsin also have a strong organization of some sixty members. As stated, the village is the center of a rich country. Five large cheese factories are within a radius of two miles. These industries, with a substantial population of farmers, have depended upon Plain for their banking accommodations since 1911. In November of that year the Plain State Bank was organized, with M. B. Paulus as president, and John B. Weiss as cashier. Mr. Paulus died in 1909 and was succeeded by J. B. Liegel, who is also president of the Village Board. Mr. Weiss is still cashier. The capital of the bank is \$10,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$1,500; average deposits, \$175,000.

Plain was formerly called Cramer's Corners. John Cramer distributed the mail throughout the Town of Franklin, from the time it was organized in 1855 until 1859, when postoffices were established at White Mound and Logtown (also Plain). The first store was opened at Logtown in 1869. There are now three general stores, the largest conducted by Cramer Brothers, descendants of the John Cramer who is considered the father of the village. At Plain are also two agricultural implement depots, and the town is noticeable also for the handsome appearance of its residences.